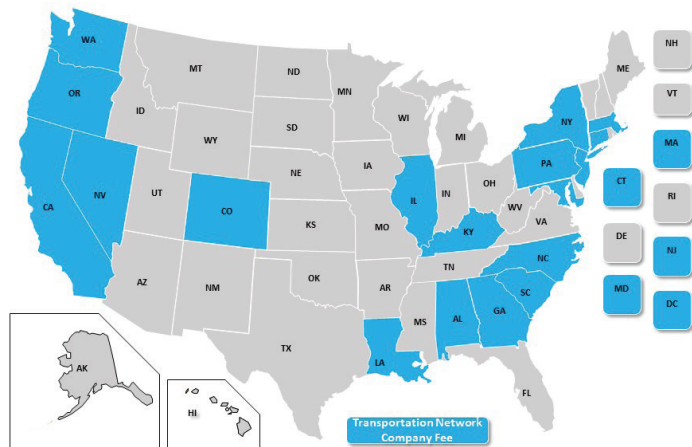


# TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANY FEES

Transportation Network Companies (TNCs)—businesses such as Uber and Lyft who offer on-demand rideshare services typically through a mobile application—have become an increasingly popular mode of transportation throughout the United States. While acting as an alternative option to traditional taxi services, the propagation of TNC services has also led to increased congestion, particularly in major urban areas. To combat the negative effects of congestion and find new revenue to support transportation infrastructure many states and localities have begun imposing fees on TNCs, typically assessed per-ride or as a percentage rate.

18 States + DC Have Enacted a State or Local TNC Fee



STATE	DESCRIPTION	STATE/LOCAL	USE
Alabama	1% per-ride fee, revenue covers the costs of TNC regulation through the Public Service Commission and passed down to local municipalities for general use.	State	TNC Regulation/Local General Use
California	Flat 10-cent fee, revenue is distributed back to TNCs – via a dedicated fund – to implement services for people with disabilities. The City of San Francisco imposes an additional fee of 1.5% for shared rides and 3.25% non-shared rides.	State/Local	Disability Services
Connecticut	Flat 25-cent fee.	State	General Fund
Colorado	Flat 30-cent fee, 15-cents for zero-emission vehicles.	State	Transit and Fleet Electrification
Georgia	50-cent excise tax on single-occupant TNC trips and 25-cent excise tax on shared trips, indexed to the Consumer Price Index.	State	Transit
Illinois	The City of Chicago charges a flat fee of \$3 for trips within the downtown area, and \$1.25 outside of downtown.	Local	Transit
Louisiana	The City of New Orleans imposes a flat 50-cent fee.	Local	TNC Regulation
Kentucky	6% fee.	State	General Fund
Maryland	Localities may impose up to 25 cents-per-trip.	Local	Administrative Costs/Transportation Purposes
Massachusetts	Flat 20-cent fee. Revenue must be used “to address the impact of transportation network services on municipal roads, bridges and other transportation infrastructure.”	State	Transportation Infrastructure
Nevada	3% fee. Every two years no more than \$5 million in revenue goes to the highway fund, anything over \$5 million goes to the general fund.	State	Highway Fund/General Fund
New Jersey	50-cent fee for non-shared ride, 25-cent fee for shared ride.	State	General Fund
New York	New York City (NYC) imposes both flat and percentage fees. The city itself imposes a flat \$2.75 fee for non-shared rides and a 75-cent fee for shared rides as well as an 8% fee. The state of New York charges an additional 2.5% fee for rides within NYC, and a 4% fee for all rides outside of NYC. Revenues from trips within NYC go toward congestion mitigation and subway repairs. Revenues from trips outside of NYC go to the general fund.	State/Local	Transit/General Fund
North Carolina	1.5% for individual rides, 1% for shared rides.	State	General Fund
Oregon	The City of Portland charges a flat 50-cent fee.	Local	TNC Regulation
Pennsylvania	The City of Philadelphia charges a 1.4% fee.	Local	Public Schools/TNC Regulation
South Carolina	1% fee.	State	General Fund
Washington	The City of Seattle charges a flat 42-cent fee. Washington State law prohibits any other locality from imposing a new TNC fee.	Local	TNC Regulation/Accessibility/Affordable Housing/Streetcar
Washington, DC	6% fee.	Local	TNC Regulation/Transit

In addition to the states above, four states—Hawaii, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wyoming—have ruled TNCs are subject to state sales tax.