

California Transportation Commission Update
June 2024

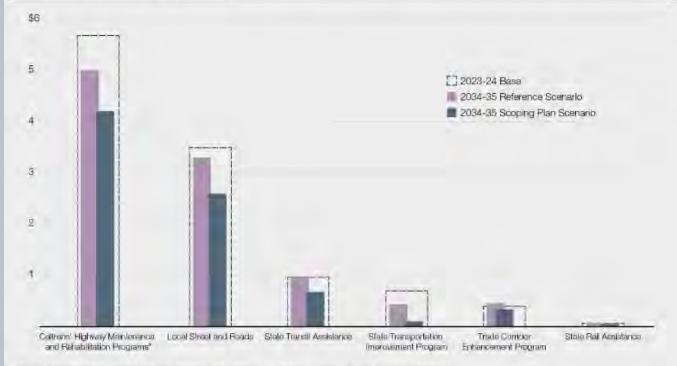
4 Issues with the Gas Tax



- I. FUEL EFFICIENCY GAINS Gas-powered vehicles are becoming more fuel efficient, so owners are buying less gas and government receives less fuel tax.
- 2. INCREASE IN ZERO EMISSION VEHICLES Vehicles that do not use gas, such as electric vehicles, do not pay any fuel taxes.
- 3. INFLATION AND LOSS OF PURCHASE POWER Ongoing inflation reduces how much a static gas tax can purchase. In addition, highway construction costs typically increase faster than overall inflation.
- 4. UNEVEN FUEL TAX BURDEN Newer and more expensive vehicles tend to be more fuel efficient. Owners of older, less fuel-efficient vehicles pay more to use the road. The fuel tax burden is uneven and inequitable.

LAO Report on California Transportation Funding

Several State Transportation Programs Will Be Impacted by Declining Revenues Inflation-Adjusted Dollars (In Billions)



3 * Also includes funding to support Caltrans' administrative programs, such as project planning and general administration. Dallrans = California Department of Transportation.

In the next 10 years:

- \$5 billion a year decrease in state gas tax revenue (64%) for highways and local roads
- \$1 billion a year increase in EV registration fees for highways and local roads
- \$420 million a year (20%)
 decrease in diesel sales tax for
 highways and local roads
- \$290 million a year (20%)
 decrease in diesel excise tax for
 transit

Total \$4.4 billion a year decrease in funding

https://lao.ca.gov/Publications/Report/4821

What is a Road Charge?

Road Charge is an innovative funding mechanism intended to replace the current gas tax, and more accurately ensures that all drivers are paying their fair share to use the road. Road Charge allows drivers to support local road and highway maintenance based on how many miles they drive, instead of how many gallons of gas they use.

California is studying Road Charge as:

- A <u>replacement</u> for the gas tax
- One per mile rate for all passenger vehicles
- Revenue neutral, not a tax increase
- Aims to stabilize funding, not change behavior
- No change in how funding is spent: existing formulas and programs remain

Road Charge Pilot Studies by California

California's **2017 Pilot**



- General Feasibility
- Study



- **Areas of Future**

SB 1077 (2014)





- Clearinghouse
- Communications Research





Four-Phase

Demonstration

2021



Public/Private Roads Project 2023



- **Technical Test of GPS**
- Conversations with Key Stakeholder Groups
- Communications Research

Federal Grant (STSFA)

Revenue **Collection Pilot** 2024



- **Test of Revenue** Flow and **Administrative Processes**
- Communications Research

SB 339 (2021)

Equity Focused Research

A shift from Gas Tax to Road Charge shows positive equity gains

Disadvantaged Communities

https://escholarship.org/uc/item/1pn404q5

Rural Drivers

https://www.caroadcharge.com/media/hawhi1li/ruc-america-tenyear-strategic-plan-12082022 508.pdf

Super Commuters

https://www.caroadcharge.com/media/h3hjgdse/caltransrucameric a_supercommuters_finalreport_2024-01-11_ada-a11y.pdf

Equity Impacts of Road Charges on Commercial Vehicles

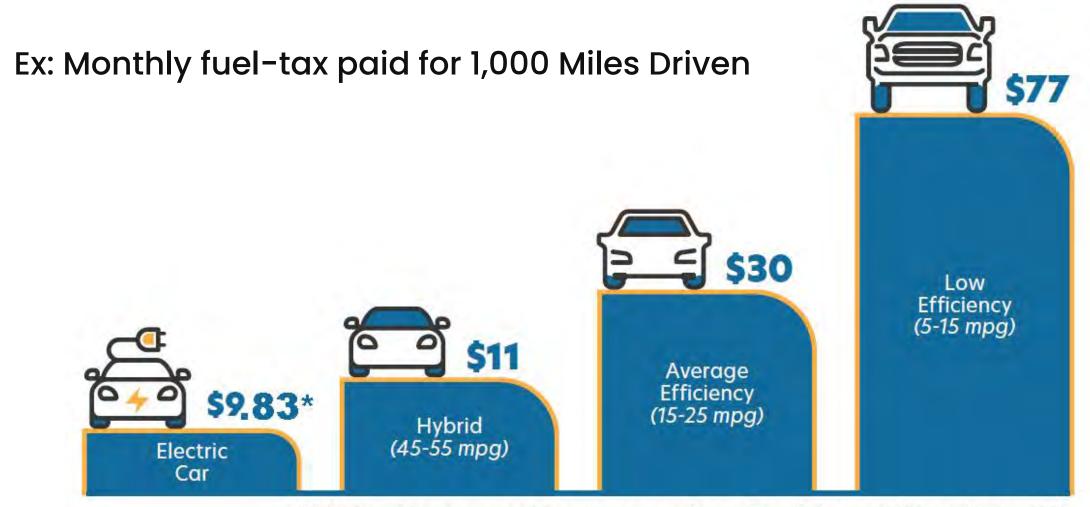
https://www.metrans.org/assets/research/wei_psr-21-sp81_to%20043_final2.pdf

Focus Groups and Surveys

(Spanish, Mandarin, Rural, and EV owners)



What drivers pay under the Gas Tax



* \$118 Road Improvement Fee is assessed on all model year 2020 and later ZEVs

What drivers pay under Road Charge

Ex: Monthly fuel-tax paid for 1,000 Miles Driven



Engagement

Coming up in 2024:

- Getting on the Interagency Equity Advisory Committee Agenda
- Listening session with minority voices
- Input from those with disabilities and senior perspectives

Past and Ongoing Engagement

- Equity voices on the CTC's Road Charge Technical Advisory Committee since 2014
- Tribes
- Rural Areas and Representatives
- Trucking Industry
- Agriculture
- Climate Justice Non-Profits

SB 339 Road Charge Collection Pilot Update

- Recruitment is underway
- Participants will be selected and onboarded in July
- Pilot will start August 1 and run through January 2025
- Participants can earn up to \$400 in incentives
- Final report potentially out next summer



SB 339 Interim Report

- Required by SB 339 (Wiener, 2021)
- Due to the Legislature by July 1, 2024
- Per SB 339's direction to CalSTA to "consult with appropriate state agencies [...] to design a process for collecting road charge revenue from vehicles," the report outlines recommendations for a potential administrative process that the Legislature could consider.



Guiding Principles

The Administration's overarching principle in its recommendations for potentially implementing a statewide Road Charge System is to build on existing systems and processes wherever possible.

- This approach would help lower administrative costs and minimize implementation burdens to affected state agencies.
- Public familiarity with these existing systems would make it easier for taxpayers to transition to paying a road charge.

The recommended structure could support the transition of all 33 million passenger and commercial vehicles from fuel taxes to a road charge, likely in a phased rollout over 10 to 12 years after passage of legislation, or a subset of vehicles, such as only zero-emission passenger and commercial vehicles.

Recommendations

Passenger Vehicle System

- The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) could be the lead agency with oversight to implement a passenger vehicles road charge program.
- As the oversight and taxing agency, DMV would have the responsibility to certify and audit the private, third-party vendors, or Commercial Account Managers (CAM), similar to the DMV's existing business partner process.
- The CAM would enroll participants, collect mileages, calculate the road charges and fuel tax credits due (if any), submit invoices to vehicle owners, collect the tax amount due from taxpayers, and submit the revenue to DMV.
- The state would designate multiple certified CAMs, allowing taxpayers to choose what works best for them in terms of account management and reporting options.
- Multiple types of reporting options would be offered. No location sharing would be required.
- Collection of road charges can follow the existing enforcement process used by toll agencies in cooperation with the DMV. This system is in place and only needs minor adjustments to incorporate a RUC.

Commercial Vehicle System

- The California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) could oversee a commercial vehicle road charge system.
- CDTFA is currently the implementing agency for the International Fuel Tax Agreement (IFTA), which is a federally recognized cooperative agreement between the 48 contiguous states of the United States and 10 Canadian provinces to simplify the reporting of fuel used by trucks that operate in more than one state.
- IFTA began processing commercial vehicle road charges in January 2024 to incorporate the passage of HB 1050 in Indiana, so the basic structure of an interoperable commercial vehicle road charge system is in place.
- This is consistent with preferences expressed by the trucking industry, incorporating road charge reporting into an existing reporting process.
- Enforcement processes largely are in place, including auditing by CDTFA.











Questions?

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