EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AGENDA

Friday, February 14, 2003
9:00 a.m.
SANDAG
401 B Street, 8th Floor
Conference Room A
San Diego, CA  92101

AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

• VLF FUNDS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
• HOUSING LEGISLATION
• DRAFT FY 2004 OVERALL WORK PROGRAM

MISSION STATEMENT
The 18 cities and county government are SANDAG serving as the forum for regional decision-making.
SANDAG builds consensus, makes strategic plans, obtains and allocates resources, and provides
information on a broad range of topics pertinent to the region's quality of life.
Welcome to SANDAG. The regularly scheduled meeting of the San Diego Association of Governments Executive Committee has been called by its Chair for Friday, February 14, 2003, starting at 9 a.m. in the SANDAG offices, 401 B Street, Suite 800, Conference Room A, San Diego. The Executive Committee may take action on any item appearing on the agenda.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), SANDAG will accommodate persons who require assistance in order to participate in SANDAG meetings. If such assistance is required, please contact SANDAG at (619) 595-5300 in advance of the meeting. To request this document or related reports in an alternative format, please call (619) 595-5300 or fax (619) 595-5305.

SANDAG offices are accessible by public transit. Phone 1-800-COMMUTE or see www.sdcommute.com for route information.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AGENDA
Friday, February 14, 2003

ITEM # | RECOMMENDATION

CONSENT

+ 1. LEGISLATIVE UPDATE: RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT FOR FULL PAYMENT OF THE VEHICLE LICENSE FEES (VLF) TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Debra Greenfield) | APPROVE

Approval of this resolution is consistent with SANDAG’s legislative program to oppose cuts in city/county revenues by the State of California for purposes of balancing or enhancing the state budget.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS/COMMENTS

2. Members of the public shall have the opportunity to address the Executive Committee on any issue within the jurisdiction of the Executive Committee. Anyone desiring to speak shall reserve time by filing a written request with the Clerk of the Executive Committee prior to speaking. Speakers are limited to three minutes.

REPORTS

+ 3. LEGISLATIVE UPDATE – HOUSING:

A. HOUSING ELEMENT DUE DATE EXTENSION (Rebecca Davis) | APPROVE

The Regional Planning Technical Working Group and the Regional Housing Task Force recommend extending the due date for the completion of local housing elements. This extension would allow SANDAG to tie its housing element-related tasks to the development of the Regional Comprehensive Plan, while developing consensus among the local jurisdictions on key housing needs issues.

B. HOUSING ELEMENT SELF-CERTIFICATION PILOT PROGRAM: REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE AND LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS (Michael McLaughlin) | APPROVE

SANDAG is proposing legislation that would extend the sunset date for its housing element self-certification pilot program and provide equity for state funds for jurisdictions that self-certify their housing elements. In addition, the Executive Committee should approve the attached draft report to the State legislature on the self-certification pilot program.
Enclosed, for Executive Committee review and comment, are the full draft write-ups of the work elements to be included in the draft FY 2004 OWP. The Board of Directors will be asked to authorize distribution of the full draft for local, state, and federal review at their meeting on February 28.

+ 5. REVIEW OF DRAFT BOARD AGENDA FOR FEBRUARY 28, 2003

APPROVE
A RESOLUTION URGING THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE TO REJECT A SHIFT OF LOCAL VEHICLE LICENSE FEE (VLF) REVENUES AND TO HONOR THE 1998 COMMITMENT TO RESTORE THE VLF

WHEREAS, prior to 1935, cities and counties collected property taxes on motor vehicles to fund essential local public health and safety services; and

WHEREAS, in 1935, the Legislature first enacted the Vehicle License Fee (VLF) Act, replacing the property tax on vehicles with a 1.75 percent fee charged against the value of the motor vehicle; and

WHEREAS, in 1948, the rate of the VLF was increased to two percent of the value of the vehicle; and

WHEREAS, in 1986, the voters voted overwhelmingly to constitutionally dedicate the proceeds of the VLF to fund city and county services; and

WHEREAS, in 1998, a period of strong economic growth, the Legislature approved the use of a portion of the rapidly growing state General Fund to reduce the VLF payments of vehicle owners. This amount, known as the “offset,” grew in future years to a 67.5 percent offset against the amount owed. The amount paid to local governments in lieu of the reduced VLF payment is known as the “VLF backfill;” and

WHEREAS, the 1998 legislation and subsequent enactments contain clear provisions that when insufficient funds are available to be transferred from the General Fund to fully fund the offsets and backfill amount that the VLF offset shall be reduced and VLF payments increased; and

WHEREAS, VLF and backfill revenues constitute 15 to 25 percent of typical city and county general purpose revenues. On average, more than 60 percent of city general fund spending and more than half of county general funds go to front line law enforcement, fire, emergency medical services, and health care programs.

WHEREAS, revenues derived from the VLF and backfill are of critical importance in funding vital local public health and safety services; and

WHEREAS, any failure by the Legislature to maintain the VLF backfill or restore the VLF will cause widespread disruption in local government services essential to the well-being of California citizens and their cities and counties; and

WHEREAS, any proposal to divert local VLF backfill payments fails to honor the 1998 commitment and is a direct assault on local services that will be felt by every California resident.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the SANDAG Executive Committee, acting on behalf of the Board of Directors, supports full payment of the VLF to local governments by whatever means the state feels necessary to fulfill their commitment, whether that be through continued backfill of the VLF or implementation of the provision of the current law providing for reinstatement of the VLF.

PASSED and ADOPTED this 14th day of February, 2003.
HOUSING ELEMENT DUE DATE EXTENSION

Introduction

State law requires that all cities and counties update the housing elements of their general plans every five years. Preparations for the next housing element update, which currently covers the time period from July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2009, started recently. SANDAG has been working with its working groups on two key housing element-related tasks: determination of the region’s share of the state’s housing needs and allocation of this need by jurisdiction and by income category (the regional share allocation). Currently, state law mandates that these tasks be completed by June 30, 2003, to assist jurisdictions in meeting the June 30, 2004 housing element due date.

The Regional Housing Task Force (RHTF) and the Regional Planning Technical Working Group (RPTWG) have recommended that SANDAG pursue legislation to extend the housing element due date so that the regional housing needs process can be integrated into the preparation of the Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP). A draft RCP will be completed by December 2003, with the final RCP scheduled for June 2004. Because legislation is required to extend the housing element due date, an extension is not guaranteed. Given this uncertainty, SANDAG could proceed with the regional housing needs process in one of two ways:

1. Pursue legislation extending the housing element due date by six months, and proceed based on the assumption that extension of the due date will be granted, and complete the allocation process by December 31, 2003.

2. Do not pursue legislation to extend the housing element due date, and complete the allocation process by the original deadline of June 30, 2003.

SANDAG staff recommends the first alternative. While there are pros and cons to each alternative, the benefits of coordinating SANDAG’s housing element-related tasks with the development of the RCP outweigh the benefits of meeting the original deadline. The Regional Housing Task Force and the Regional Planning Technical Working Group concur with this recommendation.

Therefore, it is my

RECOMMENDATION

that the Executive Committee direct staff to pursue legislation to extend the housing element due date from June 30, 2004 to December 31, 2004, and proceed with the regional housing needs determination and allocation based on the passage of the proposed legislation.
Discussion

The primary goal of pursuing legislation to extend the housing element due date is to obtain consensus on regional housing needs issues by tying the regional housing needs determination and allocation process to the preparation of the Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP).

Through the RCP, policy makers will be developing principles on important regional housing needs issues such as the desired balance between jobs and housing, interregional commuting, and connections between transportation and land use decisions. The regional housing needs determination and allocation should be carried out based upon these principles.

Additionally, each chapter of the RCP will include information on standards, performance monitoring, and assessment. The regional housing needs determination and allocation represents an opportunity to set housing goals and standards within the RCP, and to link incentives to these goals and standards.

State law, however, currently mandates that SANDAG complete the regional housing needs allocation process by June 30, 2003. This gives jurisdictions one year to incorporate the regional share numbers into their housing elements, which are currently due June 30, 2004. If the housing element due date extension legislation does not pass, SANDAG will be six months late in meeting the June 30, 2003 deadline, and jurisdictions will only have six months to incorporate the regional share numbers into their housing elements. Attachment 1 shows the schedule of actual and recommended housing element-related dates and deadlines as well as the schedule for the RCP.

If housing element due date legislation is not pursued, SANDAG will work with its working groups to meet the June 30, 2003 regional share determination and allocation deadline. This alternative would keep SANDAG in compliance with state law, and would give jurisdictions a full year to incorporate the regional housing needs allocation numbers into their housing elements.

If, however, we do not fully develop our housing policies and principles through the RCP, it will be difficult to determine and allocate the region's housing needs in a manner that equitable and supported by the local jurisdictions. This alternative could lead to jurisdictions appealing their regional share allocations. While an appeals process is established by state law, the housing needs allocation has never been appealed in the San Diego region.

GARY L. GALLEGOS
Executive Director

Attachment

Key Staff Contact: Rebecca Davis, (619) 595-5344; rda@sandag.org
HOUSING ELEMENT SELF-CERTIFICATION PILOT PROGRAM: REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE AND LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

Introduction

In 1995, legislation was passed and signed by the Governor to establish a pilot program that would allow jurisdictions in the San Diego region to self-certify the housing elements of their general plans if they met certain criteria. This report addresses two issues related to this legislation.

Report to the State Legislature

The self-certification law requires that SANDAG report to the Legislature on the use and results of the self-certification process following the completion of the revision of all housing elements in the region. The law states that "the report shall contain data for the last planning period regarding the total number of additional affordable housing units provided by income category, the total number of additional newly constructed housing units, and any other information deemed useful by SANDAG in the evaluation of the program." Attached is a draft of the report to the Legislature. The report describes the self-certification program, provides data regarding the number of affordable housing opportunities added during the 1991-99 housing element cycle, lists the jurisdictions that self-certified their housing elements, discusses some of the impediments to implementation of the program, and evaluates the effectiveness and merit of the program.

Legislative Proposals

Two changes are proposed to state law regarding the housing element self-certification program: a) extension of the sunset date to allow jurisdictions to self-certify their 2009-14 housing elements (an option that does not exist under the current law), and b) grant full eligibility for all state funds and programs to jurisdictions that self-certify their housing elements. This legislation is consistent with SANDAG’s 2003 Legislative Program and would allow a more thorough and complete evaluation of the self-certification program. It also would eliminate discrimination against self-certifying jurisdictions for state funding, which has acted as a disincentive to use the program.

Based on the recommendation of the Regional Housing Task Force, it is my

RECOMMENDATION

that the Executive Committee approve the report to the Legislature on the use and results of the self-certification pilot program and direct SANDAG to pursue legislation to extend the sunset date for the pilot housing element self-certification program, and to grant full eligibility for all state funds and programs to jurisdictions that self-certify their housing elements.
Discussion

Report to the State Legislature

Following the recent housing element cycle, SANDAG is required to report to the state legislature on the use and results of the self-certification process by local governments in the San Diego region. The Regional Housing Task Force has reviewed the attached report and recommends its approval.

The report makes the following findings and conclusions about the housing element self-certification pilot program:

- Eleven of the 19 jurisdictions in the region self-certified their housing elements.
- Jurisdictions that self-certified their housing elements met a higher percentage of their affordable housing needs during the 1991-99 housing element cycle than jurisdictions that did not self-certify.
- The self-certification pilot program provides an incentive for actual production of affordable housing: exemption of local governments from state housing element review.
- The Department of Housing and Community Development's (HCD) position that self-certified housing elements are not equivalent to housing elements that are found in compliance with state law damaged the viability of the pilot program.
- Six of the eleven jurisdictions that self-certified their housing elements submitted their self-certified elements to HCD for a finding of compliance to preserve their eligibility for state funds. In some cases these reviews took several months to complete, resulted in only minor changes to the housing elements, and required additional environmental review and public hearings.
- The process of establishing the self-certification program focused attention on the need for, and the ability of, jurisdictions to provide affordable housing. Continuation of the program will draw additional attention to the need to provide affordable housing for low income households and families.
- The self-certification program provides a cost savings for both state and local government, which is important in light of our current budget crisis.

Legislative Proposal to Extend the Sunset Date

Section 65585.1 (e) of the Government Code states that, “This section [housing element self-certification] shall become inoperative on June 30, 2009, and as of January 1, 2010, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before January 1, 2010, deletes or extends that date.” Based on this section of the law, local jurisdictions in the San Diego region only have one more opportunity to self-certify their housing elements - in June 2004, when they complete their 2004-09 housing element. Their ability to self-certify will be based on whether they achieved their affordable housing goals during the 1999-2004 housing element cycle.

SANDAG and the Regional Housing Task Force believe that the pilot program should be allowed to operate for another housing element cycle in order to more fully evaluate its effectiveness and success. This recommendation is made in light of state policies and legislation that requires jurisdictions to submit their self-certified housing elements to HCD for a determination of compliance in order to be
eligible for certain state funds and programs. This policy damaged the viability of the self-certification program by denying access to state funding and programs to jurisdictions that self-certified their housing elements unless they also submitted them to HCD.

If the sunset date is extended to allow jurisdictions the ability to self-certify their 2009-14 housing elements, SANDAG will need to develop a new set of affordable housing goals during the next six to nine months. These goals would have to be met during the 2004-09 housing element cycle if a jurisdiction wishes to self-certify its 2009-14 housing element.

Legislative Proposal to Grant Full Eligibility for State Funds and Programs

Legislation was proposed at the end of the legislative session last year that would have granted full eligibility for all state funds and programs to jurisdictions that self-certified their housing elements. This legislation was amended at the end of the session to apply only to Proposition 46 funds, the statewide housing bond that passed in November. A bill that would provide self-certified jurisdictions with full eligibility for all state funds and programs is proposed. If approved, this bill will allow the self-certification program to be implemented without the threat of restricted access to state funds and programs, and improve our ability to gauge its success and potential for permanency.

GARY L. GALLEGOS
Executive Director

Attachment

Key Staff Contact: Michael McLaughlin, (619)595-5343; mmc@sandag.org
INTRODUCTION

California law requires cities and counties to prepare a housing element of their general plan every five years, and that jurisdictions submit these elements to the state Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) for a determination of substantial compliance with state law.

In 1995, AB 1715 (Goldsmith), sponsored by the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), created a pilot program that allows jurisdictions in the San Diego region to self-certify their housing elements. Jurisdictions that choose the self-certification option are exempt from the HCD review requirement.

State law requires that SANDAG report to the Legislature on the use and results of the self-certification process following completion of the revision of all housing elements in the region. The law states that “the report shall contain data for the last planning period regarding the total number of additional newly constructed housing units, and any other information deemed useful by SANDAG in the evaluation of the program.”

This report describes the self-certification program, provides data on the number of affordable housing opportunities added during the 1991-99 housing element cycle, lists the jurisdictions that self-certified their housing elements, discusses the impediments to implementation of the program that have arisen, and evaluates the effectiveness and merits of the program.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The report makes the following findings and conclusions about the self-certification program:

1. Eleven of the 19 jurisdictions in the region have self-certified their housing elements. These include: Chula Vista, Coronado, El Cajon, Escondido, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, National City, Oceanside, San Marcos, Santee (processing housing element with general plan update), and Vista.

2. Jurisdictions that self-certified their housing elements met a higher percentage of their affordable housing needs during the 1991-99 housing element cycle than jurisdictions that did not self-certify.

3. The self-certification pilot program provides an incentive for actual production of affordable housing: exemption of local governments from state housing element review. This incentive is a powerful tool to help achieve the state’s housing goals in a more cost-effective manner.

4. The Department of Housing and Community Development’s (HCD) position that self-certified housing elements are not equivalent to housing elements that are found in compliance with state law damaged the viability of the pilot program.

5. Six of the 11 jurisdictions that self-certified their housing elements submitted their self-certified elements to HCD for a finding of compliance to preserve their eligibility for state funds. In some cases these reviews took several months to complete, resulted in only minor changes to the housing elements, and required additional environmental review and public hearings.
6. The process of establishing the self-certification program focused attention on the need for, and the ability, of jurisdictions to provide affordable housing for low income households and families.

7. The self-certification program provides a cost savings for both state and local government, which is important in light of the state’s current budget crisis.

8. Continuation of the program would draw attention to an often ignored need: the actual provision of housing for low income households and families.

BACKGROUND

San Diego jurisdictions view the housing element self-certification option as having three purposes:

1. to give jurisdictions more flexibility in how they meet affordable housing goals,
2. to focus on housing production rather than paper generation, and
3. to allow jurisdictions the option of self-certifying their housing elements, and therefore bypass HCD’s review and “certification,” based on the achievement of specific affordable housing goals.

The San Diego region’s pilot program was born out of earlier statewide discussions and legislative proposals to reform housing element law. The idea of allowing jurisdictions to self-certify their housing elements based on meeting some type of affordable housing performance goals was raised during these discussions, but consensus regarding how to set those goals could not be reached.

Because SANDAG had developed such goals in the past, had experience with self-certification as a part of its regional growth management work, and had a Housing Element Advisory Committee in place, legislation for a pilot self-certification program was pursued. The San Diego region wanted to place the emphasis on results (actual production of housing, especially affordable housing) rather than plan preparation and processes.

SELF-CERTIFICATION CRITERIA

Following the passage of AB 1715, SANDAG’s Housing Element Advisory Committee, which included representatives of the local jurisdictions, nonprofit affordable housing developers and affordable housing advocates, the for profit building, real estate, and banking industries, and HCD, was charged with determining a goal for the number of additional affordable housing opportunities each jurisdiction should provide to be eligible for the self-certification option. The Housing Element Advisory Committee also established procedures for jurisdictions who wished to self-certify their housing elements.

The bill creating the pilot program stated five criteria for self-certification in Section 65585.1(c) of the Government Code. To summarize, a jurisdiction choosing to self-certify its housing element

---

1 The criteria are described on page 1 of SANDAG’s “Housing Element Self-Certification Report: Implementation of a Pilot Program for the San Diego Region,” June 1998.
must prepare an updated housing element that substantially complies with state law, with the same content and analysis that is required of those who seek a finding of compliance from HCD. The bill allowed for self-certification to be used for the third (1999-2004) and fourth (2004-09) revisions of the housing elements.

Affordable Housing Goals

In addition to preparing a housing element that meets the requirements of state law, a jurisdiction must show that it has met its affordable housing goals, which are defined in the law as the maximum number of housing units that can be constructed, acquired, rehabilitated, and preserved and the maximum number of units or households that can be provided with rental or ownership assistance to meet the needs of low, very low and extremely low income households during the preceding housing element cycle.

To self-certify the third housing element revision (due December 31, 1999) jurisdictions must have met their fair share of the regional housing needs during the 1991-99 housing element cycle, as determined by SANDAG. The fair share goals for each jurisdiction were set forth in SANDAG's 1990 Regional Housing Needs Statement. These goals were originally prepared to ensure that assistance to low income households was provided in an equitable manner throughout the region i.e., that each jurisdiction was addressing its fair share of the region's affordable housing needs. The fair share goals were primarily based on the amount of resources that were available to meet the needs. The goal was set at 2.5 percent per year of the existing and projected low income housing needs - or 12.5 percent for the five year cycle.

For the housing element due in 2004 (the fourth revision), the bill stated that jurisdictions must meet an affordable housing goal, which is based on available financial resources and regulatory measures. The work of the Housing Element Advisory Committee centered on the development of this goal. In developing the affordable housing goals, the Committee, working with a consultant, took a number of factors into consideration including: the size of the jurisdiction, its financial resources (e.g. availability of redevelopment funds) both past and future, and past and future potential use of regulatory measures such as inclusionary housing programs. The goals set for the 1999-2004 housing element cycle are distributed into three income categories: low, very low, and extremely low as required by the law.

Both SANDAG and HCD were required to agree on the methodology for setting the affordable housing goals that, if met, would allow jurisdictions to self-certify their 2004-09 housing elements. HCD Director Richard Mallory testified in support of the methodology and program at the time of adoption by the SANDAG Board in June 1998.

Credit System for Counting Affordable Housing Opportunities

To assess progress toward meeting the affordable housing goals for the 1999-2004 housing element cycle, a credit system was created to account for the differences in the difficulty involved in implementing various housing programs. For example, the energy and political capital required to build a new low income housing project for families far exceeds that needed to implement a

\[2\] Ibid. Table 1
\[3\] Ibid. Table 2 and Appendices III and IV contains detailed information regarding how the affordable housing goals were set.
shared housing program or even to acquire and rehabilitate an existing apartment building.

The credit system assigns base values ranging from .9 to 1.1 for each eligible housing program. Additional credits are given depending on such program/project characteristics as the term of affordability for low income households and the size of the unit created.4

Principles and Guidelines for Program Eligibility

Principles and Guidelines for Program Eligibility were developed by the Housing Element Advisory Committee to help guide jurisdictions in their determination regarding the types of programs they can count toward meeting the affordable housing goals for self-certification.5

Additional Self-Certification Criteria and Requirements

In addition to preparing a housing element and meeting its affordable housing goal, jurisdictions must provide a statement with additional information on low-income housing dispersion; for example, they must document that additional affordable housing opportunities will not be developed only in areas where concentrations of lower income households already exist. Finally, to be eligible for self-certification, no local government actions or policies may prevent the development of the sites jurisdictions have identified as available to meet future housing needs.

To complete the self-certification process, a jurisdiction is required to:

1. hold a public hearing;
2. make findings, based on substantial evidence, that it has met the relevant criteria for housing element self-certification (contained in Section 65585.1 of the Government Code);
3. adopt the updated housing element; and
4. submit a self-certification letter of compliance to the Department of Housing and Community Development along with its adopted housing element, for HCD's information, not approval.

EVALUATION OF THE SELF-CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

Twelve of the 19 jurisdictions within the San Diego region were eligible to self-certify their 1999-2004 housing elements, the due date for which was December 31, 1999. All of these jurisdictions (with the exception of the County of San Diego) have self-certified their housing elements or plan to do so. These include Chula Vista, Coronado, El Cajon, Escondido, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, National City, Oceanside, San Marcos, Santee (currently processing housing element with general plan update), and Vista. These jurisdictions met all the criteria for self-certification, including having a housing element in substantial compliance with state law and providing their fair share of the region's affordable housing goals, thus meeting a higher percentage of their affordable housing needs during the 1991-99 housing element cycle than jurisdictions that did not self-certify (Table1).6

Table 1

---

4 Ibid. Appendix III contains full description of Credit System
5 Ibid. Appendix II contains full description of Principles and Guidelines for Program Eligibility
6 Housing Element Compliance List, SANDAG, January 2003
## HOUSING ELEMENT COMPLIANCE REPORT

As of February 10, 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JURISDICTION</th>
<th>COMPLIANCE STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carlsbad</td>
<td>IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chula Vista</td>
<td>SC/ IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronado</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Mar</td>
<td>IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Cajon</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encinitas</td>
<td>Out (In review)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escondido</td>
<td>SC (Working with HCD on compliance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Beach</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Mesa</td>
<td>SC/ IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Grove</td>
<td>IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National City</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceanside</td>
<td>SC/ IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poway</td>
<td>IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego County</td>
<td>IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marcos</td>
<td>SC/ IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santee</td>
<td>Out (Will self-certify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solana Beach</td>
<td>IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vista</td>
<td>SC/IN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IN: Found in compliance by the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)

SC/IN: Indicates that jurisdiction self-certified and had Housing Element found in compliance by HCD

OUT: Jurisdiction has not yet completed Housing Element update

A full accounting of the number of additional housing opportunities provided by each jurisdiction is included in Table 2, and Table 3 includes information about the total number of additional newly constructed housing units.

---

7 Affordable Housing Production Report, SANDAG, September 2001
8 SANDAG INFO, Housing and Population Estimates, September/October 2000
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Affordable Housing Provided*</th>
<th>Affordable Housing Goal</th>
<th>% of Affordable Housing Goal Met</th>
<th>Fair Share Housing Need**</th>
<th>% of Fair Share Need Met</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carlsbad</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>1,125</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chula Vista</td>
<td>2,320</td>
<td>1,058</td>
<td>219%</td>
<td>8,466</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronado</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>149%</td>
<td>2,073</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Mar</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Cajon</td>
<td>1,941</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>413%</td>
<td>3,761</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encinitas</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>4,307</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escondido</td>
<td>2,071</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>245%</td>
<td>6,765</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Beach</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>517%</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Mesa</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>138%</td>
<td>3,612</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Grove</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>1,391</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National City</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1500%</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>186%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceanside</td>
<td>1,677</td>
<td>967</td>
<td>173%</td>
<td>7,734</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poway</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>4,518</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>9,177</td>
<td>9,319</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>74,529</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marcos</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>104%</td>
<td>4,221</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santee</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>121%</td>
<td>5,239</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solana Beach</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>1,552</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vista</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>169%</td>
<td>3,662</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Unincorporated</td>
<td>4,160</td>
<td>3,979</td>
<td>105%</td>
<td>31,828</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Total</strong></td>
<td>26,684</td>
<td>21,731</td>
<td>123%</td>
<td>173,812</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This number includes a wide variety of housing programs, including: Acquisition, Rehabilitation, Rent Subsidy Programs, Home Buyer Assistance, Preservation, Second Dwelling Units, Illegal Unit Conversions, and Transitional Housing.

**Fair Share Need estimates the number of lower income households that need assistance. This term is no longer used by SANDAG.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carlsbad</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>1,551</td>
<td>6,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chula Vista</td>
<td>1,872</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>1,095</td>
<td>1,989</td>
<td>10,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronado</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Mar</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Cajon</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encinitas</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>1,514</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escondido</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>3,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Beach</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Mesa</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Grove</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National City</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceanside</td>
<td>1,991</td>
<td>1,081</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>8,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poway</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>1,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>6,921</td>
<td>4,860</td>
<td>4,570</td>
<td>3,213</td>
<td>2,912</td>
<td>2,233</td>
<td>2,394</td>
<td>3,362</td>
<td>5,646</td>
<td>4,904</td>
<td>41,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marcos</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>3,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santee</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>1,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solana Beach</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vista</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>2,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Unincorporated</td>
<td>2,781</td>
<td>3,290</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>1,309</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>2,149</td>
<td>14,182</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Region Total       | 17,460| 12,486| 8,881| 6,280| 6,622| 6,381| 6,430| 8,214| 11,361| 12,947| 97,062          |

Sources: SANDAG, local jurisdiction Building Departments, California Department of Finance
No jurisdictions that self-certified have had their housing elements challenged by a third party for adequacy.

Equivalency of Self-Certification with State Review Issue

Not long after SANDAG adopted the self-certification implementation program in June 1998, an issue arose that undermined and seriously threatened the viability of the self-certification pilot program. At the beginning of 2000, SANDAG became aware that eligibility for certain state programs was contingent upon having a housing element found in compliance with state law by HCD. SANDAG brought this issue to the attention of HCD via a letter to Director Julie Bornstein.9

After meeting with SANDAG staff and Housing Element Advisory Committee members, HCD took the position that a self-certified housing element is not equivalent to an element reviewed and found in compliance with state law by HCD staff. This reversal by HCD is relevant because a number of funding sources for affordable housing and smart growth, including some administered by HCD, require applicants to have a housing element that has been found in compliance by HCD, or give priority to cities whose housing elements have been found in compliance by HCD. Such requirements put cities that choose to self-certify their housing elements at a disadvantage for funds compared to those not self-certifying, and reduce their ability to produce affordable housing.

Programs with Housing Element Compliance Requirements

One example is the HELP program, sponsored by the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA). This program provides $100 million over five years for use by local government entities for unmet affordable housing needs. The following language is included in the program announcement:

Housing Elements - To participate in the HELP Program, jurisdictions are required to have housing elements that conform to requirements of Article 10.6 (commencing with Section 65580) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code. Applicants shall ensure that on the final due date for proposals under this announcement that the Web site for the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) indicates that the city or county in which the program or project will be located has a compliant housing element (i.e., to be compliant, a Housing Element must be approved by HCD and adopted by the applicable city or county).

Another example of state funds jeopardized by HCD’s position is the California Infrastructure Bank’s practice of awarding bonus points for an HCD approved housing element. The Infrastructure State Revolving Fund Program, which can be used to finance public development projects such as city streets, highways, water supply, flood control, educational facilities, public transit, and public safety facilities, awards ten bonus points to jurisdictions with a housing element approved by HCD.

9 Letter to Julie Bornstein, Director of the California Department of Housing and Community Development from Kenneth Sulzer, Executive Director of SANDAG
Finally, the HCD-administered Jobs-Housing Balance Program was originally planned to be restricted to jurisdictions with an HCD-approved housing element until its funding source was changed to Proposition 46 housing bond funds instead of the General Fund. These funds are to be used to attract jobs and businesses to jurisdictions that are “housing rich” and “jobs poor.”

While a number of programs do not require HCD certification of housing elements (including most HCD-administered programs for affordable housing such as the Multifamily Housing Program), it is likely that other programs may require HCD approval and fail to recognize self-certification in the future.

HCD Position on Self-certification

HCD provided SANDAG with four justifications for its position regarding self-certification: first, the legislature did not explicitly equate self-certification with an HCD determination of substantial compliance for purposes of State funding priority; second, funding agencies such as the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank and the California Housing Finance Authority are free to establish any criteria they wish for funds distribution; third, SANDAG’s self-certification program is a pilot program, and its application should be limited until it has been evaluated; and fourth, a self-certifying jurisdiction may submit its self-certified housing element to HCD for approval and, in doing so, become eligible for funding sources that do not recognize self-certification.10

SANDAG's Ongoing Work on Self-certification Issue

In the late summer of 2000, SANDAG worked with members of the Legislature on potential remedies to the problem discussed above. Potential remedies discussed at the time included an expedited (two week) review and/or limited review of self-certified housing elements by HCD. Legislation that would recognize self-certification as equivalent to a finding of compliance by HCD also was discussed. HCD committed to an expedited review of self-certified housing elements during these discussions, but never formalized the commitment.

On September 22, 2000 the SANDAG Board directed staff to work with the state on ways to preserve the viability of the self-certification program, without jeopardizing state funding opportunities for the San Diego region. It was (and continues to be) the Board's view that HCD's position on self-certification undermines the goals of the self-certification program. While self-certification is indeed a pilot program, if a jurisdiction must go through the state review process to be eligible for a variety of sources of funding, there is no longer an incentive to self-certify, and the program is effectively nullified.11

Since these issues surrounding self-certification have surfaced, six of the ten jurisdictions that have self-certified have submitted their housing elements for a determination of compliance from HCD.12 Some of these reviews were done in accordance with the promised expedited review, however, a number of reviews were not completed within the expedited time frame. The review of some of the housing elements took a number of months to complete, and in some cases

---

10 Letter to Kenneth Sulzer from Julie Bornstein, Director, California Department of Housing and Community Development, July 11, 2000.
11 SANDAG Board of Directors Agenda Report No.: 00-9-13-B, September 22, 2000
12 Housing Element Compliance List, SANDAG, January 2003
jurisdictions were required to make changes to their housing elements that were minor and not substantive. An application in 2001 by the City of Vista for CalHFA HELP funds for a transitional housing project was jeopardized because of the requirements and lengthy review process. Two of the six jurisdictions were not asked to make changes to their self-certified housing elements.

During 2001, additional legislation was proposed that included the housing element compliance requirement. The bill in question was SB 211 (Torlakson), which proposed allowing redevelopment agencies a time extension based on meeting certain criteria, including housing element compliance. SANDAG asked that jurisdictions with self-certified housing elements be eligible for this extension, and language to that end was included in the bill signed by the Governor in the fall of 2001. In January 2002, however, SANDAG was informed that, in agreeing to sign the bill, the Governor had requested that Senator Torlakson remove the provision that recognized self-certified housing elements. Although this provision was eventually retained, SANDAG continued to remain concerned about the viability of the pilot program, given the number of places that the requirement for an HCD-reviewed housing element continued to appear.

In August 2002, Senator Dede Alpert agreed to author legislation that would give jurisdictions that self-certified their housing elements equal access to all state funds and programs. At the end of the legislative session this bill, SB 1432 (Alpert) was changed to give self-certifying jurisdictions equal access only to Proposition 46, housing bond funds.

In his signing message, the Governor indicated strong support for SANDAG's pilot self-certification program. He stated:

I am signing SB 1432, because this legislation clarifies that local governments in San Diego County which self-certify their housing elements, ... are fully eligible to obtain any housing bond funds which will become available if Proposition 46 is approved by the voters....In 1995, the Legislature established an alternative pilot project for San Diego County which enabled local governments which met established housing performance standards to self-certify their housing elements, without sending their elements to HCD for review. Given that state review of local housing elements has long been controversial, this pilot project offered the creative solution of exempting local governments from state review, and returning a measure of local control, in exchange for actual housing production. The San Diego program can not be properly evaluated as a pilot project if certification under this program is not treated in the identical manner as those housing elements certified by HCD....I support rewarding performance rather than process.

PROPOSED SELF-CERTIFICATION LEGISLATION

In view of the issues surrounding the self-certification pilot program, SANDAG is pursuing two changes to state law regarding the housing element self-certification program: a) an extension of

---

13 SANDAG Board of Directors Agenda Report No.: 01-6-3, June 22, 2001
14 SB 1432 (Alpert)
the sunset date to allow jurisdictions to self-certify their 2009-14 housing elements (an option that does not exist under the current law), and b) granting full eligibility for all state funds and programs to jurisdictions that self-certify their housing elements. This legislation is consistent with SANDAG’s 2003 Legislative Program and the Governor’s statement of support for SB 1432.

Legislative Proposal to Extend the Sunset Date

Section 65585.1 (e) of the Government Code states that, “This section [housing element self-certification] shall become inoperative on June 30, 2009, and as of January 1, 2010, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before January 1, 2010, deletes or extends that date.” Based on this section of the law, local jurisdictions in the San Diego region only have one more opportunity to self-certify their housing elements – in June 2004, when they complete their 2004-09 housing element. Their ability to self-certify will be based on whether they achieved their affordable housing goals during the 1999-2004 housing element cycle.

SANDAG and the Regional Housing Task Force believe that the pilot program should be allowed to operate for another housing element cycle in order to allow a more thorough and complete evaluation of its effectiveness and success. This recommendation is made in light of the damage done to the program by state policies and legislation that requires jurisdictions to submit their self-certified housing elements to HCD for a determination of compliance in order to be eligible for certain state funds and programs. This policy damaged the viability of the self-certification program by denying access to state funding and programs to jurisdictions that self-certified their housing elements unless they also submitted them to HCD.

If the sunset date is extended to allow jurisdictions the ability to self-certify their 2009-14 housing elements, SANDAG will need to develop a new set of affordable housing goals during the next six to nine months. These goals would have to be met during the 2004-09 housing element cycle if a jurisdiction wishes to self-certify its 2009-14 housing element.

Legislative Proposal to Grant Full Eligibility for State Funds and Programs

Legislation was proposed at the end of the legislative session last year that would have granted full eligibility for all state funds and programs to jurisdictions that self-certified their housing elements. This legislation was amended at the end of the session to apply only to Proposition 46 funds, the statewide housing bond that passed in November 2002. A bill that would provide self-certified jurisdictions with full eligibility for all state funds and programs is proposed. If approved, this bill will allow the self-certification program to be implemented without the threat of restricted access to state funds and programs, and improve the Legislature’s ability to gauge its success and potential for permanency.

CONCLUSION

The housing element self-certification program gives San Diego jurisdictions an incentive to go beyond simply planning for affordable housing, to actually producing affordable housing. This incentive is a powerful tool to help achieve the state’s housing goals in a more cost-effective manner. The goals set through the self-certification program have motivated local jurisdictions to provide more affordable housing, and the process of developing the program helped jurisdictions recognize their ability to do more affordable housing based on the performance of their peers.
HCD’s position on self-certification is contrary to the spirit and intent of the legislation, and penalizes the San Diego region for its innovative program. The committee’s and the legislature’s work to devise a program that succeeded in balancing the concerns of all parties involved will have been wasted if SANDAG’s proposed legislation is not passed. Continuance of this program will continue to draw attention to an often ignored community need: affordable housing for low income families and households and will provide a potential cost savings to both state and local government.
FY 2004 OVERALL WORK PROGRAM (OWP)

Introduction

The SANDAG Board of Directors will be asked to authorize distribution of the full Draft FY 2004 Overall Work Program (OWP) for federal, state, and local review at their meeting of February 28, 2003. Enclosed for Executive Committee review and comment are the full write-ups for each job proposed for inclusion in next year’s work program. Following Board authorization, the full Draft OWP will be prepared and distributed to federal and state funding agencies, and to local agencies for review and comment by the beginning of March.

Comments will be due back to SANDAG by April 2, 2002. SANDAG staff will meet with the Intermodal Planning Group (IPG), representatives from our state and federal funding agencies, on April 8 to review their comments. The Executive Committee will review all comments and recommend appropriate revisions to be incorporated into the final OWP, which is scheduled for Board approval at the April meeting.

The draft OWP will be used by in the preparation of the Preliminary Program Budget which will be presented to the Executive Committee and the Board at their March meetings. The Final FY 2004 OWP is scheduled for approval by the Board in April, with the Final Program Budget scheduled for adoption in May.

It is my

RECOMMENDATION

that the Executive Committee recommend to the Board of Directors that the Draft FY 2004 Overall Work Program be accepted for distribution and comment.

Discussion

Attachment 1 provides a draft list of work elements proposed for inclusion in the FY 2004 OWP. The enclosed full write-ups contain details of each task necessary to complete the work described. In addition, specific products are identified and the estimated completion date is noted. In reviewing the draft OWP, some of the projects contain bold type. This is to highlight emphasis areas or new programs, products, or tasks for FY 2004. Other sections of the final draft document that are required by SANDAG’s federal and state funding agencies also will be included in the draft version to be distributed for review and comment. Staff is currently working on developing the budgets for each project based upon their estimates of the staff hours and other resources necessary to complete the work described. Funding sources for each job also will be identified.

The OWP has a slightly different look. A new structure has been developed to incorporate the programming, planning, project development, and construction functions of the transit agencies
being consolidated into SANDAG as part of the implementation of SB 1703. A number of work elements for transit planning projects have been included in the list of projects reflecting the initial transfer of transit functions. Staff is continuing to work with staff from MTDB and NCTD to identify projects that will be transferred as part of the implementation of SB 1703.

Many of the work elements in the Draft FY 2004 OWP focus on the following emphasis areas:

- Completion of the Regional Comprehensive Plan, with emphasis on the development of an infrastructure needs inventory and financing strategy
- Implementation of the 2030 Regional Transportation Plan and Regional Transit Vision, including performance monitoring and measurement and reporting
- Preparation for the TransNet Extension
- Implementation of SB 1703 and the consolidation of transit functions
- Continued strengthening of SANDAG’s Borders work with surrounding counties, with a special focus on Binational issues

As suggested by the Executive Committee at their January 10, 2003 meeting, in conjunction with the quarterly progress reports staff currently provides our funding agencies on each of the work elements, in FY 2004 staff will prepare progress reports to the Executive Committee and the Board on the agency’s effectiveness in meeting the objectives in the OWP.

GARY L. GALLEGOS
Executive Director

Attachment and Enclosure

Key Staff Contact: Leslie Campbell, (619) 595-5340; lca@sandag.org

Note: the Draft FY 2004 Overall Work Program full write ups were provided to members of the Executive Committee. Copies can be obtained by calling SANDAG’s Public Information Office at 619-595-5347 or from SANDAG’s Web site at www.sandag.org.
The attachments to the Agenda Item may be obtained by contacting SANDAG’s Public Information Office at (619) 595-5347.
REVIEW OF DRAFT BOARD AGENDA FOR FEBRUARY 28, 2003

#1. MINUTES OF THE JANUARY 24, 2003 BOARD MEETING

#2. ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS

CONSENT ITEMS (3 through ---)
The Board of Directors will take action on the consent agenda without further discussion and with one vote unless an item is pulled by a Board member or by a member of the public for comment.

#3. SUMMARY OF FEBRUARY 14, 2003 POLICY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MEETING

#4. DISCUSSIONS AND ACTIONS FROM POLICY ADVISORY COMMITTEES

A. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING (February 14, 2003)

B. TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MEETING (February 21, 2003)
   (This report will be faxed to all Board members by 2/25/03)

C. BORDERS COMMITTEE MEETING (February 21, 2003)
   (This report will be faxed to all Board members by 2/25/03)

#5. INITIAL TRANSITION PLAN FOR CONSOLIDATION (SB 1703) (Gary Gallegos)

#6. LOCAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT REQUIRING MORE THAN $1,000 OR THREE DAYS STAFF TIME (Karen Lamphere)

#7. FY 2004 TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT ACT APPORTIONMENT SCHEDULE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES (Sookyung Kim)

#8. PROGRESS REPORT ON TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS (Jose Nuncio)

#9. REGIONAL SHORELINE MONITORING PROGRAM FOR FY 2004 (Steve Sachs)

#10. QUARTERLY INVESTMENT REPORT – PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003 (Marlene Kelleher)

#11. DRAFT FY 2004 OVERALL WORK PROGRAM (Leslie Campbell)

12. ANNUAL RETREAT FOLLOW-UP (Garry Bonelli)
#13. SUBREGIONAL POLICY ADVISORY COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS (Bob Parrott)

14.

PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS

15. Members of the public shall have the opportunity to address the Board on any issue within the jurisdiction of the Board. Anyone desiring to speak shall reserve time by filing a written request with the Clerk of the Board prior to speaking. Speakers are limited to three minutes.

CHAIR’S REPORT

16. 2002 SANDAG ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES

#17. APPOINTMENTS TO SOURCEPOINT BOARD

18.

REPORTS

#19. PUBLIC HEARING: ORDINANCE CO-03-1 AMENDING ORDINANCE CO-87-1 (SAN DIEGO TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM ORDINANCE AND EXPENDITURE PLAN) REVISING THE EXPENDITURE OF TRANSIT FUNDS (2ND READING) (Craig Scott)

#20. MOBILITY 2030: DRAFT FINAL REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLAN (Joe Kellejian, Chair, Transportation Committee; Kim Kawada, SANDAG Staff)

#21. HOUSING TRUST FUNDS (Rebecca Davis)

22.

23.

Note: There will not be a Policy Development Board meeting in March. The next Board meeting will be held on Friday, March 28, 2003.

The Executive Committee will meet Friday, March 14, 2003.

ADJOURNMENT

GARY L. GALLEGOS
Executive Director

# Items are on the agenda based upon Board policy, based on previous requests by the Board, recommendations from Policy Committees, or because of program requirements.