

# SB 375 Regional Targets Update - Workshop 2

May 21, 2025

## **How to Participate**

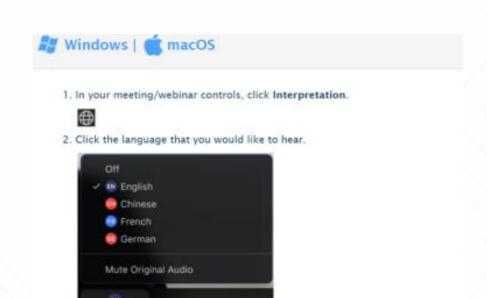
- o Technical issues?
  - Type your question into the Q&A
- Throughout the workshop:
  - Spanish translation
  - "Q&A" function
- During open public comment:
  - "Raise Hand" function
  - By phone, use \*9 to "raise hand"





## Listening to Language Interpretation

- 1. In your meeting/webinar controls, click **Interpretation**. (located at bottom of screen)
- 2. Click the language that you would like to hear. Options for this meeting are English and Spanish.
- 3. To only hear the interpreted language, click **Mute Original Audio**.



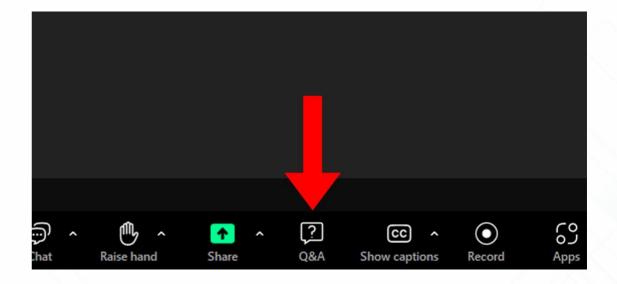
3. (Optional) To hear the interpreted language only, click Mute Original Audio.



#### A&P

To ask a question, click on the
 Q&A icon near the center
 bottom of your screen.

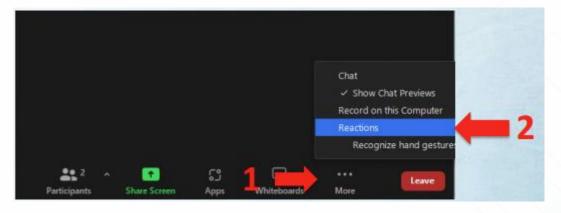
o Q&A questions are archived.

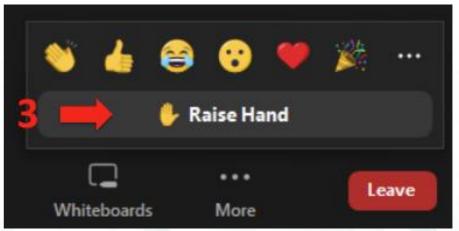




#### **Raise Hand**

- To be added to the speaking queue, please use Raise Hand
- Zoom: Click Participants, then Raise Hand.
- Phone: Dial \*9 We'll check in with the phone line periodically.







#### **Before We Get Started**

 Please **rename** yourself to have your First Name, Last Name and your affiliation:

o To **rename**, click on the top right side of your picture/video

Example: Jane Doe - CARB

- Affiliations: Community Organization / Agency / Air District / Company / Resident / etc.
- Need help? Use the Q&A function to request assistance



## Welcome and Agenda

- Welcome & introductions
- Overview of SB 375
- Target update process and timeline
- Illustrative target scenarios
- Summary of feedback received
- Next steps
- o Brief SB 150 progress report update
- Questions and comments



# **Today's Objectives**

- Share target setting illustrative scenarios and feedback received so far
- Hear feedback you have on current scenarios and other scenarios
   CARB should consider exploring
- o Introduce 2026 SB 150 Progress Report work



### **Overview of SB 375**



# **Regional Plan GHG Targets**



Statewide	-19%
MTC/ABAG	-19%
SACOG	-19%
SANDAG	-19%
SCAG	-19%
Fresno COG	-13%
Kern COG	-15%
Kings CAG	-13%
Madera CTC	-16%
Merced CAG	-14%
San Joaquin COG	-16%
Stanislaus COG	-16%
Tulare CAG	-16%
AMBAG	-6%
Butte CAG	-7%
San Luis Obispo COG	-11%
Santa Barbara CAG	-17%
Shasta RTA	-4%
Tahoe MPO	-5%



# **Achieving the Targets: Common SCS Strategies**

Strategy Type	Examples
Land Use	Infill development, increased multi-family and/or small lot development, increased densities for residential and commercial development, transit-oriented development, mixed land uses, jobs/housing balance, etc.
Transportation	Increased transit infrastructure and operations, bike and pedestrian infrastructure, complete streets, TDM, TSM, carpooling/vanpooling, telecommuting, etc.
Local & Regional Pricing	Toll lanes, parking pricing, congestion pricing, cordon pricing, etc.
ZEV & New Mobility	ZEV charging infrastructure, ZEV incentives, car sharing, bike share/micromobility, micro transit, etc.



# **Target Update Process and Timeline**



# What is the SB 375 Target Update?

- CARB must update GHG emission reduction targets at least every 8 years
- Previous targets were set in 2010 and 2018
- Updates for target year 2035 will be approved in 2026
- New targets will apply to the fifth cycle of SCSs



# Why the Target Update Matters

- The targets determine the efforts needed to meet them (e.g., changes to the built environment and services in each region)
- Sustainable community characteristics like affordable housing near essential destinations and range of low-carbon transportation options also create more equitable outcomes
- Targets ensure that SB 375 activities contribute to achievement of Scoping Plan climate goals



## **Target Update Overall Timeline**





# Input Considerations for the Target Update

# Climate and air quality directives and regulatory changes

- Scoping Plan
- Advanced Clean Cars II

#### **Progress made**

 SB 150 Progress Report and updated data

#### Research

 Latest research (e.g., telework, autonomous vehicles, etc.)

#### **Partner Input**

- MPO recommendations and supporting data
- Non-governmental organizations, State agencies and the public



# **AB 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan**

Transportation created 50 percent of statewide GHG emissions in 2019, the single largest source.

Transportation emissions can be addressed in three general ways:

- Technology (like electric vehicles)
- Fuels
- Vehicle Travel (vehicle miles traveled (VMT))

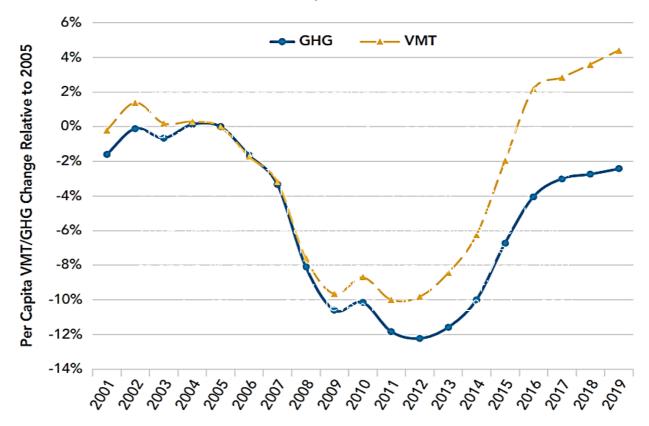
Despite cleaner vehicles and low carbon fuels, the path to carbon neutrality by 2045 also depends on reducing per capita VMT.

- Reduce VMT per capita 25 percent by 2030
- Reduce VMT per capita 30 percent by 2045



# **SB 150 Reporting and Data**

FIGURE 2. LIGHT-DUTY VMT AND GHG PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO 2005 (CALIFORNIA'S 18 MPO REGIONS AGGREGATED)<sup>40, 41</sup>



2019 data indicate that nearly all regions were far from achieving 2020 targets set by CARB.



# **Illustrative Target Scenarios**



# Target Setting - Illustrative Statewide SCS Target Scenarios

#### **Scoping Plan Based Scenarios**

(Top-down):

- Scenario 1: Uses back calculation from the 2022 Scoping Plan's 2045 VMT target
- Scenario 2: Uses interpolation to find the value between the 2022 Scoping Plan's 2030 and 2045 VMT targets

#### **Unchanged targets**

(Bottom-up):

 Scenario 3: Uses current SB 375 targets



# Summary of Illustrative Statewide SCS Target Scenarios

Illustrative Scenarios	New Statewide SCS GHG Per Capita Reduction (2035 vs. 2005)
Scenario 1 (Scoping Plan Based 2045 Target)	-22%
Scenario 2 (Scoping Plan Based Using 2030 and 2045 Targets)	-28%
Scenario 3 (Unchanged - Current Targets)	-19%

Scenario results reflect Statewide target calculation that will be further processed for each MPO

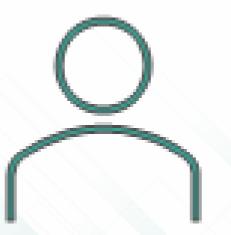


# Summary of feedback received so far



Achieving the current targets is a challenge Focus on implementation

Achieving
VMT
reduction
goal is
important



Changing population & demographics has an impact

Transparency in process so all can understand



- Lack of progress should not be reason for lack of ambition, targets should be maximum feasible
- A focus on VMT reduction will be more important with federal resistance to climate sustainability and the coming of automated vehicles
- Reducing VMT has many important co-benefits

Achieving VMT reduction goal is important



- Achieving the current targets is already a challenge and requires a lot of effort to implement, targets should remain the same, or in some regions be even lower
- The short time to achieve targets by 2035 will make it harder
- Loss of federal funding/changes at the federal level could make it even harder to implement the SCS strategies
- Scoping Plan is not fiscally constrained so not a reasonable target

Achieving the current targets is a challenge



- More time and effort should be spent on implementation and not technical details of achieving a target
- Increasing the target without additional tools or funding for SCS strategies won't lead to more implementation





- Pent-up housing demand will cause housing growth even with low or no population growth
- Population growth is happening in areas with the fewest alternatives to vehicle travel
- Changes in life stages for population (such as aging population and university enrollment) impacts vehicle travel
- Changes in research findings and exogenous factors, such as lower population growth, will make it even harder to achieve the existing targets
- Other exogenous factors, like wildfires, can impact populations and increase VMT

Changing population & demographics has an impact



- o Transparency in the process and the target calculation is important
- Targets and guidelines impact each other and clear understanding of both is needed together
- Targets should reconcile conflicting state goals (example: state policies that reduce auto operating cost such as EVs can increase VMT)
- Consider a trend line scenario that considers current VMT trends
- Consider a scenario assuming elimination of highway expansion, reduced lane miles, ambitious land use including housing infill and transit usage
- Consider a scenario that looks at targets/reductions coming from transportation projects only
- o Consider a scenario that considers a recession

Transparency in process so all can understand



### **Next Steps**

- Hear your thoughts and comments
- Synthesize and consider the comments received
- Further develop and share draft target scenarios and recommendation
- Continue the environmental review process
- Further develop and share evaluation guidelines update recommendations

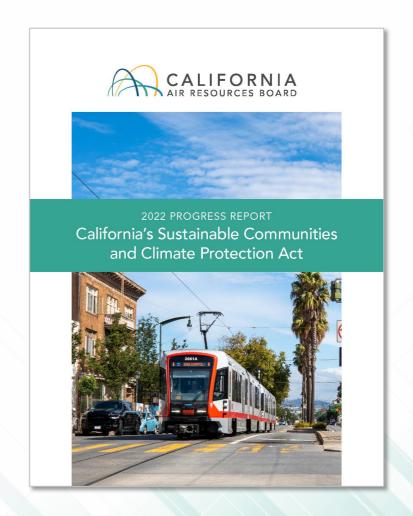


# SB 150 progress report update



# Senate Bill 150 Progress Report

- Updated data and report due in 2026
- Current 2022 Progress Report shows not on track and actions needed





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# Thank you!

If you have further input, please get in touch at <a href="mailto:sustainablecommunities@arb.ca.gov">sustainablecommunities@arb.ca.gov</a>

