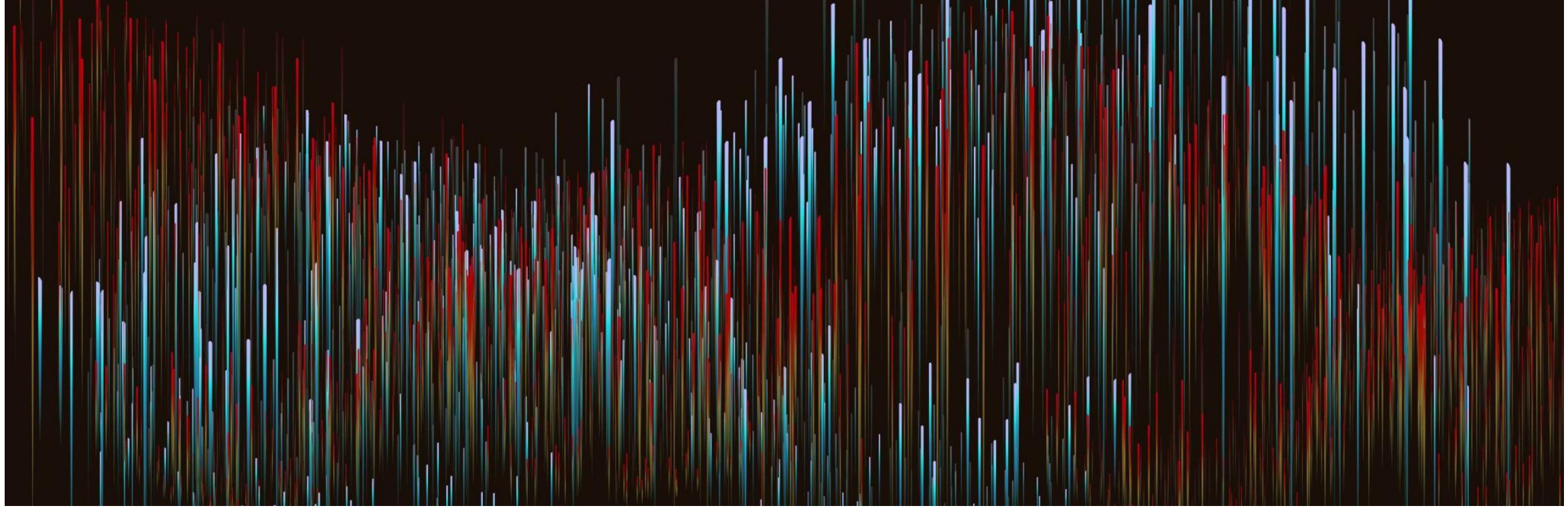
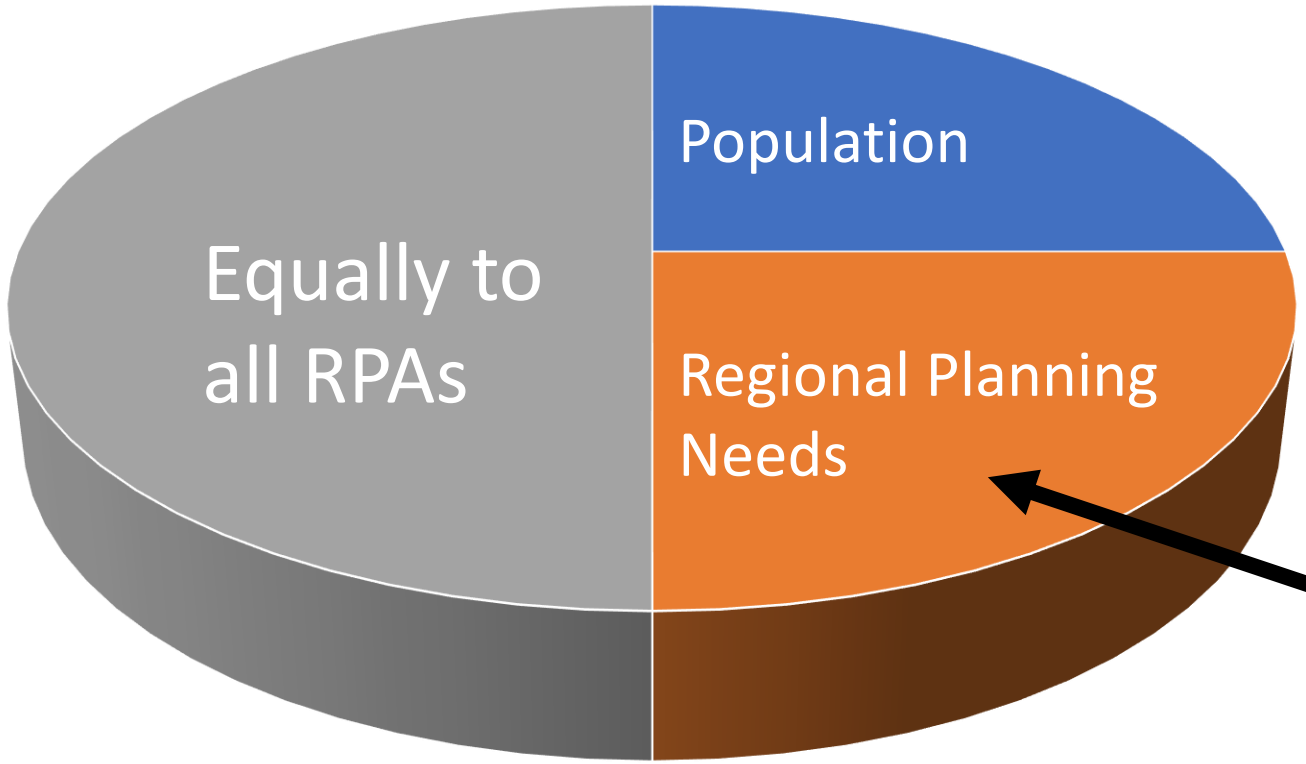


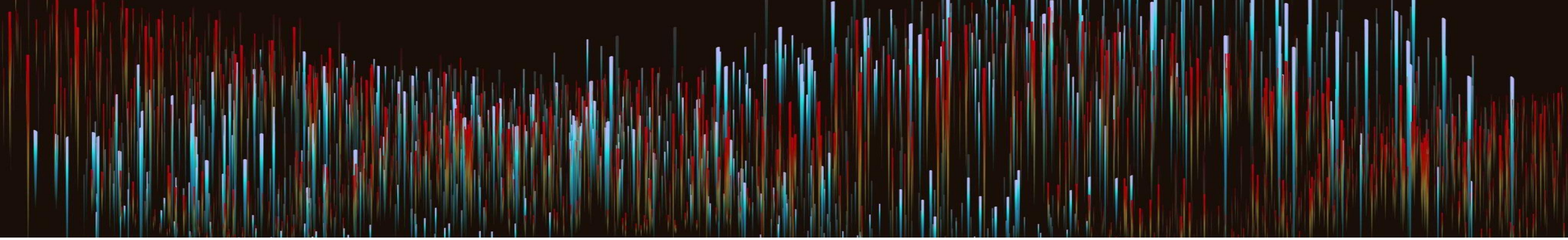
Iowa RPA Funding Distribution Formula Proposal

Same *core* formula, but with a simple tweak for fairness in “regional planning needs”

Current RPA Funding Distribution Formula

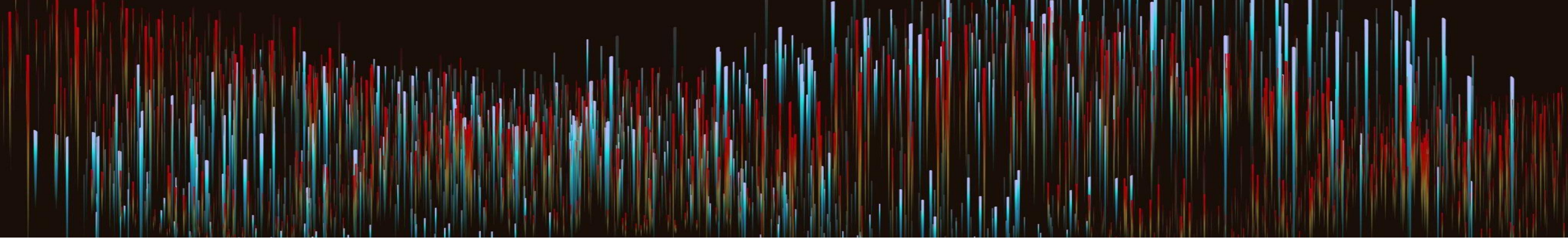


The proposed formula tweak only deals with this slice of the pie, “Regional Planning Needs”



Current RPA Funding Distribution Formula

- The current formula approximates “Regional Planning Needs” by an RPA’s physical size, taking an RPA’s number of counties as a ratio of the total statewide counties.
- Using number of counties as a proxy for an RPA’s physical size (and thus, its regional planning need) ***has intrinsic inequities***.
- Naturally, these inequities have been a boon to some RPAs’ funding, and a detraction from other RPA’s funding during the timespan that the current formula has been in use.



Current RPA Funding Distribution Formula

Intrinsic inequity #1:

- The size of Iowa's counties may appear somewhat uniform, creating a sense that a county can function as an almost "standardized" unit. In reality, Iowa's counties vary greatly in size, and these variations create disparities when we use the total number of counties as a proxy for physical size/planning needs.
  - **Advantage:** RPAs with generally more, generally smaller counties
  - **Disadvantage:** RPAs with generally fewer, generally larger counties

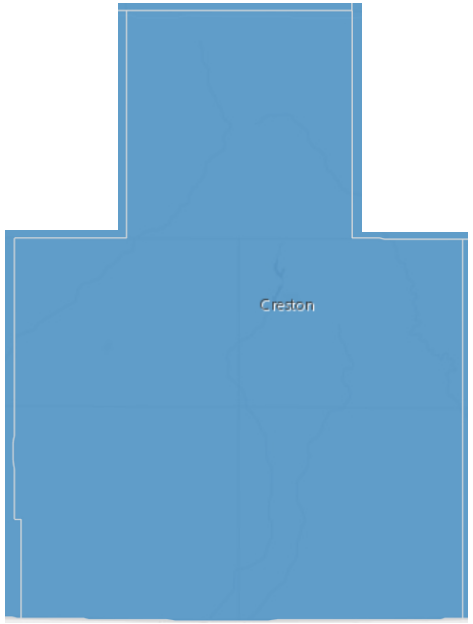
Current RPA Funding Distribution Formula

Example:

RPA-14 and RPA-1 both have five counties, but ***RPA-1 is larger by 852 square miles***; both receive the same amount of "Regional Planning Needs" funding when using number of counties as a proxy for physical size/planning needs.

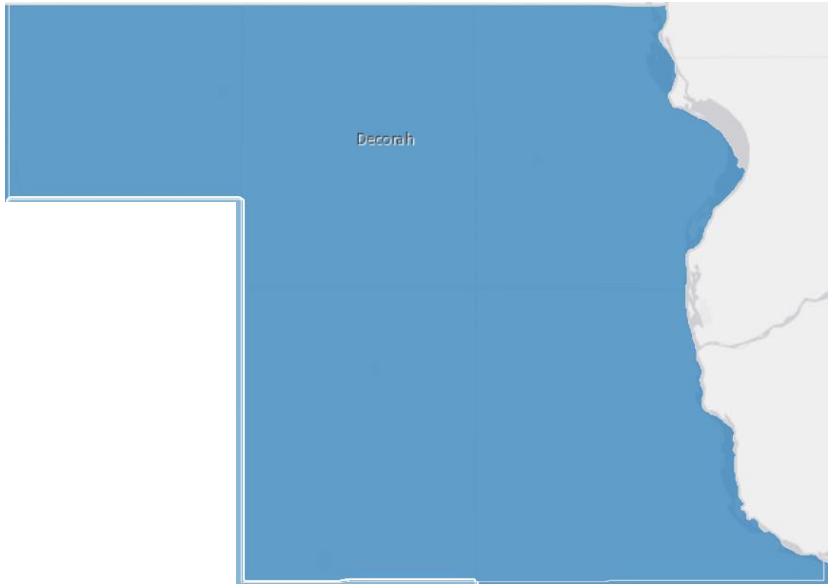
RPA-14 Total land area:

2,495 sq ml



RPA-1 Total land area:

3,347 sq ml



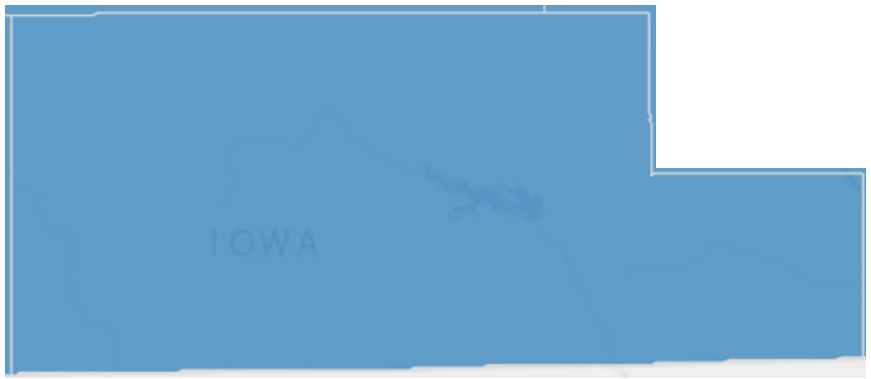
Current RPA Funding Distribution Formula

Example:

RPA-17 and RPA-1 have similar total land areas in square miles; however, when using number of counties as a proxy for physical size/planning needs, ***RPA-17 gets "credit" for two additional counties***—seven total, versus five counties in RPA-1.

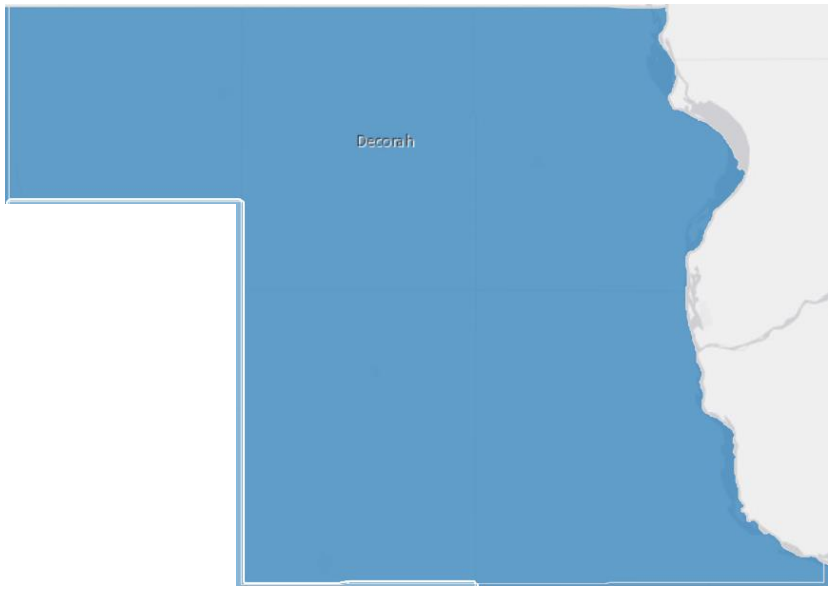
RPA-17 Total land area:

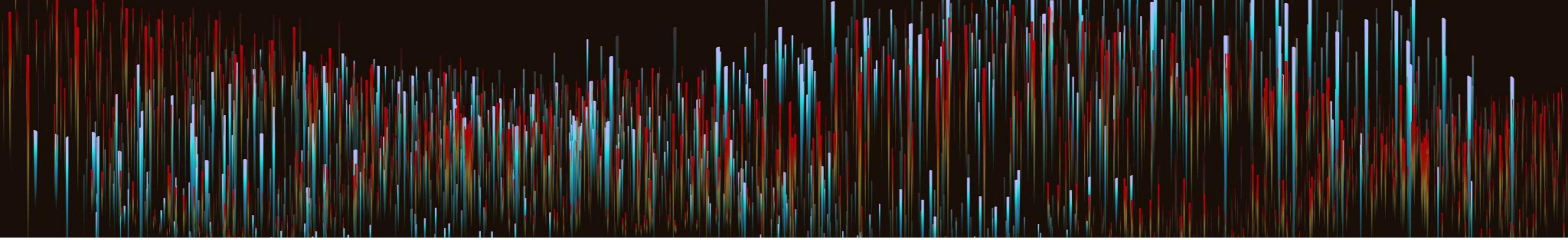
3,382 sq ml



RPA-1 Total land area:

3,347 sq ml





Current RPA Funding Distribution Formula

Intrinsic inequity #2:

- Treating a county as a “whole” or “standard” unit of measure creates additional inequities because some RPAs have counties that are split with an MPO. Those RPAs effectively get “credit” for the MPO planning areas within their county(ies) when using the total number of counties as a proxy for physical size/planning needs.
  - **Advantage:** RPAs with one or more county split with an MPO
  - **Disadvantage:** RPAs with fully non-MPO counties

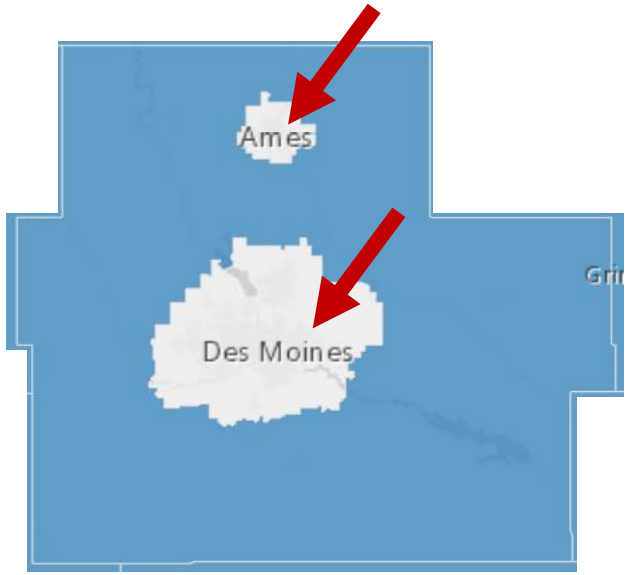
Current RPA Funding Distribution Formula

Example:

RPA-11 and RPA-2 both have eight counties and similar total land areas (based on whole counties); however, the Des Moines and Ames MPO areas take up 614 square miles of the eight counties of RPA-11. When using number of counties as a proxy for physical size/planning needs, ***RPA-11 gets "credit" for the 614 square miles*** that are not actually part of the RPA planning area.

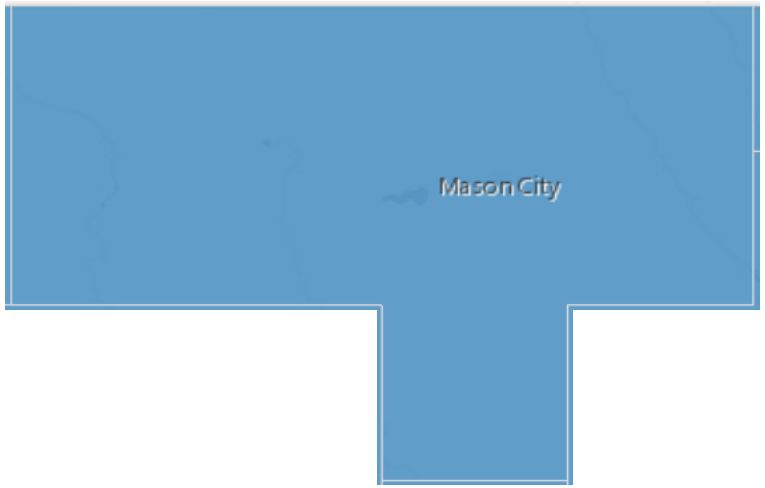
RPA-11 Total land area:

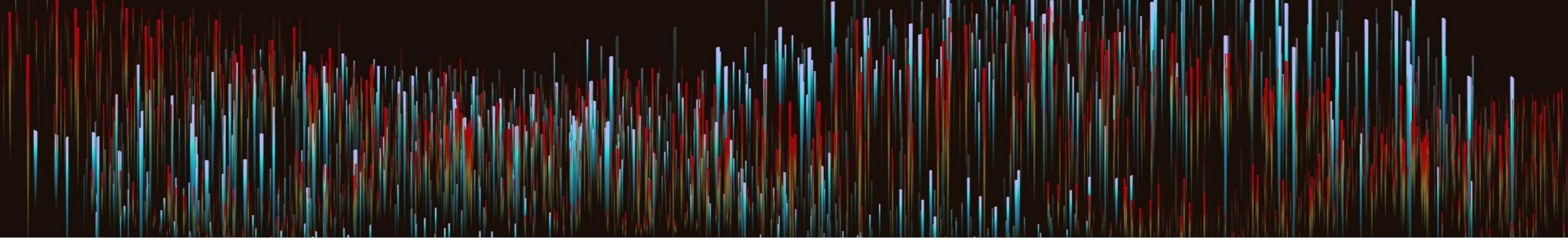
4,156 sq ml



RPA-2 Total land area:

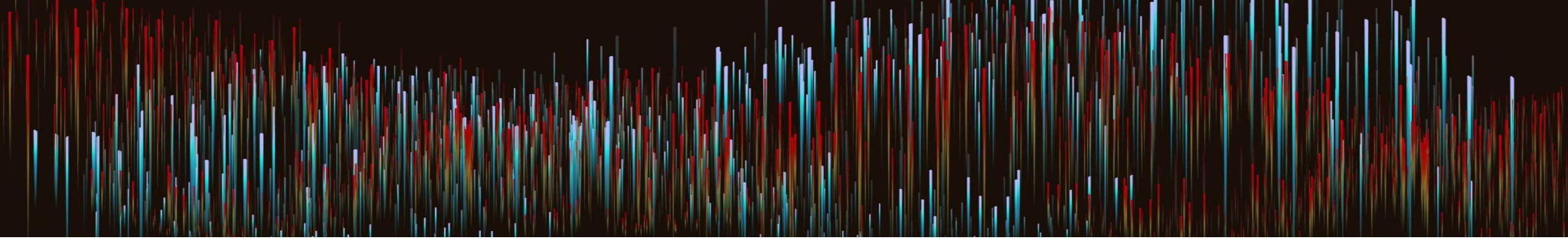
4,483 sq ml





Proposed RPA Funding Distribution Formula

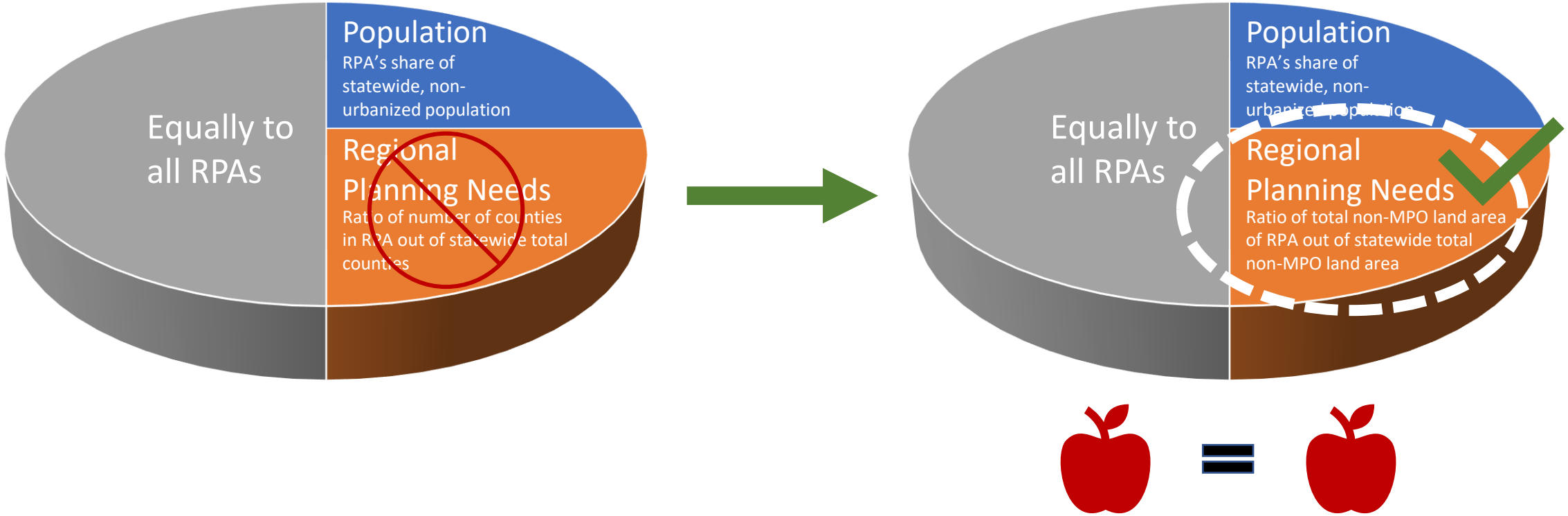
- Since the intent of the current funding methodology is to use an RPA's physical size to approximate regional planning needs, why not eliminate the built-in inequities of using total number of counties, and instead use the *actual* metric for physical size?
- **Total land area** (square miles)
- In the case of RPAs, this is inherently the ***non-MPO*** areas.



Proposed RPA Funding Distribution Formula

Using total land area rather than number of counties to quantify regional planning needs eliminates ***both*** built-in inequities in the current formula, making it a truly fair, apples-to-apples assessment of regional planning needs based on RPA planning area size.

Proposed RPA Funding Distribution Formula



SFY 2025 Funding Implications for Iowa RPAs

Current Allocation updated with 2020 Census compared to
Proposed Allocation updated with 2020 Census and
switching the criteria of "Number of Counties" to "RPA Total Land Area"

Iowa Non-UZA Planning Area	Current Allocation (CA) using 2020 Population		vs.	Proposed Allocation 2020 Pop. + Total RPA Land Area		
	Est. Amount	Percent of Total Amount		Est. Amount	Increase / Decrease from CA	Percent of Total Amount
RPA 1	$60,058	5.17%		$63,262	$3,204	5.45%
RPA 2	$75,894	6.54%		$76,360	$466	6.58%
RPA 3	$81,840	7.05%		$81,378	($462)	7.01%
RPA 4	$58,428	5.03%		$61,398	$2,970	5.29%
RPA 5	$64,864	5.59%		$65,762	$898	5.66%
RPA 6	$59,196	5.10%		$60,552	$1,356	5.21%
RPA 7	$66,446	5.72%		$64,862	($1,584)	5.59%
RPA 8	$62,826	5.41%		$63,904	$1,078	5.50%
RPA 9	$49,012	4.22%		$47,084	($1,928)	4.05%
RPA 10	$80,234	6.91%		$80,848	$614	6.96%
RPA 11	$96,480	8.31%		$95,204	($1,276)	8.20%
RPA 12	$61,682	5.31%		$62,614	$932	5.39%
RPA 13	$51,410	4.43%		$50,580	($830)	4.36%
RPA 14	$52,476	4.52%		$51,130	($1,346)	4.40%
RPA 15	$61,760	5.32%		$60,526	($1,234)	5.21%
RPA 16	$61,000	5.25%		$58,976	($2,024)	5.08%
RPA 17	$62,872	5.41%		$60,392	($2,480)	5.20%
RPA 18	$54,812	4.72%		$56,458	$1,646	4.86%
Total	**$1,161,290**	**100.00%**		**$1,161,290**	**$0**	**100.00%**

Individual RPA totals are rounded to the nearest dollar.