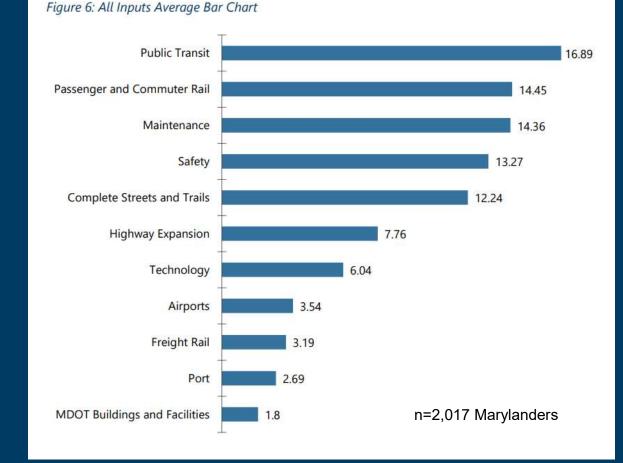
### MDOT Poll: When asked how to allocate budget, Marylanders picked clean & affordable options

## • 40% multimodal

 Public transit, rail, & complete streets & trails

## 7% new roads

• highway expansion



Source: 2023 MD Governor's Attainment Report Advisory Committee Summary Report

## Reality: MDOT mostly spending IIJA on highways, will cause 35,337 MT net GHG pollution increase vs. BAU

# 9% multimodal

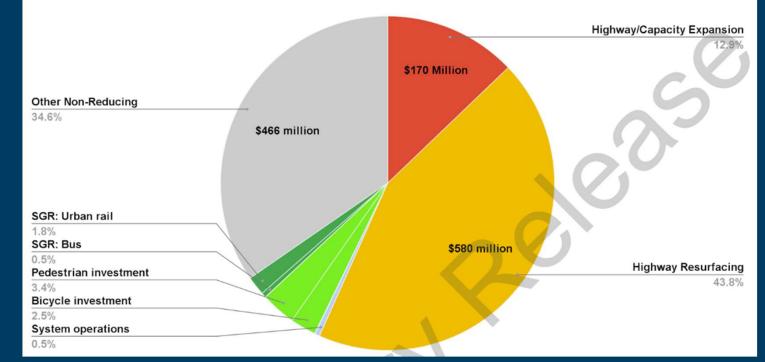
 Public transit, rail, & complete streets & trails

#### 13% new roads

highway expansion

#### **Obligated IIJA Funds - Maryland**

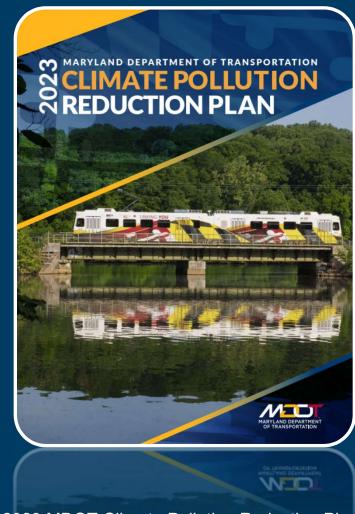
Data sourced from USASpending.gov, updated 2/15/24. Represents 31.33% of anticipated FHWA apportionments and ~10% of FTA apportionments



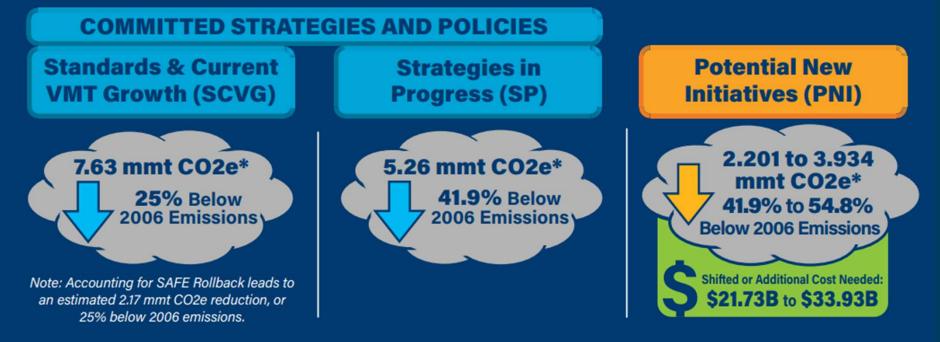
Source: 2024 Transportation for America, Preliminary Results, Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Spending Report – Maryland. Submitted to Committee

# Maryland *not* on track to meet CSNA goals

- Transportation is #1 source climate pollution in MD
- Current transport strategies will fail 2031 climate targets
- 20% VMT reduction needed in addition to electrification



# **MDOT:** investment shift needed to achieve CSNA & VMT targets

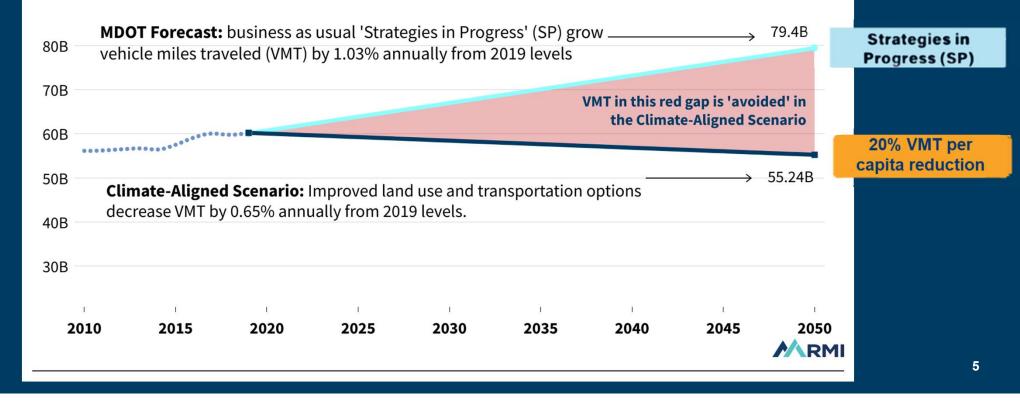


\* million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (mmt CO2e)

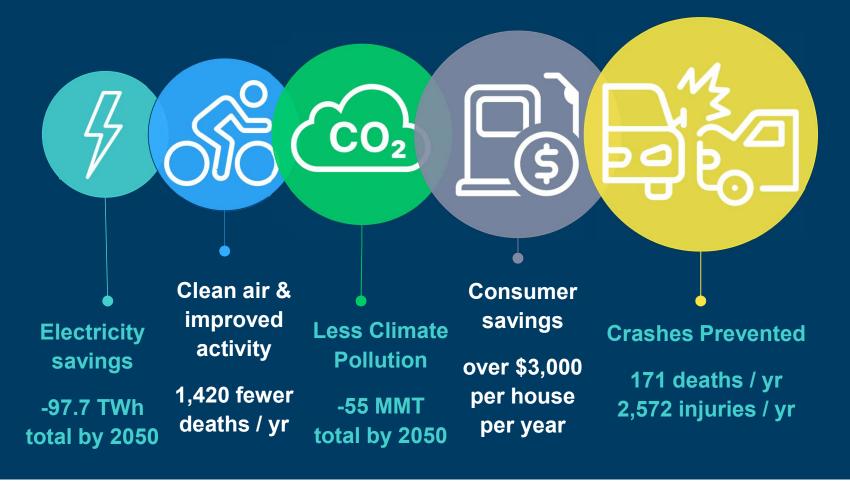
# What would the **benefits** be if Maryland achieved MDOT's VMT goal?

#### Vehicle Miles Traveled, Maryland

•• Historic 🗢 MDOT Forecast 🗢 Climate-Aligned



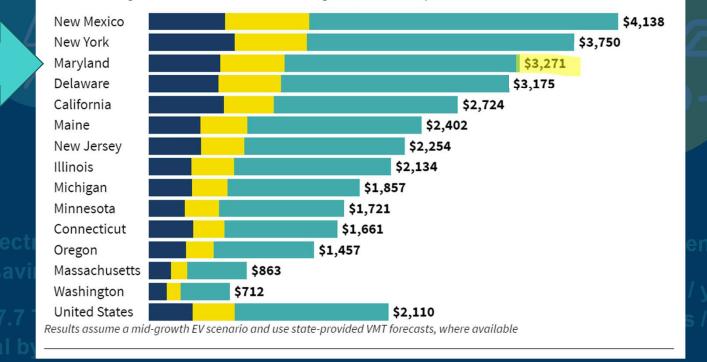
## RMI: clean transportation choices lead to huge climate, safety, & consumer savings by 2050



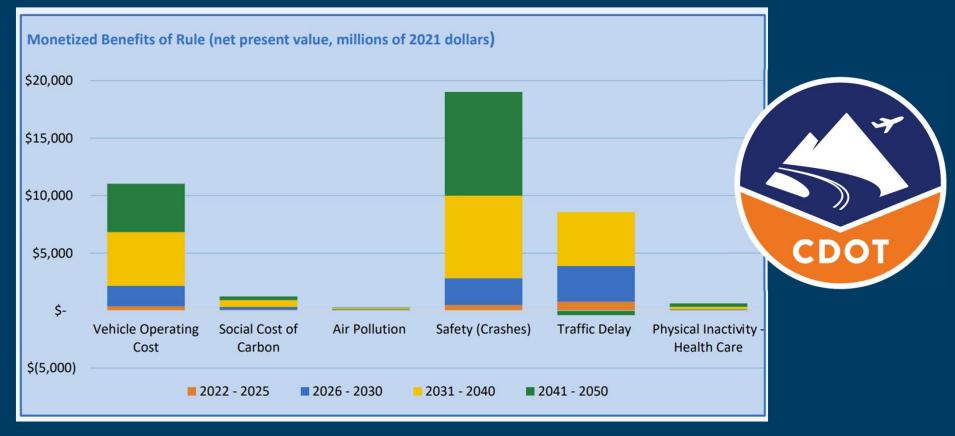
# RMI: clean transportation choices lead to huge climate, safety, & consumer savings by 2050

### Average annual household savings from a 20% per-capita VMT reduction in select US states

Fuel savings – Vehicle maintenance savings – Avoided depreciation



# Colorado DOT: similar GHG policy expected to unlock \$40 billion in net benefit by 2050



Source: 2021 CDOT "Colorado's Pollution Reduction Planning Standards: A Model To Account for Greenhouse Gas Pollution Impacts of Planning Choices in the Built Environment"

# Colorado DOT: achieved GHG targets by prioritizing clean & affordable transport choices

- 5 Bus Rapid
   Transit Corridors
- Bike, walk, & transit network funding (\$900m)
- More TOD and Smart Growth

Compliance Category	GHG Mitigation Strategies	2030 GHG reduction (metric tons)	Share of GHG target
Updated 2050 transportation plan, modified projects, and revised model assumptions – 80% of 2030 Target	<ul> <li>Less highway widening (I-25 Central, C-470, etc),</li> <li>Complete 5 Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) corridors,</li> <li>Add \$900 million in multimodal (transit, bike, ped),</li> <li>Updated telework model assumption to 25%,</li> <li>Updated land use model assumption (more infill development than anticipated in 2019)</li> </ul>	680,000	79.4%
Additional Programmatic Investment ("off-model" strategies) – 9% of 2030 Target	Additional signal timing	50,000	5.8%
	Increased Bustang service within DRCOG area	3,000	0.4%
	Pedestrian Facilities, Complete Streets retrofits	20,000	2.3%
Mitigation Action Plan (voluntary land use and parking management strategies) – 11% of 2030 Target	Increase residential density	13,548	1.6%
	Increase job density	2,309	0.3%
	Mixed-use TOD (high intensity)	8,588	1.0%
	Mixed-use TOD (moderate intensity)	18,397	2.1%
	Reduce or eliminate parking requirements and set low maximum levels (residential)	37,750	4.4%
	Reduce or eliminate parking requirements and set moderate maximum levels (residential)	18,332	2.1%
	Reduce or eliminate parking requirements and set maximum levels (commercial)	4,373	0.5%
	Adopt local Complete Streets standards	369	0%
Total		856,666	100%

Esimated

Source: 2021 CDOT