

Metropolitan Transportation Commission and the Association of Bay Area Governments MTC Planning Committee with the ABAG Administrative Committee

January 10, 2020

Agenda Item 5b

Connections between the Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA) and Plan Bay Area 2050

Subject: Overview of connections between RHNA and Plan Bay Area 2050, the long-range regional plan for transportation, housing, the economy, and the environment, focusing on statutory requirements and potential further integration in 2020.

Background: Both RHNA and Plan Bay Area 2050 must integrate future housing growth at all income levels, and both focus on the same geography – the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area. Plan Bay Area 2050 is driven by conceptual strategies to be advanced on the state, regional, or local levels – e.g., inclusionary zoning or development subsidies – designed to influence the location and type of growth. These strategies are integrated into a parcel-based simulation model, UrbanSim 2.0, which forecasts the market feasibility of new development based on these assumed public policies and generates a future-year land use pattern.

Unlike Plan Bay Area 2050, RHNA is a factor-driven allocation process. Rather than forecasting future growth as driven by assumed public policies, the RHNA process is defined by metrics and factors that typically are used to craft a formula to allocate housing needs by income level. These factors can be reflective of current regional conditions, or they can include historic or future forecast data points. Unlike Plan Bay Area 2050, RHNA is focused on the short-to-medium term housing needs through the year 2030; it has a stronger implementation lens as it is directly related to Housing Elements on the local level. Lastly, unlike Plan Bay Area 2050's Regional Growth Forecast which is developed by ABAG/MTC, the Regional Housing Needs Determination (RHND) used for RHNA is developed by the state Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) with select opportunities for input by ABAG.

Statutory Requirements:

Statutory requirements that connect these processes are relatively limited:

1. **RHNA must be consistent with the development pattern from the Plan¹. Housing Element Law does not provide a definition of consistency or specific guidance about how it should be achieved.** Historically, MTC/ABAG has interpreted the consistency requirement to mean that the eight-year RHNA housing allocation for a given jurisdiction should not exceed the 30-year Plan housing forecast for the same jurisdiction. While this has historically not been a major issue, the significant expected increase in RHND, combined with the introduction of the requirement that the RHNA affirmatively further fair housing, may require greater reconciliation between the Plan Blueprint's strategies and the RHNA methodology's factors.
2. **Subregional shares must be generated based on the Plan².** For any designated subregions, the share of the RHND allocated to that subregion must be generally based solely on the long-range plan, as opposed to other factors that may be integrated into the methodology.
3. **Key assumptions from the Plan's Regional Growth Forecast should be provided to the state during the RHND consultation process³.** However, the state is not required to integrate Council of Governments input on population growth estimates unless that total regional population forecast for the projection

¹ California Government Code 65584.04(m)

² California Government Code 65584.03(c)

³ California Government Code 65584.01(a)

year is within ± 1.5 percent of the state's own forecast for the Bay Area. Similarly, the state will take under advisement information on overcrowding, etc. from the Regional Growth Forecast, but it may exercise appropriate discretion when calculating the RHND for a given region.

Issues:

Using growth forecasts from the Plan Bay Area 2050 Draft Blueprint and/or Final Blueprint as a factor for RHNA can be an effective way to ensure consistency between the Plan and RHNA. ABAG has used the Plan as a significant component of the RHNA allocations in the past, although it should be noted that this is not required under state law. The Plan Bay Area 2050 Blueprint will likely align with most of objective and factor requirements of the RHNA process. Action on specific strategies this winter by MTC/ABAG, such as integrating new areas for growth beyond Priority Development Areas (PDAs) to achieve critical equity goals, will determine the extent of that alignment.

In general, staff recommend that the RHNA methodology integrate the Plan Bay Area 2050 Blueprint to some extent, in part to maximize consistency between the two efforts and in part to address a suite of important RHNA objectives and factors. That said, the HMC will advise the ABAG Regional Planning Committee on its recommended methodology, including the extent to which the Plan Bay Area 2050 Blueprint should be used as part of the RHNA allocation methodology.

At the December HMC meeting, staff presented the option to integrate the Plan Blueprint as one of the RHNA factors as a recommendation to the HMC. Many members noted it was premature to do so, lacking direction from the boards on the strategies to be integrated into Plan Bay Area 2050 Blueprint. Other members flagged the focus of past plans on Priority Development Areas, noting that voluntary nature of PDAs may make it harder to reach equity and GHG reduction outcomes. Action by the MTC Planning and ABAG Administrative committees later this winter could help to provide clarity to the HMC on the specific strategies being integrated, particularly with regards to growth geographies and associated housing policies.

Next Steps:

Staff looks forward to feedback regarding if, and how, the Plan Blueprint should be integrated into the RHNA methodology. Furthermore, staff will be looking for direction on a suite of housing strategies, including expanding the growth pattern in Plan Bay Area 2050 to incorporate Transit-Rich Areas and High-Resource Areas, at the upcoming Commission/ABAG Board workshop. Integration of such geographies could make it easier to sync the Plan process with the RHNA process, as well as yielding more sustainable and equitable outcomes for the region.

Recommendation: Information

Attachments: Attachment A: Presentation


Therese W. McMillan