BayArea

Release of the Initial Vision Scenario

MTC Planning Committee
ABAG Administrative Committee

March 11, 2011

SB 375 Requirements

 Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from cars and trucks in the Bay Area by 15% per capita by 2035

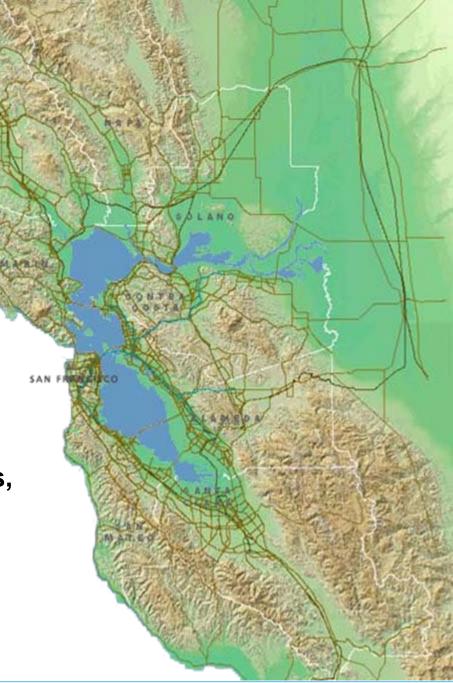
 Use realistic demographic and revenue assumptions

 House the region's population at all income levels

 Align transportation investments, housing growth, and land use planning

Adopt in early 2013 by ABAG and MTC





Building on an Existing Framework

- Established local-regional partnership to support sustainable growth and protect natural resources
- SB 375 is structured to support a sustainable regional growth pattern supported by policies and incentives
- Initial Vision Scenario incorporates local input on places and policies for growth









Initial Vision Scenario: What is it?

- Starting point to develop the Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS)
- Identifies places for sustainable growth
- Accommodates regional housing need
- Strengthens existing communities
- Utilizes existing transit infrastructure
- Assumes unconstrained resources
 - Affordable housing
 - Neighborhood infrastructure
 - Transit and other investments



Initial Vision Scenario:

How was it developed?

Housing Growth Distribution Criteria

- Locally identified growth in Priority Development Areas or new Growth Opportunity Areas
- Additional housing units based upon a jurisdiction's selected
 Place Type for a PDA or Growth Area
- Greater housing density proximate to significant transit investments (Existing Transit or Resolution 3434 Transit Expansions)
- Major mixed-use corridors with high potential for transit-served, infill development



Regional Growth Overview

Scenario	Households	Population	Employed Residents	Jobs
2010	2,669,800	7,348,300	3,152,400	3,271,300
2035 Current Regional Plans	+633,500	+1,717,900	+881,600	+1,129,100
2035 Growth Increment	+269,000	+363,700	+165,000	+92,900
2035 Initial Vision Scenario	+902,500	+2,081,600	+1,046,600	+1,222,000
Total 2035 Initial Vision Scenario	3,572,300	9,429,900	4,199,000	4,493,300



Housing Distribution

70% of growth in Priority
Development Areas and
Growth Opportunity Areas

97% of growth within the existing urban footprint





Initial Vision Scenario:

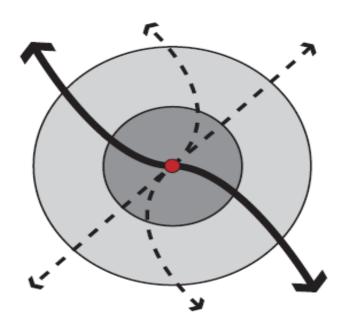
Housing Distribution

COUNTY	2010 Households	2035 Households	2010-2035 Growth	2010-2035 Growth Rate
Alameda	557,700	770,400	212,700	38%
Contra Costa	392,700	546,700	154,000	39%
Marin	106,400	117,100	10,700	10%
Napa	51,300	56,100	4,800	9%
San Francisco	346,700	436,800	90,100	26%
San Mateo	264,500	358,300	93,800	36%
Santa Clara	613,900	867,800	253,900	41%
Solano	148,200	187,800	39,600	27%
Sonoma	188,400	231,400	42,900	23%
TOTAL	2,669,800	3,572,300	902,600	34%



Station Area Planning Manual

- Regional Center
- City Center
- Suburban Center
- Transit Town Center
- Urban Neighborhood
- Transit Neighborhood
- Mixed Use Corridor



Recently proposed by local jurisdictions

- Employment Center
- Rural Town Center
- Rural Mixed Use Corridor



City Center

- City Centers are magnets for surrounding areas while also serving as commuter hubs to the region.
- Examples include the downtowns of Hayward, Berkeley, Redwood City, and Santa Rosa.







Suburban Center

- Suburban Centers are often similar to City Centers but with lower densities, less transit, and more parking and single-use areas.
- Examples include West Downtown Walnut Creek, Mountain View's North Bayshore, and Hacienda Business Park in Pleasanton.







Mixed Use Corridor

- These corridors encompass a mix of low- and mid-rise buildings housing residential, commercial, employment, and civic or cultural uses.
- Examples include San Francisco's Mission-San Jose Corridor, San Pablo Avenue in the East Bay, and El Camino Real along the San Francisco Peninsula.







Transit Town Center

- Transit Town Centers are local-serving centers of economic and community activity.
- Examples include the Suisun City Downtown and Waterfront, Downtown Palo Alto, and Downtown South San Francisco.







Initial Vision Scenario:

Growth Pattern

- Concentrates 70% of growth in PDAs, Growth Opportunity Areas; about 3% of region's land area
- Limits greenfield development 97% of growth in existing developed areas
- Reduces development pressure on Priority Conservation Areas
- Preserves character of existing residential neighborhoods
- Utilizes existing transit; strengthens planned transit
- Provides for rapid growth in senior population
- Leverages /improves existing water, sewer infrastructure
- Lower per capita water use to growth location, development type



Employment Distribution

COUNTY	2010 Jobs	2035 Jobs	2010-2035 Growth	2010-2035 Growth Rate
Alameda	675,600	925,400	249,900	37%
Contra Costa	345,900	479,400	133,400	39%
Marin	129,700	151,100	21,400	17%
Napa	70,100	88,800	18,700	27%
San Francisco	544,800	713,700	168,900	31%
San Mateo	330,100	452,200	122,100	37%
Santa Clara	858,400	1,238,400	380,000	44%
Solano	126,300	176,700	50,400	40%
Sonoma	190,400	267,600	77,200	41%
TOTAL	3,271,300	4,493,300	1,222,000	37%



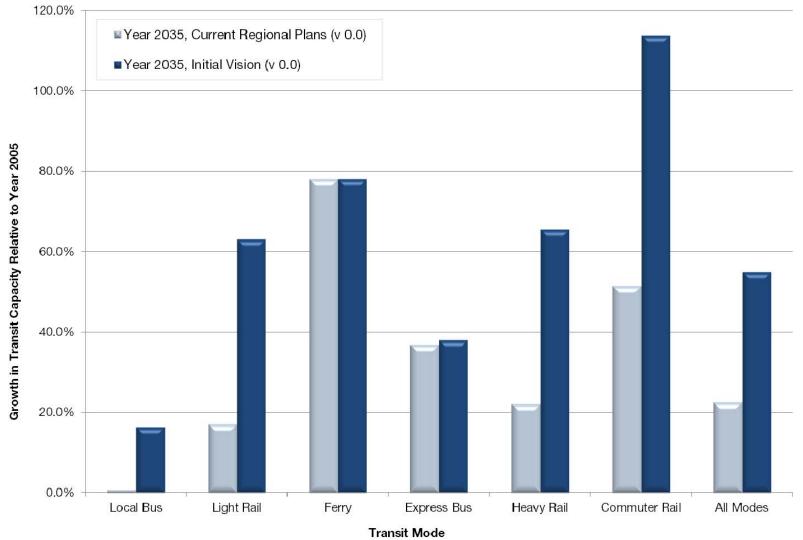
Initial Vision Scenario

Transportation Network

- Transportation 2035 is base network with Express Lane Backbone system
- Increased frequencies of existing transit services adjacent to Initial Vision growth areas
- Highlights include ...
 - Improved headways on over 70 local bus routes and several express bus routes
 - Improved headways on BART, eBART, Caltrain, Muni Metro, VTA Light Rail, and ACE
 - 60 miles of dedicated bus lanes in San Francisco and Santa Clara counties
- Increase in passenger seat miles of
 - 55 percent relative to 2005
 - 25 percent relative to Current Regional Plans in 2035



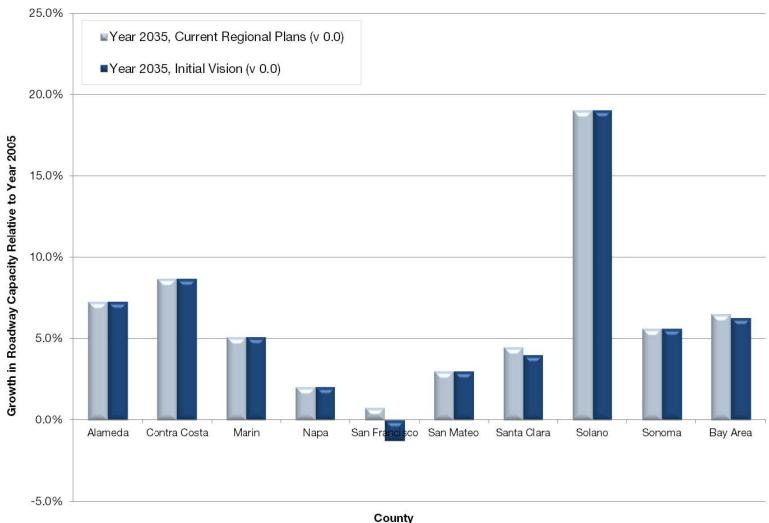
Growth in Transit Capacity from Year 2005





^{*} Transit capacity = passenger seat miles

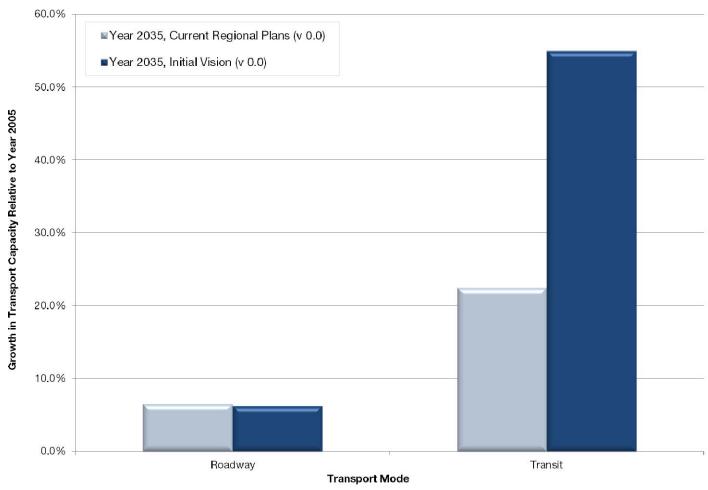
Growth in Roadway Capacity From Year 2005





* Roadway capacity = lane miles * lane vehicle capacity

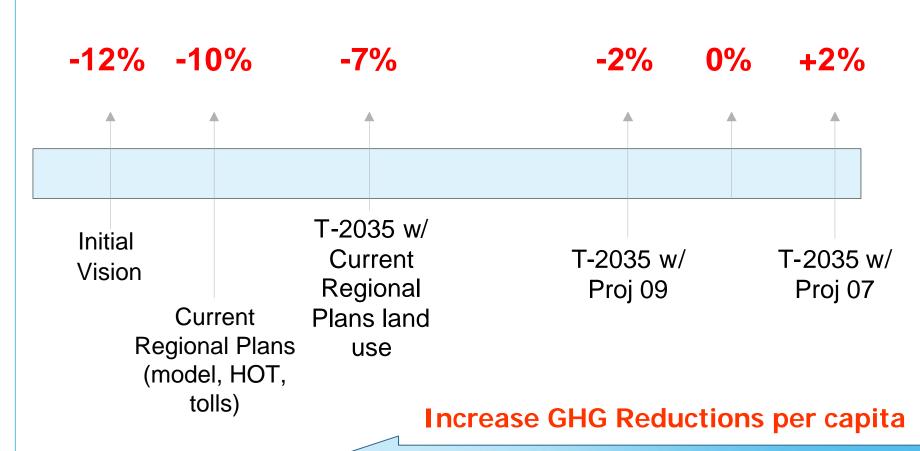
Growth in Transportation Capacity From Year 2005





GHG Emission Reduction Estimates

(% per capita - 2005 vs. 2035)





GHG Targets

(% per capita reduction compared to 2005)

Horizon Year	ARB Target	Current Regional Plans	Initial Vision Scenario
2020	-7%	-9%	-11%
2035	-15%	-10%	-12%



Target Results Preview

Initial Vision Scenario does two things:

1. Creates more housing and more affordable housing

This is all "good" news for the targets:

- Meets the housing target
- Improves jobs-housing-transit alignment
- Reduces housing costs for low-income households

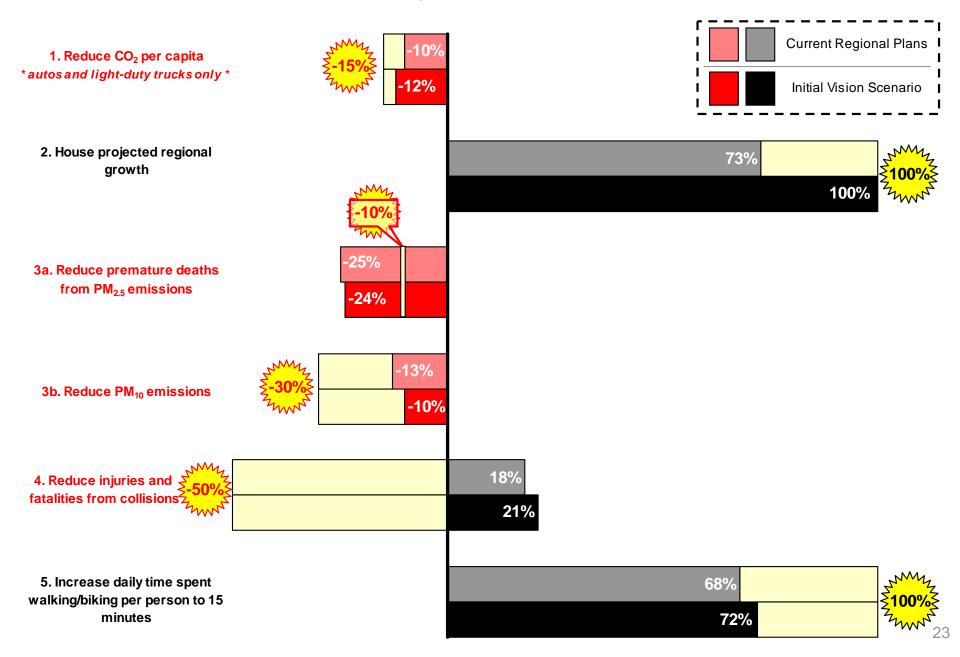
2. Brings more people into the region

This is both "good" and "bad" for the targets:

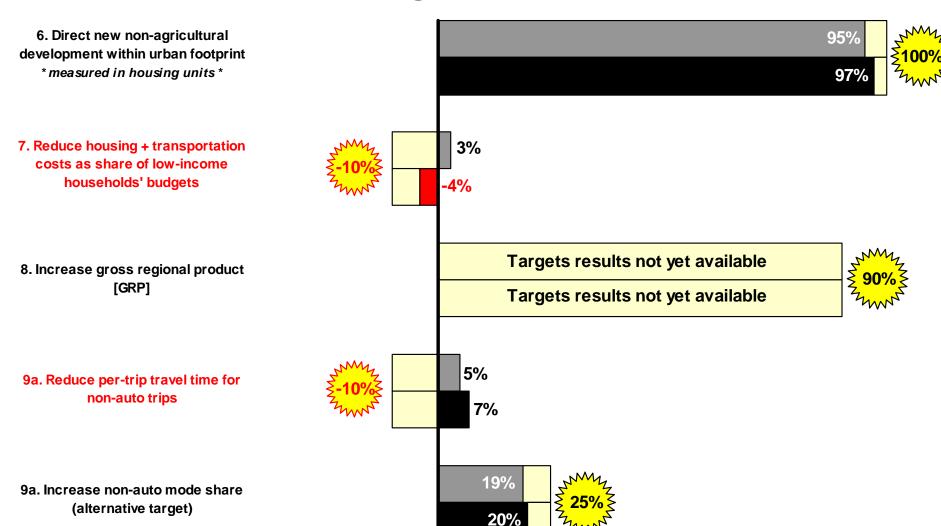
- New residents ride transit, walk and bike more than existing residents and GHG/capita and VMT/capita go down
- But they still drive. As a result, total VMT goes up, which increases collisions and particulate emissions from autos



Initial Vision: Target Results (1)



Initial Vision: Target Results (2)

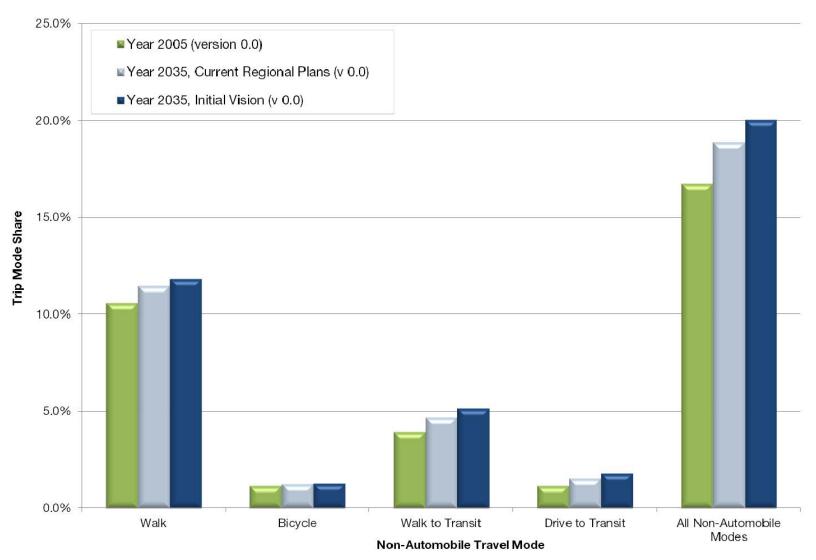


Current Regional Plans

Initial Vision Scenario



Non-Automobile Mode Share for All Travel





Initial Vision Equity Analysis: Approach

 Three-phase Equity Analysis approach outlined in Public Participation Plan



- Initial Vision Scenario Approach
 - Break out targets by income level as preliminary equity indicators
- Reviewed approach and results with RTP/SCS Equity Working Group
 - Interested members of Regional Advisory Working Group and MTC's Policy Advisory Council Equity & Access Subcommittee



Do Low-Income Households Have Similar or Better Results Than Higher-Income Households for the Initial Vision Scenario?

		Current Conditions	2035 Initial Vision Scenario
Climate Protection	Per-capita VMT	lacksquare	igorplus
Adequate Housing	Adequate housing	0	•
Healthy and Safe Communities	Active travel		
Equitable Access	Affordability	0	•
Economic Vitality	Travel time to work/school		
	Travel cost	•	
Transportation System Effectiveness	Non-auto travel time		

= Worse results

= Result mixed, or by assumption

= Similar or better results



Initial Vision Scenario Conclusions

- The Initial Vision Scenario reflects additional progress towards the sustainability of the region
- Bay Area communities can accommodate housing in sustainable locations given adequate resources and transit
- While we meet the 2020 GHG target, we still don't meet the 2035 GHG target and some other targets
- Achieving the targets still requires additional landuse, transportation and non-infrastructure strategies
- Employment location, and its relationship to housing and transit, is a key issue requiring further analysis



Next Steps

Public Involvement (mid-March – July 2011)

- Elected Officials Briefings
- Planner-to-Planner Discussions
- Countywide Workshops
- Community-based Engagement in Communities of Concern
- Telephone Poll & Focus Groups
- Web-based Survey & Interactive Visualization Tools

Detailed SCS Scenarios Definitions (April – December 2011)

- Seek input on a range of detailed alternatives to be tested
- Define draft alternatives that represent varying land-use/transportation strategies that will help us achieve greenhouse gas and other targets
- Finalize alternative definitions in July 2011
- Evaluate alternatives and produce results by December 2011
- Identify preferred scenario by January 2012



Next Steps (continued)

Additional Analysis (starting in April 2011)

- Employment distribution across region
- Housing distribution by economic segments
- Equity analysis

Transportation Investment Strategy (starting in October 2011)

Discuss transportation policies and investment strategies

Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) (underway)

- Release Draft RHNA Methodology in July 2011
- Adopt Final RHNA Methodology in September 2011
- State issues Bay Area housing needs determination in October 2011
- Release Draft RHNA Plan in January 2012
- Adopt Final RHNA Plan in September 2012

