# H.B. 164 Free UTA

Representative Joel Briscoe

House Revenue and Taxation Committee

## History of free fares

Luxembourg Malta Wales

Akron	Avon	Baltimore	Boston	Bozeman	Breckenridge	Cache Valley	Chapel Hill	Clemson	Cleveland	Columbus	Commerce	Corvallis
Crested Butte	Emeryville	Hanover	Hoboken	Island County	Jacksonville	Kansas City	La Cañada Flintridge	Miami	Missoula	Niles	North Central New Mexico	Olympia
Park City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Presidio	Savannah	Scottsdale	Summit County (CO)	Tacoma	Staten Island Ferry	Vail	Watauga County	West Memphis	Worcester

### History of UTA Free Fares



#### 22 December 2017

UTA introduces "Free Fare Friday" in an attempt to test the effects of free fares on emissions.



#### April 2019

HB353 (2019) – Reduction of Single Occupancy Vehicle Trips funded seven free fare days over the next year to combat the effects of inversions.

Continued the experiment to clean the air and increase UTA ridership.



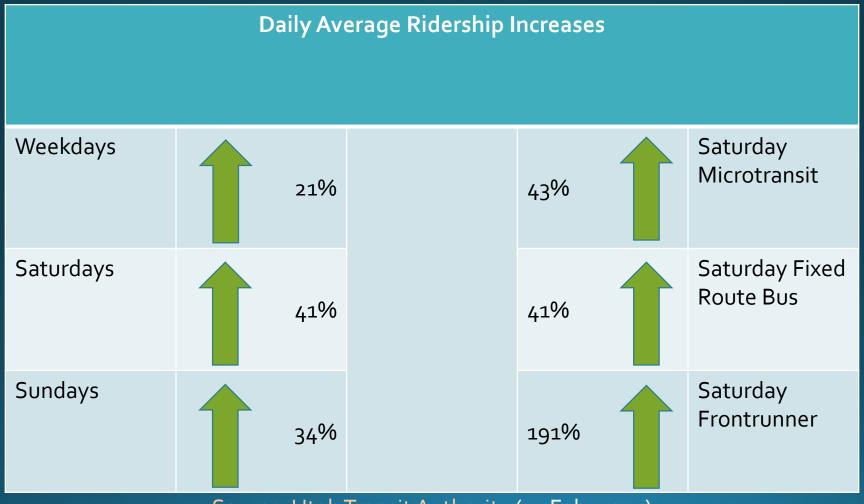
28 February - 1 March 2019

Free Fare February – Month of February 2022



February 2022

## Free Fare February Ridership



Source: Utah Transit Authority (23 Feb. 2022)

## Free Fare February Story

- A buddy of mine who is a teacher shared a sweet story with me this morning. He works at a charter school . . . and I guess their budget for field trips is quite limited.
- Not only does he ride TRAX to work each day, he said he's using the UTA free-fare February to do THREE field trips this month with his students. But it would NOT have been possible without the free fares.
- And he knows at least one other teacher who is using UTA to do two field trips this month with his students.

#### Who benefits from fareless transit?

- Access to transportation can be a barrier for many cancer patients, making it difficult for them to get to their appointments and maintain the treatment regimen their doctor has prescribed. Transportation is also one of many potential barriers for individuals not receiving recommended cancer screenings, which are of course critical in preventing cancer and detecting in early, when it is more treatable.
- Making transportation more accessible and removing the cost barrier for Utahns has the potential to be a good thing for cancer patients.

#### More benefits from zero fares:

• Here at . . . , we provide medical, mental health care, and case management to almost 100 residents as well as other outside patients. Many of our patients fit into the low-income criteria or have recently experienced or are experiencing chronic homelessness and this bill would greatly impact those who are not able to afford transportation.

#### Families benefit from fareless transit:

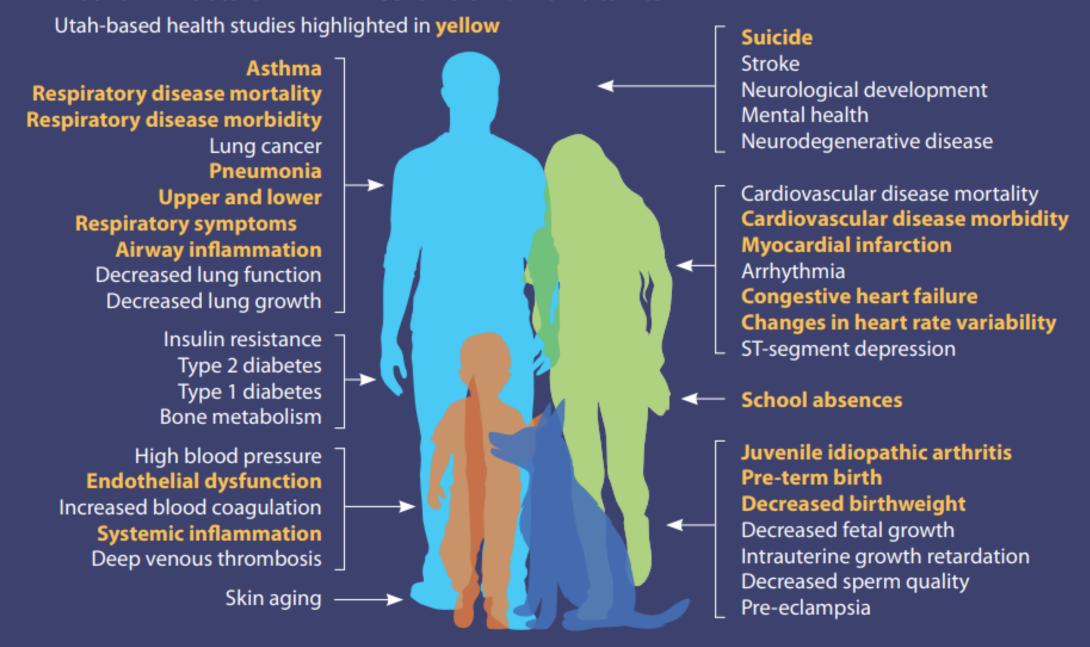
• We currently live in Utah County and it would mean so much to our family of 6 to be able to use UTA for free. We are so excited this month to be able to go to the Planetarium and meet up with a family friend. I also hope to be able to go to the Farm at Gardner Village or the National History Museum of Utah, via UTA with my kids this month, too. Money is extremely tight right now so those may not be possible, but without having to worry about the transportation cost this month, it is exciting to even be able to consider it.

Scientific evidence strongly shows the positive health and economic impacts of reducing ambient levels of fine particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, and other pollutants to and below concentrations defined by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

 Air pollutants have an undeniably profound effect on illness and death. They are indiscriminately inhaled, can travel through the bloodstream, and can interact with multiple organs, including the heart, arteries, lungs, and brain.

Utah has among the nation's largest emissions of hazardous air pollutants linked to cancer and birth defects.

#### **Health Effects of Air Emissions and Pollutants**



#### Current Transportation Costs (WFRC)



\$14,364

**Annual Transportation Costs** 



1.92

Autos Per Household



22,529

Average Household VMT

#### PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN THE UNITED STATES



	Single ticket	Monthly ticket			
SALT LAKE CITY	\$2.5	요 등	} <u>盂</u> \$198		
DENVER	\$2.8	요	\$114		
SACRAMENTO	\$2.5	요 🖨	\$100		
<ul><li>AUSTIN</li></ul>	\$3.5	요 등	\$96.25		
DOVER	\$2.5	요 등	\$96		
	\$2.5	요 🖨	\$95		
BOSTON	\$2.4	요 중 후	\$90		
SAINT PAUL	\$2.5	요 물	\$90		
COLUMBUS	\$2.75	<b></b> 🖨	\$85		
■ ANNAPOLIS	\$2	<b></b> 🖨	\$80		
● HONOLULU	\$2.75	<b></b> 🖨	\$70		
● PROVIDENCE	\$2	<b></b> 🖨	\$70		
ALBANY	\$1.5	<b></b> 🖨	\$65		
NASHVILLE	\$2	<b></b> 🖨	\$65		
<ul><li>MADISON</li></ul>	\$2	□ □ □	\$65		
● PHOENIX	\$2	요 물	\$64		
● HARTFORD	\$1.75	₩	\$63		
COLUMBIA	\$2	<b></b> ⇔	\$62		
■ INDIANAPOLIS	\$1.75	<b></b> 🖨	\$60		
RICHMOND	\$1.5	<b></b> 🖨	\$60		

○ CHARLESTON	\$1.5	<b></b> 🖨	\$60
BATON ROUGE	\$1.75	<b>=====</b> 🖨	\$56
▼ TRENTON	\$1.6	Ω Ω	\$54
● TOPEKA	\$2	<b></b> 🖨	\$50
OKLAHOMA CITY	\$1.75	<b>====</b>	\$50
HARRISBURG	\$1.8	Ω	\$49
<ul><li>DES MOINES</li></ul>	\$1.75	<b>□</b>	\$48
● MONTGOMERY	\$2	Ω	\$45
SALEM	\$1.6	<b></b> 🖨	\$45
⊙ CHEYENNE	\$1.5		\$45
BOISE	\$1.5		\$42
JACKSON	\$1.5		\$42
JUNEAU	\$2	<b>——</b> ⇔	\$40
	\$1.25	<b></b> ⇔	\$40
RALEIGH	\$1.25	<b></b> ⇔	\$40
● TALLAHASSEE	\$1.25	<b>□</b>	\$38
● LITTLE ROCK	\$1.35	□ 🚃 🖨	\$36
● BISMARCK	\$1.5	₩ ₩	\$36
<ul><li>LANSING</li></ul>	\$1.25	<b></b> ⇔	\$35
MONTPELIER	\$1		\$33
	\$1.25		\$32
CARSON CITY	\$1	<u> </u>	\$25
SANTA FE	\$1	<u> </u>	\$20
	\$1.75	<u> </u>	\$17
● FRANKFORT	\$0.25	<u> </u>	\$15
OLYMPIA	\$0	₩	\$0

Selected cities. Monthly tickets for various means of public transport within the city were taken into consideration. As of March, 2020.

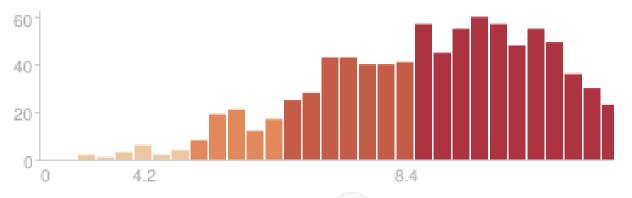


#### What's the cost?

- Fiscal note for zero fares for all UTA transit:
  - \$40 \$50 million
  - - \$3 million for collecting fares =
  - \$37 \$47 million
- Fiscal note for zero fares for all UTA buses:
  - \$22 \$34 million
- Back of the envelope Fiscal note for winter zero fares all UTA transit (12 weeks):
  - \$10 \$12.5 million

#### Clean Air

• 9.39 Tons (18,780 Lbs) of greenhouse gases emitted each year per household on the Wasatch Front



Annual GHG per Household ?

Average: 9.39 Tonnes Range: 3.68 - 13.75

Population	Household	Neighborho	ood
		ouseholds	% of Households
< 3.3 Tonne 3.3 - 5.1 To		0 10,848	0% 2.1%
5.1 - 6.5 To		35,707	6.8%
6.5 - 8.6 To	nnes	131,368	25%
8.6 + Tonne	<u>2</u> 5	347,924	66.2%
Total		525,847	100%

Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology Housing and Transportation Index