

# Replace Your Ride

Tackling transportation poverty  
and accelerating emissions reduction

Presentation to Senate Transportation Committee  
Linda McGinnis, Economist and Co-Chair RYR Steering Committee  
April 1, 2021

# Replace Your Ride Actions to date

Jan-Oct 2020

**Research - Transportation Equity/Emissions:** Core team of researchers & experts reviewed successful policies in other states

Oct 2020

**Policy Pitch - EAN 2020 Summit** (like 'Shark Tank, only nicer)  
Theme: Transportation & Thermal Equity  
RJR selected among top 4

Nov 2020

**Established Steering Committee and Advisory Group**  
Meets bi-weekly, and includes transportation experts from private sector, administration, research and non-profit

Nov-Jan 2021

**Developed detailed proposal:** modeled off of successful CA programs, and tailored to VT needs (in consultation with Administration)

Jan-Mar  
2021

**Legislative/Administration Support:** RJR included in both House T-Bill and Administration Budget (\$1.5m)

April 2021

**Presentation to Senate**

## Steering Committee

- Co-Chairs: Linda McGinnis, **EAN** & Peggy O'Neill-Vivanco, **VT Clean Cities/UVM Transportation Research Center**
- Dave Roberts, **VEIC/Drive Electric Vermont**
- Marilyn Miller, **Vt Auto Dealers Association**
- Nancy Seidman, **Regulatory Assistance Project**
- Dana Rowangould, **UVM Transportation Research Center**

## Public Partners

- **Agency of Transportation:** Michele Boomhower, Dan Dutcher
- **Agency of Natural Resources:** Heidi Hales
- **State Legislators:** House and Senate Transportation Committees
- **Senator Leahy's office:** Tom Berry
- **Senator Sanders' office:** Haley Pero, Katie Thomas

## Advisory Group

- **Capstone Community Development:** Sue Minter, Paul Zabriskie
- **VEIC/Efficiency Vermont:** Carole Weston, Kelly Lucci, Hillary Andrews, Jennifer Wallace-Brodeur
- **Utilities:** GMP, BED, VPPSA, VEC, Stowe, WEC
- **Vt Public Transit Authority:** Elaine Haytko
- **CATMA:** Sandy Thibault
- **LocalMotion:** Karen Yacos & Sandy Bender
- **Old Spokes Home:** Laura Jacoby,
- **VBSR:** Jordan Giaconia
- **Sierra Club:** Robb Kidd
- **VNRC & Transportation 4 VT:** Johanna Miller, Kate McCarthy
- **CarShareVT:** Annie Bourdon
- **TNC:** Lauren Oates
- **Cody Chevrolet:** Bob Cody
- **Used Car Dealership:** Jane Lowery
- **Community Action Programs and OEOs:** Steve Gellar, President and all Directors
- **Vital Communities:** Bethany Fleishman
- **Energy Action Network:** Jared Duval, Cara Robeck, Mei Butler
- **Center for Sustainable Energy - CA Clean Transportation:** Jonathan Changus, Karen Glitman

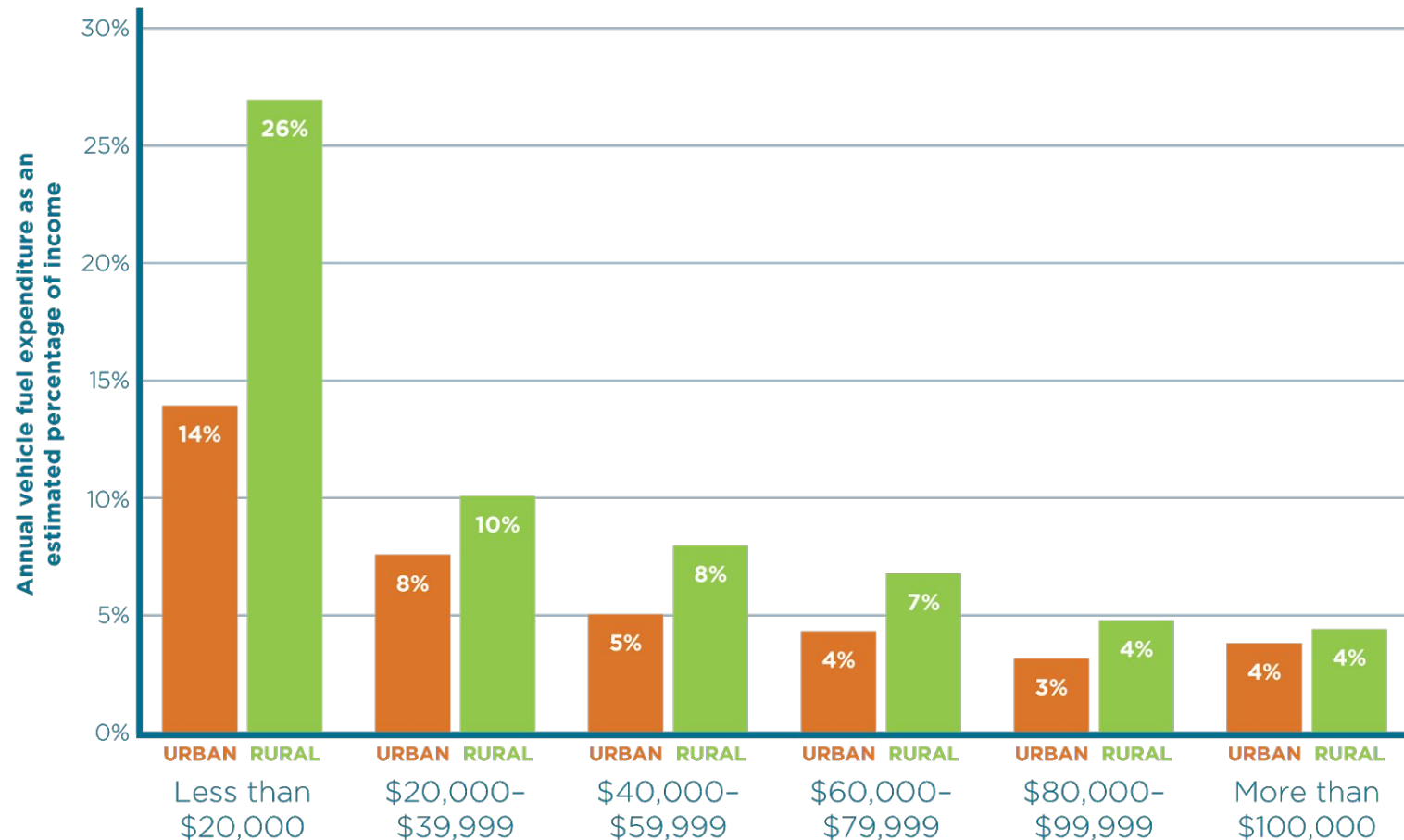
# Tackling Transportation Poverty



# Poorest VTers spend up to 27% income on gas/diesel

## Vermont 2009 annual vehicle fuel expenditure burden by income and location-type

Getting to essential jobs, school, services can make or break a monthly budget





# Gas/diesel prices are higher, more volatile than electricity

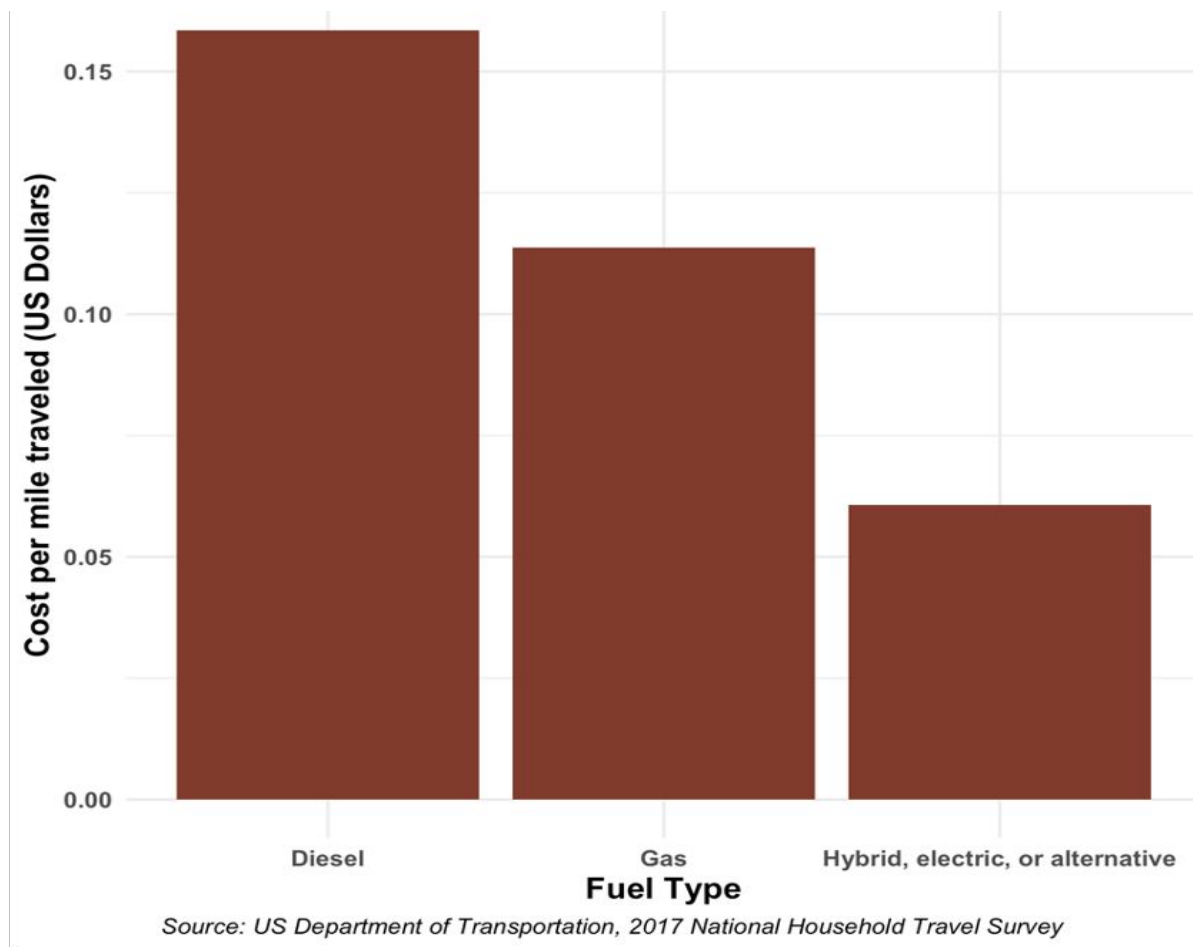
Putting poor households at greater risk.

Filling up an EV 'tank' is much less expensive, and prices more predictable than filling up a gas tank



**1.** Fuel prices (gasoline and diesel) from the Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTTrans) and Drive Electric Vermont. **2.** Electric charging costs (gallon equivalent) calculated by Drive Electric VT, based on EIA data on average Vermont residential electric rates and the average efficiency of light-duty electric and gasoline vehicles.

Average Cost/Mile Travelled by Fuel Type



EVs less expensive to drive each month each mile

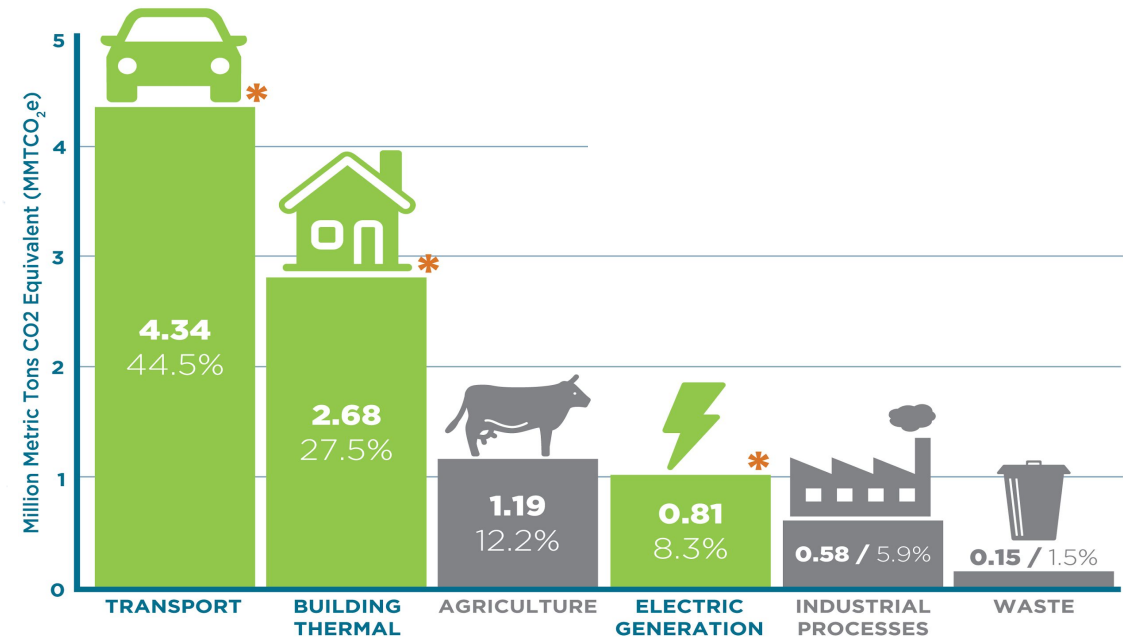
A 2020 study by the Union of Concerned Scientists found that **rural drivers stand to save the most from EVs, and that the average rural Vermont driver stands to save about \$1,900/year from driving an EV.**

# Accelerating Transportation Emissions Reduction

45% of Vermont  
total emissions  
(and GROWING)

On-road gas = 74%  
of total  
transportation  
emissions

## Vermont's GHG emissions by sector<sup>1</sup>

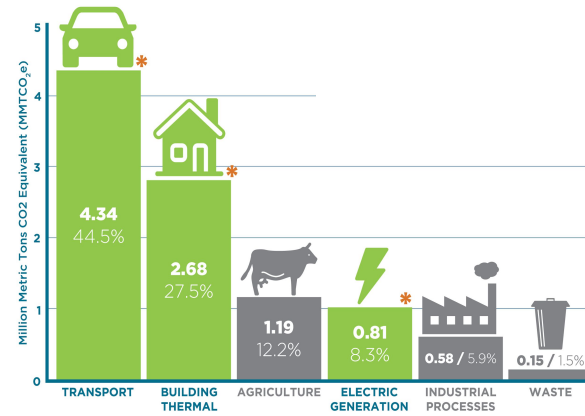


>1/3 of VT cars are  
older than 2010

The older the car,  
the higher the  
pollution



### Vermont's GHG emissions by sector!



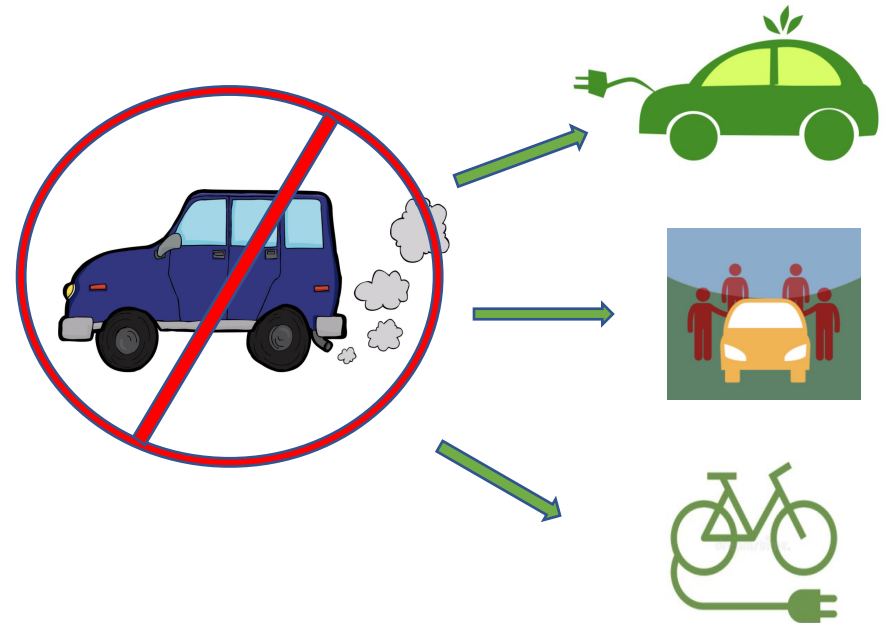
How can we address both challenges?



# Replace Your Ride

Up to \$3000 incentive for lower-income Vermonters to:

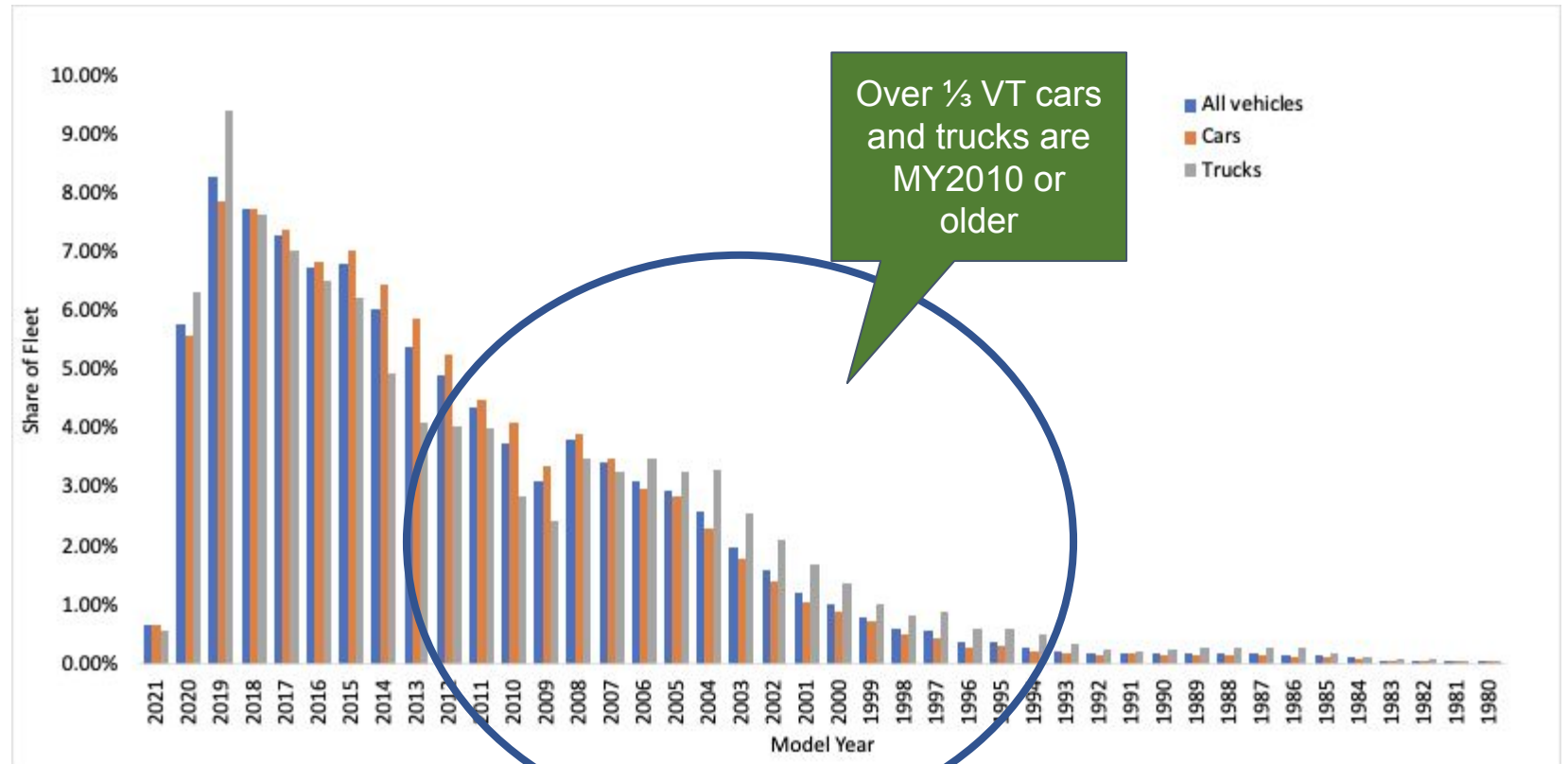
- **Scrap** older high-maintenance high-polluting vehicle (10 yrs +)
- **Replace** with new/used clean transportation or shared-mobility options
- **Stack** on top of existing incentives (e.g., MileageSmart and State Incentive)



Removing older vehicle accelerates GHG emissions impact

# Replace Gas/Diesel powered cars 10 years or older (higher maintenance/higher GHG emissions)

Registered Vehicles in Vermont (as of Dec 2020)



Source: DMV data, Dec 2020

Note that the car/truck classification is based on the DMV/NHTSA vehicle typology. Trucks include everything from pickups and cargo vans to tractor trucks for freight. The car category includes everything that is not considered a truck. This includes larger SUV/multipurpose passenger vehicles like the Chevrolet Tahoe, GMC Yukon, and the Toyota RAV4.

What?

The older the car, the higher the maintenance costs and GHG emissions

# Targeted Population = Lower-Income Vermonters

Number of Vermont Tax Filers by AGI Categories (2019)

Filing Status/AGI	< \$25,000	\$25,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$124,999	≥125,000
Single	77,622	55,100	23,500	7,847	3,143	4,590
Head of Household	6,254	11,338	4,719	1,691	682	841
Widower/ Surviving Spouse*	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Married Filing Jointly	13,088	15,286	19,297	21,195	16,979	32,754
Married Filing Separately	1,564	2,593	1,422	506	209	313

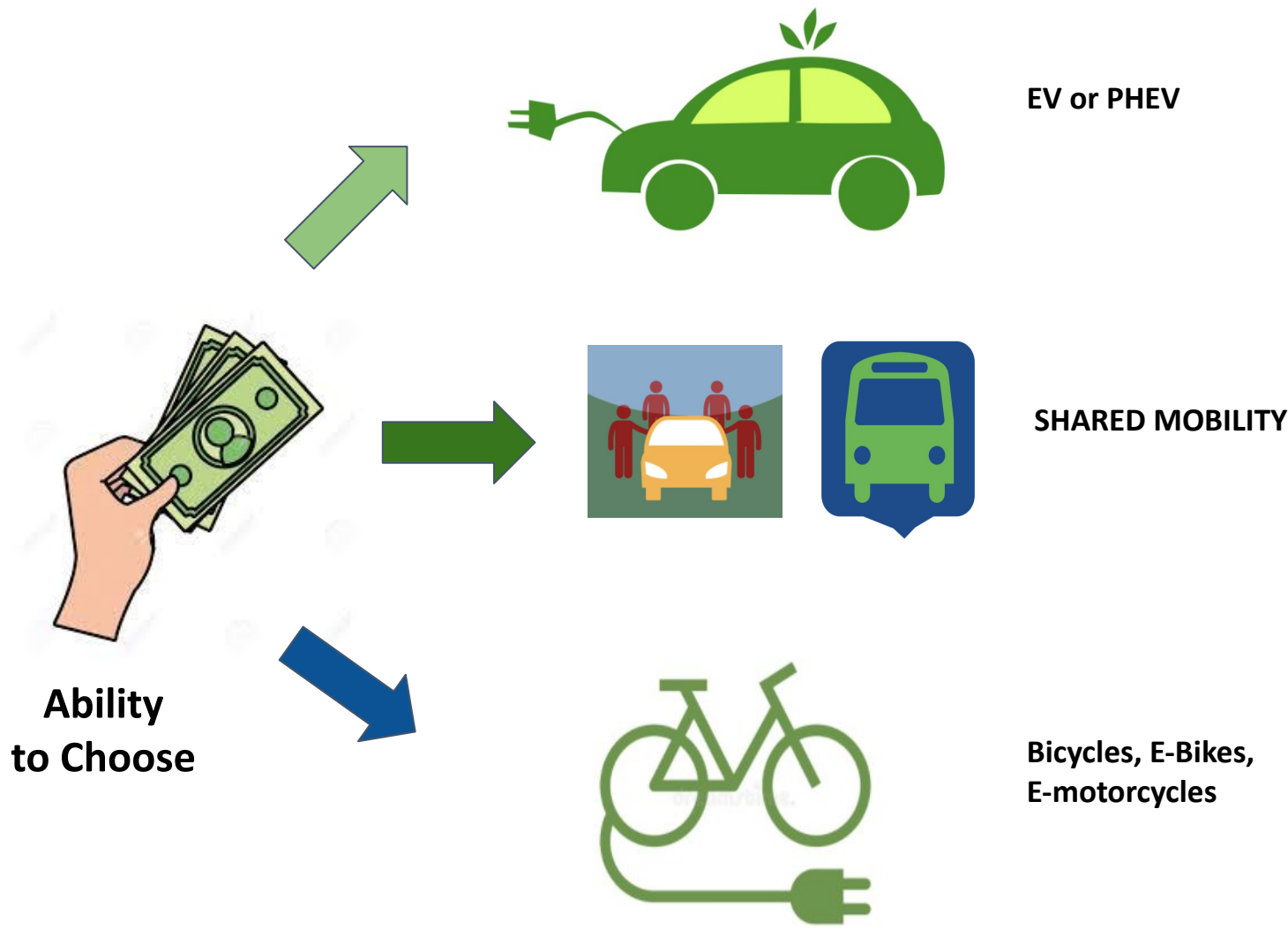
\*Information not available

**Eligible Vermonters** - Lowest Income categories (Total: 249,813 or 57%)

**Note:** If a person qualifies under the MileageSmart program, they automatically qualify for RYR

Who?

# How?





Keep it Simple

## Build on what works

- ❖ Same eligibility requirements
- ❖ Same application forms
- ❖ Same administration

Used EVs



mileagesmart

New EVs



State Incentives

+ \$3000



Stacked incentives put real \$\$ in the pockets of low-income Vermonters

## New EV purchase

Replace Your Ride  
( $\$3,000$ )

Utility Incentives  
(vary  $\$500 - \$2,500$ )

State Incentives  
(up to  $\$4,000$ )

Federal Incentives  
(up to  $\$7,500$ )

**TOTAL Incentives:  
up to  $\$17,000$**

## Used EV purchase

Replace Your Ride  
( $\$3,000$ )

Utility Incentives  
(vary  $\$0 - \$1,750$ )

MileageSmart  
(25% of vehicle cost up to  $\$5,000$ )

**TOTAL Incentives:  
up to  $\$10,000$**



**Ongoing savings on fuel and maintenance expenses**

# New EV Price with Incentives

Most Popular 2020

Nissan Leaf  
Chevy Bolt

## New Car Comparison

	Nissan LEAF		Nissan Sentra
	Standard Incentive	<\$50,000 AGI	
Starting Price	\$31,600	\$31,600	\$19,310
OEM Incentive	- \$6,000	- \$6,000	-
State Incentive	- \$2,500	-\$4,000	
Utility Incentive (varies)	- \$1,500	-\$2,500	-
Current Price After Incentives	\$21,600	\$19,100	-
Replace Your Ride	-	-\$3000	-
Price After RYR	\$21,600	\$16,100	\$19,310
Federal Tax Incentives*	up to -\$7,500	up to -\$7,500	-
Lowest Possible Price w/ Federal Tax Incentives*	\$11,100	\$8,600	\$19,310

\*Federal Incentives are currently tax-based, and do not carry over into more than one tax year. The incentive can be passed through into lease agreements, allowing purchasers without the taxable income to benefit from the lower lease price.

**PLUS annual operations & maintenance savings of \$500 to \$1,500**

# Used EV Price with Incentives

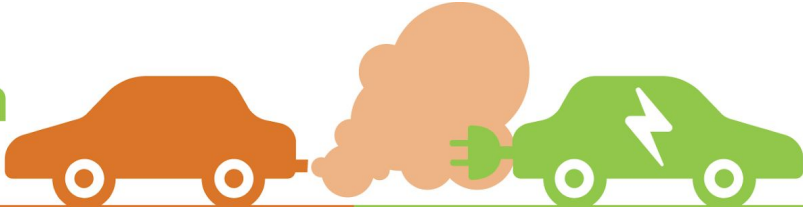
## Used Car Comparison

	Nissan LEAF (2017) 107 range	Chevy Bolt (2017) 238 range	Nissan Sentra (2017)
Starting Price	\$11,000	\$17,000	\$15,000
Mileage Smart	-\$2,750	-\$4,250	-
Utility Incentive (varies)	-\$1,500	-\$1,500	-
Current Price After Incentives	\$6,750	\$11,250	-
Replace Your Ride	-\$3,000	-\$3,000	-
Price After RYR	\$3,750	\$8,250	\$15,000

**PLUS annual operations & maintenance savings of \$500 to \$1,500**

Low O&M  
Saves  
\$10,000  
over life of  
vehicle

### Gas vs. EV cost comparison over 150,000 miles<sup>1</sup>



	GAS VEHICLE	ELECTRIC VEHICLE
<b>Fuel</b>	\$17,585	\$9,164
<b>Oil Changes &amp; Filter Replacement</b>	\$900	None
<b>Tire Changes</b>	\$600	\$600
<b>Engine Air Filter Replacements</b>	\$207	None
<b>Cabin Air Filter Replacements</b>	\$273	\$273
<b>Spark Plug Replacements</b>	\$439	None
<b>Coolant Flush and Replacement</b>	\$110	\$110
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$20,114</b>	<b>\$10,147</b>

1. American Automobile Association. 2018. Your Driving Costs.



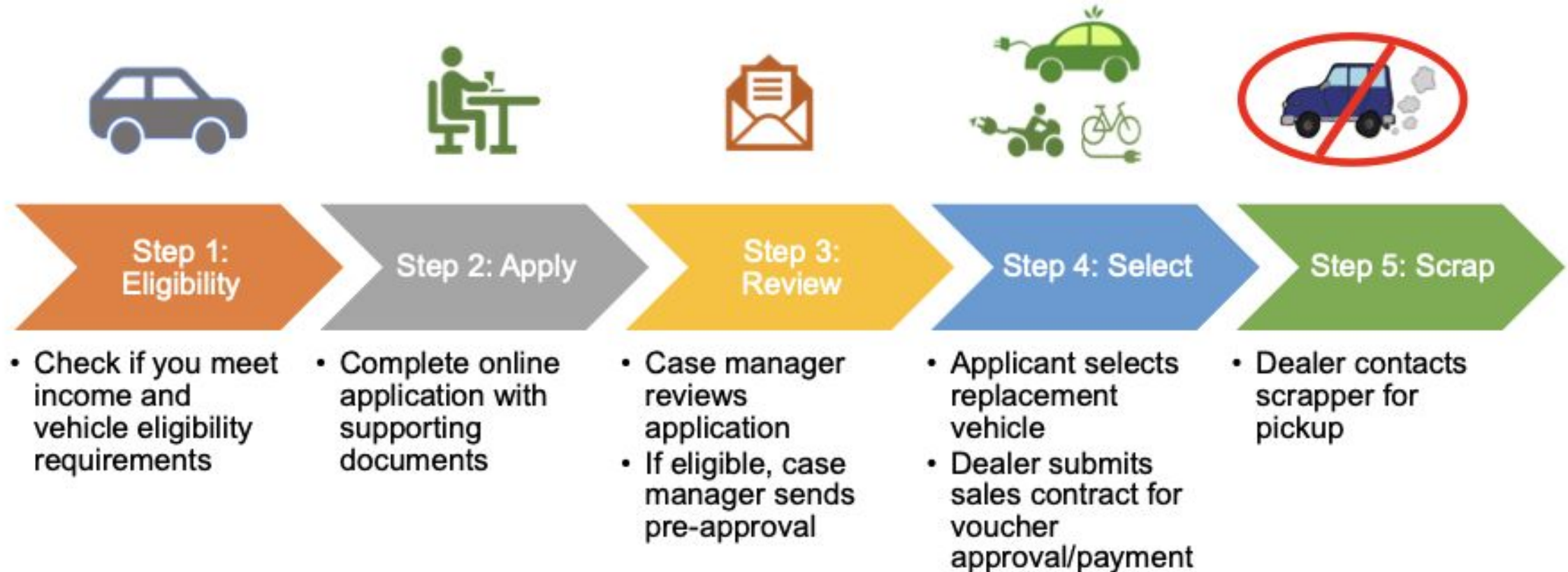
# National Seachange in 2021

- **Manufacturers/Dealers on board**
  - ◆ Manufacturing ramping up - Currently 40 models from 20 manufacturers
  - ◆ GM, Volvo, and others phasing out Gas vehicles by 2035, (GM 30 new models by 2025)
  - ◆ Prices dropping (now from as low as \$21K Cooper SE, M3 Tesla at \$35K)
  - ◆ AWD and SUVs now available, Trucks on market 2021 (4 models)
  - ◆ Battery Prices dropped 90% over past decade
- **Federal Administration Shift**
  - ◆ Focus on vehicle electrification, expanding charging and public transit
  - ◆ Restore Full EV tax credit
  - ◆ 500,000 *new* charging stations by 2030
  - ◆ New stricter fuel economy standards
  - ◆ Possible new Federal Replace Your Ride (listen to [NPR Story](#))
- **State Level**
  - ◆ Massive investment in charging stations (VT is highest per capita!)
  - ◆ Widespread EV/PHEV incentives
  - ◆ CA all new passenger vehicle sales must be zero emissions by 2035

*“Climate Change is real, and we want to be part of the solution by putting everyone in an electric vehicle.”*

- Mary Barra, GM Chair and CEO (Jan 2021)

# Proposed Vermont RYR Step-by-Step Guide



\*Modeled off of CA [Replace Your Ride Program](#), adapted to Vermont

# Impact: Democratize the Benefits of Clean Transportation

## Affordability

Reduce both vehicle purchase costs and monthly transportation costs for low-income Vermonters

## Access

Increase mobility and access to services

## Predictability

Eliminate volatility of gas prices for vulnerable

## Economy

Keep more \$ local with renewable electric power for vehicles. New opportunities for Auto Dealers, shared mobility services, bike dealers

## Health

Improve air quality for vulnerable

## Emissions

Accelerate emissions reductions by both removing older vehicles permanently and replacing with low/no emissions vehicles



# Takeaways Why RYR?

1. **Makes switching to clean transportation much more affordable for low-income Vermonters**
2. Reduces monthly fuel and operations costs
3. **Stackable** on existing State and MileageSmart incentives
4. Targets lower-income only
5. **Options:** Gives Low income Vermonters a choice among cleanest transportation options
6. **Administratively seamless:** RYR could use either income eligibility method (AGI or weatherization), depending on implementing program
7. Accelerates transportation GHG reduction by **scrapping** older high-polluting, high-maintenance vehicles



## T-Bill

### Two Minor modifications from House T-Bill Language

- Sec. 16 (p. 3, ln. 19 to p. 6, ln. 10): Proposed policy change to allow one incentive under the Replace Your Ride Program per individual and not per individual or married couple.
- Sec. 16 (p. 6, lns. 18 and 19): Proposed policy change to have an eligible swap under the Replace Your Ride Program also cover the purchasing of necessary safety equipment to go along with a new or used bicycle, including a bicycle that is fully electric, or a motorcycle that is fully electric.







# Thank You!

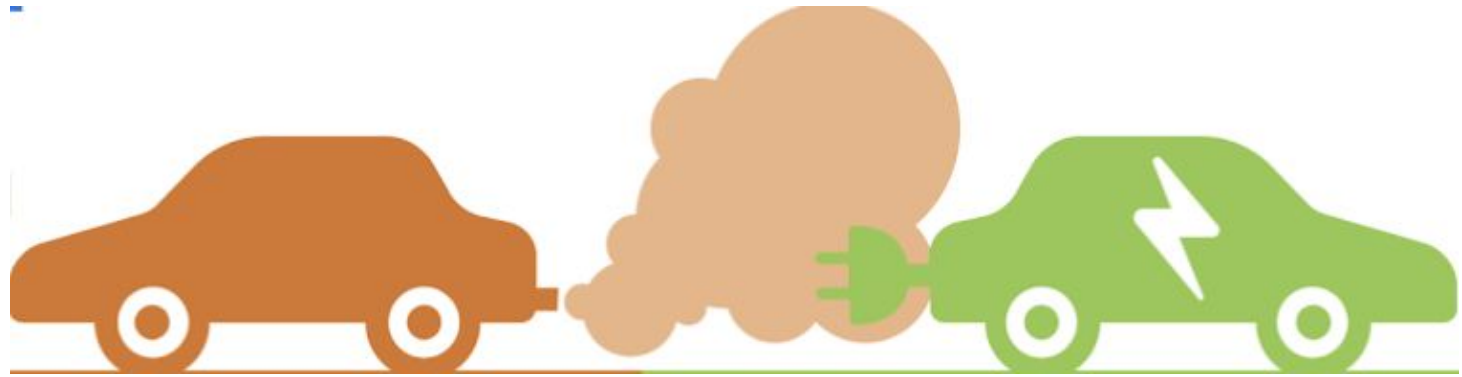
Linda McGinnis ([lindamcginnis0@gmail.com](mailto:lindamcginnis0@gmail.com))

# Additional Slides

# Vermont All-Electric Vehicle / Plug-in Hybrid EV Incentives Comparison

	Beneficiary	Incentive Amount	Targeting	Eligible Actions	Tax Based or Cash	GHG Impact
<b>Proposed Replace Your Ride</b>	Low-Income	\$3,000 for PHEV/AEV Stacked on other incentives with scrappage of higher polluting vehicle	<\$50,000 AGI (for single) <\$75,000 AGI for Married filing jointly	New or Used AEV/PHEV -or- Other clean transportation option	Cash Voucher	<b>Highest</b> (EV/Clean option plus permanent removal of high GHG vehicle)
<b>State Incentives</b>	Low-Income  Moderate Income	\$3,000 for PHEV \$4,000 for EV  \$1,500 for PHEV \$2,500 for EV	Low income: <\$50,000 AGI  <i>proposed add:</i> <\$75,000 AGI for Married filing jointly	<b>New ONLY</b> AEV/PHEV Base price under \$40,000	Cash Voucher/ Rebate	<b>High</b> (New EV)
<b>MileageSmart</b>	Low-Income	25% of purchase price up to \$5,000	<b>Weatherization eligible households</b>	<b>Used Only</b> AEV/PHEV -or- <b>High MPG</b>	Cash Voucher	<b>Medium</b> (Used higher MPG vehicle, PHEV or AEV)

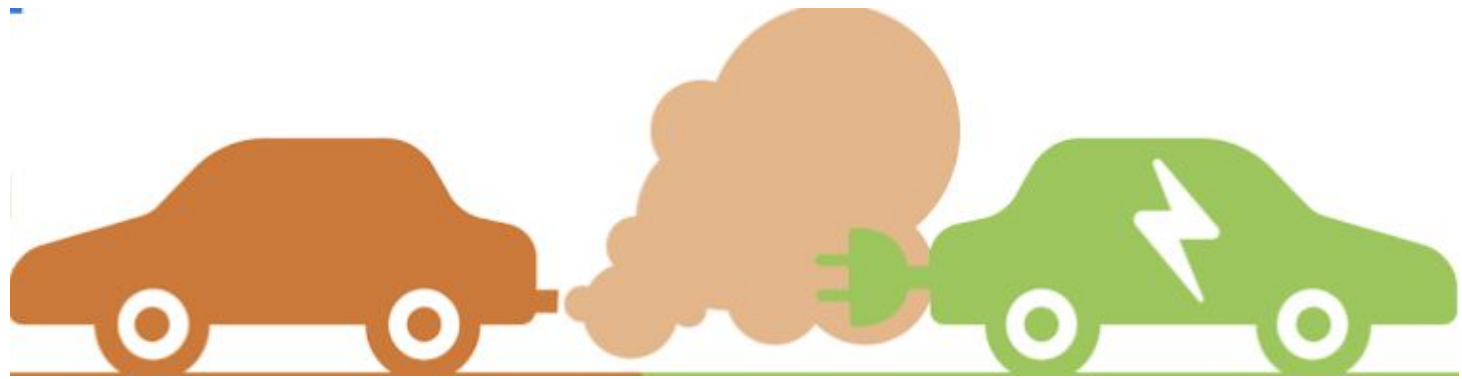
# Comparing Tailpipe Emissions EV Vs. Older Cars



**Estimated U.S. Average Vehicle Emissions Rates per Vehicle by Vehicle Type using Gasoline and Diesel (Grams per mile)**

	2005	2010	2015	2018	Electric
<b>Gasoline - Light duty</b>					
Total HC	1.020	0.786	0.499	0.350	0.0
Exhaust CO	9.759	7.121	4.898	3.941	0.0
Exhaust NOx	1.079	0.901	0.518	0.289	0.0
Exhaust PM2.5	0.023	0.017	0.011	0.008	0.0
Brakewear PM2.5	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Tirewear PM 2.5	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
<b>Diesel - Light duty</b>					
Total HC	1.915	0.939	0.232	0.183	0.0
Exhaust CO	28.016	13.604	3.205	2.663	0.0
Exhaust NOx	1.691	1.008	0.248	0.153	0.0
Exhaust PM2.5	0.052	0.023	0.005	0.004	0.0
Brakewear PM2.5	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Tirewear PM 2.5	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

## Comparing Life-Cycle Emissions EV Vs. Gas



### **Cradle to grave (incl manufacturing), EVs are cleaner**

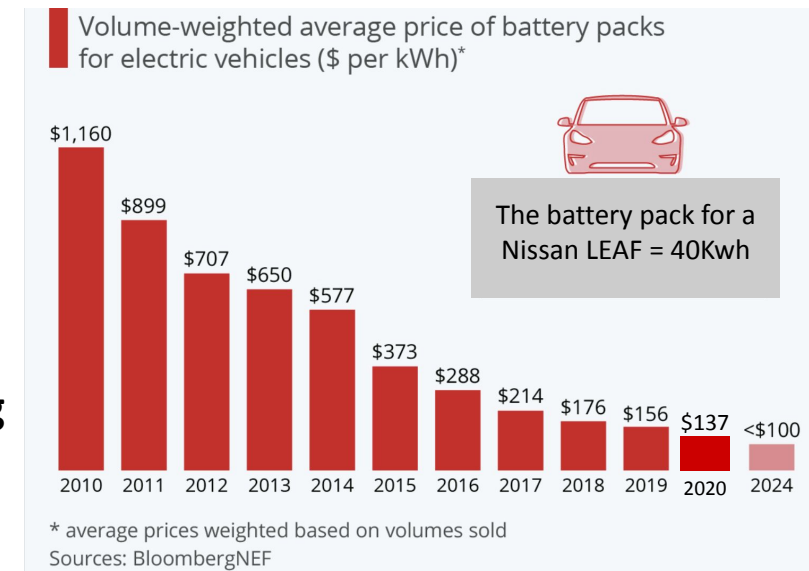
- EVs produce <50% the GHG emissions on average of comparable gas-powered vehicles ***in a full life-cycle analysis***
- Excess manufacturing emissions (appx 15%) are offset within 6 to 16 months of average driving\*
- Increasingly, manufacturers are moving to recycle batteries

\*Based on modeling of the two most popular BEVs available today and the regions where they are currently being sold

**Source:** Union of Concerned Scientists (2015), *Cleaner Cars from Cradle to Grave: How Electric Cars Beat Gasoline Powered Cars on Lifetime Global Warming Emissions*

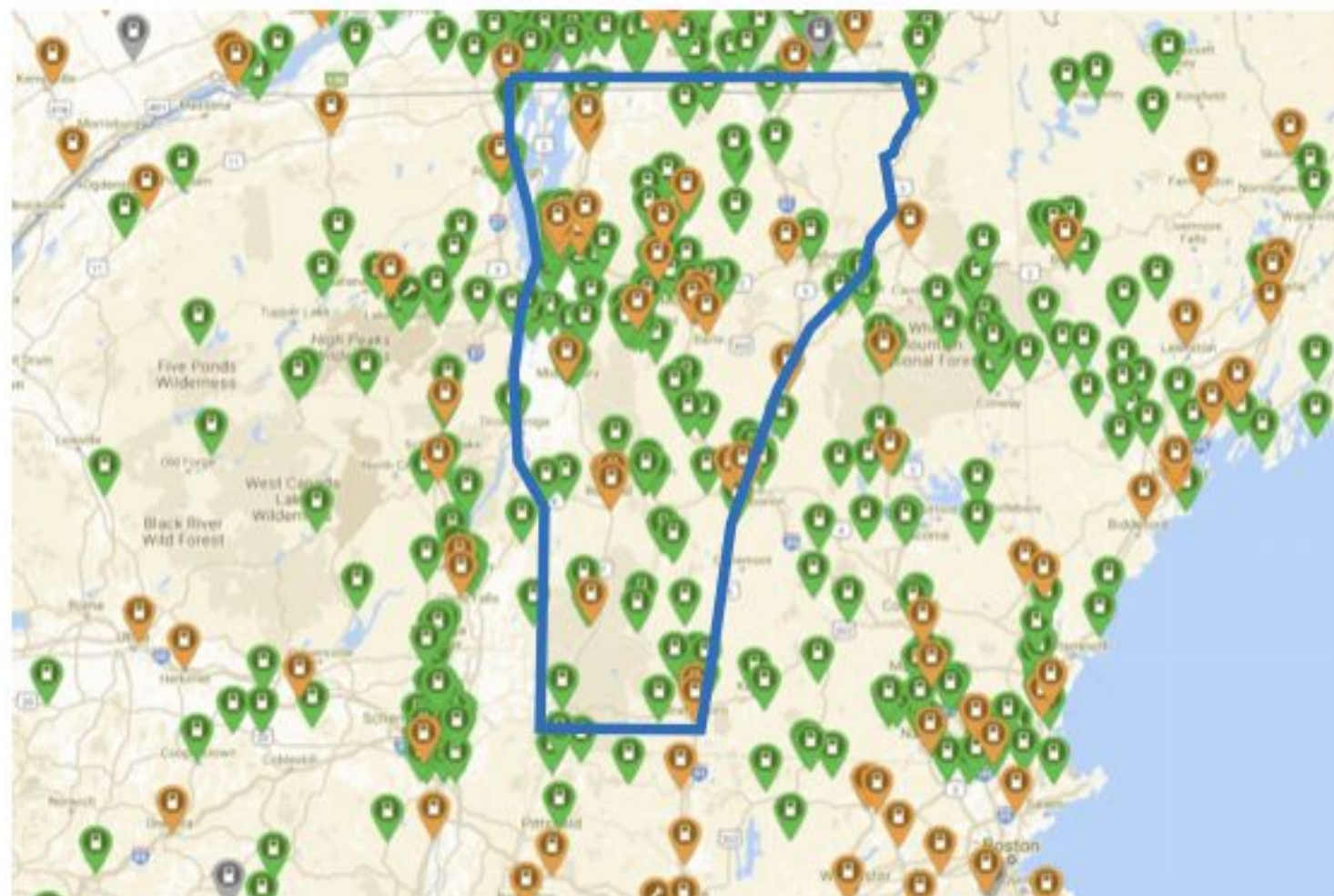
## What about batteries?

- **EV Battery Warranty = 8 yrs/100,000 miles**
  - Most used EVs are <3 yrs old, so batteries would still be under warranty
  - EVs sold in U.S.: 2011-2018 = 750,000; 2018-2020 = 980,000
- **EV Battery Lifespan = 200,000 miles**
  - Consumer Report estimates. Equivalent to 17 years of use if driven 12,000 miles/year
- **Cold Climates = Longer Battery Life**
  - Cars that are located in hotter climates will typically experience a faster battery degradation.
- **EVs have far fewer moving parts needing replacement than Gas/Diesel cars**
  - Gas/diesel cars have over 24 components that do not exist on an EV
  - Replacing a transmission can cost between \$4,000 and \$8,000 (same as battery)
- **EV Battery Price Drop 90% over the past decade**
  - From \$1,160 in 2010 to \$137/kwh in 2020
  - A Nissan LEAF has a 40 kWh battery





# Public EV Charging Availability



- 290 public charging locations in Vermont
- 29 with DC fast charging available (orange points)
- Vermont has the highest per capita charging availability in the USA

[PlugShare.com](https://www.plugshare.com)

<https://www.enr.com/green/article/fotw-1169-january-18-2021-vermont-had-highest-number-public-electric-vehicle>

# Anticipated EV Charging Investments

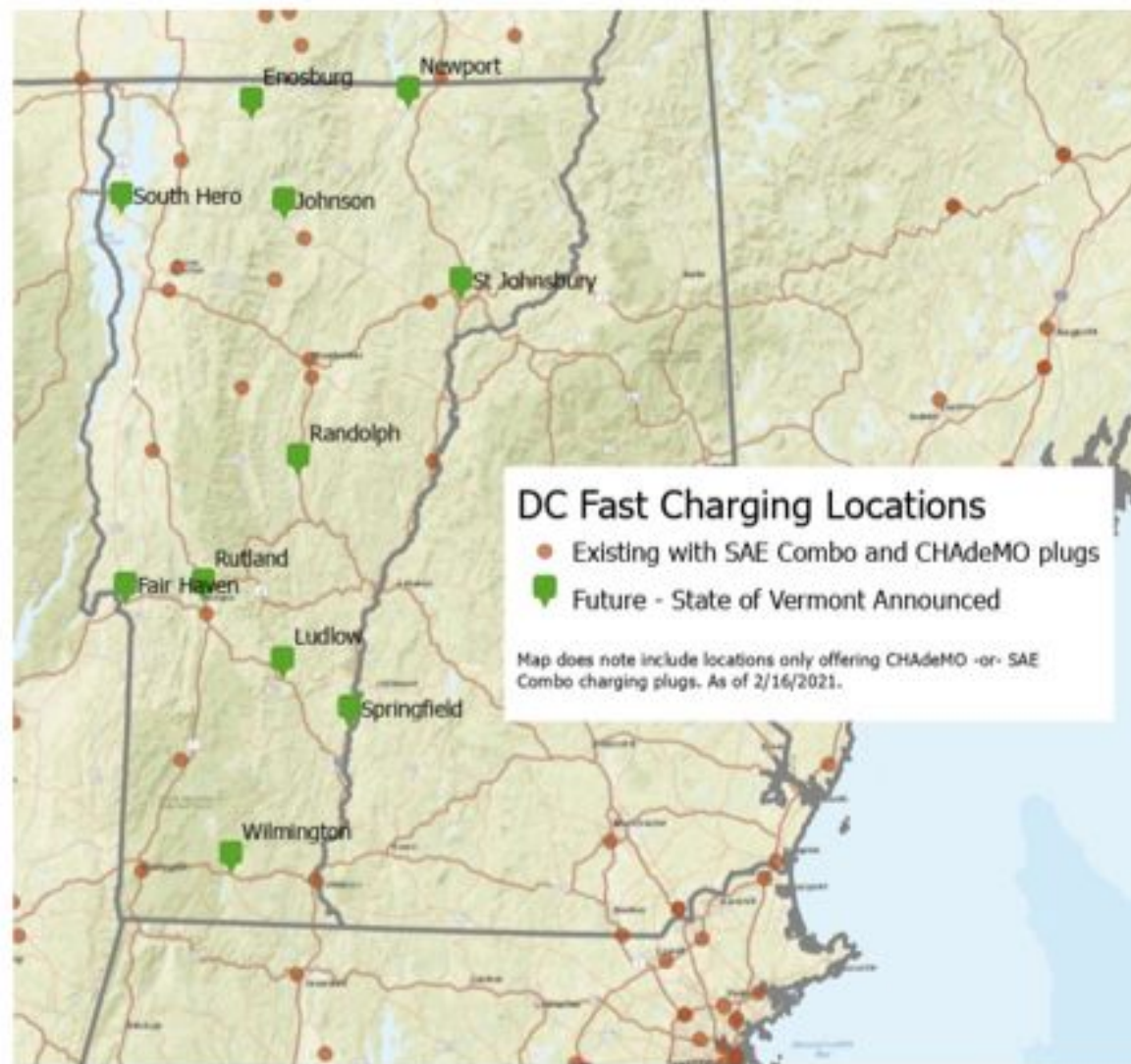
## State of Vermont

- \$2 million contract with Blink / UGo finalized
  - 11 additional locations (green points on map)
  - Two fast chargers and level 2 at each location
- State preparing RFP for another \$750,000 for additional fast charging
- Potential \$1 million for multifamily EV charging pilot in current T-Bill

## Utility incentive programs available

## Federal

- Existing tax credit for EV charging
- Potential infrastructure bill support for 500,000 additional chargers



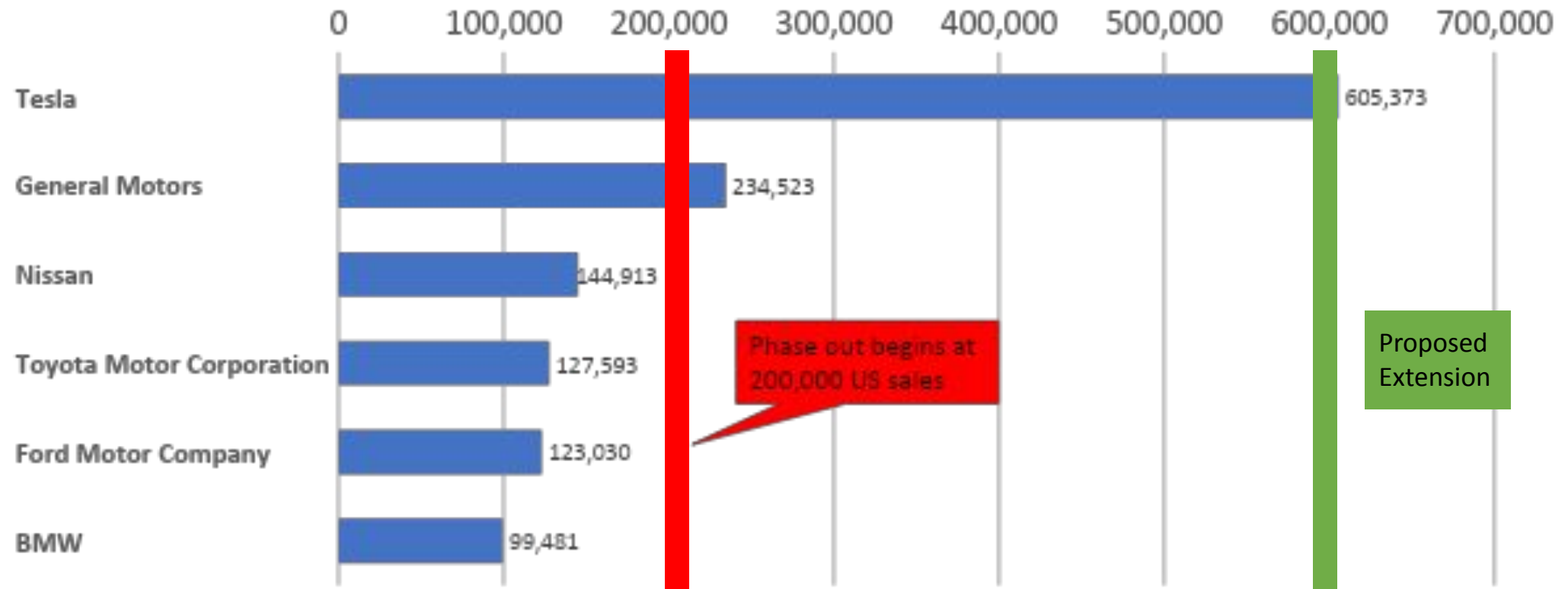


# New EV Purchase Incentives - Federal

## Federal Tax Credit

- Available for *new* EV purchases starting in 2010
- Up to \$7,500, based on battery size
- Begins to sunset when manufacturer reaches 200,000 EV sales
  - No longer available for Tesla and General Motors EVs (they hit limit in 2019)
  - Biden Administration proposing to extend it to 600,000
- Claim on income taxes (unless leasing)
  - If leasing, then the tax credit is claimed by the leasing company as they technically own the vehicle. The leasing entity will usually pass through the value of the tax credit as a lease incentive.
- Tax credit also available for charging equipment installation

# US EV Sales by Automaker – Through June 2020



# Proposed Federal GREEN Act EV Tax Credit

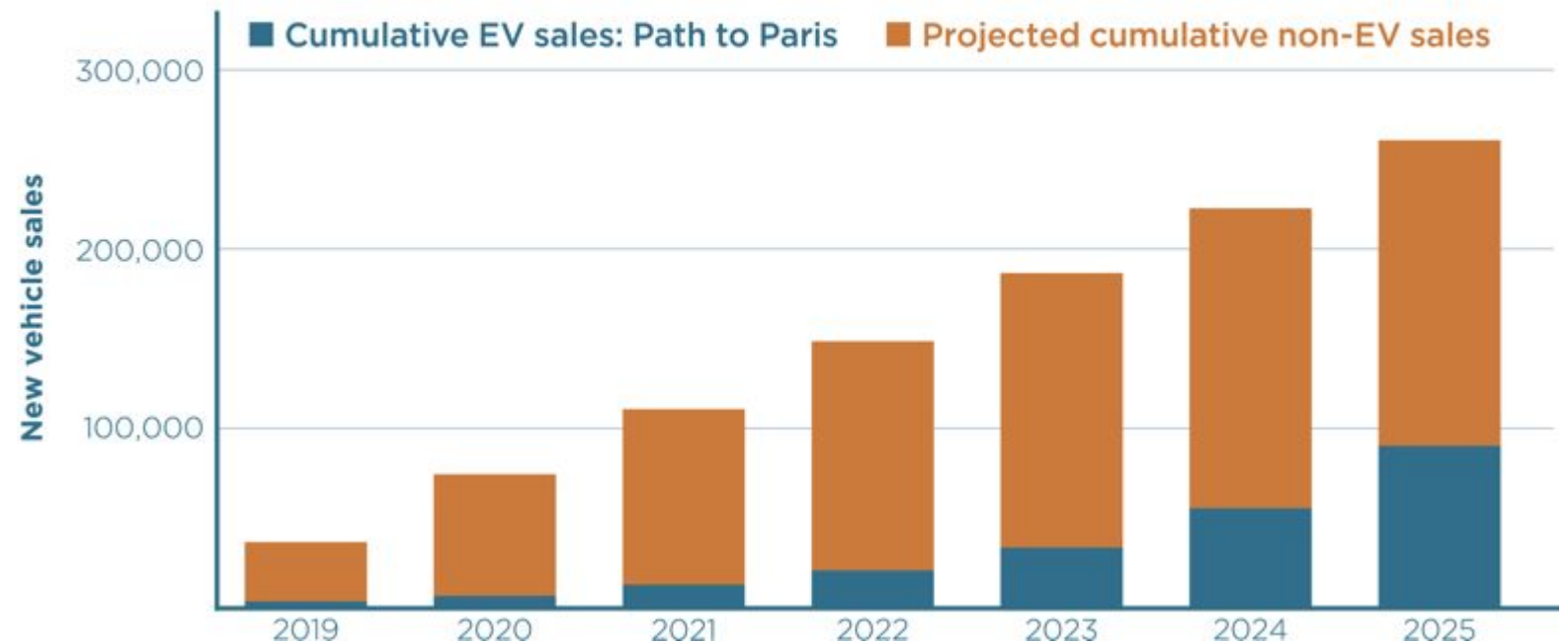
## Growing Renewable Energy and Efficiency Now (GREEN) Act

- EV tax credit for new EVs extended to 600,000 per automaker
  - Not retroactive for Tesla or GM purchases made prior to enactment
  - Would reduce the amount of the tax credit by \$500 for automakers going over 200,000 US sales
- Adds a used EV tax credit
  - Half the value of the new EV credit (up to \$3,750)
  - Only available for lower income filers (up to \$45k AGI single; \$75k AGI joint)

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/848/>

# Help Vermont Meet Transportation Climate Goals

## EVs need to make up at least a third of new vehicles sold through 2025



# VT State Incentives

(2020)

Nearly Half of Participants are Low-Income

Model	Low Income		Moderate		TOTAL	
	Count	Funds	Count	Funds	Count	Funds
Chevrolet Bolt	25	\$ 109,000	49	\$ 122,500	74	\$ 231,500
Nissan LEAF	27	\$ 126,000	25	\$ 62,500	52	\$ 188,500
Volkswagen e-Golf	24	\$ 118,000	2	\$ 5,000	26	\$ 123,000
Toyota Prius Prime	23	\$ 82,000	26	\$ 39,000	49	\$ 121,000
Nissan LEAF Plus	16	\$ 75,000	16	\$ 40,000	32	\$ 115,000
Tesla Model 3	15	\$ 69,000	6	\$ 15,000	21	\$ 84,000
Hyundai Kona EV	5	\$ 24,000	14	\$ 35,000	19	\$ 59,000
Hyundai Ioniq PHEV	13	\$ 49,000	6	\$ 9,000	19	\$ 58,000
Ford Fusion Energi	8	\$ 30,000	8	\$ 12,000	16	\$ 42,000
Suzuki Crosstrek Hybrid	7	\$ 26,000	5	\$ 7,500	12	\$ 33,500
Toyota RAV4 Prime	2	\$ 6,000	11	\$ 16,500	13	\$ 22,500
Hyundai Ioniq EV	4	\$ 16,000	1	\$ 2,500	5	\$ 18,500
Nissan Niro Electric	2	\$ 8,000	4	\$ 10,000	6	\$ 18,000
Mitsubishi Outlander PHEV	3	\$ 9,000	4	\$ 6,000	7	\$ 15,000
Nissan Niro PHEV	1	\$ 3,000	2	\$ 3,000	3	\$ 6,000
Hyundai Sonata PHEV	1	\$ 4,000	1	\$ 1,500	2	\$ 5,500
Chevrolet Volt	1	\$ 4,000	0	\$ -	1	\$ 4,000
Chrysler Pacifica Hybrid	0	\$ -	1	\$ 1,500	1	\$ 1,500
<i>Pending Preapprovals</i>	11	\$ 38,000	25	\$ 54,500	36	\$ 92,500
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>\$ 796,000</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>\$ 443,000</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>\$1,239,000</b>