CALIFORNIA ROAD CHARGE PILOT PROGRAM UPDATE



Road User Charge Pilot Program will explore and assess alternatives that can replace the fuel excise tax

- Directed by SB 1077 (Chapter 835, Statutes of 2014)
- Overseen by CalSTA
- Administered by CTC with Caltrans support
- Guided by TAC

CalSTA – California State Transportation Agency CTC – California Transportation Commission Caltrans – California Transportation Commission TAC – Technical Advisory Committee

Background

- 2014 CalSTA prepares a report on the need to explore alternatives to the gas tax
 - Paying by gallons no longer a good proxy for roadway usage
 - Average vehicle fleet fuel economy is projected to double by 2040 (from 20 MPG in 2014 to 39 MPG in 2040)
 - Excise tax rate has not kept up with inflation (1994's 18 cent gas excise tax is equivalent to 10.5 cents today)
- 2015 SB 1077 creates the "Road User Charge Pilot Program" to explore the concept of alternatives to the gas tax
 - Explore benefits, costs, and a range of specified considerations
 - Begin pilot program by January 1, 2017
 - Submit a report to Legislature by June 30, 2018



- Establish a 15-member TAC to examine technical issues, gather public input, develop scope of pilot and evaluation criteria
- Work of TAC supported by
 - 22-member stakeholder working group
 - Input of other government agencies
 - Public meetings, focus group meetings and a survey
 - Review of prior studies and demonstration projects

TAC Representation

- Transportation agencies
- Highway user groups
- Business/economy representatives
- Telecommunication industry
- Data security industry
- Privacy rights advocacy groups
- Social equity interests
- Academic/research bodies
- Legislature

Program Design Considerations

- Availability (acquisition)
- Adaptability (technology, suitability, ability to evolve)
- Reliability
- Ease of use
- Ease of administration
- Enforceability
- Data security
- Protection of personal identification information
- Privacy/access to location data
- Cost

Program Design Specifications

Design

- Offer multiple options: manual and automated reporting
- Include comprehensive privacy and data security provisions
- Allow for an open system design
- Ensure interoperability with other states

Mix of Participants

- Individual/household/business/government
- North/central/south
- Rural/suburban/urban
- Fleet mix
- Income
- Out-of-state vehicles
- Evaluation
 - Allow vendors to bid for various project elements
 - Simulate multiple non-state account manager
 - Include simulated payment options

Evaluation Categories

- 8 Categories, 36 goals, 50 criteria
 - Revenue
 - Cost
 - Operations
 - User Experience
 - Privacy
 - Data Security
 - Equity
 - Communication

Make up of volunteers pool

T			North	Central	South	Trucks
	Commercial Vehicles (Businesses)		130/100	0/50	5/175	*** ??/50
	Private Vehicles (Individuals & Households)				Other	
	Urban & Suburban	3 \$	1341/950	423/350	1984/2100	
-						49/125
	Rural & Agricultural	(#A) 	(m) \$ 1117/400 (m) \$\$	51/400	21/300	
	Rural & A	(B) 55				

Initial Outreach Findings

- Transportation is not top of list
 - Drought, economy, and environment were the more pressing issues issues
- Maintaining roads is as important as promoting alternative transportation
- Little understanding of how transportation is funded
 - Road charge concept is difficult to grasp
- Gas tax incentivizes care for the environment and encourages purchase of fuel efficient vehicles
- Privacy, fairness, and protection against double taxation were considered most important

Schedule

January - December 2015

Program development and public communication

- January June 2016 Mobilization
- July 2016 March 2017
 Field work
- April July 2017

Report preparation

• Summer 2017

Submit report to Legislature (SB 1077 deadline is June 2018)

More information available at:

- California Road Charge Pilot Program January December 2015
- Questions?