San Joaquin Council of Governments

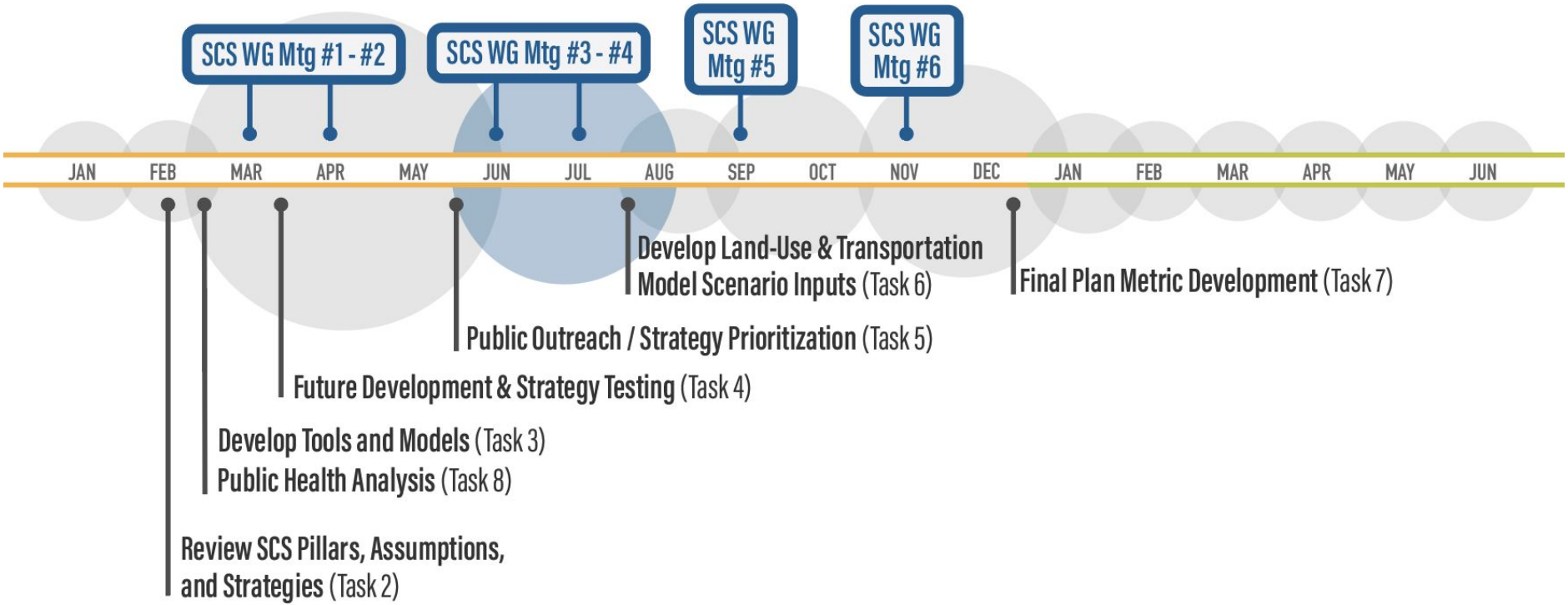
Sustainable Communities Strategy

Working Group Meeting #2

April 22, 2025

SJCOG
San Joaquin Council of Governments

Approach: **Key Tasks & Engagement Phases**



Regional Strategy Pillars & Expert Interviews

Drivers of Change:
What are emerging trends related that would influence SJCOG's policies and investments?

Regional Strategies:
What could SJCOG start doing now to be better prepared to address these drivers of change?

Affordable Housing & Development

Public Health

Workforce Development

Transportation & Mobility

Technology

Climate & Environmental Resiliency

Expert Interviews: Who We Talked To

Public Health

San Joaquin County Public Health Services

Reinvent South Stockton Coalition

Urban Design for Health (UD4H)

Climate Resiliency

Nature Conservancy

Delta Stewardship Council

City of Stockton

Housing, Development, and Workforce

University of the Pacific Center for Business and Policy Research (CBPR)

San Joaquin Partnership

Enterprise Community Partners

Transportation & Technology

San Joaquin Regional Transit District (SJRTD)

San Joaquin Regional Rail Commission

MíoCar

Stockton Police Department (use of AI)

Expert Interviews: Drivers of Change

Transportation Funding is uncertain in the future (federal funding uncertainty, gas tax revenue decreases, reliance on grants).

Transportation/technology innovations such as AI and AV offer **opportunity and risk** that should be balanced with safety considerations.

San Joaquin County's **housing market is shaped by incremental migration from the Bay Area** driven by relatively lower housing prices.

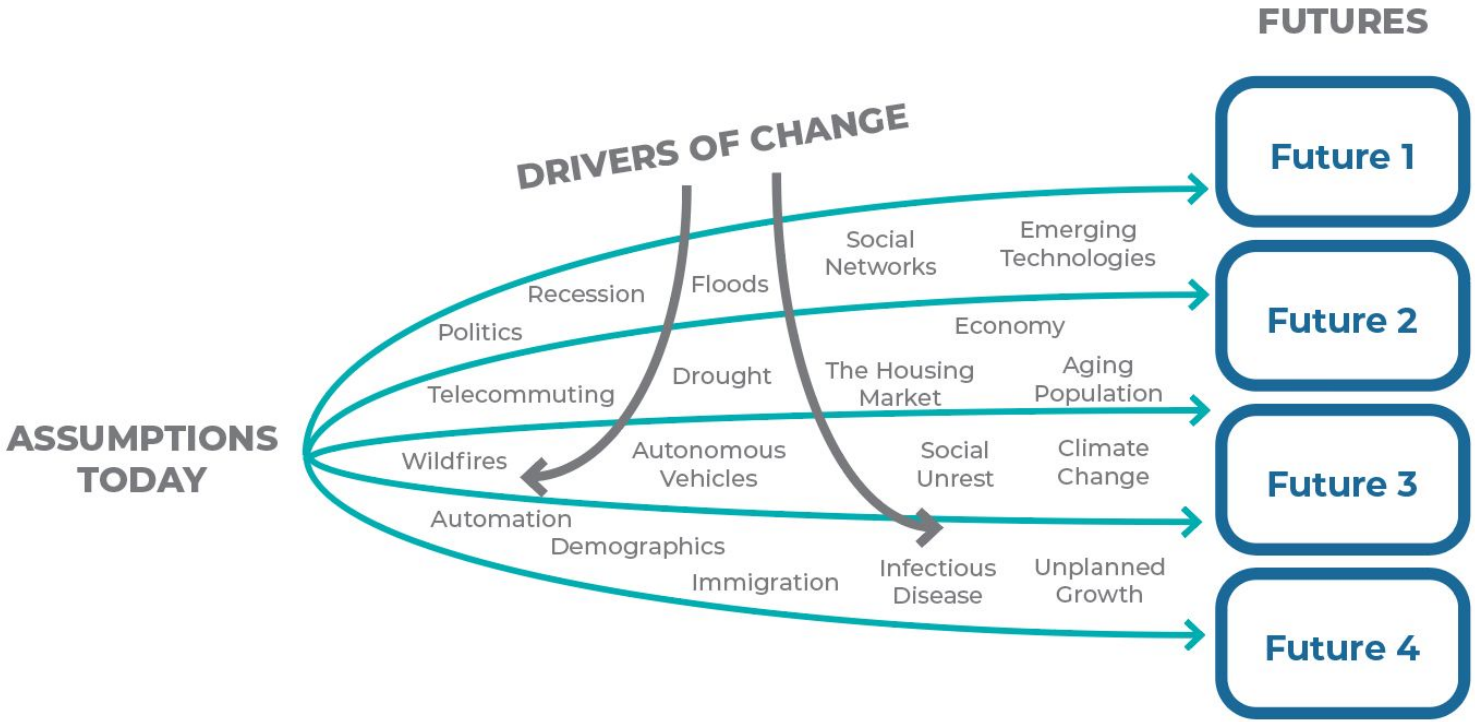
Economic concerns include **vulnerabilities in the logistics sector, the impact of automation on jobs, and a shifting demographic trend toward an aging population.**

There are **climate threats** to the **San Joaquin County region** including **flooding, groundwater depletion, saltwater intrusion, extreme heat and air pollution.**

San Joaquin County **struggles with limited healthcare access, transportation barriers, high chronic disease rates, and a growing mental health and substance use crisis.**

Drivers of Change

Drivers of change are used to test existing and proposed strategies under a range of future conditions.



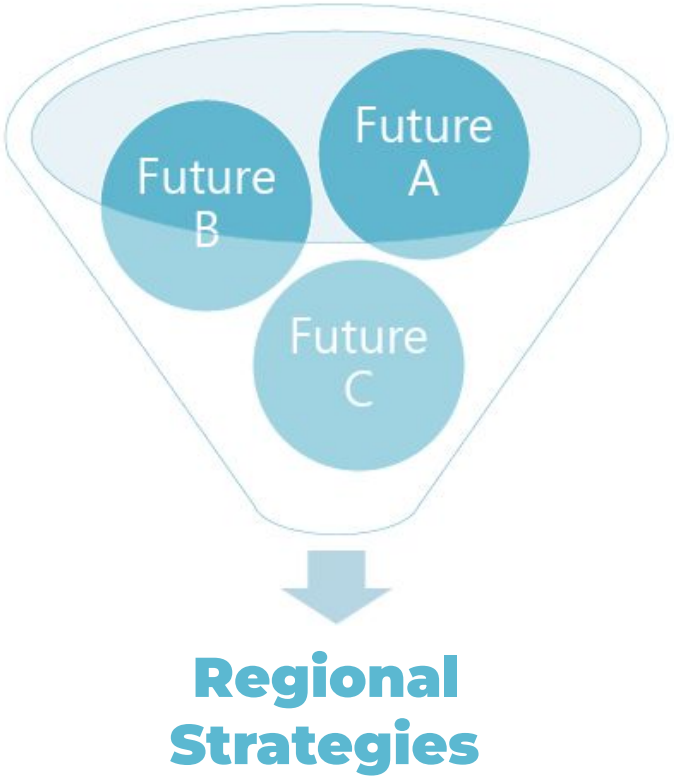
Let's Talk About Futures!

- Futures are “what if” thought experiments
- They don’t consider the policies we could adopt or actions we could take
- Instead, they imagine factors outside of our control and how they might affect us

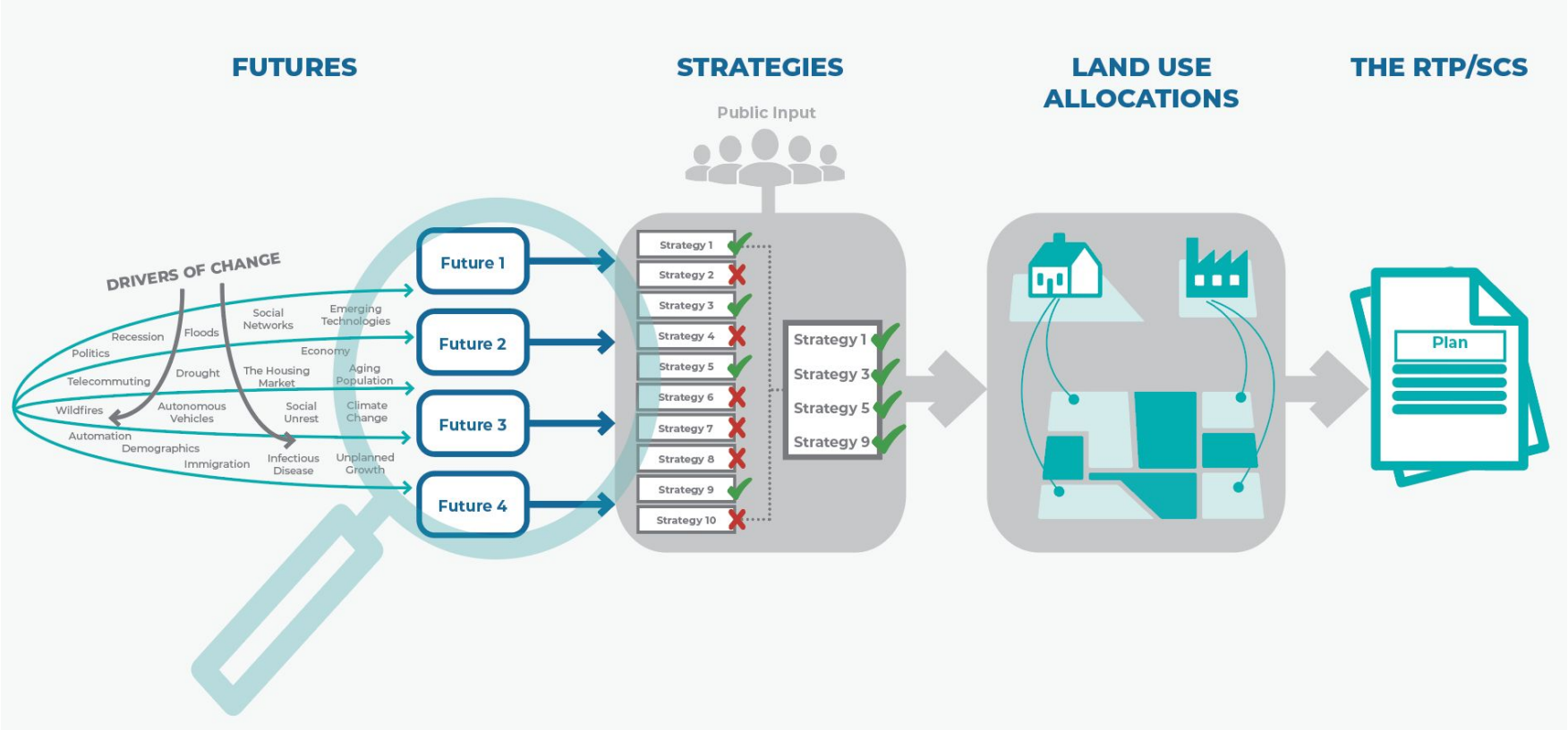
Why Create Futures?

Futures allow us to envision how San Joaquin County would respond to a wide range of factors outside of its control. **Each future should create unique opportunities and challenges for the public, stakeholders, elected officials, and staff to explore.**

This is not an alternatives analysis – none of the futures will be selected as the "preferred". Instead, the process is designed to test the resilience of policies and projects to determine which should be considered for inclusion in the RTP/SCS.



Futures: the context for developing robust strategies



Future Archetypes

CONTINUATION

Past trends continue, despite near term disruption

PIVOT

We adapt to disruption and find a way to move forward

COLLAPSE

Disruption leads to collapse and starting anew

TRANSFORMATION

New knowledge leads to accelerated growth

Archetypes help us construct future narratives. For example, we can ask ourselves “how would the housing market behave in a ***transformation*** future?”

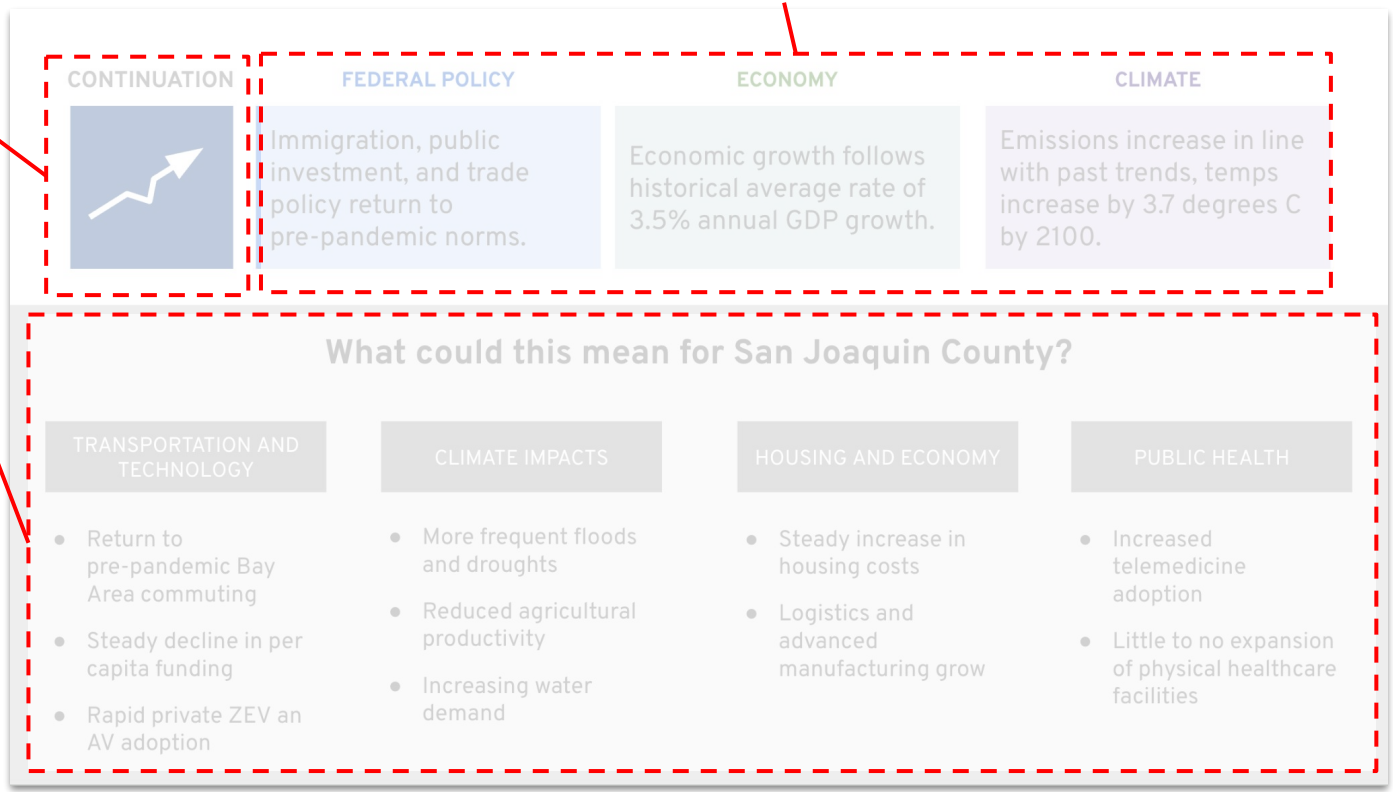
Getting acquainted with the future narratives

By looking at an example…

National level context (drivers of change)

Working name of future

Examples of regional impacts



CONTINUATION	FEDERAL POLICY	ECONOMY	CLIMATE
	Immigration, public investment, and trade policy return to pre-pandemic norms.	Economic growth follows historical average rate of 3.5% annual GDP growth.	Emissions increase in line with past trends, temps increase by 3.7 degrees C by 2100.

What could this mean for San Joaquin County?

TRANSPORTATION AND TECHNOLOGY

- Return to pre-pandemic Bay Area commuting
- Steady decline in per capita funding
- Rapid private ZEV an AV adoption

CLIMATE IMPACTS

- More frequent floods and droughts
- Reduced agricultural productivity
- Increasing water demand

HOUSING AND ECONOMY

- Steady increase in housing costs
- Logistics and advanced manufacturing grow

PUBLIC HEALTH

- Increased telemedicine adoption
- Little to no expansion of physical healthcare facilities

PIVOT	FEDERAL POLICY	ECONOMY	CLIMATE
	Long term reduction in trade, strict immigration policies, and focus on manufacturing.	Economic pivot to domestic production. GDP growth slows to 2%.	Slower increase in emissions resulting in temperature increase of 2.2 degrees C by 2100.

What could this mean for San Joaquin County?

TRANSPORTATION AND TECHNOLOGY

- Reduced funding, particularly for transit, bike, and ped.
- ZEV and AV adoption slow significantly
- Reduced Bay Area commuting

CLIMATE IMPACTS

- Less severe climate impacts
- Reduced water demand
- More funding for adaptation

HOUSING AND ECONOMY

- Construction costs up, but less demand
- Pivot to local production, new industries
- Increased agricultural production

PUBLIC HEALTH

- Pace of technological innovation slows
- Increase in social capital
- Govt funding for preventative health decreases

COLLAPSE	FEDERAL POLICY	ECONOMY	CLIMATE
	Long term reduction in trade, strict immigration policies, and focus on manufacturing.	Economic enters a major recession deeper and longer than the 2008 financial crisis.	Economic contraction leads to only 1.8 degrees C of warming by 2100.

What could this mean for San Joaquin County?

TRANSPORTATION AND TECHNOLOGY

- Major reduction in funding, new sources needed
- Substantial reduction in commuting

CLIMATE IMPACTS

- Less severe climate impacts
- Reduced water demand
- Less pressure on sensitive lands

HOUSING AND ECONOMY

- High unemployment
- Decline in major industries
- Less housing demand, lower prices

PUBLIC HEALTH

- Less state and federal support for public health
- Rise in number of uninsured

TRANSFORMATION	FEDERAL POLICY	ECONOMY	CLIMATE
	Trade barriers relax and borders become more open than before. Heavy investment in technology.	Technological breakthrough expands the economy. GDP increases by 5% annually.	Abundant clean energy leads to only 1.8 degrees C of warming by 2100.

What could this mean for San Joaquin County?

TRANSPORTATION AND TECHNOLOGY

- Increase in available funding, focus on ZEVs and HSR
- Clean energy is cheap and abundant
- Increased commuting

CLIMATE IMPACTS

- Less severe climate impacts due to innovation
- More pressure on sensitive lands

HOUSING AND ECONOMY

- Higher rates of growth, higher housing prices
- New industries emerge, existing industries shift

PUBLIC HEALTH

- More funding for public health
- EJ impacts reduced due to clean energy innovations

FUTURE NAME	IMMIGRATION & TRADE	NATIONAL FUNDING	NATIONAL GROWTH	HOUSING DEMAND	CLIMATE IMPACTS	TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
Continuation 	Similar to Today	Slightly Less	Similar to Today (3.5% GDP Growth)	Similar to Today	Increase of 3.7° C by 2100 (RCP 8.5)	Similar to Today
Pivot 	Less Open	Significantly Less	Much Less (2% GDP Growth)	Somewhat Higher	Increase of 2.8° C by 2100 (RCP 6.0)	Limited
Collapse 	Less Open	Significantly Less	Major Recession	Low	Increase of 1.8° C by 2100 (RCP 4.5)	Limited
Transformation 	More Open	More	More than Today (5% GDP Growth)	Much Higher	Increase of 1.8° C by 2100 (RCP 4.5)	Widespread