Welcoming Remarks

Kate Meis
Local Government Commission
8th Annual Statewide Energy Efficiency Forum

June 14th, Fresno

Kate Meis, Executive Director
Local Government Commission
Resiliency in a Time of Unprecedented Disruption

BRIDGING THE GAPS
Paris Climate Agreement

192 countries + EU + Palestinian Authority
White House Budget Proposal

▲ 9%  
Defense

▼ 31%  
EPA

▲ 7%  
Homeland Security

▼ 29%  
State
Plans to slash the EPA?

EPA spending accounts for less than 1% of the total federal budget

Source: The Congressional Budget Office

EPA budget: $8 billion

Total federal spending: $3.7 trillion
U.S. governors, mayors, businesses, investors, colleges and universities say:

WE ARE STILL IN
CALIFORNIA CLIMATE STRATEGY

An Integrated Plan for Addressing Climate Change

VISION
Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions to 40% Below 1990 Levels by 2030

GOALS

- 50% reduction in petroleum use in vehicles
- 50% renewable electricity
- Double energy efficiency savings at existing buildings
- Carbon sequestration in the land base
- Reduce short-lived climate pollutants
- Safeguard California
AFFORDABLE HOUSING GAP
Production Not Keeping Pace With Projected Need
180,000 new homes needed annually

Annual New Housing Permits 1955-2015

1955-1989 Average 205,000
2006-2015 Average 80,000

Source: Construction Industry Research Board/California Homebuilding Foundation Reports 2005, 2013, 2015; Graphic by HCD
Nearly 50% of California households are unable to afford the cost of housing

- In every housing market in the state, at least **30% of households cannot afford the local cost of housing**
- In cities such as LA and San Francisco nearly **60% of households cannot afford the local cost of housing**

**Households in Metropolitan Statistical Area unable to afford rent**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thousand</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: US Census Bureau; Zillow; McKinsey Global Institute analysis
Housing and Transportation Cost Burdens Throughout California

Percentage of Total Income

- San Francisco: 32% (Housing), 11% (Transportation)
- Santa Clara: 32% (Housing), 15% (Transportation)
- Alameda: 32% (Housing), 16% (Transportation)
- Sacramento: 32% (Housing), 21% (Transportation)
- Ventura: 34% (Housing), 19% (Transportation)
- Contra Costa: 35% (Housing), 18% (Transportation)
- Solano: 33% (Housing), 21% (Transportation)
- Los Angeles: 37% (Housing), 20% (Transportation)
- San Diego: 37% (Housing), 21% (Transportation)
- Kern: 32% (Housing), 29% (Transportation)
- Stanislaus: 35% (Housing), 27% (Transportation)
- Riverside: 37% (Housing), 26% (Transportation)
- Fresno: 35% (Housing), 25% (Transportation)
- Sierra: 39% (Housing), 26% (Transportation)
- Orange: 44% (Housing), 21% (Transportation)
- Imperial: 33% (Housing), 33% (Transportation)
- Humboldt: 39% (Housing), 35% (Transportation)
- Del Norte: 38% (Housing), 37% (Transportation)

Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology, Housing and Transportation Index, Average Percent of Income Spent on Housing and Transportation for Selected Counties. Graphic by HCD.
Housing prices push low-income households out of California

[Map showing the movement of households between states, with a focus on California losing 155,843 low-income households to other states.]
Top Measures to Increase Housing

- Expedited Completion of Major Developments: 18,000
- Streamlined Local Approval of Housing: 16,000
- Ease Building Code Restrictions: 14,000
- Fund for Below-Market-Rate Housing: 12,000
- Density Bonus for Buildings with 30% Affordable Units: 10,000
- Restricting Pied-a-Terres: 8,000
- Enable Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs): 6,000
- Facilitate Micro-Unit Development: 4,000
- Density Bonus for Buildings with 100% Affordable Units: 2,000
- Reduce Parking Requirements by 10%
Energy & Affordable Housing

• Low-income households 3x more of their income on utilities than higher income households.

• Lifting low-income housing stock to average efficiency levels would eliminate 35% of their energy burden. *Source: ACEEE*
TECHNOLOGY DIVIDE

Local Government Commission
Broadband Internet Connectivity at Home

Source: California Emerging Technology Fund, the Field Poll, 2016
Increasing Automation
Decline of Retail

• The retail sector lost approximately 30,000 jobs in March alone

• Cashiers and retail salespeople are the two largest job categories in the country, with more than 8 million workers

• Sales tax comprises about 12% of what local governments collect

• USPS package deliveries have grown by 2 billion since 2010. Represents 7% of urban traffic in American cities
RACIAL DIVIDE

STOCKTON
95202
Life Expectancy
73

IRVINE
92606
Life Expectancy
88
Zero Net Energy Mutual Housing at Spring Lake provides 62 units for Farmworker Families
Urban Releaf is planting 1,100 trees along a polluted corridor in Oakland
Grid Alternatives is providing 1,600 households with solar, saving $45.7M on energy and generating 400 jobs in 2016.
The Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program and Plus-up aims to repair 13,000 vehicles and replace 600 “clunkers” with clean cars.
$13.4 billion in economic benefits in the San Joaquin Valley

**Cap and Trade:**
- $1.5 billion in direct and indirect economic benefits
- 2,300 direct and indirect jobs

**Renewable Energy:**
- $11.6 billion in total economic activity in the Valley.
- 88,000 direct and indirect jobs.

**Energy Efficiency:**
- $248 million in net economic benefits since 2010
- 17,400 jobs and reduced utility bills for municipalities, businesses and residents.
Thank You

Kate Meis
Executive Director
Local Government Commission
kmeis@lgc.org
916.448.1198 x305

980 9th Street, Suite 1700
Sacramento, CA 95814-2736
THE PATH TO 2030

Randal Winston, Strategic Growth Council

Leticia Perez
Kern County Supervisor

Mindy Romero
California Civic Engagement Project
UC Davis Center for Regional Change
Opening Plenary Session

The Path to 2030
California’s Leadership

- California Global Warming Solutions Act (AB 32 and SB 32)
- Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act (SB 350)
- California Climate Investments
- U.S. Climate Alliance
- International Under 2 MOU
1. Reduce GHG emissions

2. Direct investment toward the most disadvantaged communities in the State

3. Maximize economic, environmental, and public health benefits to the State
• State budget appropriations $3.78 billion through FY 16-17
• Coordinated implementation by 14+ agencies
• $1.72 billion awarded to specific projects
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Category</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>2016-17 FY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continuous Appropriation</td>
<td>High Speed Rail (25%)</td>
<td>High Speed Rail Authority</td>
<td>$500,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transit &amp; Intercity Rail Capital Program (TIRCP) (10%)</td>
<td>CalSTA</td>
<td>$200,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Carbon Transportation (5%)</td>
<td>ARB</td>
<td>$100,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (20%)</td>
<td>SGC</td>
<td>$400,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>50% Reduction in Petroleum Use</td>
<td>Transit &amp; Intercity Rail Capital Program (TIRCP)</td>
<td>CalSTA</td>
<td>$135,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Active Transportation Program (ATP)</td>
<td>CalTrans</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Carbon Transportation</td>
<td>ARB</td>
<td>$368,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Climate Action</td>
<td>Transformative Climate Communities</td>
<td>SGC</td>
<td>$140,000,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Technical Assistance to Disadvantaged Communities (DACs)</td>
<td>SGC</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short-Lived Climate Pollutants</td>
<td>Black Carbon Woodsmoke</td>
<td>ARB</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waste Diversion</td>
<td>CalRecycle</td>
<td>$40,000,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Climate Smart Agriculture – Healthy Soils and Dairy Digesters</td>
<td>CDFA</td>
<td>$57,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Safeguarding California/Water Action Plan</td>
<td>Water Efficiency and Enhancement (SWEEP)</td>
<td>CDFA</td>
<td>$7,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Safeguarding California/Carbon Sequestration</td>
<td>Healthy Forests</td>
<td>CalFire</td>
<td>$25,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban Forestry</td>
<td>CalFire</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Urban Greening</td>
<td>Natural Resources Agency</td>
<td>$80,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy</td>
<td>Energy Corps</td>
<td>Conservation Corps</td>
<td>$40,706,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Income Weatherization Program (LIWP)</td>
<td>CSD</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
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</table>
Examples of Community Programs

• Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing
• Active Transportation
• Transit and Connectivity
• Urban Forestry and Greening
Examples of Residential Programs

- Weatherization/Solar
- Clean Vehicles
- Woodsmoke Reduction
Transformative Climate Communities

- Concentrate investment in most disadvantaged communities
- Place-based Approach
- Integrated Climate Strategies
- Collaborative Partnerships
- Implementation Grants
- Planning Grants
The Path to 2030

Leticia Perez
Kern County Supervisor
Path to 2030
Importance of Civic Engagement

Mindy Romero, Ph.D.
Director
Patterns of engagement
Impact of demographic changes
Where do we go from here?
Are you seeing an increase in civic engagement in your communities?
The Power of Civic Engagement is visible but....
Let’s review some numbers...
Engagement in our communities is typically low and uneven...
California Voter Turnout?
California Voter Turnout

58.7% eligible voter turnout
What about group turnout?

Latino eligible turnout?
46.3%
Asian-American eligible turnout?
41.3%
Eligible Voter Turnout
2010-2016 General Elections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Latinos</th>
<th>Asians</th>
<th>Non-Asian/Latino</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>53.7%</td>
<td>53.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
<td>39.1%</td>
<td>53.4%</td>
<td>63.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>39.6%</td>
<td>53.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>41.3%</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
<td>58.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2016 Latino Eligible Voter Turnout
General Election

Percent of Latino adult citizens who voted

- < 30%
- 30% - 39%
- 40% - 49%
- 50% - 59%
- 60% +
- No data

State total: 46.3%

* State level data does not include Yuba County.

Data Source: Political Data, Inc., CA Dept. of Finance
Map created January 25, 2017
Consequences of Disparities in Voter Turnout
Path to 2030:
Future population shifts
The proportion of CA’s population that is Latino in 2030?
2020-2060 Projected Total Population
California

Data Source:
California Department of Finance Population Projections
Hot Spots of Opportunities and Challenges

- Growth in the citizen voting age population will vary greatly in size and timeline across California.
- Projecting magnitude and location of future eligible voters can help inform planning and outreach.
Where do we go from here?
Civic engagement is important now more than ever
Barriers to Engagement

Big objections to public engagement

- May take longer to make decisions (short run)
- May be more expensive (short run)
- Feels like a loss of control...

- Davenport Institute for Public Engagement and Civic Leadership Survey
What should you do?

“Traditional” Process

- Beyond the Public Hearing
- PE will Not ever happen in a “regular” board/committee meeting
- “3 mins at a mic.” & a public hearing are not PE
- If you do PE outside of the council meeting you will have a better Community Business Meeting

- Davenport Institute for Public Engagement and Civic Leadership Survey
What should you Do?

Benefits of Civic Engagement:

- More credible decisions - “buy in”
- Provide cover
- Faster program implementation (long run)
- Lower chances of “blowback”
- More creative decisions
- More informed residents
- Opportunity for community building

- Davenport Institute for Public Engagement and Civic Leadership Survey
What should you do?

Inform and Empower Communities

- Meet communities where they are
- Build trust in staff, agencies and institutions
- = better policies and outcomes for communities
Thank you!

Mindy Romero, Ph.D.
Director, California Civic Engagement Project
UC Davis
msromero@ucdavis.edu
@mindysromero

View my Tedx Talk on the Power of the Youth Vote!
Opening Plenary Session

The Path to 2030

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