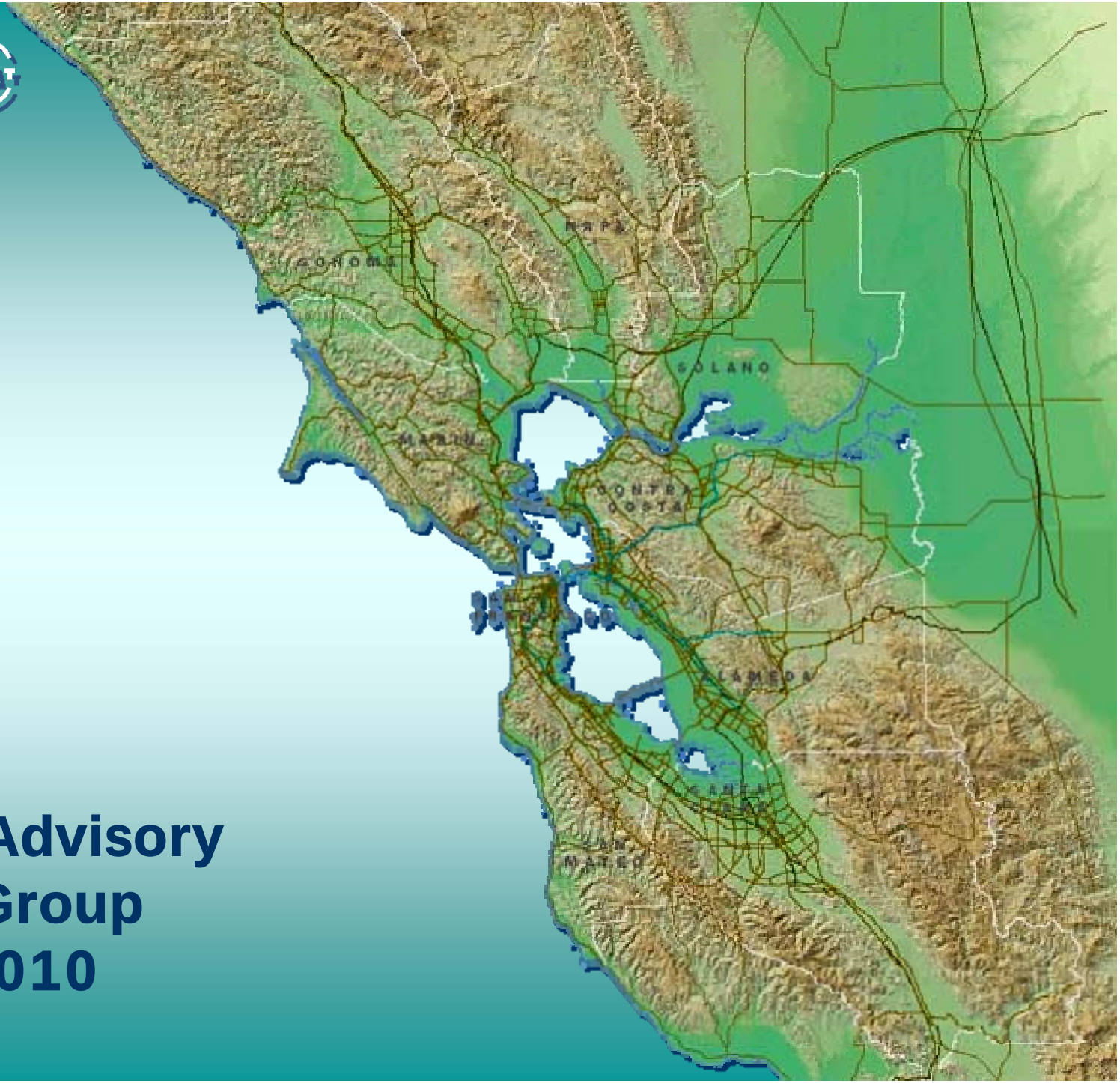



# Regional Advisory Working Group
# May 25, 2010

# 2040 Regional Growth Forecast & Housing Target

# 2040 Regional Growth Forecast

- The long-term forecast
  - Forecast of population, housing and jobs
  - Has been prepared every two years since 1973
  - Data is produced for the region, counties, subregional study areas, priority development areas, cities, and census tracts.
  - Forecast data is available in five-year increments, over a thirty year time horizon.

# Regional Housing Target

- SCS changes regional land use forecasts
  - House the entire population, all income segments
  - Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA ) Consistent with the SCS
  - Identify density and intensity of land use
  - Forecast alternative scenarios

- Developing Regional Housing Target Requires Extensive Local Government Engagement
  - Local engagement has begun and will continue through Fall 2010

# Adopted Projections 2009 Forecast

| Year 2035 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Projections 2007 | | Projections 2009 | |
| | Jobs | Population | Jobs | Population |
| Alameda | 1,099,550 | 1,938,600 | 1,039,680 | 1,966,300 |
| Contra Costa | 591,650 | 1,300,600 | 555,650 | 1,322,900 |
| Marin | 165,180 | 283,100 | 158,280 | 274,300 |
| Napa | 98,570 | 155,700 | 91,480 | 148,800 |
| San Francisco | 832,860 | 956,800 | 806,830 | 969,000 |
| San Mateo | 522,000 | 861,600 | 505,860 | 893,000 |
| Santa Clara | 1,365,810 | 2,380,400 | 1,412,620 | 2,431,400 |
| Solano | 227,870 | 585,800 | 211,880 | 506,500 |
| Sonoma | 344,290 | 568,900 | 325,110 | 561,500 |
| Bay Area | 5,247,780 | 9,031,500 | 5,107,390 | 9,073,700 |

# Transportation 2035 Plan Funding Commitments that Can Support the SCS

- Transportation for Livable Communities
- Climate Initiative Program
- Local street/roads maintenance
- Regional Bike Plan Program

# **Q&A:** Regional Housing Target

1. Housing target is intended to curb in-commuting by 2035. This may mean approximately 150,000 more households. How can the region accommodate these additional housing units?
2. Where can these units be best accommodated?
3. How can the RTP/SCS help local agencies that want to implement more focused growth?
4. Should those willing to take on more housing growth get more regional discretionary funding?

# Priority Development Area (PDA) Assessment

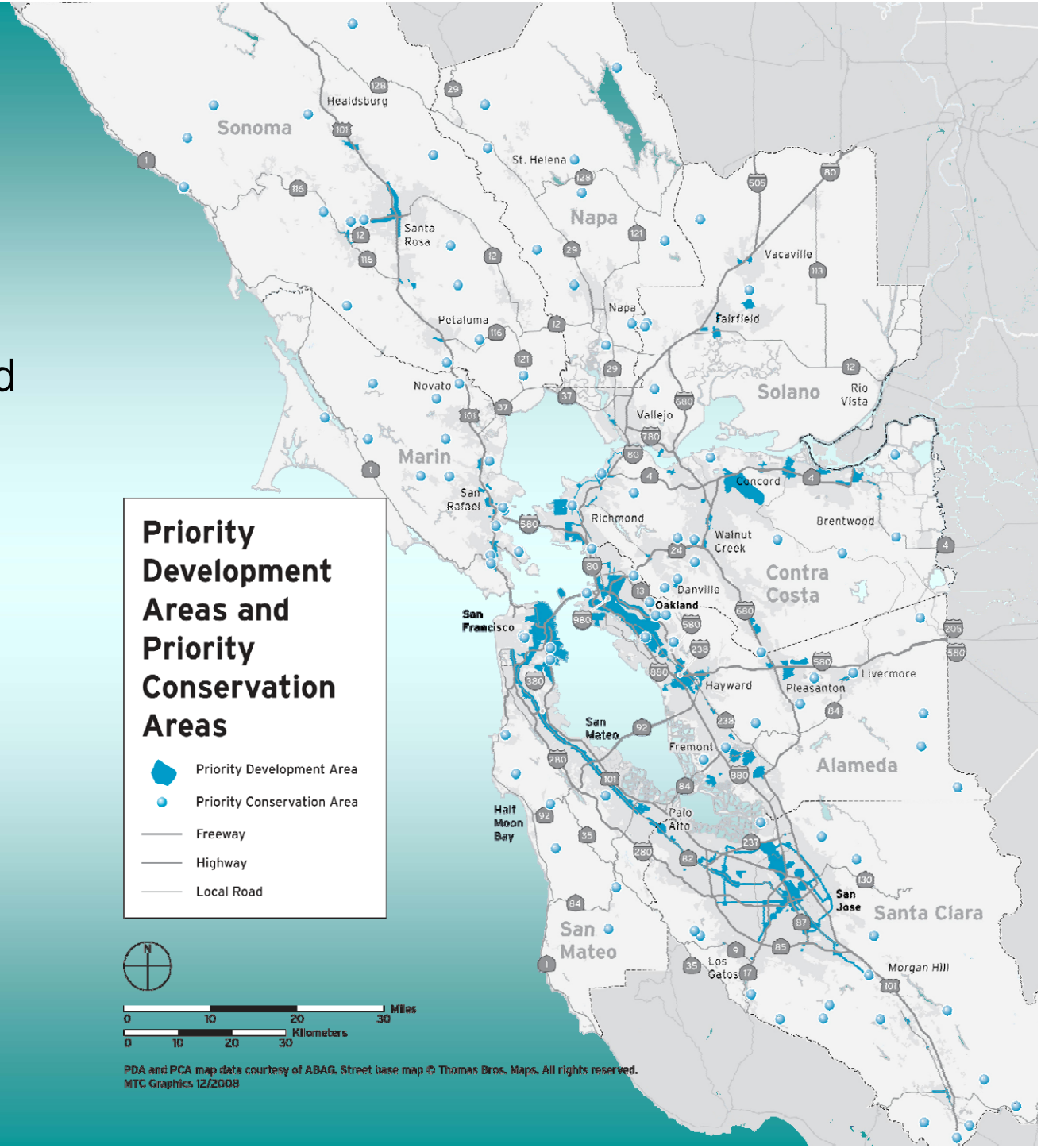
# FOCUS

PDAs:

- Locally nominated
- Existing Communities
- Near Transit
- Planned for more housing

PCAs:

- Natural resource areas of regional significance
- In need of protection



# Reducing VMT and Building Complete Communities

***FOCUS Goals as a framework for the SCS***

- Increase housing supply & choices
- Increase housing affordability
- Increase transportation efficiency & choices
- Improve social and economic equity
- Promote economic and fiscal health
- Broaden access to opportunities & services
- Protect & steward natural habitat & open space
- Protect public health & safety

*GHG Reduction*

# PDA Assessment – Purpose

- Understand the growth potential of each PDA
- Identify the planning support and investments local governments need to accomplish sustainable and equitable development
- Make a strong case for directing additional funding and other resources to PDAs

# PDA Assessment Components

- "Growth" – vision for and growth capacity of PDAs
- "Need" – capital needs for PDA implementation
- "Readiness" for implementation – extent of planning, community and political support, etc.
- "Completeness" – current state of access and mobility, housing choices, community vitality

# PDA Assessment – Initial Feedback

Common themes across jurisdictions for achieving compact growth:

- Improved transit service
- On-going community participation
- Streamlined environmental review
- Catalyst projects/TOD examples
- Major investments to address challenges to infill development (infrastructure capacity, parcelization, etc.)

# PDA Assessment – Initial Feedback

Making great neighborhoods requires attention to:

- Design of public spaces
- Redesign of parking strategies
- Access to quality schools
- Public safety
- Promotion of civic and cultural activities

# Local Government Access to Resources Is Key

- State and regional planning grants
- State and regional capital grants
- New federal funding models (e.g. joint HUD/DOT/EPA programs)
- Self-help tools (e.g. value-capture such as tax increment financing)

**Infrastructure Budget Estimates for Select PDAs**

| Purpose | $ billions |
|---|---|
| Street and Transit | 16.0 |
| Utilities | 1.9 |
| Recreation and Parks | 1.2 |
| Community Amenities | 0.5 |
| Housing | 3.8 |
| Miscellaneous | 0.9 |
| TOTAL | 24.3 |

# How PDA Assessment Informs SCS

- Assessment of PDA growth capacities will inform jobs and housing allocation process
- Understanding of the needs and challenges of PDAs will inform regional policy and investment strategies
- Regional and local collaboration via PDA Assessment will lay groundwork for the county/corridor engagement efforts for the RTP/SCS
- PDA Assessment analysis can inform SCS Indicators/Co-benefits discussion

# Public Participation Plan Update

# Public Participation Plan Update

- SB 375 requires MPOs to adopt public participation plan for the SCS
  - MTC will update federally-required Public Participation Plan (Res. 3821) and ABAG will adopt similar plan in September 2010

- Plan Elements include:
  - Engagement of broad spectrum of stakeholders
    - Local governments, transportation partners, community and business organizations, low-income communities, etc.
  - Use of various participation techniques
    - Workshops, grants to community organizations to host community meetings, visualization tools, public opinion polls and Web surveys, etc.
  - Use of new and existing advisory groups

# Principles for Public Engagement

- Public participation is a dynamic activity that requires teamwork and commitment at all levels of ABAG and MTC
- One size does not fit all — effective public participation strategies must be tailored to fit the audience and the issue
- Citizen advisory committees can be used to hear and learn from many voices in the Bay Area
- Engaging interested citizens in ‘regional’ issues is challenging, but possible through coordination with community-based initiatives
- Effective public outreach and involvement requires relationship building between regional agencies, local governments, non-governmental organizations and the community