



Draft Blueprint:

Proposed Economy Strategies

Encourage Job Growth in Housing-Rich Places via Subsidies

Shift the Location of Jobs

Assess a Jobs-Housing Balance Fee on New Office Developments

Assess a Transportation Impact Fee on New Office Developments

Place Office Caps in Jobs-Rich Cities

Allow Greater Commercial Densities in Growth Geographies

Improve Economic Mobility

Expand Childcare Support for Low-Income Families

Create Incubator Programs in Economically-Challenged Areas

Establish Priority Production Areas to Retain Key Industrial Lands

Focus of this session

Additional Economy Strategies Recommended for inclusion in Blueprint (additional material to be provided in February)

Question: Should the Blueprint include one or more strategies to significantly shift the location of job growth?

Limited in scope

Advance broadly supported strategies (e.g., PPAs, incubator programs, etc.)

Lightly subsidize
office development
in housing-rich
areas through new
taxes

Assess new fees on office development:

- In areas that are already job-rich (jobs-housing linkage fee)
- In areas that have significant transportation impacts (impact fee)

Broad in scope

Place office development caps in jobsrich locations

What Determines Job Location?



Industry clusters



Population growth & demographics



Transportation access (especially for high-skilled workers)



External forces (technology, geopolitics, federal & state investment)

Key Finding from Plan Bay Area 2040 & Horizon: Jobs are hard to move - especially between sub-regions, and especially high-wage jobs with "multiplier effects".

Can Policies Influence Job Location? Five industries projected to grow between 2020-2050

Industry	Level of Expected Job Growth* (absolute)	Factors Influencing Location	Ability to relocate within region
Retail	Low	Access to customers Rents/development costs	Moderate (follows population)
Arts/Recreation/Other (e.g. restaurants)	Low	Access to customers Rents	Moderate (follows population)
Information (e.g. web publishers)	Moderate	Proximity to similar firms and skilled employees	Very low
Health & Education (e.g. hospitals, schools)	High	Land availability and cost	Moderate (follows population)
Professional & Managerial (e.g. engineering, architecture)	High	Land availability and cost	Low

^{*}Based on preliminary PBA 2050 Forecast

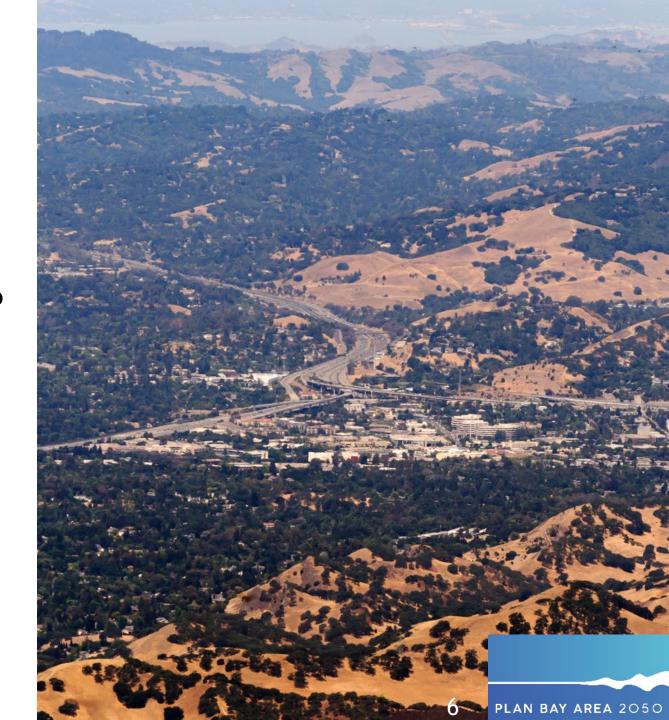


Encourage Job Growth in Housing Rich Places through Subsidies

- Strategy: Subsidize office development in housing-rich areas through new revenue sources (i.e. taxes, instead of new fees in job rich areas)
- Considerations: generates funding for economic development in disadvantaged communities; revenue source TBD
- Potential Impacts: increases employment opportunities in disadvantaged communities; longer timeframe

Limited in scope

Broad in scope





Assess a Jobs-Housing Balance <u>Fee</u> on Office Development

- Strategy: Assess a fee on new office development in areas that have a jobshousing balance higher than the regional average or county average
- Considerations: increases resources for affordable housing near jobs; politically controversial; may dampen job growth
- Potential Impacts: may be difficult to direct development to alternative areas within the region

Limited in scope

Broad in scope





Assess a Transportation Impact <u>Fee</u> on New Office Development

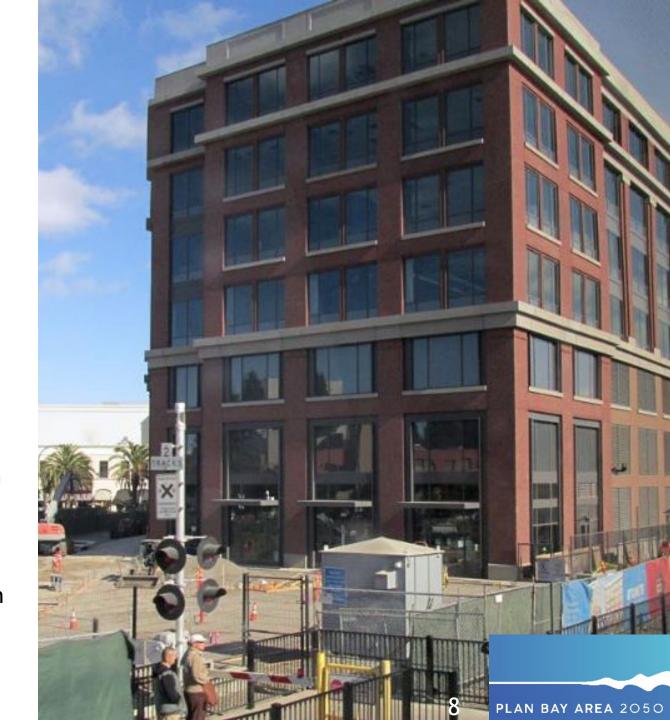
 Strategy: Assess an expanded transportation impact fee on new office development in areas where employees would generate above-average VMT (region or county level)

(revised per feedback)

- Considerations: increases resources for economic development programs where there are jobs/housing deficiencies improving economic opportunity; politically controversial; may dampen job growth
- Potential Impacts: may be difficult to direct development to alternative areas within the region

Limited in scope

Broad in scope





Place Office <u>Caps</u> in Jobs-Rich Cities

- Strategy: Expand office development caps in job-rich cities to limit further job growth in cities with the highest jobs-to-housing ratios
- Considerations: reduction of job growth in capped cities; improves subregional jobs balance and may improve access to opportunity; local opposition
- Potential Impacts: potential loss of jobs to other regions



