Regional Housing Need Assessment/Allocation (RHNA) Overview

California Department of Housing & Community Development Division of Housing Policy Development



Statutory Objectives of RHNA

- Increase housing supply & mix of housing types, tenure & affordability in an equitable manner
- Promote infill development & socioeconomic equity, protect environmental & ag resources, & encourage efficient development patterns (the State "planning priorities")
- Promote improved intraregional jobs-housing relationship including jobs housing fit
- Balance disproportionate household income distributions (more high income RHNA to lower income areas and vice-versa)
- Affirmatively furthering fair housing

Source: Government Code 65584(d)



The RHNA Process

RHNA Determination/ Assessment

RHNA Distribution/ **Allocation**

~1-2 years

RHNA **Planning**

HCD Determines RHNA consulting with DOF & COG (New Factors!)



COG develops RHNA Plan

HCD Reviews (New!)

(4-Multi County Regions w/ 23 Counties w/ 353 jurisdictions + 15 Single-County COGs w/ 128 jurisdictions)



Local Governments

(539 jurisdictions)







HCD acts as **COG**

(20 Predominantly Rural Counties w/ 58 jurisdictions)





~1 year

COG

DOF

Housing Elements and APRs (HCD Reviews)



RHNA Determination Factors (HCD to COG)

RHNA Determination Factors					
1	(DOF) Projected Population at end of cycle (<u>Demographic</u> Research Unit).				
2	(DOF) Convert Projected Population to Projected Households				
3	(HCD) Adjustment increase for average housing unit replacement, unhealthy vacancy rate (below 5%), jobs housing imbalance, cost burden and overcrowding factors				
4	Less: Occupied Units Projection Period Start (DOF)				
5	(HCD) RHNA Determination				

Very Low Income	Low Income	Moderate Income	Above Moderate Income
<50% Area Median	50-80% Area Median	80%-120% Area	>120% Area Median
Income	Income	Median Income	Income

Source: Government Code 65584.01



COG RHNA Distribution Methodology

[GC 65584.04(d)]

COG must consider these factors:

- 1. Existing and projected jobs and housing relationship
- 2. Housing opportunities and constraints (inadequate capacity of infrastructure/services) (availability of suitable land) (preserved/protected/prime agricultural land)
- 3. Distribution of household growth assumed for comparable period of RTP
- 4. County-city agreement to direct growth toward city
- 5. Loss of publicly assisted housing units
- 6. High housing cost burdens
- 7. Overcrowding
- 8. Farmworker housing needs
- 9. Housing need generated from private or public university
- 10. Loss of units during a state of emergency
- 11. Greenhouse gas emissions targets
- 12. Other factors adopted by the COG that further or at minimum do not conflict with statutory objectives



5th Housing Element Cycle Timeframes

2013 2024

San Diego Association of Governments 2013 - April 2021

Southern California Association of Governments 2013 – October 2021

Sacramento Association of Governments 2013 – October 2021

Association of Bay Area Governments 2014 - January 2023

Monterey Bay Area Governments 2015 – December 2023

Central Valley Jurisdictions 2015/16 – December 2023/March 2024



Understanding RHNA

RHNA is . . .

A <u>projection</u> of additional housing units needed to accommodate projected household growth of all income levels from the start until the end date of the projection period.

RHNA is not . . .

- ✓ A <u>prediction</u> of building permit, construction, or housing activity
- ✓ A <u>ceiling</u> of potential housing market demand or production.
- ✓ <u>Limited</u> due to existing land use capacity or growth control (rezoning often necessary to accommodate RHNA)



More Information

http://www.hcd.ca.gov/community-development/housing-element/index.shtml



www.hcd.ca.gov

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