JOINT MEETING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD

CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

AND

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ZOOM PLATFORM

SHERATON GRAND SACRAMENTO

MAGNOLIA BALLROOM

1320 J STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 2025 1:02 P.M.

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER LICENSE NUMBER 10063

# APPEARANCES

CARB BOARD MEMBERS:
Liane Randolph, Chair
John Balmes, MD
Hector De La Torre
John Eisenhut
Senator Dean Florez(Remote)
Eric Guerra
Lynda Hopkins
Dawn Ortiz-Legg
Cliff Rechtschaffen
Susan Shaheen, PhD
Diane Takvorian(Remote)

CTC COMMISSIONERS:
Darnell Grisby, Chair

Darnell Grisby, Chair

Clarissa Reyes Falcon, Vice Chair

Senator Dave Cortese(Remote)

Lee Ann Eager

Jason Elliott

Adonia Lugo, PhD(Remote)

Zahirah Mann

Bob Tiffany

### APPEARANCES CONTINUED

#### CARB STAFF:

Steven Cliff, PhD, Executive Officer

Courtney Smith, Principal Deputy Executive Officer

Edie Chang, Deputy Executive Officer, Planning, Freight and Toxics

Femi Olaluwoye, Deputy Executive Officer, Southern California Headquarters and Mobile Source Compliance

Rajinder Sahota, Deputy Executive Officer, Climate Change and Research

Kristina Boudreaux, Attorney, Legal Office

Amy Budahn, Manager, Climate Investments Benefits Section, Sustainable Transportation and Communities Division(STCD)

Mario Cruz, Branch Chief, Climate Investments Branch, STCD

Jennifer Gress, Division Chief, STCD

Dana Grubaugh, Assistant Chief Counsel

Nicole Hernandez, Air Pollution Specialist, Climate Investments Benefits Section, STCD

Abigail May, Deputy Counsel

Josh Rosa, Staff Air Pollution Specialist, Climate Investments Benefits Section STCD

### CTC STAFF:

Tanisha Taylor, Executive Director

Paul Golaszewski, Chief Deputy Director

Laura Pennebaker, Deputy Director, Transportation Planning

Frances Dea-Sanchez, Associate Deputy Director, Planning

### APPEARANCES CONTINUED

## CTC STAFF:

Destiny Preston, Assistant Deputy Director, Planning

Doug Remedios, Interim Deputy Director, Administration and Financial Management

Matthew Yosgott, Deputy Director, SB 1 Programming

### HCD STAFF:

Gustavo Velasquez, Director

Sarah Poss, Chief, Office of Policy and Program Support
Gabriela Zayas del Rio, Climate and Transportation Manager

#### ALSO PRESENT:

Martha Armas-Kelly, Interagency Transportation Equity Advisory

Gregory McAteer, California Association of Councils of Governments

Sophia Rafikova, Coalition for Clean Air

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PROCEEDINGS

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CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Good afternoon, Board members, fellow Commissioners, Director of Velasquez. We're starting. Yeah, apparently.

A warm welcome to the new CARB Members, Linda
Hopkins, Todd Gloria, Corey Jackson, and Dawn Ortiz-Legg.
Welcome to our vibrant State Capital, Sacramento, for our
biannual joint meeting between the California
Transportation Commission, California Air Resources Board,
and California Department of Housing and Community
Development.

I look forward to today's conversation with our agency partners. We'll begin today's meeting with an update from Commissioner -- I mean, Commission Executive Director, Tanisha Taylor on the efforts of our interagency team since the last joint meeting followed by a series of presentations on the California Transportation Plan and Transit Transformation Task Force.

Hannah Walter, Deputy Division Chief for the Caltrans Division of Transportation Planning will provide a high level overview on the update to the California Transportation Plan.

Hannah will discuss plan components as well as the collaborative effort and key dates supporting the plan's rollout. We'll look forward to learning more about

the scope and status of the CTP update, as well as the engagement process to develop a long range plan that recognizes the needs of the State and sets forth a sustainable and equitable vision for the statewide multi-modal transportation system that supports the state's economic growth.

Next, Hunter Owens, Research Data Manager for the Caltrans Division of Data and Digital Services will present on the work of the Transit Transformation Task Force -- say that fast five times.

(Laughter).

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CTC CHAIR GRISBY: -- established by Senate Bill 125. CalSTA appointed 25 members to the State Transit Transformation Task Force. Senate Bill 125 required CalSTA to establish a task force by January 2024 to grow transit ridership, improve transit experience, and address long-term operational needs. CalSTA, in consultation with the Task Force, is required to prepare and submit findings and policy recommendations based on the task force efforts to the Legislature on or before October 31st, 2025.

Today's presentation will cover the work of the task force and the upcoming preparation of the final recommendations report. We look forward to reviewing the final recommendations report when it is submitted to the Legislature later this year, and implementing this vision

in the work that we do here at the Commission.

Now, perhaps more than ever, it is critically important that we continue coordinating transportation, climate, air quality, equity, housing, and economic policy to ensure that our long range planning efforts and our commitment to transform transit continue to advance the achievement of our state's goals. Once again, we are happy to be here and we look forward to today's discussions.

 $\hbox{ That concludes my remarks and I will -- am } \\ \\ \hbox{pleased to turn it over to CARB Chair Liane Randolph.} \\$ 

Thank you.

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CARB CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you so much, Chair Grisby. Are we -- do we need to call the roll or did I miss that while I was trying to do my WiFi?

We do. Okay. All right. So let's -- I'll turn it over to the CARB clerk to call the CARB Board members.

CARB BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Dr. Balmes.

CARB BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Here.

CARB BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. De La Torre.

Mr. Eisenhut.

CARB BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Here.

CARB BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Senator Florez?

CARB BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: Florez here.

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CARB BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mayor Gloria?
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             Mr. Guerra?
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             CARB BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Here.
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             CARB BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Ms. Hopkins?
             CARB BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS:
                                          Present.
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             CARB BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Senator Jackson?
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             Ms. Ortiz-Legg?
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             CARB BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Here.
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             CARB BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Dr. Pacheco-Werner?
             Mr. Rechtschaffen?
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             CARB BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN: Here.
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             CARB BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Dr. Shaheen?
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             CARB BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN:
                                          Here.
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             CARB BOAR CLERK GARCIA: Senator Stern?
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             Ms. Takvorian.
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             CARB BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN:
             CARB BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Chair Randolph?
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             CARB CHAIR RANDOLPH:
                                   Here.
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             CARB BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Madam Chair, we have a
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    quorum.
             CARB CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you. Thank you,
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    Chair. And congratulations on your appointment as Chair
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   of the Commission. And our thanks to the Commission for
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    hosting today's meeting.
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             And as the Chair mentioned, CARB has four new
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Board members since our last joint meeting, Mayor Todd Gloria, Supervisors Linda Hopkins and Dawn Ortiz-Legg, and Assemblymember Dr. Corey Jackson. So welcome to all of you.

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As we all know, the transportation sector continues to be California's largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. Achieving carbon neutrality by 2045, which the Legislature required in AB 1279, will require significant changes in how, when, and where Californians travel.

In fact, the path to carbon neutrality called for by the State Scoping Plan indicates that regulations to drive zero-emission vehicle adoption will not be enough. California still must reduce vehicle miles traveled by 30 percent by 2045 in order to achieve carbon neutrality by that date. Moreover, given the uncertainties at the federal level and the loss of incentive funding for zero-emission vehicles, it is now even more imperative that we redouble our efforts to reduce vehicle miles traveled.

Meeting our target will require changes in the types of transportation projects that we fund as a state, as well as in California's pattern of land development.

So I look forward to a robust discussion about how the California Transportation Plan and the Transit

Transformation Task Force efforts can address these challenges and how our three agencies can work together to support them and create more sustainable communities in California.

And with that, I pass it back to you, Chair Grisby.

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CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Thank you, Chair.

Next, we'll hear from Director Gustavo Velasquez for his opening remarks.

HCD DIRECTOR VELASQUEZ: Thank you. afternoon Chair Grisby, Chairwoman Randolph, Commissioners, Board members, members of the Public. been an incredibly busy first trimester in 2025. want to highlight the Governor's call to action across the State government to support the communities devastated by the wildfires in early January, while maintaining our push to preserve and build more safe, quality, and affordable housing throughout the state. I've been in the LA area working with communities in Altadena and Palisades for the last several weeks. And I am inspired by the resiliency of these communities rallying together and the partnership that we have built with the County of LA, the City of LA standing up the State Housing Task Force, making sure that people are protected as they confront this tragedy, including securing millions of dollars in federal support

to accelerate wildfire recovery and working under the Governor's Executive Orders to ensure that the rebuilding happens quickly -- as quickly as we can.

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I also want to uplift a couple things that we are working on that speak very much to the actionable steps that brings us together here in this joint committee. We all know the principles that brings us together making sure that our housing planning, our transportation planning and our efforts across the state on climate work together and have the -- have similar objectives.

And so, I want to make sure that everybody knows we are in round nine of the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program. Now, this competition is open for nearly \$800 million being made available to continue supporting the development of sustainable, connected, and affordable communities.

And I want to just highlight some numbers that I think give you a sense of how interconnected our efforts are between climate and housing. Four billion dollars in Cap-and-Trade dollars have been awarded under this program. This isn't just building 20,000 new affordable house across the state. It's also building 1,500 miles of bike lanes that have been added or improved in nearly 800 new buses and shuttles that were purchased through this program. It's a housing program, but it cannot just be

housing. It has to be housing as long as it meets our climate goals. These investments are the equivalent of eliminating over 41,000 cars from the road each year, reducing vehicle miles driven by 512 million miles yearly, and avoiding nearly eight million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions.

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This is a housing program, the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities program under Cap-and-Trade, and we are grateful to be on round nine of that program.

Very important year, of course, or GGRF as we all know.

And secondly, nearly \$400 million available in our multi-family super competition six programs combined. This is something that the Governor has been asked how can we ensure that we, in the Administration, are working hard to harmonize, consolidate, integrate our housing funding program, so that we can make housing dollars available faster. Time is money, of course, in this industry. That is why also he has proposed in his January budget the creation of a new housing homelessness agency. There's a bifurcation that is intended to happen between Consumer Affairs and Protection and housing. And the goal -- one of the goals of these new housing and homelessness agency is to continue to integrate our programs in a way that housing production happens faster.

So we are under this multi-family super

competition putting available nearly \$400 million that will again expedite and bring to scale the level of affordable housing that we need on -- here in the state of California.

So again, in closing, housing, transportation, climate challenges and solutions are too way too interconnected to work in silos and HCD is pleased to work closely with really at the staff level. You know, this -- all the staff from HCD, CTC, CARB work so well together, and we appreciate the partnership -- the continuing partnership now and for the years to come.

Thank you.

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CTC CHAIR GRISBY: All right. Thank you.

First, I want to acknowledge Senator Cortese has joined us. And at this time, can we call the roll for the  $\mathtt{CTC}$ .

CTC CLERK REMEDIOS: Thank you, Chair Grisby.

Commissioner Bradshaw.

Commissioner Cruz.

Commission Eager.

CTC COMMISSIONER EAGER: Here.

CTC CLERK REMEDIOS: Commissioner Elliott.

CTC COMMISSIONER ELLIOTT: Here.

CTC CLERK REMEDIOS: Chair Falcon.

Vice Chair Falcon. Sorry.

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CTC VICE CHAIR REYES FALCON: Thank you, Douglas.
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    Here.
             CTC CLERK REMEDIOS: Commissioner Guardino.
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             Commissioner Lugo.
             Commissioner Mann.
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             CTC COMMISSIONER MANN:
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             CTC CLERK REMEDIOS: Commissioner Tiffany.
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             CTC COMMISSIONER TIFFANY: Here.
             CTC CLERK REMEDIOS: Chair Grisby.
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             CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Present.
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             CTC CLERK REMEDIOS: Senator Cortese.
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             SENATOR CORTESE: Here.
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             CTC CLERK REMEDIOS: Assemblymember Wilson.
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             Chair, we have a quorum.
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             CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Thanks so much.
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             Are there any public comment based on the last
   round of comments that we had from the dais, online or in
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   the room?
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             CTC ASSISTANT CLERK HALL: There are no public
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   comments on line.
             CHAIR GRISBY: Great. Thanks so much.
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             Next, we will see if there's any comments or
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    questions from Commissioners, Board, or executive
    leadership on what you just heard.
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             Hearing none, we will take public comments.
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already did that.

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Let's turn it over to Director Taylor to provide the presentation.

CTC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TAYLOR: Thank you.

I'll wait a minute for the slides to get up.

(Slide presentation).

CTC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TAYLOR: Thank you. Good afternoon, Commissioners, Board members, and Director Velasquez, and welcome to the new CARB Board Members, Linda Hopkins, Todd Gloria, Corey Jackson, and Dawn Ortiz-Legg. It's really exciting to be here with you all.

I am pleased that we are hosting today's joint meeting to coordinate statewide transportation, climate, and housing policy with our partners at the Air Resources Board and the Department of Housing and Community Development. My presentation touches on the work our agencies have been doing since our last joint meeting to advance our shared policy goals and improve the lives of all Californians.

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[SLIDE CHANGE]

CTC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TAYLOR: On November 7th 2024, our agencies convened to hold the fall joint meeting in Riverside.

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# [SLIDE CHANGE]

CTC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TAYLOR: The meeting was centered on State initiatives to align, climate, housing, and transportation policy with a focus on Senate Bill 150, which tasks CARB with preparing a report to the Legislature to discuss progress related to the Sustainable Communities Act, an update to the Climate Action Plan for Transportation Infrastructure, or CAPTI, and implementation of HCD's Regional Early Action Planning grant program.

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### [SLIDE CHANGE]

CTC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TAYLOR: CARB reported on the Senate Bill 150 dashboard, which provides a reporting mechanism and illustrates progress towards implementation tied to the Sustainable Communities Act or Senate Bill 375. CalSTA, discussed the CAPTI framework and progress to date since it was adopted in 2021, as well as propose changes to CAPTI to further target additional reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. HCD provided an update on the regional early action programs work to support new housing development at all affordability levels.

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CTC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TAYLOR: Now, I'll provide

updates on the work our agencies have been doing since our last joint meeting.

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# [SLIDE CHANGE]

CTC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TAYLOR: In the midst of unprecedented extreme weather events, the State is actively coordinating our efforts to respond to the ongoing need to advance climate action and support vulnerable communities. This past January, catastrophic wildfires caused immense damage in Los Angeles county upending the lives of thousands of people.

At the March Commission meeting, we heard a powerful presentation from the City of Pasadena discussing their role in responding to the Eaton Fire, which started on January 7th, 2025, in the Eaton Canyon nestled in the San Gabriel Mountains of Los Angeles County.

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# [SLIDE CHANGE]

CTC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TAYLOR: The Commission,

CARB, and HCD would like to thank all that provided

support responding to the Los Angeles County wildfires.

In particular, we would like to thank our first responders

for their tireless efforts. We'd also like to share a

short video with you that highlights evacuation efforts

led by Pasadena Transit.

Our first thought of first responders is not usually our transit providers, but this is a reminder of the vital role transit plays during emergency evacuations.

(Thereupon a video was played.)

CTC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TAYLOR: Once again, thanks again to all that helped.

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[SLIDE CHANGE]

CTC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TAYLOR: Extensive coordination between State agencies and local jurisdictions continues and is key to a successful recovery from the wildfires. HCD is working to respond to barriers that limit rapid rebuilding. It is this work that informed the development of Executive Order N-20-25. This Executive Order gives local agencies the discretion to determine whether a given rebuild meets the criteria for suspension of CEQA and Coastal Act permitting requirements, and allows jurisdictions to provide property owners with copies of existing building plans without obtaining permission from the original architecture -- architect or engineer.

Increased housing development may include rebuilds that add gentle density, such as an accessory dwelling unit, or ADU. HCD is consulting with fire-impacted communities and other stakeholders to

develop a \$96 million Notice of Funding Availability exclusively for multi-family housing development sites in fire-impacted areas.

Administrative solutions have been implemented to leverage existing grant funds and adjust application and reporting deadlines to facilitate streamlined recovery efforts in fire-impacted communities, while working to implement the Executive Orders.

Caltrans is also playing an active role to support wildfire recovery. Caltrans continues to support local law enforcement with traffic controls in the Palisades and Altadena burn areas, and is helping evaluate the potential for debris flow in burn scar areas. In addition, Caltrans is assisting local governments with debris removal route planning and helping to keep the public informed of current recovery activities.

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## [SLIDE CHANGE]

CTC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TAYLOR: CARB's response to the Southern California wildfires has included air monitoring, public outreach, and cross-agency coordination, as well as easing requirements and restrictions where necessary to support recovery efforts. This slide highlights some of the work -- some of the key actions we have in these areas.

Next slide, please.

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[SLIDE CHANGE]

CTC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TAYLOR: Executive Order N-2-24, Action 4B, tasked CARB and partner agencies with developing and proposing metrics to assess the climate and environmental benefits of infill housing development.

Next slide, please.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

CTC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TAYLOR: CARB is assessing existing metrics that are used in various State programs, projects, and research for suitability and looking into criteria that could guide the overall effort. CARB plans on engaging with key partners this spring. One instance of engagement would be through standing interagency work groups, including the Housing, Transportation, Climate and Conservation Subcommittee of the Interagency Housing and Transportation Work Group Informally called HTC+C and NGO partners as well.

Next slide, please.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

CTC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TAYLOR: At the recent March Commission meeting held in Long Beach, CalSTA provided an update on the final CAPTI 2.0, which was released in February 2025 following a period of stakeholder engagement. Four new strategies and 14 new

actions were included to further advance climate action.

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One action is to update the Commission's Solution for Congested Corridors Program guidelines to target a programmatic VMT-neutral suite of investments. Another action is to update the Commission's Trade Corridor Enhancement Program guidelines to state that goods movement projects that mitigate their passenger VMT impacts are more competitive for funding.

Additionally, at the same March meeting,

Commissioners approved Resolution G-25-31, which begins
the Commission's work on the guidelines development
process. We look forward to engaging with our public
funding partners and stakeholders on this effort during
our next funding cycle.

Also, in March, the Interagency Task Force on Mitigation Banks established through Executive Order N-2-24 held its first meeting. Led by the Governor's Office of Land Use and Innovation and comprised of CalSTA, Caltrans, CARB, HCD, and the Business Consumer -- and the Business Consumer Services and Housing Agency. The Task Force will develop a framework for a statewide mitigation bank. This Task Force supports CAPTI 2.0 implementation by aligning infill housing, greenhouse gas emissions reduction, and sustainable transportation goals.

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CTC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TAYLOR: This concludes my presentation today for the progress report. And with that, I will turn it back to you, Chair Grisby. Thank you.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Thank you, Director Tailor.

Is there any public comment?

CTC ASSISTANT CLERK HALL: There are no comments for this item.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: All right. Thank you. Next, we will hear from two presenters. First, we'll hear about the update to the California Transportation Plan before transitioning to a second presentation on the Transit Transformation Task Force. I'll ask my fellow Commissioners, Board members, and executive leaders to hold their comments and questions until the end of the two presentations, where we have reserved time for robust discussion. If you have any minor clarifying questions, we take those after each presentation.

First, turn it over -- first, we will go to Hannah Walter to present the CTP.

(Slide presentation).

CALTRANS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DEPUTY DIVISION CHIEF WALTER: Okay. Thank you. Good afternoon, everyone. Thanks for the opportunity to present on the

California Transportation Plan update. My name is Hannah Walter. I am -- I work in the Division of Transportation Planning at Caltrans. So the California Transportation Plan is required by State and federal law. We have to update it every five years. It has a 20-year planning horizon and so we're working on that now.

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Can you go to the next slide, please?
[SLIDE CHANGE]

CALTRANS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DEPUTY DIVISION CHIEF WALTER: Thanks. So for this update, this slide shows you an overview of the general components of the plan and the eight California Transportation Plan goals. The components are required by statute. And so, I would call out the strategies and recommendations. Those are some of the most important parts of the plan.

The eight goals have not changed since the last plan, so those have remained fairly consistent over time. They are safety, climate, equity, accessibility, quality of life and public health - that's one - economic prosperity, the environment, and infrastructure. So those are the eight goals.

So this document is really supposed to set a pathway for how do we get from where we are now to where we want to go in the future. And for this update in particular, because it's hard to do everything with every

update, we really wanted to focus on what is a feasible estimate of future conditions and how -- what are meaningful steps that we could take to try to achieve our greenhouse gas reduction and VMT reduction goals. So that's what we really focused on in this update. And I can talk about that more later.

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[SLIDE CHANGE]

CALTRANS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DEPUTY DIVISION
CHIEF WALTER: So here is a chapter overview. Just
summary, intro, an overview of the different
transportation modes, a deep dive into the eight goals.
And we have performance -- suggested performance measures
in that chapter. The strategy is where we talk about what
pathways we could use to meet our goals. And then our
fiscal analysis. And this year, we had AB 2086, which
requires us to really kind of the ground the plan in a
financial element that talks about the cost of
implementing the different strategies. So we try -- we
started responding to that too. That was actually passed
kind of late in our process, but we still incorporated it.
Next slide, please.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

CALTRANS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DEPUTY DIVISION CHIEF WALTER: This slide is looking at the main

discussion points or like the meat of the plan. And so we're looking at our greenhouse gas reduction goals, our vehicle miles traveled goals, and then how are we going to address the gap in transportation revenues in the future. Those are the three main areas of discussion.

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And when we talked about these, we tried to make a clear picture of if we look ahead 20 years -- so we actually went through 2050, because the last plan went through 2050. Technically, it would be 2045 for the 20 year horizon. So we put 2045 as a benchmark year and then 2050 as a benchmark year.

And what we did was we used our statewide travel demand model to do technical analysis to support a look at where do we think we'll be in the future for GHG and VMT. And we also did a fiscal analysis looking at the revenues and costs in the next 10 years. We worked with the CTC to be in alignment with the SB 1121 report for that. But for GHG and VMT, we tried to make a feasible scenario of future conditions through 2050.

And then what we did was we looked at the goals that we have currently in this state around GHG and VMT. And then we proposed a suite of strategies that we could do or consider to try to meet those goals to move from where we are now or where we project to be -- where we would be without any additional action to where we could

be if we implemented some different options. So that's at a high level what the plan does. It also acknowledges the work that MPOs and RTPAs are currently doing to meet those goals, and the things that are currently in their RTPs that show how they're working to meet those goals.

Okay. Next slide, please.

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CALTRANS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DEPUTY DIVISION CHIEF WALTER: So there's always a lot of partners at the table helping make this possible, and this time is no exception. So we have a Policy Advisory Committee, a Technical Advisory Committee, a lot of subject matter experts, and tribal outreach. We also have the districts -- the Caltrans districts. So those were our partners.

And thank you, by the way, to everyone at HCD, CARB, and the CTC whose staff have helped us with this so far.

Okay. Next slide, please.

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CALTRANS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DEPUTY DIVISION CHIEF WALTER: This is our timeline. So a high level really what we're trying to do is release the draft for public comment in July of this year and then start the final approvals in September. We're supposed to finish

this plan by December of -- per statute. And that concludes my presentation. Happy to answer any questions.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: All right. Thanks so much.

Next, we'll hear from Hunter Owens from Caltrans to

present the Transit Transformation Task Force.

(Slide presentation).

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CARB CHAIR RANDOLPH: Can I ask a very quick clarifying question. So on the advisory committees, is the Equity Advisory Committee also participating in the CTP process?

CALTRANS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DEPUTY DIVISION
CHIEF WALTER: We've given a presentation -- we've updated
the Equity Advisory Committee, but I would have to check
with my team whether members from the Equity Advisory
Committee are also on the Policy Advisory Committee. I
don't think so actually, but I will check and get back to
you.

CARB CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Thank you.

CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: All right. Thank you, all and good afternoon. My name is Hunter Owens. I'm with Caltrans's Division of Data and Digital Services representing CalSTA on this Transit Transformation Task Force item here to give a briefing on where we are in the effort and where we are going before our deadline in October of this year, as the Chair

mentioned.

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Let's go to the next slide, please.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: So just as background, SB 125, the budget bill of two years ago now, at this point, did two primary things, one of which was provided a substantial one-time infusion of new funds, including from the GGRF to transit agencies, and then the second part, which we are here discuss today, is it created the Transit Transformation Task Force. This body, comprised of 25 members, has been set up to provide recommendations to the Legislature and the administration on how we can transform transit.

The goal is not to just reverse the sort of long too -- longer term longitudinal trend that we had seen going from the 2010 to 2020 period and then sort of the much more drastic decline we saw under COVID. Although we have seen substantial recoveries including in certain areas, recoveries from before where we were pre-COVID ridership in California, but just to give some context.

You can see here that between 2008 and 2018, transit ridership declined by about 10 percent in California. And then those numbers have been substantially more variable in the 2020 to 2025 period. The goal here, rather than necessarily just getting us

back to where we were before COVID is to actually meet the climate and equity goals our State has laid out.

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please.

Obviously, when we're talking about reducing VMT, transit plays a key role in that process. And as I mentioned, the report is going to be due to the Legislature in October of this year.

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[SLIDE CHANGE]

CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: So just to put us all in the transformation frame, you know, we really want to go from these incremental goals of, you know, how do I achieve, you know, my pre-COVID ridership, get back to quote/unquote normal, to a transformational goal. How do we actually meet that VMT reduction goal, which is -- again is going to be there are ways to reduce VMT -- there are many ways to reduce VMT, but very few are as effective as transit. How can, you know, ridership grow each year to how can we serve the majority of trips in certain key dense regions, how can we -- you know, what can we do as agencies, what sorts of funding is necessary, to what sort of outcomes are necessary, and then moving back to the funding necessary to achieve those outcomes. Let's go to the -- let's go to the next slide,

[SLIDE CHANGE]

CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: So, structure-wise, we have an august body of 25 members appointed from -- appointed by CalSTA. That includes members of both transit agencies, academia, advocacy groups, labor, along with representation from both the Senate and Assembly Transportation committees.

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As much as we love them all, we do have a couple other groups we've been working with to structure this report and make sure we have adequate input. So aside from our more executive level task force, we also have a technical working group. This is comprised of mostly transit agency members, as well -- as you all know, Caltrans does not operate transit, so this has been really to help make sure our proposals, our ideas, our concepts and recommendations are really grounded in the truth and on-the-ground realities at transit agencies.

And then finally, we have been conducting extensive subject matter interviews with -- I think we are north of a hundred subject matter experts that we've consulted at this point that have been providing technical expertise, providing key recommendations on topics, and, I want to point out, have included members of all the agencies represented here today, including the CTC, Caltrans, HCD, and CARB. So we're very thankful to everyone's staffs for participating in this effort.

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mentioned, and is very much in the forefront of my mind, we have legislatively imposed deadline, which is October of this year. So we are currently about to -- we have prepared a draft outline and gotten approval from that from our Task Force - so I'll be talking about that a little bit later in the presentation - and are looking to be releasing the report in three major chunks over the summer with corresponding meetings of the task force that will be available for public and other participation during the summer. And then we'll have the full report released in October. So we are coming to the finish line here on a multi-year process.

Let's go to the next slide.

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CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: The final report is organized into three large buckets. So we're going to have principles, strategies, and then policy recommendations. I want to highlight on the principle level, we're keeping those to four big broad statements of what we need to do to transform transit in this state. I also want to highlight for this group, we are finalizing those at our next meeting hopefully, so -- but one of them

that has previously been voted on by the task force, and we expect to be, is a key part of the final report is the importance of land use to ensuring high transit ridership. So that is going to be one of the four principles most likely.

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We are also going to be requiring covering all the topics as required by the Legislature in SB 125. So you can see those topics that the Legislature has asked us to cover in Section 1F. As I mentioned, land use and housing, value capture, TDA reform, safety and cleanliness, transit prioritization, and first and last mile access, all things that we will covering in the report that you will be able to see and as we develop that.

The strategies again sort of these broader groups and recommendations that we'll touch on these topics, and then finally, individual level policy recommendations where it can be actions undertaken by agencies, or by the Legislature, or by individual transit agencies to help grow ridership, and transform transit, and make it the first choice option in this state for getting around.

Let's go to the next slide.

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CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: We've really been leveraging a lot of work being done by our

technical working group, so this is just kind of an overview of the process of how, you know, we've been trying to use the technical working group in those SME interviews to kind of generate ideas, bring those to the TTTF, have those discussed, come back to the TTTF with a formal recommendation and then putting that into the report. So that's just a quick slide on the process there.

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## [SLIDE CHANGE]

CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: So as mentioned, we have a draft outline. So this is what is going to be in the report and sort of where the different topics are going to be slotted in. We don't have final recommendations on any of those topics. Those are still waiting to be voted on and approved by our members. So keep in -- keeping that in mind. But I will just highlight, you know, better service, better outcomes, transit and land use are interconnected, safety is fundamental, and transit should be operationally and fiscally sustainable as our four key principles.

Those are likely to be changed and wordsmithed over the next couple meetings. But I think, you know, the topics are likely to stay the same and really hopefully drive key policy recommendations that will help us meet

the goals necessary to achieve that.

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And just on the next slide.

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CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: Finally, just a quick thing. Both CalSTA has been preparing sort of staff reports on the recommendations, based on our SME interviews, our technical working group input, and the discussion in the TTTF itself. And then we also have recommendations that are directly suggested by the members. Those have been voted on in these task force meetings and then those will be put into the final report.

With that, happy to take any questions. And we can go to the next slide.

## [SLIDE CHANGE]

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Great. Thanks so much. First, we're going to go to public comment. And we'll start with a comment in the room followed by online.

First up is Gregory McAteer from CALCOG and next we'll hear from Sophia Rafikova, Coalition for Clean Air.

GREGORY McATEER: Thank you so much. Good afternoon. My name is Gregory McAteer. I'm with the California Association of Councils of Governments. We represent the councils of governments that work with HCD on RHNA, the RTPAs that partner with the Commission, Caltrans to maintain and deliver our transportation

network, and the Metropolitan Planning Organizations that plan with Caltrans and ARB to achieve sustainability goals. We appreciate our partnership with each of your agencies.

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We have been a vocal advocate for more realistic assumptions in the California Transportation Plan. We argued that the last version had an artificially high auto operating cost that would have been deemed unfeasible had it been included in any Sustainable Communities Strategy.

The problem with such assumptions is that while they appear to help achieve a target, they can do so at the high often aggressive pricing structure that affect resident pocket books. They also make achieving the State objectives easier than they actually are. Accordingly, we are supportive of the more realistic fiscal data and planning assumptions being used in the travel demand model that Caltrans is using to develop the CTP scenarios. This realism will help drive more effective policies that can actually work towards achievement of these State goals.

We understand that some have said that this model is not perfect, but what model is? Models are used to develop strategies and they help identify trends. They are not expected to predict exact futures. Thus, we support quality modeling, tempered with a commitment to implement and change policy. It appears that Caltrans and

the CTC have taken this approach in developing the CTP.

The focus most also be on the implementation strategies that will help us reach our goals, like funding, policies that advance equitable pricing, affordable housing in areas of opportunity, quality transit, and resilient regional economies.

In the SB 150 report, ARB called for quote a renewed structural partnership between State --

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Time is up.

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GREGORY McATEER: -- regional and local governments quote. It's going to take cooperation at all levels to achieve the goals.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Time is up.

GREGORY McATEER: Okay. Thank you so much. Appreciate it.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Thank you. Next up, we'll hear from Sophia Rafikova, Coalition for Clean Air.

SOFIA RAFIKOVA: Yes. Good afternoon,

Commissioners, Board members, and Director. Sophia

Rafikova, the Coalition for Clean Air, but also speaking
to you today as a member of the California Transportation

Plan Policy Advisory Committee. I've been a part of the

Policy Advisory Committee since its inception about a year
ago. And the group met on a regular basis to provide

feedback to Caltrans to help shape the final CTP document.

And during those discussions, the pack overwhelmingly promoted strategies that would reduce vehicle miles traveled, from increasing access to transit, to promoting bike and pedestrian infrastructure, increasing accessibility to all those nations, and supporting pricing strategies.

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In the very last Advisory Committee meeting,
Caltrans presented its updated model run. This model
showed all strategies related to transit, active
transportation, and pricing as being less effective at
reducing GHG emissions and VMT when compared to previous
modeling efforts. Caltrans stated that the reason for
this was this new model was focused on being grounded in
reality. However, if you look at the Government Code, it
states that the Department shall address in the California
Transportation Plan how the State will achieve maximum
feasible emissions reductions.

We are concerned that this model not only undermines the strategies recommended by the PAC by labeling them as less effective, but is also not consistent with State law, as it focuses on strategies deemed reasonable, instead of looking at what is feasible and necessary to achieve GHG reductions.

Additionally, since this was presented at the very last PAC meeting, it gave Committee members very

little time to process and respond.

We urge Caltrans to update its model and to ensure maximum compliance with State law and maximum input from PAC members and other stakeholders.

Thank you.

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CTC CHAIR GRISBY: We will now go to online comments. Do we have any online comment?

CTC ASSISTANT CLERK HALL: We do not have -- oh, and attendee just raised their hand. I will call on them and unmute them.

Martha Armas-Kelly you should be unmuted.

MARTHA ARMAS-KELLY: Good afternoon, commissioners, Board members, and participants. My name is Martha Armas-Kelly and I am the newly elected Chair of the Interagency Advisory Committee. And I would like to say I'm very excited to hear your opening statements and looking forward to engaging.

As an Equity Advisory Chair, I wanted to respond to that question that was asked earlier in regards to our participation. We just reestablished our board and actually our commission advisory table, and we will be able to answer those questions in the future. We are currently receiving many, many projects in our field of expertise, and we're looking forward to taking on even this portion of the Plan, as we would want to participate

in it. And again, reminding you that we just formed our team in February and we look toward to engaging any future projects as well with this table, and any other bodies for the aid of California.

Thank you.

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CTC CHAIR GRISBY: All right. Thank you.

Is there any additional public comment?

CTC ASSISTANT CLERK HALL: There are no other public comments at this time.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Great. We'll turn to the dais now and a show of hands. We'll go in order.

Prior Chair Lee Ann Eager.

CTC COMMISSIONER EAGER: Thank you, Chair. I just had a quick question that maybe you could answer, Hunter. In looking at your Transformation Task Force, I think that's what it's called, can you talk about the geographic diversity of that group.

CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: Yeah, We have a wide swath of members from pretty much across the State, including representation from both large and small regions. We have Laurel -- we have Amy Hance from Clovis Transit. We have Lorelle Moe-Luna representing Riverside County's RTPA, whose name is escaping me right now. We have some of the larger operators. Bob Powers, who is the head of BART along with Michael Turner representing LA

Metro, and Sharon Cooney representing SDMTS. On our technical working group, we also have some members from the far north part of our state. So pretty wide swath of geographies, including both small and large transit operators, small and large regions and RTPAs, and members basically from across the state.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: All right. Board Member Hector De La Torre.

CARB BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: Thank you, Mr.

Chair. We all understand that the CTP has got everything in it, lots of priorities, constraints, et cetera. To explore some possibilities, could our three agencies, us, CTT, and HCD, consider over the next few months the role of infill housing in our transportation goals, and how the CTP can achieve the VMT reduction targets that are established in our Scoping Plan for the next X amount of years. I think those are two very important things for us to be working on together with our various viewpoints.

Thank you.

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CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Yes. You can feel free to address that.

CALTRANS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DEPUTY DIVISION CHIEF WALTER: Yes, definitely. We'd love to collaborate. And I will say that at the staff level, there's been a lot of collaboration going on and we'll continue to work with

you to do what you're saying. The CTP has a section on housing and it talks about infill housing and things like that. So we did look at the housing section to respond to some initial feedback we got from HCD.

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And then on the VMT reduction front, we've been talking to CARB staff about that. And so we are working with CARB and want to continue to do that on that topic.

And I want to clarify, too, that just like a technical difference between this plan and the last plan that I just don't want to cause any confusion. The last plan took the strat -- took some recommended strategies that you could use to meet GHG and VMT goals and included them in the model run, as if they were happening, like to show what would happen if you did them in the model run.

In this one, we -- what we did was a little different. So our intent was the same, but we just approached it a little differently. We took a model run that showed what may feasibly happen in the future, like a baseline kind of, but I don't want to use the word baseline, because that has like some specific meanings and modeling lingo. And then we looked at the different GHG and VMT reduction strategies that could be implemented to get us from that initial estimate of future conditions to where we want to be.

So in both the last CTP and this one, we're still

encouraging strategies that reduce VMT and GHG. It's just that the way we looked at it was a little bit different in this plan from the last plan. But yeah, we'd love to continue partnering with you.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Any other members on the dais?

I see -- I can remember your name.

Elliott. Yes, Commissioner Elliott.

Thank you.

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CTC COMMISSIONER ELLIOTT: Thank you. I have a question about how CTP relates to something else that we spend a lot of time at the Transportation Commission talking about, which is the needs assessment, the ten year needs assessment. I understand that 2050 plan does include a very good amount of work on the intersection between land use, housing, and transportation investment. That's great to see.

I wonder how then that manifests into the challenge that we face at CTC, which is a 217 -- roughly \$217 billion funding gap across the transportation system in California over the next decade? So we have \$750 billion in need roughly speaking. We have \$520 billion, roughly speaking, in sources available. Roughly a \$220 billion gap. It's an uncloseably large gap.

So the question is then how can we both try to increase revenue, which we talk about a lot, and how do we

decrease the scope of the need? I want to focus on that second question here. How do we drive better decision-making at the local level in terms of where housing is planned for and job centers are planned for, such that we don't induce additional transportation infrastructure, investment, requirement for money we don't have?

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And, you know, I'm -- I wonder, as we look at the needs assessment, which is a different document that what's on the docket today, I'm interested in how -- what assumptions we are making about how locals are fulfilling their obligations under State housing law? Are we assuming that in that ten year time horizon, which is mostly the 6th cycle and a little bit into the 7th cycle of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment process, are we assuming a hundred percent compliance with all housing law by every single jurisdiction? I mean, I doubt it. Are we assuming zero percent compliance? And if that were the case, local governments could be placing and zoning housing wherever they wanted, and that would induce a tremendous amount for transportation spending.

So guess maybe my question -- I don't know who to pose it to. Perhaps you, Director Velasquez, how -- have -- the Caltrans, CalSTA, CTC apparatus of the government, how closely does it work or does it not work with the

housing apparatus of the government to embed assumptions into the needs assessment about where housing will be, and therefore, how much money we'll have to spend to create transportation infrastructure to reach that housing?

Sorry if that was a very convoluted question, but let me restate it. Are our agencies and departments working well together to make assumptions about housing accountability?

HCD DIRECTOR VELASQUEZ: May I?

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Yes.

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Commissioner, for -- it was quite clear actually to me. I hope it was for everybody, but I -- you know, assumptions, right, planning assumptions, I think we have to -- maybe to bring to this some context. It's like the past and where we are right now. We know that in our planning assumptions, housing included, but transportation for sure, a lot of those assumptions are based on past practice. And if we continue to do that, we risk repeating the same outcomes. And when I say outcomes, I mean the same mistakes. We've struggled in the state of California to build housing where we need it the most.

People, not everybody, built greenfield developments far from jobs and services out of spite or greed. Some do, but not everybody. It is -- the problem

is that for decades it's been just extremely difficult to create the type of infill development that we need. We know that's where we need more housing. But what has happened in the past? That's why I'm talking about past assumptions. We have seen community opposition every step of the way to build in infill parcels and less design review meetings, high fees, appeals that local governments have allowed NIMBY groups to enter into slow permitting processes, and, of course, the tremendous financial burden by developers to build in these infill sites.

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Well, something needed to be done to change those assumptions of past practices, and things started to change when Governor Newsom became Governor, because working with the Legislature, RHNA requirements -- first of all RHNA numbers, you know, it was actually a true exercise of planning future growth -- economic and population growth, and establishing RHNA numbers that made sense and RHNA requirements.

We talked about this being true contracts between the State, and regions, and localities. Millions of dollars in planning grants to change those assumptions and make sure that we look into not repeating the same mistakes. So we needed to change the -- to shift the paradigm basically, and do more housing planning in high demand areas at a cost. We had to establish a housing

accountability unit, because we knew local jurisdictions will push really hard against these new requirements, and the fact that they needed to plan for more housing in the adequate areas, more -- many more homes, and in the right places. We knew local jurisdictions were pushed hard against. That's why we had to create -- the Governor had to create a housing accountability unit to make sure the localities would abide by State law and would create the fair share of housing planning that it was needed.

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So I think it's really important to know that that paradigm has shifted, and we need to work under, you know, new assumptions. I think the Commissioner speaks about RHNA and the fact that we are forcing localities to comply with this local housing element. We're making a lot of progress. Across the state, we have about 70 percent compliance rate in local housing element, though we still are struggling with the 30 percent of the state that is still out of compliance.

And we need to know that if we just change these assumptions, including in transportation planning to focus on where these housing elements are making localities plan for more housing, that will make a big difference in the way that we are, in this committee, talking about intersections between housing planning, transportation planning, and climate planning.

I think it will go a long way, and I do appreciate raising RHNA and housing elements as an important climate tool, as an important VMT reduction tool that will move all of our three entities, move all of us in the right direction going forward.

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So I appreciate that relationship between RHNA housing elements and transportation planning.

CTC COMMISSIONER ELLIOTT: Thanks. And just one follow-up comment on that. At CTC, our responsibility is the transportation investment. We're at a joint meeting with the Housing Department and with the Air Resources Board. We need to go back to CTC and we need to continue to fine-tune the needs assessment to try to close the gap that is a 200 plus billion dollar gap. So we're going to have to do that. That's our responsibility. It's not the responsibility of this joint -- this joint session.

But I think we, at the CTC side, need to be better informed by, as you said, Gustavo -- Director Velasquez, we need -- if we're going to -- we need to update the assumptions about how the State is going to hold local governments accountable to housing law. And then the resultant -- potentially the resultant decrease in transportation infrastructure, demand-induced by sprawl housing. Hopefully, there is some math that will bring that top number down and we'll close our gap in part that

way.

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If we're able to accomplish that by updating our assumptions by continuing to hold local governments accountable, we will also achieve significant greenhouse gas, emissions reductions as well, which clearly helps right to the core mission of CARB.

So I -- this just to me feels like a triple bottom line benefit here. And I really hope we can continue to stress test those assumptions quite specifically, making sure that we are building into our calculations about transportation needs assessment, greater compliance with State housing law.

So thank you for that.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: All right. Great.

So next up we'll hear from Board Member Susan

Shaheen, followed by Supervisor Dawn Ortiz-Legg, then

Diane Takvorian, and I recognize Eric Guerra as well. And

to -- and to make it easier on me, if you can raise your

card, that would be easier to follow.

So starting with Board Member Susan Shaheen.

CARB BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Thank you so much,
Chair. And I wanted to just start by acknowledging the
presentations by Hunter and Hannah. I really appreciate
all the hard work you're. I'm a transportation expert, so
I understand how challenging both of your areas are. I do

have questions for both of you.

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So I'd like to follow up a bit on the Plan itself. So, as you know representing CARB, we're really thinking about the Scoping Plan and these targets, so we've got a 25 percent reduction in VMT below 1990 levels by 2030, followed by a 30 percent reduction. All of us -- all of us involved in transportation know how incredibly aggressive and ambitious those are.

So when I hear that the model is being adjusted to be more reasonable, I get a little concerned about, well, are we losing our lack of -- our vision? Are we -- are we losing some ambition, while simultaneously trying to address reasonable policies and procedures?

All right. So I'm curious about the balancing of that. I couldn't agree more with prior speakers about that importance of housing and land use. There is many other strategies we should be looking at that were included in the prior plan, including RUC, but going well beyond RUC, right, road user charge, to a whole variety of more demand-based pricing tools, including parking pricing, right, other types of pricing mechanisms. The prior plan also looked a lot at connected and automated vehicles. I have a lot of expertise in that area. I have a lot concerns about lack of interest in pooling at present.

And that leads me to, I guess, my second question related to this is the role of off-model tools, which are going to be very, very important in capturing the environmental and social impacts of potential innovations, including land use, transit-oriented development. And those have been used in prior plans.

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So I'd like to hear a little bit more about this balancing between reasonable modeling efforts and very aggressive VMT targets, particularly in light of the fact that this group has convened numerous times since I joined the Board and talked about how VMT is on the rise. So pulling back to 1990 levels by 25 percent or 30 percent, in light of VMT on the rise, is going to even be more challenging. And then that second question about off-modeling tools.

CALTRANS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DEPUTY DIVISION CHIEF WALTER: Great. Thanks for that. Am I on the mic? Okay.

Yeah, those are great questions. And I'm going to answer -- I'm going to try to answer like the idea or the message of the plan, the intent of the plan, and then I'll get into specifics. But I feel like our intent with this update has been a little bit lost by some of the confusion in the technical details. We're 100 percent trying to support the VMT and GHG reduction goals with

this plan. And we believe that the way we can achieve or set a vision for a meaningful change is by like truly understanding where really are we and what exactly do we need to do in order to make that change? Like specifically what would need to happen, what are the levers that make the most difference? We looked that. What do they cost and what are the trade-offs?

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So we're absolutely not trying to back off from our commitment to VMT and GHG reduction. We're just trying to look at like the specifics, so we can say let's not just say, oh, yeah, we're going to reduce VMT by a certain percent by 2045. That is good, but we did that work, so we know that that's what we're trying to do.

What we're trying to say is, well, what does that really look like? What -- where are we really and what is the most effective policy solution? And if we do that, what's the trade-off, so that everyone knows? It's like that's not going to be free. That's going to cost money. And maybe we have to give something up to get this.

And so we're just trying to make achieving that more of a reality that we could get our hands around in this plan. That's what we're really trying to do. We're not trying to back off of our commitment. So that's the first thing.

And then the second thing is infill development,

road pricing, those are some strategies that we recommend in the -- in the plan -- well, in the draft plan. It's still being reviewed. So I can't like say it's a fun -- but in the draft, road pricing is a strategy that we did off-model, and we looked at that. There's a lot of different strategies. There's a set of revenue strategies, a set of VMT reduction strategies, and a set of GHG reduction strategies. So we have all of those and those two are included. There's a lot of them.

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And then, we also have a tool from Georgetown that our consultant got permission to use. It hasn't been published yet, but it looks at for -- it helps to ground different like bike-ped, transit type strategies that could reduce VMT and GHG in money, so you can see the return on investment. Like if you invest a million dollars in new park and ride facilities, what is that likely to get you, in terms of a reduction in VMT and GHG.

So we also used that tool in the plan to try to really look at some of the levers that could make the most meaningful change for different amounts of money and see what that looks like.

CARB BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Thank you. And again, I appreciate how hard this task is and I just -- I just worry, right, because the State is under a lot of pleasure right now and we do want to meet our air quality

and greenhouse gas emission goals. And so, I really do believe we have -- that puts a lot of pressure on us in terms of VMT. And it's been a struggle, right? My entire career it's been a struggle to get to that.

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I would like to take a moment to ask a few questions, Hunter. So really appreciate all the work that you're undergoing with the Transportation Committee. I'm really, really excited about hearing more about the report. I'm curious if there would be an opportunity for the group to reengage us, brief us again? I know you've got an upcoming deadline of October, but really curious if there's opportunities for us to be briefed and if there's going to be opportunities for the public to comment on the findings? So that's my first question. I have two others.

Yeah. There will definitely be opportunity for this group to get briefed as they become final. From -- in terms of public engagement, our meetings are also open and we have had pretty robust public comment, and engagement, and SME engagement has not just been, you know, agency participants but also riders, members of key advocacy communities who are affected, and have really been trying to make sure we're robustly engaging the public in the development of the report.

And there will be three opportunities this summer as each draft section is reviewed for the public to come in and comment along with the Task Force members.

CARB BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Wonderful. Well, I'd love to put in a word to get more briefings on this to our Chairs and to our Executive Directors. Thank you.

Top of mind for me is TDA reform. That's going to be extremely important, because while you're balancing affordability and cost, without TDA reform, what's the price tag to make transit a viable mechanism to reduce VMT? So, I'd love to hear any highlights or previews that you have or insights around TDA reform.

CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: Yeah.

14 We've had several --

CARB CHAIR RANDOLPH: I'm sorry. Sorry, don't mean to interrupt. What's TDA reform?

CALTRANS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DEPUTY DIVISION

CHIEF WALTER: Transport -- you go. You go.

CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: Sure. One of the topics is the Transportation Development Act, otherwise known as Mills-Alquist-Deddeh Act of 1973. I hope I got that number right.

(Laughter).

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CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: Suffice to say, that has governed the usage of sales -- the half cent

sales tax and additional gas tax revenues that have been used inside transit, and notably, I would say, includes a requirement for farebox recovery ratios, which is -- requires that transit operators obtain enough in farebox revenue. And farebox is a complicated definition at this point, where we've started accepting local option sales taxes. Is that revenue?

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This has often penalized agencies from operating additional services to maintain their TDA formula ratios. And this has been one thing that we've heard loud and clear from our Task Force members and are looking to come back with on a staff report shortly, and we'll be engaging with throughout the summer to make sure that we give the Legislature some clear recommendations on how TDA reform can help drive transit ridership, because we often have funds flowing out of the TDA. And you will talk to these agencies. They will be getting say TDA funds and low carbon transit operations programs funds.

And when the LCTOP, you know, started a new service to get college students to ride what -- you know, in Santa Barbara. This is a theoretical example. When that money runs out, that program may not -- that service may not actually hit the TDA farebox recovery requirement and therefore they're going to pull that service back that was helping us meet our GHG goal.

So it's a key -- nailing TDA reform is a key -- you know, it is for the Legislature and the administration to consider, but it's something that Task Force is working really quite intensely on.

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CARB BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Right. Okay.

Fantastic, because that's going to affect our price tag and the reform process overall. And, you know, of the list of topics they have on slide six, you know, a lot of these are not new ideas. What I think would be very exciting is to also see value capture, be a policy tool that we can really implement along with TDA reform. Any comments on the value capture component?

CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: It's another area where our Task Force members and our SMEs have been really pushing us to do more and come up with a strong set of policy recommendations and proposals. They again are still in their draft form and still being worked on, but how the State can do a better job of value capture. For members who are unfamiliar, transit agencies worldwide do a -- capture a substantial -- generate value. You know, being near these transit hubs that the State is creating, and the regions are creating, create immense opportunities in the property market, immense opportunities in advertising, immense opportunities to build true community centers and hubs.

We currently do not necessarily with -- there are not a ton of places where that revenue is then put back into the transit operations itself, which means it's hard to actually build the places where people want to live, you know, and they have access to opportunity via transit services that are reliable, fast and frequent. So looking at value capture as a tool that could be used to help fund transit operations is something that we're looking to come back with some strong set of recommendations. So it's not just necessarily about building, you know, new transit facilities, which has historically been the way we've been doing it in California with redevelopment. That's obviously concluded, but looking at how it can fund sustainable transit operations going forward, similar to models worldwide.

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CARB BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Great. Well, I'm glad you're taking on some of these bold issues. They're obviously going to have to be taken on if we're going to really transform transit and reduce VMT which is going to make the job of CTP much easier. Thank you.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Thank you. I'm a plus one on the value capture.

Next up, we'll hear from Supervisor Dawn Ortiz-Legg.

CARB BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Thank you, Chair.

Good afternoon, everyone. Dawn Ortiz-Legg representing small air districts. I'm going to just throw out a few things. It's my first time to really kind of have a chance to discuss some of these issues. Thanks so much for your presentations.

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I'm curious on the reduction of the VMT. Has there been any calculations yet on drone delivery as part of the reductions for delivery systems that are coming on. We have a number of drone companies in our region next to Cal Poly - I'm in San Luis Obispo - that are coming forth with product, getting FAA approvals, et cetera. First question of mine. Thanks.

CALTRANS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DEPUTY DIVISION CHIEF WALTER: Yeah. We have an assumption related to new technologies and we talk about that in the Plan. So we talk about how new technologies can reduce VMT and the drone deliveries are a piece of that.

CARB BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Yeah. We have a drone taxi too, two companies right now, big companies that are working on those. So I think, you know, glad to know that you have those assumptions kind of built in, because I think it will be important.

On -- continuing on the VMT, you know, for our -- or for improving transit representing small rural districts that tend to cover large geographical areas.

For us to increase capacity by 30 percent requires us to in -- because we're maxed out at capacity during our peak times, means that we have to increase capacity by a hundred percent with the infrastructure, meaning more buses, more drivers, more all of that to get to the 30 percent.

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The goal obviously would be to increase the 30 percent, having more flexibility in the off-peak folks. And the off-peak tend to be those that need flexibility. Therefore, it needs much more smaller vehicle perhaps to take them around. And one of the things that we were talking about is that would it be possible to increase the -- to increase the gross vehicle weight rating from 14,000 to up to 20,000, because there's nothing available at the 14,000 pound level, but there is at the 20,000? And that way, we could have those smaller vehicles that are efficient go and pick up the seniors. As an aging state, particularly in our area, it's one of the most underserved communities is our seniors that don't want to drive, can't drive. And so, curious about that possibility.

CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: Yeah. So certainly in our recommendations, that is something we are working on our staff report on transit needs for accessible transportation and transit needs of older

adults. This is also intimately tied with also the recommendations on zero-emission vehicle transition for bus -- for transit fleets.

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CARB BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Um-hmm.

CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: So something that has come up, and nothing final yet, as I will be saying a lot, because we are in the draft stage.

CARB BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Yeah.

CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: But certainly making sure that transit agencies can meet the needs of their communities --

CARB BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Yep.

CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: -- and are not hit with undue regulatory burden in doing that, is something that is front of mind for our Task Force.

CARB BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: I really appreciate that. I know we will appreciate it.

And on the -- the other thing was on bike lanes. This gives me a chance to say on behalf of San Luis Obispo County, thank you to the CTC who just granted us a pathway for our Bob Jones Trail. And one of the things in looking at that, it took us a lot of time to get a four plus mile trail connectivity done for various reasons. But one of the things I think would be important in us looking at trying to put more people on bikes, particularly trails

next to freeways perhaps, is to have a CEQA exemption for the development of those trails. I think that's critically important for us to do it affordably, timely, and all of that. So that's just a comment.

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Then my last one is about the housing. And again, you know, living in the coastal zones that we have, our centers, which are the infill centers, are getting filled in. They also have the reduced VMT. That's where the high cost of living is. For us to be able to really bring that equity to life, it's the outward areas. And frankly, they're penalized.

And so if you look at the calculations of a home to be built in an area that's actually affordable for our farmworkers, our hospitality workers, et cetera, we're talking about -- let's see, I have it here. I think that that they're penalized in the sense, because the VMT -- because they're not within that city center, they're penalized to a price point where their income would be needed, \$156,000 for a couple or two people making \$78,000 year to get a \$500,000 home, in the outside area. That same home is about a million three in the -- in the urban area, and so -- or downtown San Luis Obispo, which in order to qualify for that, that's a \$450,000 a year salary.

But the VMT makes the home outside the area

nearly impossible to build, because the difference in the calculation. So the profit margin for a developer is about 1.7 percent, which is very hard for them to come up and say we want to build this affordable housing, but, you know, with the risk factors of everything, and you're only going to -- I'm only going to get 1.7 percent to build housing for these farmworkers, et cetera, new families.

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So that's going to be basically, you know, the challenge that we have in this. And as I often talk about that, you know, what fits for our urban friends doesn't necessarily fit for our suburban/ rural areas that are really challenged with -- we're not meeting our goals is all I can tell you because of that.

You know, there's only so many millionaires that can come into these coastal regions, if we don't go out into the rural areas to help build that affordable housing. So I just want to say a shout-out to CALCOG for their comments about realistic expectations on some of these things. Thank you.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Next up, we'll hear from Board Member Diane Takvorian.

CARB BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Thank you, Chair.

I appreciate it. And I -- I'm sorry that I'm not able to be with you all in person today. I'm at the CARB Clean Transportation Equity Incentives Symposium that's taking

place right now in Los Angeles. And it's been a fantastic event. And a key topic today has been on VMT reduction, specifically in disadvantaged communities most impacted by climate and air pollution from transportation sources. So very timely to be having this conversation as well.

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Dr. Shaheen asked some of my questions. And there was a response to those questions specifically about VMT. So just as a follow-up, again, we all know that the Scoping Plan calls for transportation equity in the face of VMT reduction by 25 percent by 2030, and 30 percent by 2045. I have a couple questions about that. How will the CTP reflect that VMT reduction goal of 2030 and what strategies will be encouraged and required, and what VMT increasing strategies will be discouraged? Will those be specified in the plan? That's my first question.

CALTRANS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DEPUTY DIVISION
CHIEF WALTER: I'd say that it's too early to give you a
good answer to that question. We're still trying to work
with CARB staff and with my executive staff on what that's
going to look like. We're not really discouraging any
strategy in the Plan. We're just trying to be clear about
what would have to happen. So we're saying like if we did
this, you know, this is how much it would cost. If we
did -- you know, and we're trying to look, like we could
do this, we could do this, or we could do this, and we

could do a combination of different things.

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I guess I could say that some of the things we've looked at are, like I said, road pricing. We were trying to be consistent with some of the road pricing assumptions that MPOs included in their RTPs when we looked at that.

And then we look at things like transit, how to encourage and increase it, how to encourage and increase bike and ped, how to do infill development, and, let's see, park and ride facilities, electrified heavy rail, e-bike subsidies. These are all the kinds of things that we explore in the plan, in addition to many other things. So what exactly that will look like at the end, I don't know yet. And we're trying to just give a suite of options really about what policymakers can consider.

And so that's where we're at right now.

CARB BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Okay. It feels like we know a lot, so it's a little hard to hear that we're still looking at that when there are so many pilots that have gone forward. So in that light, I guess, I'm sitting with a few hundred people today, many of whom are -- have developed and are executing programs that do -- that cover some of the key things that you just mentioned. So I hope -- and I hope I'm not out of line with this, but I think that the CARB department that is work on that would be happy to share the evaluation data

related to those projects. So we know a lot about what works and what doesn't work, particularly in disadvantaged communities. So I'm hopeful that that information can be shared. I'm sure it can be and that it would be used in the report.

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So that kind of leads me to two other questions. One is how is equity being incorporated in the -- in the Plan and how are health impacts being incorporated in the Plan?

CALTRANS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DEPUTY DIVISION CHIEF WALTER: What was the second thing after equity, sorry?

CARB BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Health impacts.

How are health impacts, because you talked about how are -- that you're looking at the costs for different strategies. And I wonder if health costs are incorporated in your overall cost estimates.

CALTRANS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DEPUTY DIVISION CHIEF WALTER: Okay. Yeah. Equity and public health are fit into the eight goals of the -- of the CTP. So, quality of life and public health is a goal and then equity is a goal. So we have whole sections in the Plan on those topics.

CARB BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Do you have specific metrics as to how pollution is being reduced in

communities that are more impacted, how health impacts are being reduced or not in those neighborhoods or throughout the state, based on some of the VMT-reducing strategies?

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CALTRANS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DEPUTY DIVISION
CHIEF WALTER: We have -- in terms of metrics, what we have are proposed metrics. So in the section where we talk about, for example, the equity goal, we have different proposed metrics for how you could measure that. And then we also have some objectives, and strategies, and recommendations that we will then like basically transfer into an implementation dashboard that goes on our website, where you can track some of the things that we're actually trying to do that we're recommending in the Plan to try to further our goals.

We don't get into like a really high degree of detail about specific impacts of each strategy on communities, for example, because there's only so much we can do. There's almost 30 different requirements in State and federal law that talk about different things that the report has to hit on. And each of those are like fairly comprehensive requirements. And so we're really trying to speak to a lot of things at really high level. We're trying to go into enough detail to make it meaningful, but also keep it broad enough that we can meet all of our requirements. It's hard to do that.

So we're not going to extremely small level of detail on like say how each strategy would reduce the GHG in a particular community, but we are like referring to resources that exist that do take a look at that. And we are covering it at a high level.

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I'm sure you know this, but CARB staff have done a great job of evaluating what the health disparities are and what the health benefits will be from reaching our climate and air pollution goals. So it would be good, I think, to include those in the Plan as one of the cost factors, as I know that you're looking at the economics of it in money, but that it has to be -- the health impacts I hope will be included as well. So thank you for your responses.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Next up, we'll hear from Board Member Cliff Rechtschaffen.

CARB BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN: Thank you very much. My questions have been largely asked by Dr. Shaheen and Board Members De La Torre and Takvorian.

I'll just offer a quick comment on the dialogue back and forth about meeting our Scoping Plan goals or carbon neutrality goals, our ambitious VMT goals. I want to underscore the importance of what I heard you say a couple different ways, the importance of using a variety of models, testing a lot of strategies, getting a good

hand on where we realistically are, and maybe where we realistically will go. And I want to especially point out that we have failed to meet our VMT targets repeatedly over the past 15 years. So clearly, whatever plans we've been developing haven't been realistic or enough. So that's one issue we have to deal with.

We know we face the loss of a lot of federal transportation funding maybe State transportation dollars given budget constraints. And we may need to rely more on this sector given the State's uphill battle to maintain authority to regulate vehicle emissions given the current administration's attacks on California's authority. So all that calls for a very robust realistic set of modeling exercises, approaches, and strategies.

Thanks.

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CTC CHAIR GRISBY: All right. Next up, we'll hear from Board Member Eric Guerra.

CARB BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Thank you, Chair. First, I want to maybe lead off of where Board Rechtschaffen just talked about realistic plans and then pivot to the concept of RHNA and the realis -- and the realism of those plans, and how many -- few cities have actually are, unless they're relatively small, actually meeting those plans, and even Sacramento, which is a Prohousing city, and been designated as the first

Prohousing city, and very glad to see our level of production of housing that has surpassed our colleagues there.

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But even with that, you know, the concern about reducing VMT. And we can see here in our region and is -- and my concern with this plan here is that while I think it is important to set out a number of scenarios, without a clear hard focus on a recommended priority to the Legislature, my concern, and my worry is, we will fall back into this same scenario, where it is safe to have very broad, undefined goals that people can assume they might be getting to, and then 10 to 15 years later, a similar meeting of this nature will be where no one is meeting any goals. That's the old, you know, if everything is a priority, nothing is a priority.

So, one, I guess, takeaway is I think it's important that the Plan clearly identify funding priorities specifically. Now, historically the way budgets are made is you look at the prior year budget and that funding allocation and that line item, and then you question whether you increase that budget number or not. And what I worry about this Plan is -- and I'm looking at the prior plans as well, is that it never discusses about, you know, those funding priorities. And, in fact, here in our presentation, you know, the third point on pathways to

meet our air quality goals start -- point out specifically raising transportation revenue versus considering, first, whether we are allocating the appropriate revenues.

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And I understand the color of money and where things can go, but whether they should be going to particular funding sources. At our last meeting -- and I hope that those that aren't here today, who are spending their afternoon, will consider that we hope that these meetings produce something.

And at the last meeting, one request that I had, that it was echoed by at least one other Commissioner and I think maybe another one as well, was to have this body take much more memorialized action. And I'll bring up the issue of funding for REAP 2.0, and that is funding that goes for infrastructure, that is not the sexy infrastructure, that is the infrastructure that's under the roadways, that we rip out and that we put back in, for the purposes of reducing the cost of infill housing.

I do agree with the comment that, yes, we should hold local governments accountable. And as a local council member, I appreciate that, but I will also say that when I see across the state, local governments are responding to the market conditions. And the market conditions is that it's easier still to build a greenfield development than it is in any city that has an old

commercial corridor or a strip mall that would be prime for transit, and -- and because of that, because of that, no infill goes in there. In fact, there are even affordable housing developers who will likely choose a cheaper spot and a for-market developer -- a for-profit developer will definitely look to make sure that that return on investment is somewhere else.

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So what we have in this plan that I worry about is still not discussing the challenges of what our current state is. And so before you go out and develop a plan that looks at building new capacity and new issues, sometimes you have to ask yourself, are we fixing what we have today?

And I think most jurisdictions that face the VMT challenges, are facing it, because it is too expensive to actually build housing in the -- in the job center areas, which make -- which results in higher rents, and higher housing costs, and it -- and if you can -- if your rent is the same as purchasing a home, but it only adds 35 minutes to 45 to your commute, then you're going to purchase a home somewhere else, or likewise even purchasing an older home with -- that may be a fixer upper, if you can get a brand new one, a 300[SIC] square foot home with a four bedroom house, two and a half bathroom, and a three car garage, then you may opt to do that, and actually then go

out and get the bigger vehicle that has the seat warmers and air conditioned seats that all of them have today.

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So I would say, you know, my point here is that this body needs to take that action. Now, I guess the question that I have is it was a request to do a letter to the Legislature by these two independent bodies about the importance of funding priorities like REAP 2.0, but I haven't seen that discussion, so I'd like to maybe ask the CTC staff if they've looked at this as part of their role.

This is where funding is allocated at HCD, but it is a transportation issue, because what we're doing is ripping out the roadways. So maybe that's a question for CTC staff is where are we, one, on our past request here from this body, and second, how does the transportation plan acknowledge those infrastructure challenges that are restrictive to housing to reduce VMT. Those are two questions.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Director Taylor.

CTC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TAYLOR: So maybe I'll -for the California Transportation Plan, while the
Commission sets guidelines for the California
Transportation Plan, Caltrans is the agency that delivers
the plans and maybe I'll defer to Hannah on the first
question about kind of how we're looking at those things.
But in short, I think the answer is many of those things.

You're familiar with SACOG's plan. You're familiar with, you know, Green Means Go and how those programs fit into that regional planning process. That is an input into the CTP, but I'll turn it over to Hannah.

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CALTRANS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DEPUTY DIVISION
CHIEF WALTER: That's true. Thank you, Tanisha. That the
RTPs are an input into the Plan. And they're fiscally
constrained project lists. And we are -- I'm struggling
with how to answer your question. That's a tough
question. You know, one thing that became really clear to
me when I was working with my team on this Plan is that
there is a limit. I feel like the real challenge with
what you're saying is that the reason that some of these
things are so difficult is we only have so much of a span
of control and we can have really good plans, but how much
influence can we really facilitate what's, within our span
of control and what's outside of our span of control.

Just speaking to the funding priorities question, there -- most of the -- we looked at this in the fiscal section. Most of our funding at Caltrans is statutorily mandated. We don't have the ability to just shift it around how we would want. It's already set.

But for housing, I will look again at the housing section of our plan and see if it addresses the problem that you're talking about, where it's really too expensive

for homeowners. And I heard someone else say that today too. And it's also expensive for developers. And that's encouraging development outside of a city center that could lead to more VMT. I'm not sure if we specifically raise that in the plan. We may in the housing section, but I will double check. And if it's not in there, I'll work with my staff to draft something about it.

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CARB BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Very good. And I -you must have been thinking about the softball I was
looking for. But to the point of statutorily controlled
restrictions, you know, this Plan is intended to go to the
Legislature in October, for consideration for them to act.

So, I guess, you know, will the member agencies here or members of the public have an opportunity to engage in more detail on this plan before it goes to the Legislature in October or is this our last bite at the apple in a public way to influence the Plan.

CALTRANS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DEPUTY DIVISION CHIEF WALTER: Well, the Plan has -- let me make sure I'm on the same page with you of timelines. Okay. So the -- we want to release this -- we're still it. It has to go through like our internal -- finish our internal reviews. And then we're trying to release it for public comment in July of this year.

So then that might be one way where any member of

the public, including anyone here, can submit comments on the Plan. And then we have to finalize it by December of this year. But that's -- it has to go all the way up through the Governor's office before it gets final approval.

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So I'm not sure. I'd have to work offline with like the CTC staff to see if there's another opportunity in terms of like the timing of where this body falls and the approvals fall. I think we're going for a 45-day public comment period, so we'll have to work on that, if we could talk about it again.

CARB BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: I would appreciate it, but I think a 45-day comment period, while appropriate and standard on what most agencies do and regulatory bodies do, I think it's important that that deeper dive versus the overview that we had today is part of this conversation with this group. And I'm not sure. I mean, our schedules are, I think, three a year or four a year. But, you know, the -- back to the -- where I started. I hope that this body becomes something that actually can have some tangible memorialized action that comes out of it. Thank you.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Next up, we'll hear from Board Member Linda Hopkins.

CARB BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: Thank you. I have

one question for CTC and one for HCD. First, for CTC on the transit transformation. I first read a study, probably 20 years ago, talking about the perception of transit, as it pertains to travel time. And it turns out that if you're driving a car, you perceived the trip as shorter than it actually is. If you're riding a train, it's actually roughly equal, sort of what you perceive is actually pretty much matching reality. And unfortunately, for a bus, it's the inverse of a car. So you actually perceived the trip as longer than it actually is.

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And, you know, that presents honestly a very real problem when it comes to voluntary adoption of transit services for folks who have multiple options. And I'm just wondering if the Transit Transformation Task Force is looking at kind of perception transformation and cultural transformation, as much as physical transformation.

think that's something that has been forefront in our members' minds and something we'll be talking about in the report. How do we grow and maintain life-long transit riders? One area I'll highlight that we've been hearing a lot from our members and our SMEs on has been student passes, where -- how do we bet somebody in a middle school, high school environment, if they're, you know -- you got a driver -- you know, we do -- we all know now

driver's licenses are declining among new 16 year olds. What are their options to get around? You know, how do we make sure transit is their first choice option there, and that perception also about growing our transit workforce among younger adults, something that we've got some recommendations that have been approved on.

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Going on to the sort of wait time perception issue one, and this also touches on Commissioner Elliott's earlier comments on efficiencies, which is between -- just to add on to the research, one of the most challenging parts of the delivering fast and reliable transit service that people choose is reducing wait times. Because as much as people don't like their time in transit, and nobody likes being stuck in traffic, nobody really likes waiting for the bus, and that's one that we see some of the most choice penalties when wait times are increasing.

One thing that has been occurring sort of long term and why we need this transformation has been a decline in the average speed of the transit -- the average bus in California in 2010 went 12.5 miles an hour. Today, that's closer to nine. And I know that seems like a small gap, but in order to maintain 10 minute service, and that's sort of the industry standard for show up and go service in urban area, you're going to need to commit 25 percent more resources.

So we've seen this sort of spiral, where agencies are slowing down their schedule, slowing down their buses, slowing down and increasing wait times, which means less riders. The longer the wait time, fewer riders. So we've got to really focus on how do we change the services, so that people will want to come to transit. I do want to highlight that it's not all doom and gloom. When we see those changes in speeds, I'll point to the then SBRT case that SFMTA has done. You've seen ridership is on those lines about 140 percent of where it was in 2019 pre-COVID and speeds are up about 25 percent.

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So it's actually cheaper for SFMTA to run better service, which is -- really allows us to get that efficiency of instead of spending, you know, \$10 million a year to operate a service that comes every 10 minutes, they can spend that same amount to operate a service that comes every five minutes, so working on both the underlying realities and then also some of the campaigns, schedule coordination, wayfinding, lighting, just to really bring that image back that will help riders choose transit. So it's something we're trying to tackle from all the angles.

CARB BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: That's great. I feel like the wayfinding is critical. And then also the fewer transfers you also see, you know, that people are really

basically willing to make one transfer and not so much more than that, that you really see declining ridership if it gets more complex than that.

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Next question is for HCD and really following up on Commissioner Elliott's remarks, and just thinking about is it possible to actually mandate transit access, in future housing elements. And I just wanted to share our personal story in Sonoma County, which is that our RHNA increased 654 percent between the last cycle and this cycle. And that's in unincorporated Sonoma County, which by definition is outside of city limits. And so we placed about 3,300 units in unincorporated communities, much of which -- many of which had no transit, you know, high fire risk in communities with some of the highest water and sewer rates in the state, because they have such a limited rate payer base.

And, you know, in my district, we don't even have real bus stops. It's literally just like a sign on the side of the highway, and there's no protection from, you know, the sun or the rain, not even a bench, right. And I actually say this as YIMBY, not a YIMBA. I want to -- a NIMBY. You know, I went and I took the heat in the town halls. I stood up -- we, you know, managed to get all of this upzoning through. But I also felt like there has to be a better way. And so I just kind of wanted to think

about, you know, since we have limited opportunity for infill in unincorporated communities, are the opportunities for specific transit-oriented development around, you know, existing or planned transit lines.

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And so, you know, I honestly think that had Sonoma County known that we were going to have to absorb that many units, which is actually the equivalent of a town that's larger than most of the towns I represent, maybe we could have actually planned a new awesome, bikeable, walkable town around our smartline, but we didn't really know that was coming and didn't really have time to make that large of a change, which would have also required updates to our general plan, not to mention, the CEQA on that probably would have taken us multiple years.

So my question for HCD is has there ever been consideration that actually mandates transit for a percentage of the upzoned properties as part of the housing element? And I want to recognize that there already are requirements around high-resource communities, although I do question some of the methodologies, because we had some communities that were not very high resourced or didn't really have that transit access, which I think is so important to future developments, but couldn't we essentially --

CTC CLERK REMEDIOS: I'm sorry. Could you please

slow down a little bit, our translator is having trouble keeping up.

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CARB BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: Oh, sorry. I get this all the time and I really should know better.

My apologies. I'll let them catch up.

Okay. It looks like we're caught up. We're good.

So, my question is could we actually force local planning departments and permitting departments to work with transit agencies on a future housing element cycle, and actually mandate that a percentage of those units are, you know, adjacent or within walking or biking distance to a transit line.

always use the word "incentivize" those types of partnerships. I know people don't like that, because that's like just a -- really a not answer, but it's -- we want to make sure that absolutely local jurisdictions are working with transit agencies. And it just depends on where we are. That's why we get a lot of criticism, because the state of California is so diverse when you're talking about certain jurisdictions, you don't have that kind of like transit access, but you're mandating a much higher RHNA and housing element requirements are much stiff. You do have to contemplate for that as you're

trying to incentivize the relationship between transit and new -- and new planning -- new housing planning.

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So I think it is really incentivizing. The incentives are meant to be in the housing elements between local jurisdictions and transit, but there are no mandates. But it's a good point that we're going to have to take back as we are planning for the 7th RHNA cycle that is coming up.

I may. I would just say that I would love it for you to mandate it, because as a local jurisdiction, if it's not mandated, it is going to be slow tracked and it is not going to happen. So even just forcing us to meet with, you know, the transit agencies as part of that process could be really powerful.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: I have a follow-up question. So I was in a community recently and they told me that they would need to have a lot more freeways to handle the RHNA. Is there anything in the process that you have that would deal with that question?

HCD DIRECTOR VELASQUEZ: I have to check what our plans are for the 7th cycle of RHNA. We just submitted a report to the Legislature that has recommendations in it, but we certainly would not want to speak about more highways when it comes to the 7th cycle RHNA and how local

jurisdiction -- regions and localities have to plan for it. But I will take a look at that, what are those requirements.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Thank you.

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add something to what Director Velasquez said, is that part of SB 375, I know we say very high level housing, but housing is RHNA in the 375 process. And so, our regional agencies are looking at how they align those pieces and how they meet their GHG target as well. So just putting in a whole bunch of more freeways to meet your RHNA target is not going to get you to meet your 375 target. So there are those checks and balance within the process.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Yeah, I don't think they had a very robust transit plan.

Going to Commissioner Tiffany.

CTC COMMISSIONER TIFFANY: Thank you, Chair.

Going further on this intersection between housing, and transportation, and climate, which is, of course, what we're all about here. Kind of -- first of all, I guess I'd like to double down on what my fellow Commissioner Elliott and Director Velasquez said, speaking about we need more affordable housing, particularly in those areas that are close to the jobs and close to transit. And that's obviously a given. And that's going

to reduce VMT. But at the same time, I also have to agree that we need more affordable housing in the -- in the further reaches of our State in some of the rural areas, because that's where it's truly more affordable for some of these workers. I mean, it really comes down to money and how do we get affordable housing built.

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And I guess maybe I'd like to hear further comments from Director Velasquez on that score. Although, I appreciate the idea of mandating and I agree that unless you either strongly incentivize or you mandate, it's hard to get builders to do the right thing. But at the same time, frankly, they're not going to do anything if it doesn't work for them from an affordability standpoint. I'm mindful of some of people in my local jurisdiction that want 25 or 30 percent affordable housing. It sounds great, but no one is going to build it.

And so, I'm curious what -- whether they be called incentives or ways that we can reduce the cost for affordable housing, because I think ultimately that's what we need to do, whether it be reducing regulation or what have you, which I realize at times is in cross purposes of other goals that we have. But to get there, I think that's something we really -- we need to do.

The last comment I'll make in regards to this, and I do have a question for Hunter here in a moment, but

it's very complicated, because I can tell you like in our county, San Benito County, which is a rural county, but it is on the edge of urban, and there's a number of areas like this throughout our state, rural areas that are, you know, pushing against urban areas.

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So there is a -- people are driving to where the jobs are. But in our county, I can tell you that because the roads are in such terrible conditions and there's so much traffic, that there is a slow growth movement to the point where no housing is getting built period or they're fighting it like hell, which doesn't solve the problem either. So you can run into that problem as well. need to fix -- in our county and other rural areas, we nee to fix that transportation issue. I would love it to be fixed by transit as opposed to expanding a highway or what have you, but there's frankly no money in many of those rural areas to have transit and the transit doesn't currently exist, which again I want to eventually ask the question of Hunter whether -- how that's being looked at, but anyway. A number of comments. Maybe you can first respond Direct Velasquez.

HCD DIRECTOR VELASQUEZ: I'll add my own comments to your reflections. Number one, I wholeheartedly agree that this is why the 6th cycle of RHNA is so robust, right, because the numbers call for housing across cities

and counties. The previous comment was, you know, Sonoma County, you know, so many, housing units that have to be planning on in incorporated areas. So we are -- we're at in agreement that housing units need to increase across areas.

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But also, I want to emphasize that we also strongly believe that RHNA is absolutely a climate tool within a state -- within the state of California. seeing, because of funding, unprecedented level of investments in the last four and a half years. because of the policies that the Legislature has codified that the Governor has signed, we are seeing a movement towards -- and in spite of being much costlier to bring housing, and especially affordable housing, into areas that are closer to jobs and amenities, we are seeing that gradually moving that direction, because of policies, because of incentives, and because of funding. never going to have enough policies and funding that steers the market away from developing in farther areas, because just the market will continue to make housing cheaper in those, just by the fact of the cost of land from farther areas. But we are seeing movement in the direction of creating the type of housing and infill and in low VMT areas.

Just a point of note is that the share of lower

income units in new development has nearly doubled since 2081. We don't talk a lot about how very low income unit completions increased by 44 percent in the last two years for which we have full data.

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So low income units completions rose by 75 percent and other type of housing rose by 61 percent in a year-by-year comparison, the last two years for which we have data. So we are seeing a lot of great progression in the direction of Building more housing across this spectrum, but especially in the low-income category, and building it, steering it closer to the parcels where it needs to be built, which is low VMT and infill.

So I -- the -- we're never going to have -- you know, we're never going to -- housing elements and RHNA are really planning targets, planning exercises, but it will be very, very hard to meet that volume, but we are seeing progressions in that direction, because of investments and because of the policies that the Legislature and the government have codified into law.

CTC COMMISSIONER TIFFANY: Okay. Thank you. Thank you for that.

And, Hunter, so my question is just -- and again, I know there's limited money, of course, but, if we truly want to see in the -- in the rural areas of our state to not be looking at highway expansion, or which obviously,

you know, can potentially increase VMT, although there's some issues about how much, because it's rural. But putting that aside, there needs to be more transit options in those areas, and -- but the expenses can be huge. And so, I'm wondering, does your -- is the Committee looking at how do we better address that? I mean, it's really more of a long-term -- I'm afraid, long-term answer, but if we really want to get there as a state, that's really critical.

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CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: Yeah, I -it's something that is absolutely critical. No community
can be left behind in transit is a life line in rural
communities, as a -- the small operators who serve that,
typically funded by both TDA and federal 5310 and 5311
programs.

Transit, inside rural communities, is inherently going to look different than transit inside urban communities. But, one of the things I want to highlight that I feel like the task force can really do to help rural communities is this TDA reform effort. The agencies that have been most penalized on farebox recovery with regards to TDA, which means cutting service in rural communities have -- it's been rural transit operators have had a much harder time meeting those farebox recovery requirements compared to the urban ones. I also want to

make sure we think clearly about not -- you know, as we plan transit service for rural communities, it's not just about ridership. You know, one ride in an urban area, you know, might be a mile, two miles. These are shorter trips that you need high frequency services for in rural communities.

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And this is something Caltrans is working on on with our statewide intercity bus service -- study, excuse me and is something that we continue to talk about in the Task Force, you see much, much longer trip distances. But this means when people choose to take those trips and take -- and have those available options to make those longer trips -- as you've mentioned, your -- the community you represent has a lot of sort of ex-urban, suburban commute style trips, those often deliver -- they may not deliver a lot of passenger rides, but they deliver a lot of passenger miles traveled, which are really effective at reducing VMT in happening us meet our VMT goals.

So transit in rural communities is a key part of what we're looking into the Transit Transformation Task

Force. I think especially with the TDA reform effort,
that's going to really help our rural operators, if we can
land that, and the Legislature can, you know, help reform
that process that is really unfairly penalized them for
not meeting a 1970s ear standard, to be frank.

CTC COMMISSIONER TIFFANY: Right.

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CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: And I am really optimistic that we can start to slowly turn the ship towards making sure people have access to opportunity and destinations via transit, regardless of whether they live in an urban, rural, or suburban community across the state.

CTC COMMISSIONER TIFFANY: Okay. Thank you.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: I have a follow-up question.

Has there been any effort to look at reducing the cost of operations for transit to make it pencil better, if you go to lower density areas, for example?

will touch on -- we're covering a number of areas in that topic. In more urban areas, I would say our most important recommendations are going to be around transit prioritization stuff like signal priority, bus lanes, bus on shoulder, those sort of treatments. And as I mentioned earlier, where they've been deployed in the state have seen really substantial reductions in -- you deliver the same service. You use one bus. It's going 25, 30, even a hundred percent faster, can deliver much better service to much more customers at a lower operating cost level. So, what you can see is if we make the right capital investments, we save on the operating. And that operate

cost is obviously annual capital as one time.

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In our more rural and suburban coordinations, we're going to be coming back with recommendations around sort of stuff like schedule and fare coordination, where it's about how do make sure that, you know, when the states -- you know, when we have investments in rail, you have the ability co connect into those larger rail nodes, pulse type scheduling. This is an international best practice we see across the globe, so that, you know, we can see, you know, that coordination means that instead of having to run three competing services that kind of serve the same market, we're actually all coordinating and having all the agencies talk to each other and making sure that the schedule is harmonious.

And we might, you know, say, well, yeah, you know, we could run this competing service, but -- on this highway next to this rail corridor, but actually it's more important to -- you know, let's make sure we can funnel people to the rail. And that schedule, you know, train arrives, somebody gets off, the bus is waiting for them or vice versa.

So recommendations are forthcoming on both of those topics and I hope we'll address that area.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Great. Any use of technology to do that?

CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: Definitely a lot of technology is required, including looking at how we can better ensure that fair media is wildly available. Obviously, my unit --

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Automation. Automated shuttles at all?

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CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: Sorry?

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Automated shuttles at all or anything like that?

CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: It's something that's been discussed. I don't know if we have any full recommendations yet coming back on that, but it has been discussed at the Task Force level.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: All right. Moving to Commissioner Falcon.

CTC VICE CHAIR REYES FALCON: Thank you. Thank you, Chair, and thank you, Hunter, and thank you, Hannah. Good to see you again. Thanks for your presentation.

I'm very stimulated by all the thoughtful comments and questions from the Board members and the Commissioners.

I kind of want to take it up maybe a little bit of a higher level, because we're talking about multiple plans, transforming transit, looking at long-term transportation. Our SB 1121 needs assessment will be

coming before us for adoption in May, June. And, you know, as -- and we're kind of contemplating this and then we're hearing about, you know, the additional pressures on our system, keeping the system maintained, ensuring that our -- you know, that we're applying, you know, VMT-reducing approaches, such as the suggestion that Commissioner Elliott and others have mentioned as it relates to housing and really kind of contracting these uses so that we're not traveling many miles to get to our places of destination.

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You know, I'm looking how we package all this, right, to the Legislature and Governor. Ultimately, you know, we talked about funding. Supervisor Legg-Ortiz, you know, talked, you know, very much about -- and you're right that it's been many, many years and probably even, you know, more than a decade now that we've been contemplating a gas tax replacement, whatever we were going to call it, right?

This ultimately gets to the decision-makers. As you mentioned Hannah, the policymakers will have to make a decision on how we're going to pay for all of this. Even if we do contract, you know, our travel, we still have to contemplate freight, right? We didn't have any really talk about freight and deploying zero-emission vehicle infrastructure to support that. Hannah, you worked on

some of that when you were with CTC.

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So there are many needs, and they're going to be expensive, and we need to continue to contemplate how we're going to meet those needs, and, you know, ensuring that, you know, we're making decisions, yes, that reduce impacts to communities, and the environment, and to our health. But, you know, as we bring these things forward to our decision-makers, they're looking at it from the lens of their constituents and how does -- how are our constituents going to afford paying for transportation amid the myriads of things that they're dealing with right now, all of us, in terms of cost pressures on our households.

And so, it's really a reflection, or maybe there's a comment, on how we -- how we bring this forward to the Legislature and the Governor, so that we can make -- so that we can have a solution, so -- to our funding needs that will address all these priorities.

I don't know if anybody has any comments, but I'd welcome it, because this is something that is weighing on our decision-making, as -- you know as the CTC, how we're going to fund projects in the future.

CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: I'll just speak to SB 125. This was not the first effort at TDA reform that the Legislature had asked for. I hope we are

the final. But one of the most important things about TDA reform, and I think the legislative intent or the administrative intent behind SB 125 going from just reform this one particular law with these -- on transit transformation is a transformed transit system for this state will allow Californians to live -- more Californians to live without multiple cars or needing a car to drive to get to their jobs, and that has huge cost savings for our riders.

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As everyone here knows, the cost of operating and maintaining a vehicle keeps going up. So delivering -you know, I hope in trying to package all of these
recommendations together to deliver a transformed transit
system, we will have a compelling story about why there
is -- and there will be -- there is a cost. We all know
that, but there is actually something of value you're
getting for that cost. So hopefully packaging this
together brings that story together.

CALTRANS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DEPUTY DIVISION
CHIEF WALTER: Yeah, and that's a good question,
Commissioner Falcon. I really appreciate it. I think one
thing that we're trying to message in the CTP that could
help is -- well, two things. One is what are incremental
improvements that we could make? Like, it's not
necessarily an all or nothing thing. I mean, we know what

our goal is and we're trying to get there, but are there incremental improvements that we could make like maybe we -- maybe we can't get right away to our end game, but maybe we can move forward in a little bit. You know, so the -- I think messaging it that way is good, that it's not an all or nothing question.

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And then, the other thing is just messaging trade-offs, because sometimes I think if you can present people with clear options and then empower them, that they can make this choice or they can work with their constituents to make the choice, then that is also helpful, because we can't do everything perfectly. We're going to have to make some tough choices. But at least if people feel like they know what those are and they feel empowered to make them, then I think that can help.

both of you. And I think you're right. It's -- you know, how do we empower our decision-makers to help communicate and articulate what it is that we're all trying to do, and that it isn't all or nothing and that there is -- you know, there is, you know, fruition at -- you know, that can incrementally come, and that we're not trying to all at once impact them and their -- you know, and their ability to contribute to, you know, our transportation and such.

And so I appreciate that. I think it's something that we all are going to have to work on really thoughtfully as we're putting these plans out as we're messaging this. I mean, we have a tendency to dive right into the, you know, nitty-gritty, which we all -- you know, this is what we do, but then how do we put it out there to the rest of the world and have them, you know, understand what we're doing, that we're not just -- you know, we're not just throwing numbers, and models, and, you know, talking about projects, and -- you know, and they hear -- is it competing or do they -- or are they complementary to each other, you know, the public wants to understand what it is that we all do. And, you know, we want to help our policymakers articulate that, and for the -- and empower them to make decisions. So thank you.

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CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Thank you. Before we go on to Commissioner Eager, I have a question. So sitting here with CARB makes me think a lot about market transformation, and I'm wondering if we're using our market power to make the bus a little different or make public transit different, because really when it comes down to it, we haven't seen the bus change in terms of the customer experience in quite a long time. So I'm wondering if the Task Force has thought about that at all, how do we change the market dynamics, and make that sector

more innovative.

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CALTRANS RESEARCH DATA MANAGER OWENS: I think there's been substantial engagement both at the Task Force level and just a number of different working groups. I want to highlight obviously that CARB has its Innovative Clean Transit Regulation that is pushing the entire industry and transit market towards a zero-emission bus fleet. I think that is one of the areas we're going to be covering in the Task Force report on how that market for ZEV buses and ZEV transit vehicles is forming up.

I think there's definitely substantially, you know, more work that could be done on other markets, but I do want to particularly highlight one of the areas that has been really of interest to the Task Force is understanding where we're going in the zero-emission vehicle market for transit fleets and sort of that heavy-duty subset and how that may or may not be interacting with our goals of, you know, having a fleet available as the transition timeline for public -- public transit is much more aggressive than other sections of the vehicle fleet, but we are, you know, continuing to make progress on meeting those goals. So that's one area where I think there's been a lot of work done, but there's definitely other areas, as you've mentioned, where I think more work can be done.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: It's like the customer experience.

On to Commissioner Eager.

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This is just really a statement. I just wanted to thank you all. It was so refreshing to hear you talk about here's our goals, but what we're looking at now, is this attainable, is this feasible, if we look at how much money it costs, if we look at weighing whether or not we can actually do this based on what might be the -- to the detriment of other things.

You know, I think for so long, we put these things on paper that say, by God, this is the right way to go, and we're going to do this, and we didn't look at, oh, man, with the general public out there, is that really feasible? Is that true? Can we really do this?

So I just want to tell you how much I appreciate that you are looking at that, because we do want to attain things, we do want to get there, but we don't want to every time come and say, oh, well, we didn't do it. We couldn't get there, right, which is what we do.

So thank you for changing that mindset and saying let's make those goals, let's make those attainable things that we can all grasp on, and say, you know, we did this in 2035, or wherever place we're going to get there. So

thank you so much for looking at it that it way.

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realistic.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Supervisor Ortiz.

CARB BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: I'll be quick.

You know, again, I'm representing small all air districts.

I'm just going to say that, you know, I think that it's so great to have the goals. There's so much that's been accomplished. I'm just wondering if there is a way to regionally address things, so that, you know, there's some places that can move forward ahead quicker than others.

And by focusing our -- the resources that we do have in places where these things make sense, let's do it. The places that are challenged based on size, proximity, populations, et cetera, you know, let's let them catch up or figure out ways that we can make our goals that are

You know, when I -- when I look at our overall output of emissions within our county, we're really -- we're really very clean. You know, we also generate, you know, 20 percent of the California's clean energy with our Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant. So, I mean, there's a lot of things that we're contributing into the clean air goals, but -- so it's like how can we regionalize as well as bring this large state of 40 million people into areas that these goals can be accomplished where they exist to happen easier.

That's just a comment. Thank you.

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CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Anyone else from the dais that would like to comment?

Seeing none, we're going to move Director Taylor for closing remarks.

CTC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TAYLOR: Thank you, Chair. I always appreciate the meaningful discussions we have at these meetings. And I want to thank the public and our interagency staff especially, Board and Commissioners, and every stakeholder that is here in the room today and watching online.

Participation and engagement is critical for advancing our shared policy goals. We had a robust dialogue on many issues of statewide significance, with an emphasis on how to further transportation, housing, and climate policy initiatives through coordinated long-range transportation planning.

We heard from Caltrans staff on their work to publish the next California Transportation Plan and support the Senate Bill 125 Transit Transformation Task Force. And, Hannah, it's good to see you again.

I noted the following actions that our staff will work to carry forward. We will work with Caltrans to include in the California Transportation Plan a further consideration of the role of infill housing and

California's transportation goals, and two, strengthening consideration of the VMT goals established in the Scoping plan and identification of strategies for achieving those goals.

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We will work together on housing assumptions used by our agencies can reflect the State's commitment on housing accountability and affordable location efficient housing to achieve climate goals and reduce transportation infrastructure cost. We will provide an update on the Regional Housing Needs Assessment and housing accountability processes at a future joint meeting. We will work to coordinate briefings for interested Commissioners and Board members on the Transit Transformation Task Force recommendations and the California Transportation Plan prior to their finalization.

We will continue to coordinate on the significant efforts and provide updates when we meet again in November during our next progress report. And thanks. And I'll hand it back to you.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Thank you. And thank you to everyone that tuned in today for our joint meeting. I'd like to thank the teams from our three agencies who help coordinate these meetings. And particularly, I'd like to thank the Commission's planning --

CTC CLERK REMEDIOS: I'm sorry. Can we check for public comment on that item.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Good point. Is there any public comment?

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CTC ASSISTANT CLERK HALL: We have no public comment online.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Anyone in the room?

Specifically, we'd like to thank Doug Remedios
Brandy Fleming, Justin Hall, Laura Pennebaker, and Destiny
Preston for their help in making today's meeting happen.

I look forward to these continuing discussions at our next
joint meeting which will be held in Riverside on November
6th.

Before we conclude, I wanted to also invite you all to the Commission's next town hall meeting, which be held in imperial county later this month April 24th and 25th. Out town hall meetings are a great opportunity to learn more about rural transportation challenges and the great diversity of our state.

With that, I'd like to ask Chair Randolph or Director Velasquez, if you have anything you'd like to add before we take public comment for items not on the agenda.

CARB CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you, Chair Grisby.

And thank you to Hannah and Hunter. Those were great

presentations, really, really interesting. And I learned what TDA reform is, so that was very important. I appreciate it.

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I just wanted to kind of take up a little bit to kind of the statutory frameworks we're working with and we're grappling with here, right? You know, we are implementing AB 1279. We are moving toward carbon neutrality by 2045. And we recognize that there are fiscal challenges, and various practical challenges that we all have to deal with as we try to increase housing to make the state more affordable.

And the CTP to me, as several of my colleagues here on the dais have stated, is really that opportunity to provide that common framework, that long-range plan for making transportation decisions that really support the transformation that we need to see in California. And so I really encourage the document, you know, in the work you're doing, to very clearly link up with the Scoping Plan and recognize sort of that economy-wide analysis is really meant to help think about how we meet that statutory goal.

And so being very clear that, you know, you're working with that framework, and you are, as has been discussed, really identifying the challenges and opportunities within making these policy decisions on how

to meet that goal, but we can't lose site of that goal.

So, I really appreciate the conversation. This has been one of the most substantive, I think, of these joint meetings. We -- I feel like a lot of what the comments we got could just go straight into the -- into the CTP in terms of thinking about the different challenges we all have. So I really appreciate everyone sitting at this table and the presentation that kicked this off.

Thanks.

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HCD DIRECTOR VELASQUEZ: Thank you. Thank you to the presenters, Hunter and Hannah. Very helpful. Thank you for the comments about the input that you've received from HCD staff on various sections, housing related. I want to also thank the HCD team that is here and really the relationship with Tanisha you and your team, and the HCD staff, and the ARB staff. And I want to thank the thoughtful comments of Board Members, Commissioners.

Member Guerra thank you for always your support and your comments about REAP. We'll be happy to continue to come back and continue to present like good examples of what REAP is producing in terms of good housing, transportation, and climate goals.

And I noticed some few Board members and  $\hbox{Commissioners.} \quad \hbox{So one thing that I may $--$ as the staff is }$ 

in the future maybe kind of refresh -- refresher of RHNA and housing elements, and how the -- how we're making progress on closing the shortage of housing across the state, and also the connection of that progress with our climate goals, because we do know how much that is affecting in a good way climate goals. So we'll be happy to come back and do kind of a refresher on that, if that's okay. Thank you.

CTC CHAIR GRISBY: Thanks so much.

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We now have time for public comment for those items not on the agenda. Is there any public comment?

CTC ASSISTANT CLERK HALL: Yes. Online we have two written comments that I will read now.

"The first one is from an anonymous attendee.

"The current federal administration targeted California's Cap-and-Trade Program on April 8th with the release of another Executive Order that directs the Attorney General to identify State laws burdening the use of domestic energy resources and involve greenhouse gas reduction and environmental justice initiatives. How will the joint agencies respond to or take action to protect the very programs that are under target?"

And then the second written comment, also from an anonymous attendee. "What can we do to mitigate local jurisdictions and their lack of supporting housing? SB

1000 in my area is tokenized, much less enforced. How can we create more teeth in our housing policies that -- with the use of smart planning and development?" CTC CHAIR GRISBY: All right. Thanks so much and we are adjourned. Have a great evening. (Thereupon the California Air Resources Board, California Transportation Commission, and California Department of Housing and Community Development meeting adjourned at 3:28 p.m.)

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## CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, JAMES F. PETERS, a Certified Shorthand
Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing CARB, CTC, and HCD meeting was reported in shorthand by me, James F. Peters, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, and was thereafter transcribed, under my direction, by computer-assisted transcription;

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said meeting nor in any way interested in the outcome of said meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of April, 2025.

James & Tittle

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR

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