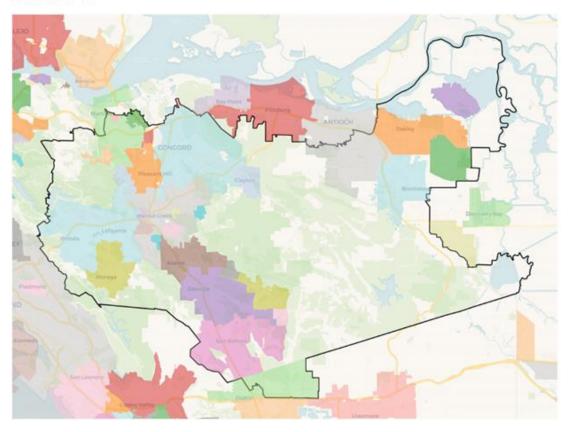
Transportation Town Hall

AUGUST 27, 2024

District 10



Commuting By The Numbers

- Megacommuters are defined as commuters who travel 90 minutes or more one-way to work.
- ▶ In 2009, 3% of all commuters were megacommuters. In 2018, that figure had increased to 6.6%
 - In real numbers, in 2018, there were 4.3 million workers with commutes of 90 minutes or more, up from 3.3 million in 2010.
- ▶ The COVID-19 pandemic heavily influenced commutes across the country.
- ▶ The average commute emits **3.2 tons of CO₂** per year per commuter.
- Commuting has been linked to higher cholesterol, higher blood pressure, decreased physical exercise, reduced socialization, less sleep, increased stress, and higher exposure to air pollutants.
- Long commutes can also take people away from social and family time, particularly impacting parents with children.

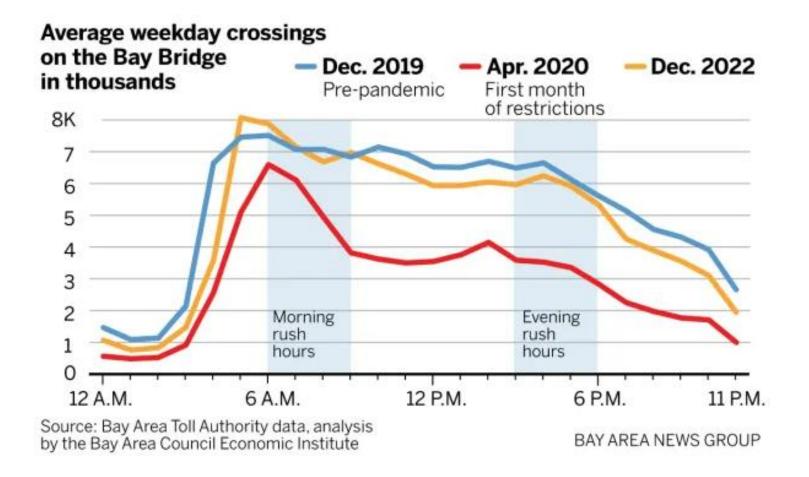




Bay Area ———— California ———

Traffic Congestion in the Bay

- The Bay Area ranks 15th worldwide for traffic congestion, with drivers spending an average of 97 hours in traffic in 2022.
- ▶ East Bay drivers that drive across the Bay Bridge and down the Peninsula have some of the worst commutes. Westbound I-80 speeds are down by 44% compared to 2019 as it approaches Highway 101.
- In 2018, 51% of all congested delays on Bay Area freeways occurred in Alameda and Contra Costa County.
- 60% of all Bay Area commuters live 30 to 90 miles from their job sites.
- 9.1% of workers in Contra Costa County have 90 minute or more commute.
- In the Bay Area, in 2022, 54.8% of commuters drove to work, 5.5% relied on public transit, and 24.9% worked from home.



Transportation Wins

- Senior member of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure
- Led an effort to ensure residents don't face a disproportionate and unfair raise in bridge tolls before it is properly evaluated
- Led a letter to the Federal Highway Administration to ensure the expansion of EV charging along transit corridors and in communities is equitable and accessible for all
- Led an effort to caution additional transit funding from increased Bay Area taxes or tolls without transformational and effective change in transit in the Bay to refocus on the experience of the rider
- Supported active transportation expansion, including improving safety and accessibility of pedestrian and biking access
- Supported funding for transportation projects in CA-10 to reduce emissions, improve safety, and install and expand smart traffic signals

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act

- The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, CHIPS and Science Act, and Inflation Reduction Act provided significant investments into the transportation sector, including:
 - Electric vehicle tax credits
 - Extended tax credits for EV charging, including for bidirectional chargers
 - \$1 billion for zero-emission heavy duty vehicles
 - ▶ \$6.4 billion for carbon reduction program to **reduce transportation climate pollution**.
- California is expected to receive a total of over \$30 billion for transportation investments in roads, bridges, public transit, ports and airports; and \$7 billion in the EV and battery industry

Housing and Transit-Oriented Development

- Congressman DeSaulnier's bills would help create walkable, safe, affordable and less car-dependent communities by tying land use and transit together:
 - ► Equitable Transit-Oriented Development Support Act: Would help transit-oriented development (TOD) projects qualify for funding
 - Incentivizing Value Capture for Greener Transportation Act: Would support the use of value capture to promote mobility, public transportation, and affordable TOD
- TOD can improve transit access, increase multimodal travel, and decrease transportation costs. Over time, these neighborhoods also encourage more walking and transit use over driving.
- TOD can provide affordable housing options by reducing the need for parking if residents live close to viable transit options and in walkable communities
 - ▶ Each parking spot can add anywhere from \$30,000 to \$90,000 to the cost of building homes.

Transit-Oriented Development



TOD example at Pleasant Hill BART Station

Other examples include:

- New York City
- Tokyo

Impact of Long Commutes on Families

- For many parents, more time spent commuting to and from work means less time with their children.
- This is particularly hard on new families, who risk missing out on a **critical period of cognitive development** where frequent parent-child interaction is especially important.
- Long commutes and their effects increase stress among parents, which has been shown to decrease parenting effectiveness and increase behavior problems among children.
- Traffic congestion and long commutes are particularly harmful for children, because they are more susceptible than adults to the negative health effects of air pollution.

Wins for Working Families & Democratic Proposals

- Senior member of the Education & the Workforce Committee, which has jurisdiction over childcare and early education.
- Supported efforts to secure robust funding for Family Resource Centers and the Social Services Block Grant in FY25.
- President Biden and Congressional Democrats' Build Back Better framework proposed:
 - ▶ Capping the amount that each family spends on childcare at 7% of their income
 - Universal pre-k for all 3- and 4-year-olds
 - Permanently extending the American Rescue Plan's expanded Child Tax Credit
 - **Expanding free school meals** to 8.7 million children during the school year and providing a benefit to help families with children purchase food during the summer

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