
Metropolitan Transportation Authority

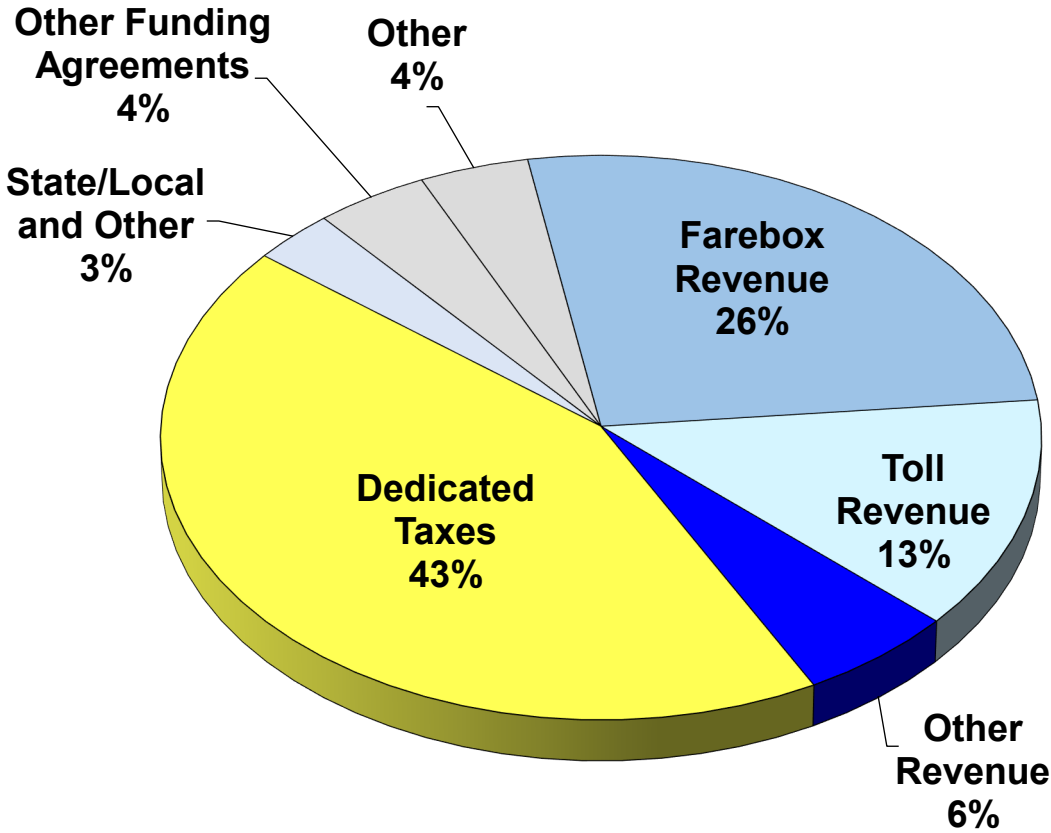
July 2025 Financial Plan Presentation

7/30/2025



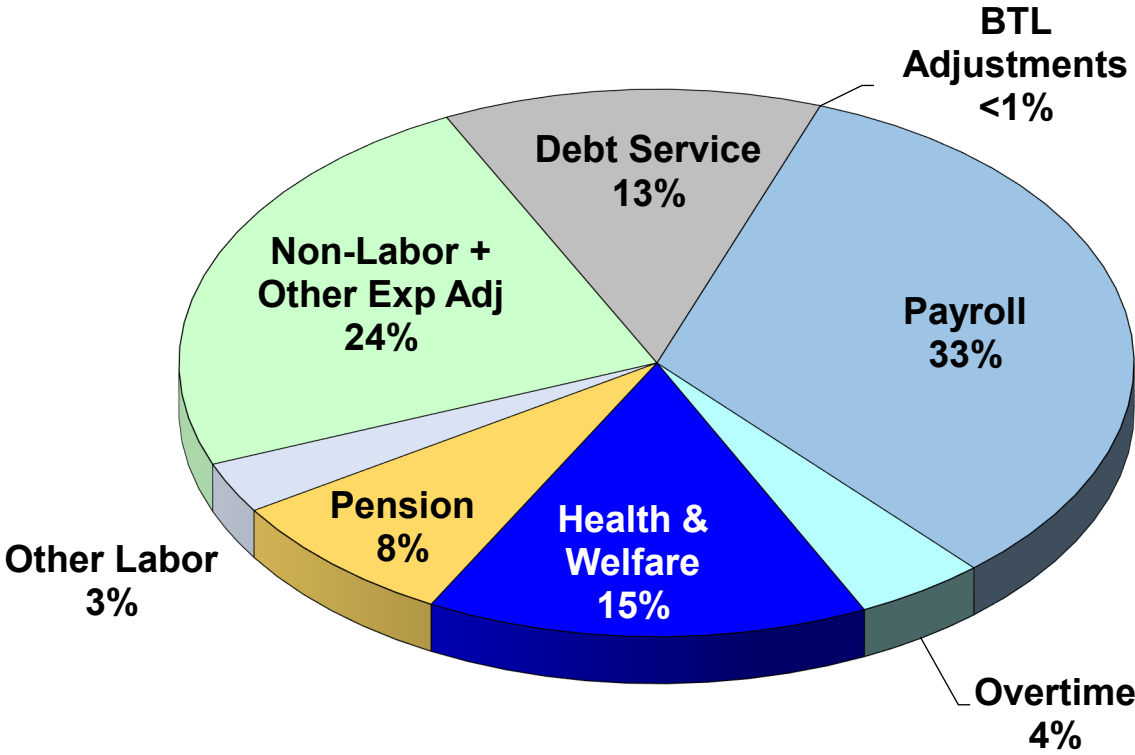
MTA's 2025 adopted budget is \$19.9 billion

Where the dollars come from...



Where the dollars go...

By Expense Category



Note: After below-the-line adjustments. Shown on non-reimbursable and accrual basis.
Farebox Revenue represented 38% of funding in 2019.



Revenues are higher than budgeted, and expenses lower in 2025

Revenues

- Subway and bus revenues better than budget by 2%
- Commuter rail revenues better than budget by 2%
- B&T revenues on budget
- Dedicated tax receipts are above the forecast by 3%

Expenses

- Overall operating expenses below budget by \$56 million (1%)
 - Recurring operating efficiencies of over \$500 million on target to be delivered

July Financial Plan update, better than November

	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total Deficit	Change
July 2024 financial plan forecasted deficit	\$0	\$0	(\$428M)	(\$469M)	(\$897M)	

November 2024 financial plan forecasted deficit	\$0	\$0	(\$378M)	(\$419M)	(\$797M)	↓ \$100M
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July 2025 financial plan forecasted deficit	\$0	\$0	(\$345M)	(\$354M)	(\$699M)	↓ \$98M
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	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
July 2025 financial plan forecasted deficit	\$0	\$0	(\$345M)	(\$354M)	(\$428M)

Reduced deficit by ~\$200 million over the last year

Changes since the November Plan 2025-2029

Revenues

- Farebox revenue for subway and commuter rail higher by \$118 million reflecting actuals for the first six months of this year
 - Current year - \$76 million increase
 - Out-years - \$42 million increase
- Dedicated taxes and subsidies
 - Payroll mobility tax - higher expected growth based on the State's Division of the Budget forecast
 - Mortgage Recording Tax and Urban taxes – a little higher than budgeted for 2025 only
 - All other dedicated taxes and subsidies remain steady to forecast

Changes since the November Plan 2025-2029

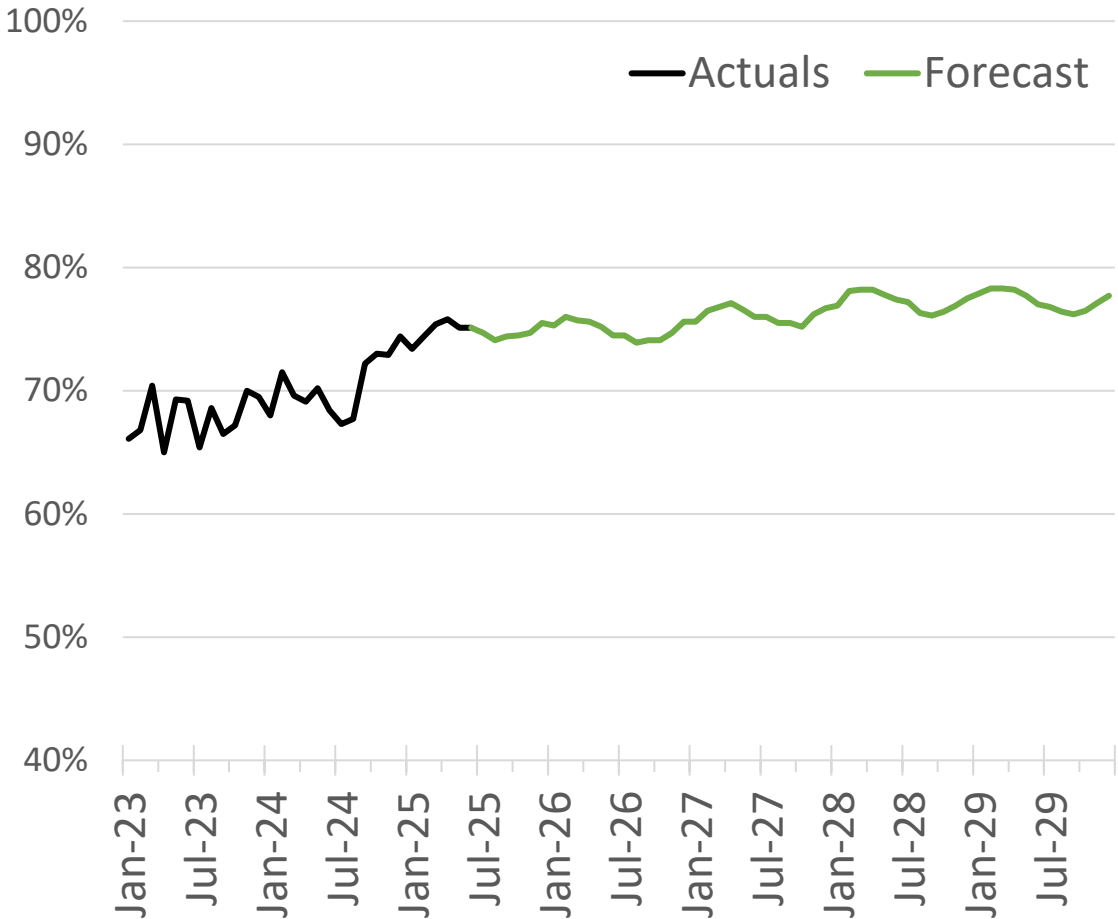
Expenses

- Operating expenses forecasted to be in line with the previous plan except for Paratransit
- Paratransit trip growth projected to be 20% this year and continues to increase
 - Net of fares and reimbursements increase in expenses by over \$400 million during the plan period
 - NYC contribution at 50% plus \$165 million cap for the next two years
- Debt service forecasted to be slightly lower and below 14% of the operating budget

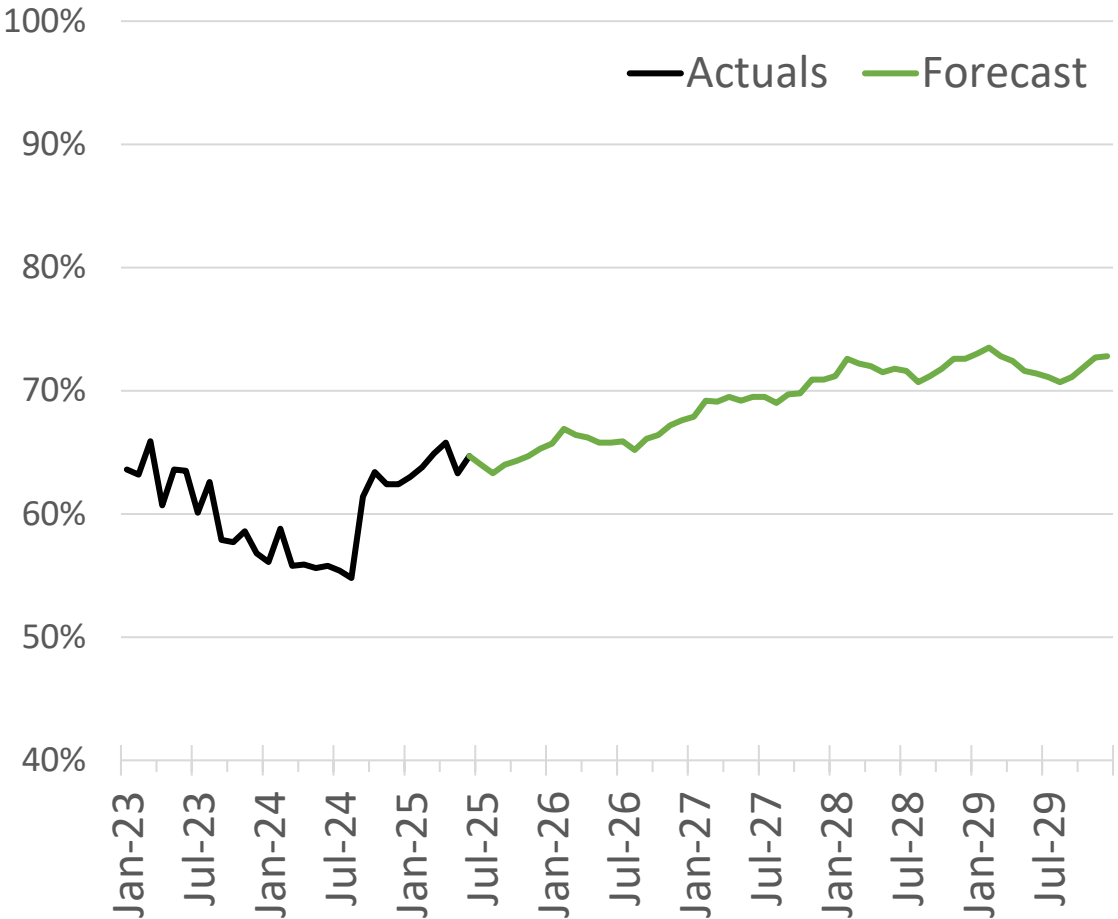
Subway and bus paid ridership forecast

Paid Ridership, % of 2019

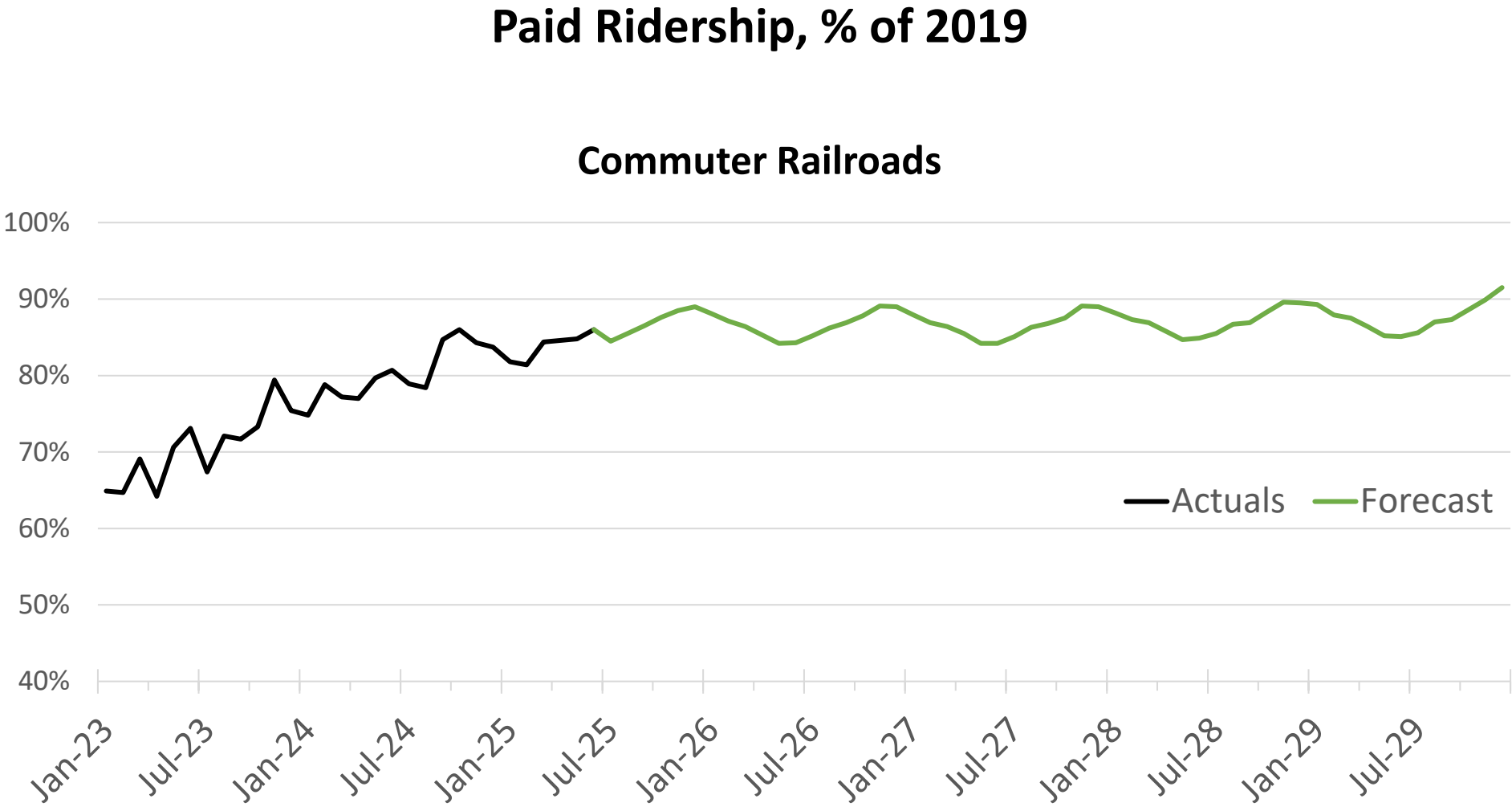
Subways



NYCT Bus



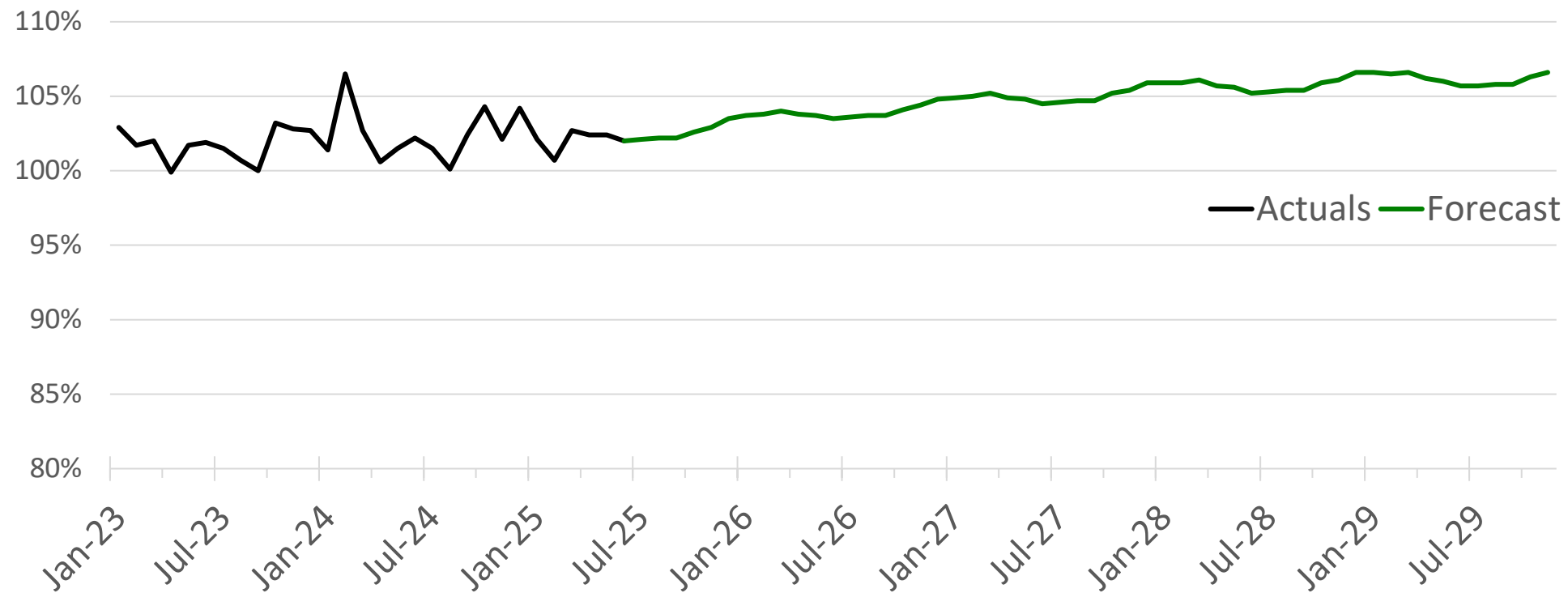
Railroads paid ridership forecast



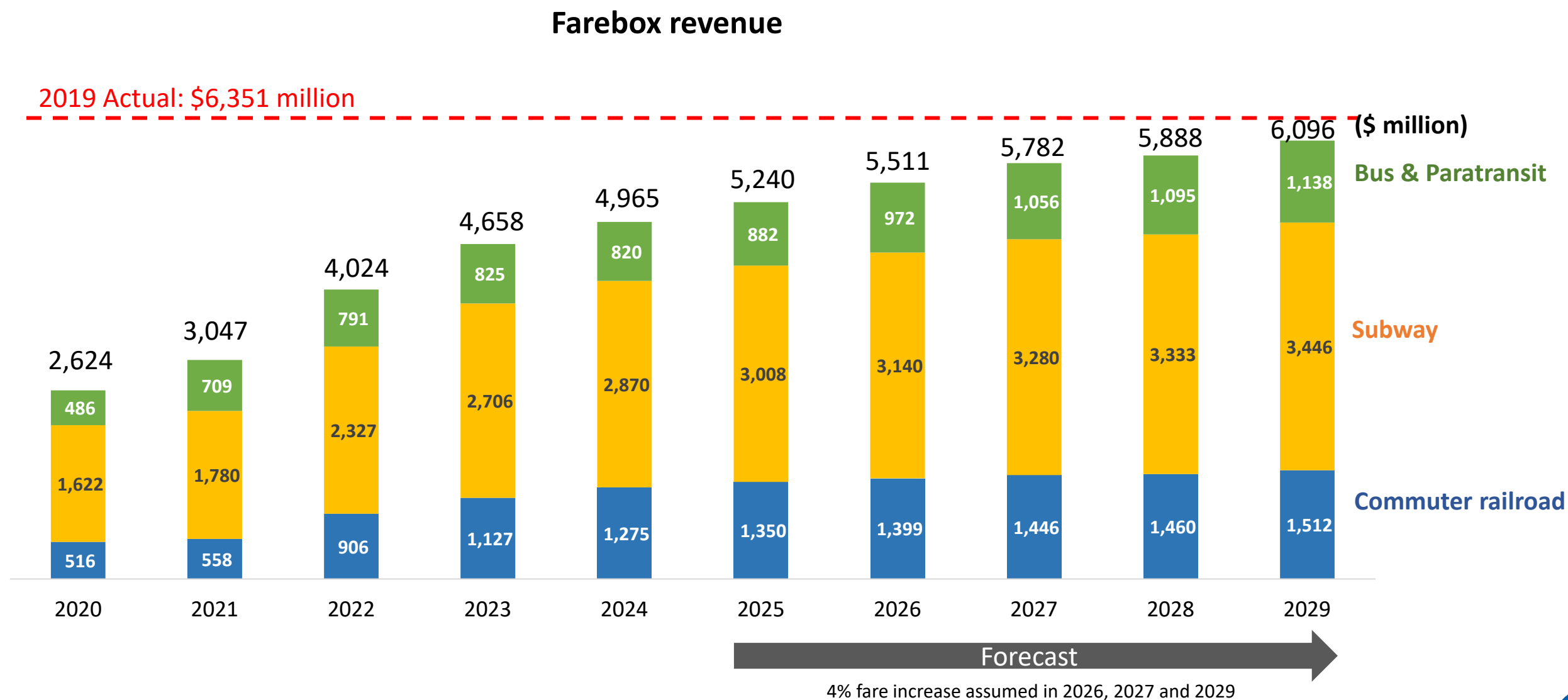
Bridges and Tunnels paid traffic forecast

Paid Traffic, % of 2019

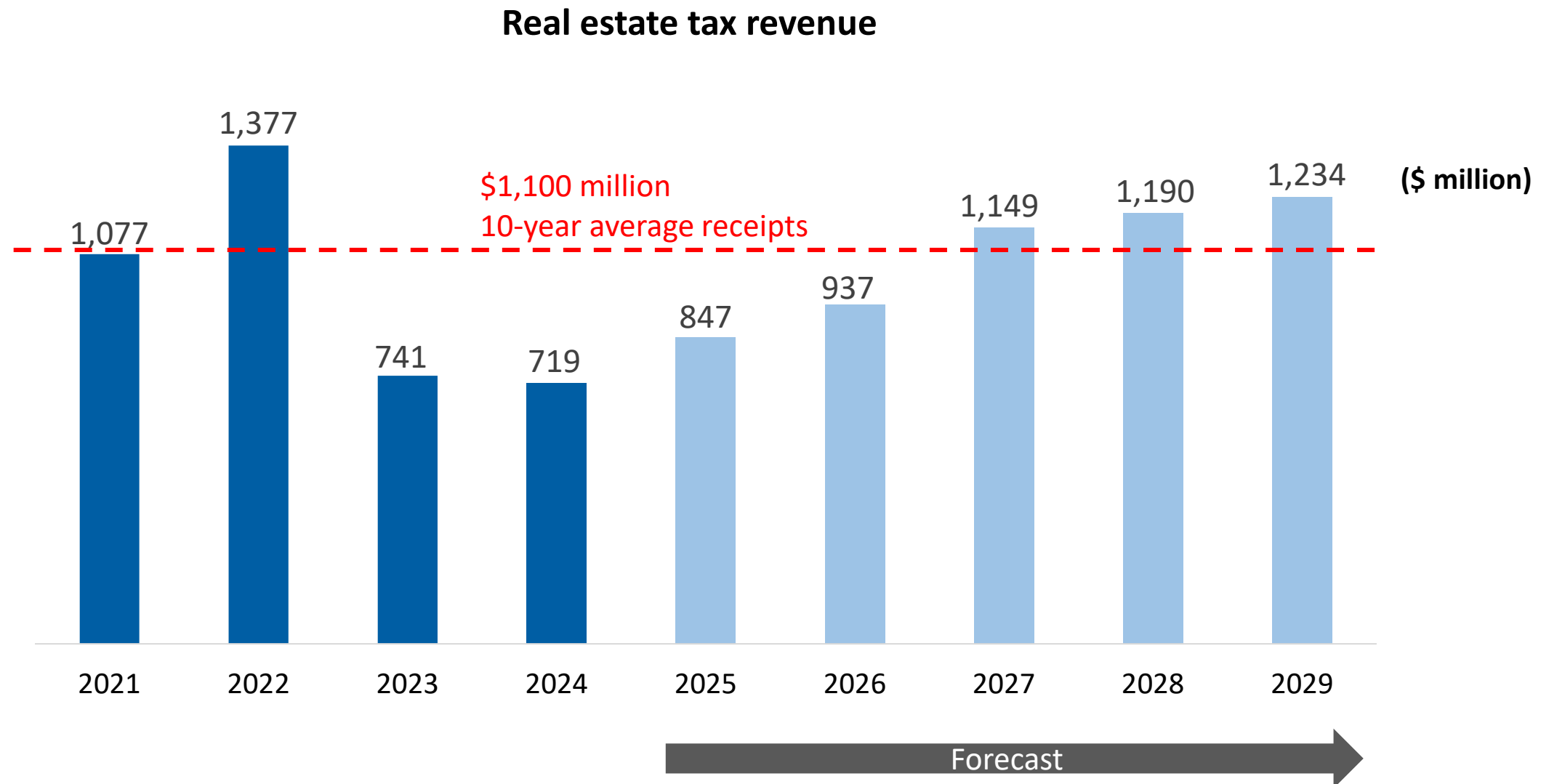
Bridges & Tunnels



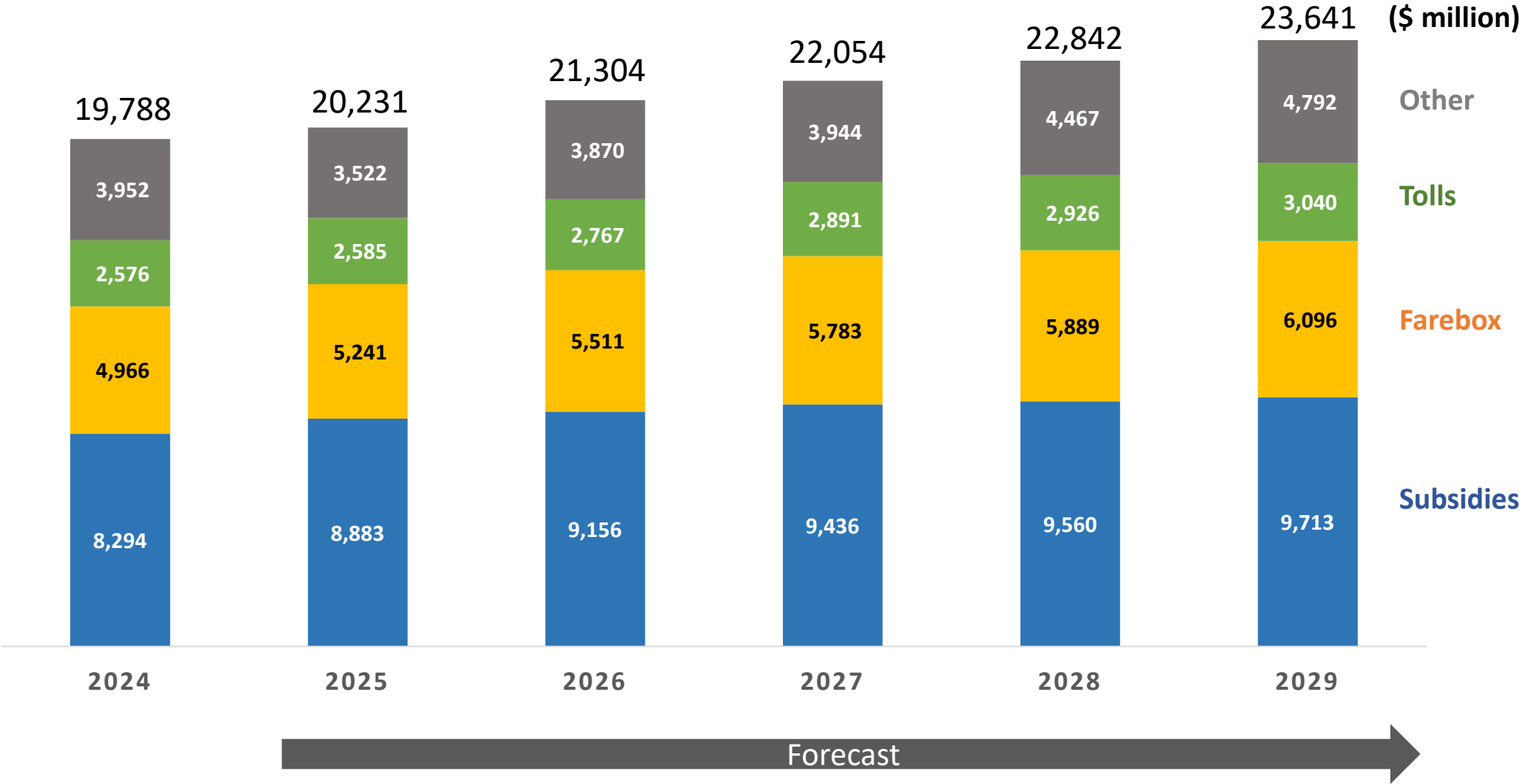
Farebox revenue forecasted to increase within \$250 million of 2019 level



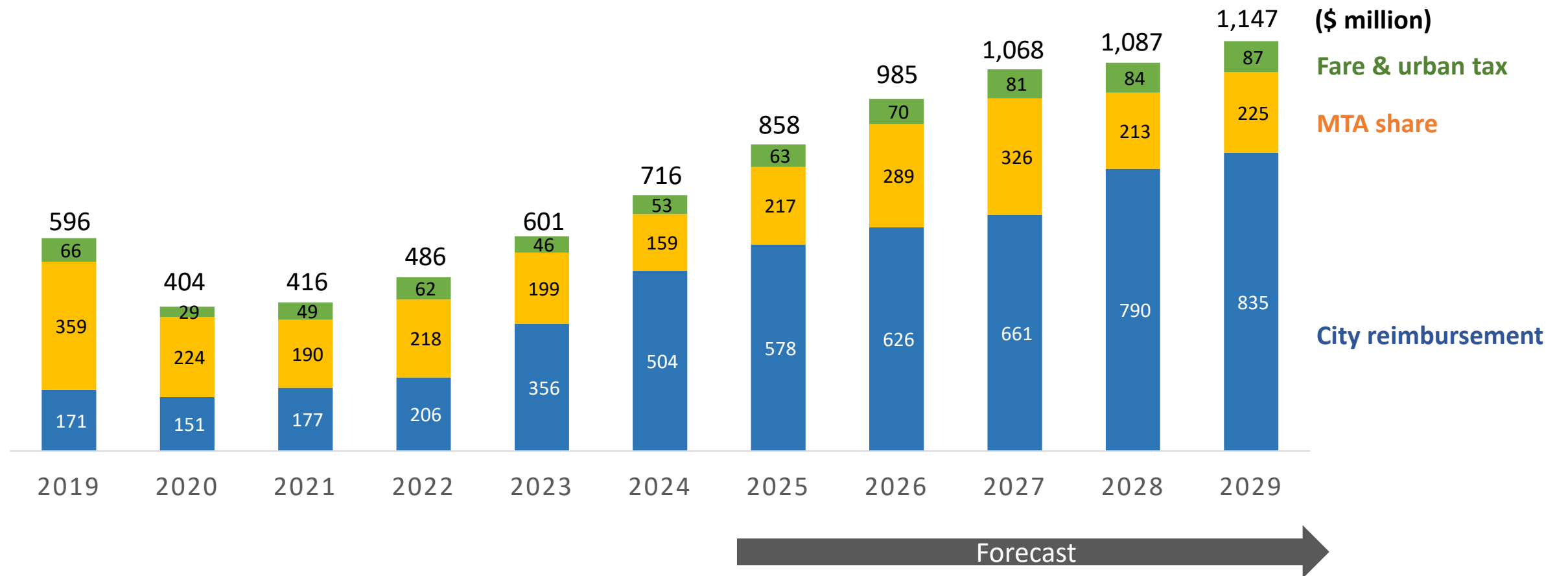
Real estate related taxes on budget after earlier downward adjustment



Steady growth in revenue is forecasted to cover most of the growth in expenses

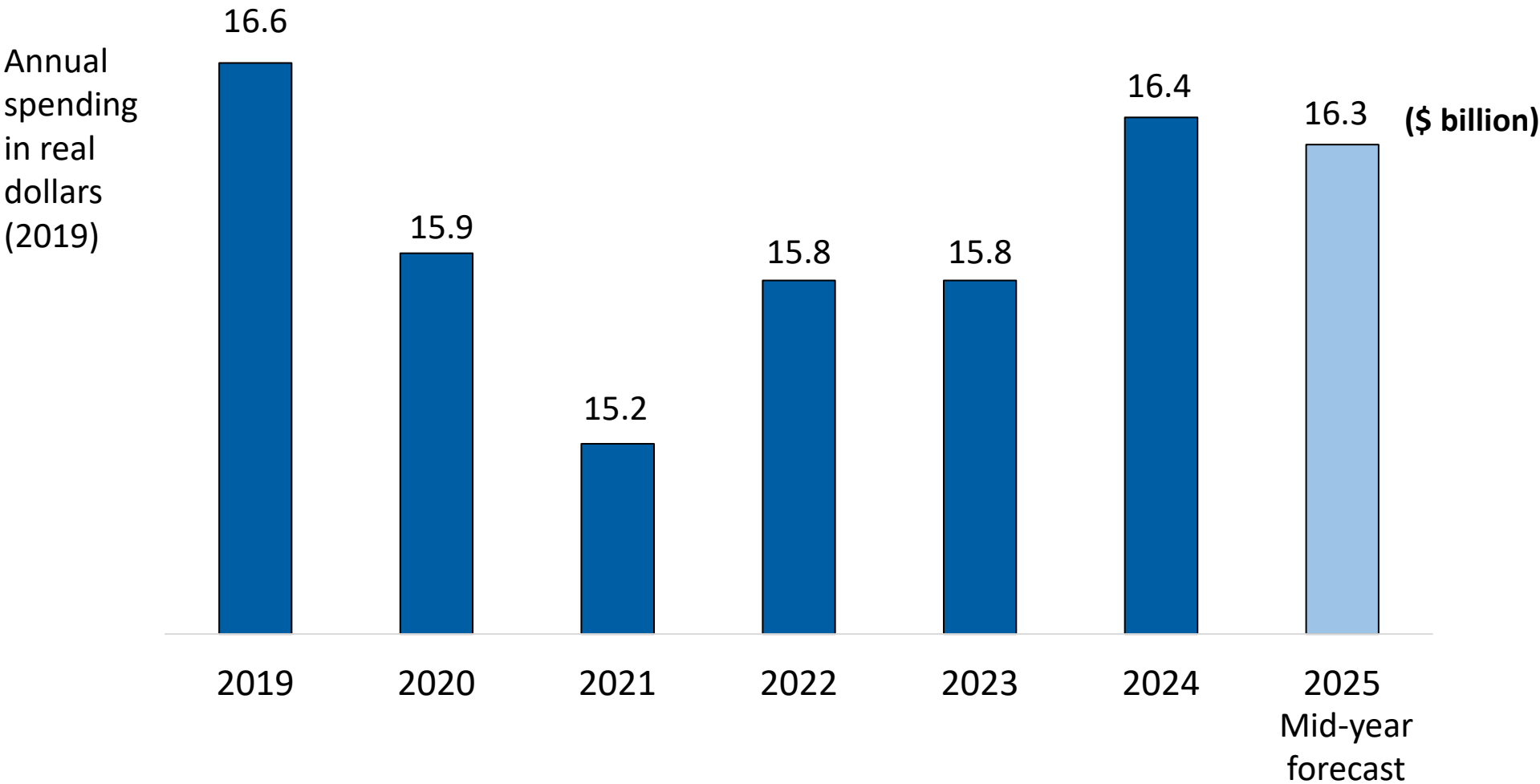


MTA share of Paratransit expenses grows to 30%



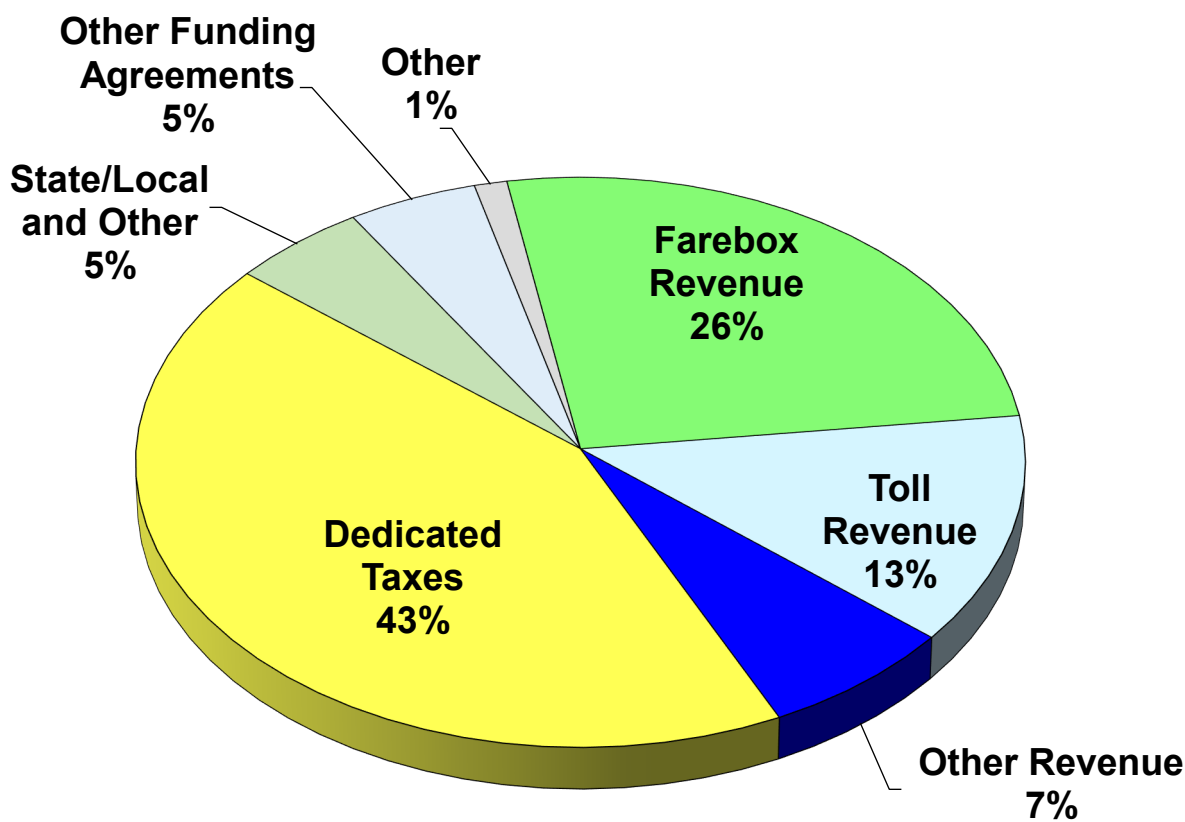
MTA continues to contain expense growth below the rate of inflation

Reduction in inflation-adjusted spending since 2019

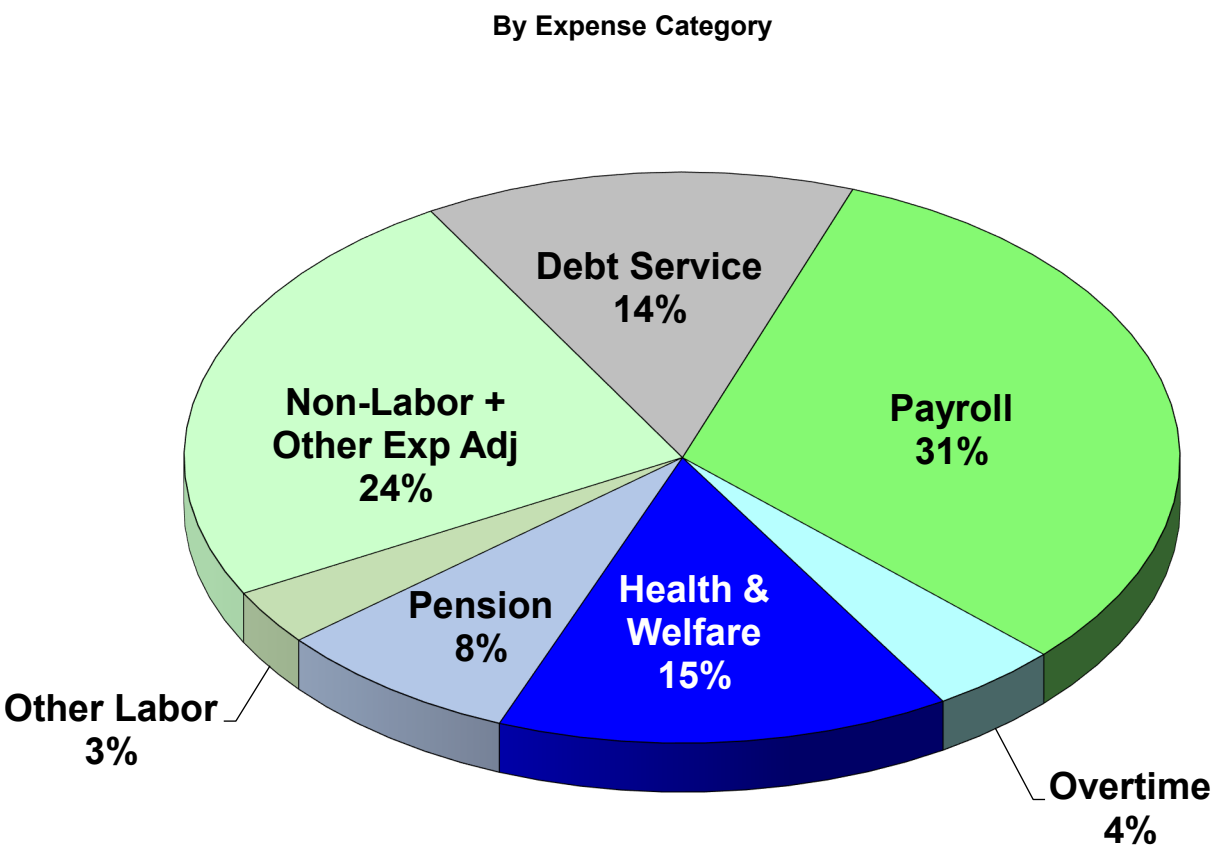


MTA's 2026 preliminary budget is \$21.3 billion

Where the dollars come from...



Where the dollars go...



Note: After below-the-line adjustments. Shown on non-reimbursable and accrual basis.
Farebox Revenue represented 38% of funding in 2019.



Other significant assumptions in the July Plan

- 4% fare and toll increase assumed in 2027 and 2029
- Casino license revenue of \$500 million per year starting in 2026
- Paratransit reimbursement remains at 50% plus \$165 million for 2026 and 2027 from NYC and then increases to 80% (requires legislation change)
- MTA continues operating efficiency savings of \$500 million in 2025 and beyond

Risks to the financial plan

Assumption	Risk	Potential Annual Cost
Dedicated tax receipts	Slower economy / no real estate recovery	(\$300 to \$600 million)
Casino revenue	Timing slower than anticipated	(\$500 million) in 2026-28
FEMA Covid claim	Reimbursement delayed	(\$600 million)
Labor increases	Wage increases above 2% budgeted	(\$150 million) for every 1%
Continued paid ridership recovery	Slower progress in recovery	(\$325 million) for 5% lower recovery