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5-20-2021

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## **Maine Transportation & Equity**

### Jonathan Rubin, Kathryn Ballingall, Erin Brown

20 May 2021



# **Strategy: Embrace the Future of Transportation in Maine**

- Accelerate Maine's transition to electric vehicles
- Increase fuel efficiency
- Reduce light-duty vehicle miles travelled
- Adapt Maine's infrastructure critical to the state
- Explore mechanisms to fund transportation needs and reduce emissions



## **Equity Considerations**

- Social impacts
  - Wealth
  - Health
  - Accessibility
- Vulnerable Populations
  - Economic, racial, geographic, older adults, disabled
- Participation and inclusion
- Businesses treated equally/fairly
  - Different sectors: retail v. natural resource based v. hospitality



## Background Maine's Transportation Sector



## Where Do Maine's GHGs Come From?



Source: 2017 GHGs by Sector, Maine DEP "Eighth Biennial Report on Progress toward Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goals," published January 2020.



### 2017 Maine Transportation Emissions from Fossil Fuel Consumption (MMTCOs)



## **Maine Household Travel**

### Mainers drive on average:

- 12,000 miles per year
- ~ 33 miles a day

### Mainers commute:

- $\circ~$  89% by car
- 5% by walking and biking
- 4% work from home
- 1% by transit

### Families in Maine:

- 93% own at least one car
- 7% do not own a car: 40,000



Source: 2017 National Household Travel Survey nhts.ornl.gov



## **Fuel Efficiency of Maine's Light Duty Vehicles**

#### Maine's average fuel efficiency unchanged

• Vehicle sales mix trending to SUVs & light-trucks



## **Urban/Rural Fuel Efficiency**

- Rural areas have higher percentage of vehicles under 15 MPG (10% vs 5% cities)
- Vehicles in rural areas are on average 2 years older than in Maine's towns and cities.



## **Battery Electrics and Plug-In Hybrids**





## Equity Considerations & Maine's Transportation Plan

- ▶ 1. How to make clean vehicles more affordable?
  - Access and affordability of better used cars
  - Fuel efficient, reliable, safe
  - EVs in different vehicle classes (i.e., pickup trucks, SUVs)
  - Identify vehicles to scrap
- ▶ 2. How to improve accessibility?
  - Recommend a holistic review of Maine transit programs
  - Identify opportunities to incorporate innovative programs
  - Identify additional funding mechanisms including further coordination w/federal programs (DHHS transportation funds)



## **Efficiency Maine's EV Rebates for Low-Income**

- Standard EV Rebate
  - \$2,000/ new EV, \$1,000/ new PHEV
- Low-income households
  - $\circ$  \$2,500/ used PHEV or BEV
  - \$4,000/ new PHEV
  - \$5,500/ new BEV
- State & Tribal Government program
  - \$12,000/ BEV, \$5,000/ PHEV
- Current Eligibility: 60% median income
  - 30% households
- Expand to: 80% of median income
  - 41% Maine households



# Accelerated Vehicle Replacement: Financing (LLR), Paired with Scrappage

				Tons of CO2	Fuel Cost
Current Vehicle		Replacement Vehicle		Saved	Savings
(2011 model)		(2017 model)		over 10	over 10
				years	years
Ford F150 2WD (8 cyl.) MPG = 14		Ford F150 2WD (6 cyl.) MPG = 22		26.1	\$5,510
Chevrolet Equinox AWD MPG = 23		Toyota RAV 4 Hybrid AWD MPG = 32		12.6	\$2,660
Ford Fusion FWD MPG = 21		Ford Fusion Eneg +36 FWD Plug-in Hybrid MPGe = 57	20	30.1	\$2,880
Toyota Corolla gasoline MPG = 29		Toyota Prius         Hybrid         MPG = 52		17.8	\$3,760
Honda Fit gasoline MPG = 31		Chevrolet Volt Plug-in Hybrid (PHEV) MPGe = 77		34.5	\$1,880

# How to Make Cleaner Cars More Affordable for All Mainers?

- Financing new cleaner cars is a barrier to some
- Education on total cost of ownership
- Maine should consider setting up a publicly funded loan loss reserve (LLR) program
  - LLR: Can offer below-market-rates to increase the affordability of higher fuel economy used conventional and electric vehicles to identified groups to enhance social equity



# How to Improve Accessibility while Reducing Vehicle Miles Travelled?

### Public Transit

- Innovative Rural Transit Solutions
- Increase funding for existing systems

### Active transportation

- Walking better pavement, more sidewalks, snow clearing
- Biking more bike lanes, community bike shops

### Trip demand reduction

- Broadband Internet access and affordability
- Telework, telemedicine, distance learning



## **Maine Rural Transit**

- Livable Communities, Aging in Place, Supports Employment
- Maine Independent Transportation Network (Portland, Millinocket, Kennebunk, York, Fryeburg)
  - Community-based transport for older adults, visually impaired
  - Private vehicles, volunteer drivers, paid drivers form community network

### Alternative/Innovative Public Transit and Pilot Programs

- On-demand micro-transit
- First-mile/last mile connections
- Rides-to-Wellness (medical access)
- Recovery & Job Access Rides Pilot (SUD)



## Discussion

### ▶ 1. How to make clean vehicles more affordable?

- Easier financing for low-income households
- Education about cost and benefits of EVs and better used high MPG vehicles

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- Being able to get to where you need to go, cheaply and quickly
- More transit in more communities?
- More creative transit

### ▶ 3. How to improve health benefits ?

- Air quality, reduce "criteria" air pollutants exposure, possibly very significant
  - Low emissions vehicles and trucks can benefits adjacent neighborhood
- Better/safer paths for walking and biking



## **Supplementary Information**

Electric, Hybrid and High Fuel Efficiency Vehicles: Cost-Effective and Equitable GHG Emission Reductions in Maine

Rural Public Transportation and Maine: Review of State Best Practices

## **Light Duty Vehicles in Maine**

- There are approximately 1.12 million light-duty vehicles registered in Maine in 2020
- Average vehicle in Maine is 10 years old and 22.4 MPG
- Most popular models:
  - Pickup: Chevy Silverado
  - SUV: Subaru Forrester
  - Sedan: Toyota Camry





## **Benefits of Increasing 5 MPG Is Not Linear**



### Maine Rural Transit: Livable Communities, Aging in Place, Supports Employment

#### **Peer States Comparison**

#### Funding sources for operating expenses of rural transit providers, by state

State	Fares	Local Funds	State Funds	Federal Assistance	Other Funds	Total
Vermont	\$443,560	\$1,849,562	\$7,152,124	\$15,927,587	\$457,571	\$25,830,404
	1.72%	7.16%	27.69%	61.66%	1.77%	
New Hampshire	\$297,310	\$819,322	\$364,893	\$3,167,172	\$1,410,480	\$6,059,177
	4.91%	13.52%	6.02%	52.27%	23.28%	
North Dakota	\$1,183,284	\$1,335,581	\$2,564,221	\$5,901,160	\$250,321	\$11,234,567
	10.53%	11.89%	22.82%	52.53%	2.23%	
Maine	\$457,088	\$3,203,701	\$920,090	\$2,394,795	\$6,066,360	\$13,042,034
	3.50%	24.56%	7.05%	18.36%	46.51%	



Source: Office of Budget and Policy 2020