HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE
CITY OF SANTA BARBARA
COMMISSION AGENDA REPORT

DATE 07-07-21

ITEM VI.1

Date: May 26, 2021

To: Housing Authority Board of Commissioners

From: Rob Fredericks, Executive Director/CEO

Subject: CALIFORNIA SENATE BILL 9 (SB 9) AND SENATE BILL 10 (SB 10)

RECOMMENDATION

That the Commission receive a report on SB 9 – the California Home Act and SB 10, both of which, if passed, would provide significant by-right increased density for housing. No action is necessary as this report is for informational purposes only.

BACKGROUND

During the June 2, 2021 presentation to the Commission on Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) and our new efforts in promoting new ADU landlord's use of the Housing Choice Voucher program, the question was raised about the pending state legislation SB 9 and SB 10's potential impact on the provision of new housing units in Santa Barbara. This report is to provide background information on both bills and the current status within the State Legislature.

DISCUSSION

California has a deficit of 3.5 million homes which has had a tremendous negative impact on communities throughout the state. This deficit has led to a statewide housing crisis whereby only 27 percent of households can afford to purchase the median priced single-family home and over half of renters are rent burdened – meaning they pay more than 30 percent of their income for rent. Additionally, the most recent count indicated there were over 160,000 homeless Californians.

Planning for and approving new housing has been left to local jurisdictions, and according to the State Housing and Community Development, the state needs to build 180,000 units of housing per year to keep up with the demand. Yet in the past decade, only about 80,000 units per year have been produced further exacerbating the crisis. To address the local unmet need, representatives in the State Legislature have been introducing packages of housing related bills over the last several years to streamline approvals and make it easier to build housing throughout the state. Two such bills introduced in the current legislative year are SB 9 and SB 10. A summary of each of these bills are provided below with the full text of the bills attached as Exhibit A and B, respectively.

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Reviewed by: Adm._____Attorney_____Finance_____Hsg. Mgmt.____Maint.____Res.Serv.___

Board Action:

Vote:

Comments:

SB 9 (Atkins) California HOME (Housing Opportunity & More Efficiency) Act

If passed as currently amended, this bill would permit, under certain conditions, for a single family residential lot in an urbanized area to create a duplex unit or to be split into two separate legal lots so that an additional housing unit can be built providing ministerial approval without requiring review through the California Environmental Act. Each lot could potentially have an ADU added so that where there is currently a single-family home on a lot, there could be four with an ADU.

The lot cannot be located on or within an environmentally unsafe or sensitive area – such as a coastal zone, wetlands, a high or very high fire severity zone, and a state or local historical district or property. Additionally, a lot could not be split if the owner of the property had withdrawn accommodations for rent or lease within the last 15 years.

Lots will also not be allowed for additional development under this bill if the current housing types exist:

1. Housing that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of moderate, low or very low income;
2. Housing that is subject to rent or price control; or
3. Housing occupied by tenants within the last three years.

Additionally, the development must not require the demolition of 25 percent of the exterior walls of an existing structure, unless such demolition is allowed by ordinance, or the development has not been occupied by a tenant in the last three years.

The bill also prohibits local agencies from imposing objective design, subdivision and zoning standards that would:

1. Physically preclude the development from including up to two units of at least 800 square feet each;
2. Require setbacks from an existing structure, or for a structure built in the same location and to the same dimensions of an existing structure, if the required setbacks would physically preclude the development from including up to two units; or
3. Require setbacks of more than four feet from the side or rear lot lines, if those setbacks would preclude the development from including two units.

The bill also allows for ministerial approval to provide one off-street parking space per unit unless the parcel is located within one-half mile of public transit or within one block of a car share vehicle.

Finally, the bill also requires any rental unit created under this bill to be for a term longer than 30 days – in other words – no short-term rentals are allowed.

This bill clearly removes much local control by allowing the creation of more units in single family neighborhoods under certain conditions as outlined. The League of California Cities and many other local jurisdictions have logged their opposition to this bill partly because of the local zoning control issues. Until enough housing is produced to alleviate the housing crisis, we are likely to see more bills like SB 9 introduced that removes local zoning control which has been a barrier to increased housing in many communities.

On June 22, 2021 this Bill passed out of the Assembly Housing & Community Development Community and is now in the appropriations committee. It will then head to the Assembly floor for a final vote. The full text of this bill is included as Exhibit A to this report.

SB 10: Planning and Zoning: Housing Development Density (Senator Wiener)

SB 10 allows cities to increase density up to ten-unit buildings in a streamlined way without having to go through the CEQA. Cities would also be able to designate these projects as "by right", meaning they can be approved ministerially and without a lengthy approval process. This bill is permissive in that it does not require local jurisdictions to approve ten-unit developments on a lot, but rather allows a jurisdiction to upzone any parcel for up to ten units of residential density if the parcel is located in a transit rich area or an urban infill site.

To be eligible for a local jurisdiction to upzone a parcel under this bill, the parcel must meet the following parameters:

1. The parcel is located in either:
    a. A transit-rich area, defined to mean a parcel within one-half mile of a major transit stop or a parcel on a high-quality bus corridor as defined; or
    b. An urban infill site that satisfies all of the following:
        i. Location in a city if the city boundaries include some portion of either an urbanized area or urban cluster, or for unincorporated areas, a legal parcel or parcels wholly within the boundaries of an urbanized area or urban cluster;
        ii. At least 75 percent of the perimeter adjoins parcels that are developed with urban uses; and
        iii. Zoning for residential use or residential mixed-use, or a general plan designation that allows residential use or a mix of residential and non-residential uses, with at least two-thirds of the same square footage of the development designated for residential use.

2. The parcel is not located in a high or very high fire hazard severity zone, except for sites that have adopted fire hazard mitigation measures pursuant to existing building standards or state fire mitigation measures applicable to the development.

The bill also requires local agencies that adopt an ordinance for such up-zoning to specify the allowed building height on affected parcels; include a declaration that the zoning that is adopted clearly demarcate the areas that are zoned as such; and make a finding that the increased density is consistent with the city's obligation to affirmatively further fair housing.

The bill also notes that the creation of up to two ADUs or Junior ADUs (ADU located within an a home) does not count towards the ten unit cap totals.

While this SB 10 is different from SB 9 in that SB 10 is a permissive bill for local jurisdictions to adopt, if a jurisdiction did adopt such a bill, it would have implications on local development of housing units.

On June 22, 2021 SB 10 also passed out of the Assembly Housing and Community Development Community and was referred to the appropriations community. It appears this bill is also headed for a final floor vote in the assembly.

Exhibit A

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 27, 2021

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 5, 2021

SENATE BILL No. 9

Introduced by Senators Atkins, Caballero, Rubio, and Wiener
(Coauthors: Senators ~~Gonzalez~~ *Cortese, Gonzalez,* and McGuire)
~~(Coauthor: Assembly Member Robert Rivas)~~
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Robert Rivas and Wicks)

December 7, 2020

An act to amend Section 66452.6 of, and to add Sections 65852.21 and 66411.7 to, the Government Code, relating to land use.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 9, as amended, Atkins. Housing development: approvals.

The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the creation of accessory dwelling units by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in accordance with specified standards and conditions.

This bill, among other things, would require a proposed housing development containing no more than 2 residential units within a single-family residential zone to be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or hearing, if the proposed housing development meets certain requirements, including, but not limited to, that the proposed housing development would not require demolition or alteration of housing that is subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of moderate, low, or very low income, that the proposed housing development does not allow for the demolition of more than 25% of the existing exterior structural walls, except as provided, and that the development is not located within a historic district, is not included on

the State Historic Resources Inventory, or is not within a site that is legally designated or listed as a city or county landmark or historic property or district.

The bill would set forth what a local agency can and cannot require in approving the construction of 2 residential units, including, but not limited to, authorizing a ~~city or county~~ *local agency* to impose objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design standards, as defined, unless those standards would have the effect of physically precluding the construction of up to 2 units or physically precluding either of the 2 units from being at least 800 square feet in floor area, prohibiting the imposition of setback requirements under certain circumstances, and setting maximum setback requirements under all other circumstances.

The Subdivision Map Act vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency's processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps, and the modification of those maps. Under the Subdivision Map Act, an approved or conditionally approved tentative map expires 24 months after its approval or conditional approval or after any additional period of time as prescribed by local ordinance, not to exceed an additional 12 months, except as provided.

This bill, among other things, would require a ~~city or county~~ *local agency* to ministerially approve a parcel map ~~or tentative and final map~~ for an urban lot split that meets certain requirements, including, but not limited to, that the urban lot split would not require the demolition or alteration of housing that is subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of moderate, low, or very low income, that the parcel is located within a *single-family* residential zone, and that the parcel is not located within a historic district, is not included on the State Historic Resources Inventory, or is not within a site that is legally designated or listed as a city or county landmark or historic property or district.

The bill would set forth what a local agency can and cannot require in approving an urban lot split, including, but not limited to, authorizing a ~~city or county~~ *local agency* to impose objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design standards, as defined, unless those standards would have the effect of physically precluding the construction of 2 units, as defined, on either of the resulting parcels or physically precluding either of the 2 units from

being at least 800 square feet in floor area, prohibiting the imposition of setback requirements under certain circumstances, and setting maximum setback requirements under all other circumstances. The bill, until January 1, 2027, would prohibit a local agency from imposing an owner occupancy requirement on applicants unless specified conditions are met.

The bill would also extend the limit on the additional period that may be provided by ordinance, as described above, from 12 months to 24 months and would make other conforming or nonsubstantive changes.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA does not apply to the approval of ministerial projects.

This bill, by establishing the ministerial review processes described above, would thereby exempt the approval of projects subject to those processes from CEQA.

The California Coastal Act of 1976 provides for the planning and regulation of development, under a coastal development permit process, within the coastal zone, as defined, that shall be based on various coastal resources planning and management policies set forth in the act.

This bill would exempt a local ~~government~~ *agency* from being required to hold public hearings for coastal development permit applications for housing developments and urban lot splits pursuant to the above provisions.

By increasing the duties of local agencies with respect to land use regulations, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 65852.21 is added to the Government Code, to read:

65852.21. (a) A proposed housing development containing no more than two residential units within a single-family residential zone shall be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or a hearing, if the proposed housing development meets all of the following requirements:

(1) The parcel subject to the proposed housing development is located within a ~~city~~ *city*, the boundaries of which include some portion of either an urbanized area or urban cluster, as designated by the United States Census Bureau, or, for unincorporated areas, a legal parcel wholly within the boundaries of an urbanized area or urban cluster, as designated by the United States Census Bureau.

(2) The parcel satisfies the requirements specified in subparagraphs (B) to (K), inclusive, of paragraph (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 65913.4.

(3) Notwithstanding any provision of this section or any local law, the proposed housing development would not require demolition or alteration of any of the following types of housing:

(A) Housing that is subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of moderate, low, or very low income.

(B) Housing that is subject to any form of rent or price control through a public entity's valid exercise of its police power.

(C) Housing that has been occupied by a tenant in the last three years.

(4) The parcel subject to the proposed housing development is not a parcel on which an owner of residential real property has exercised the owner's rights under Chapter 12.75 (commencing with Section 7060) of Division 7 of Title 1 to withdraw accommodations from rent or lease within 15 years before the date that the development proponent submits an application.

(5) The proposed housing development does not allow the demolition of more than 25 percent of the existing exterior structural walls, unless the housing development meets at least one of the following conditions:

(A) If a local ordinance so allows.

(B) The site has not been occupied by a tenant in the last three years.

(6) The development is not located within a historic district or property included on the State Historic Resources Inventory, as defined in Section 5020.1 of the Public Resources Code, or within a site that is designated or listed as a city or county landmark or historic property or district pursuant to a city or county ordinance.

(b) (1) Notwithstanding any local law and except as provided in paragraph (2), a ~~city or county~~ *local agency* may impose objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design review standards that do not conflict with this section.

(2) (A) The ~~city or county~~ *local agency* shall not impose objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design standards that would have the effect of physically precluding the construction of up to two units or that would physically preclude either of the two units from being at least 800 square feet in floor area.

(B) (i) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), no setback shall be required for an existing structure or a structure constructed in the same location and to the same dimensions as an existing structure.

(ii) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), in all other circumstances not described in clause (i), a local ~~government~~ *agency* may require a setback of up to four feet from the side and rear lot lines.

(c) In addition to any conditions established in accordance with subdivision (b), a local agency may require any of the following conditions when considering an application for two residential units as provided for in this section:

(1) Off-street parking of up to one space per unit, except that a local agency shall not impose parking requirements in either of the following instances:

(A) The parcel is located within one-half mile walking distance of either a high-quality transit corridor, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 21155 of the Public Resources Code, or a major transit stop, as defined in Section 21064.3 of the Public Resources Code.

(B) There is a car share vehicle located within one block of the parcel.

(2) For residential units connected to an onsite wastewater treatment system, a percolation test completed within the last ~~five~~

5 years, or, if the percolation test has been recertified, within the last 10 years.

(d) A local agency shall require that a rental of any unit created pursuant to this section be for a term longer than 30 days.

(e) Notwithstanding Section ~~65852.2,~~ *65852.2 or 65852.22*, a local agency shall not be required to permit an accessory dwelling unit *or a junior accessory dwelling unit* on parcels that use both the authority contained within this section and the authority contained in Section 66411.7.

(f) Notwithstanding subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), an application shall not be rejected solely because it proposes adjacent or connected structures provided that the structures meet building code safety standards and are sufficient to allow separate conveyance.

(g) Local agencies shall include units constructed pursuant to this section in the annual housing element report as required by subparagraph (I) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 65400.

(h) For purposes of this section, all of the following apply:

(1) A housing development contains two residential units if the development proposes no more than two new units or if it proposes to add one new unit to one existing unit.

(2) The terms "objective zoning standards," "objective subdivision standards," and "objective design review standards" mean standards that involve no personal or subjective judgment by a public official and are uniformly verifiable by reference to an external and uniform benchmark or criterion available and knowable by both the development applicant or proponent and the public official prior to submittal. These standards may be embodied in alternative objective land use specifications adopted by a ~~city or county,~~ *local agency,* and may include, but are not limited to, housing overlay zones, specific plans, inclusionary zoning ordinances, and density bonus ordinances.

(3) "Local agency" means a city, county, or city and county, whether general law or chartered.

(i) A local agency may adopt an ordinance to implement the provisions of this section. An ordinance adopted to implement this section shall not be considered a project under Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code.

(j) Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede or in any way alter or lessen the effect or application of the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code), except that the local ~~government~~ *agency* shall not be required to hold public hearings for coastal development permit applications for a housing development pursuant to this section.

SEC. 2. Section 66411.7 is added to the Government Code, to read:

66411.7. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division and any local law, a ~~city or county~~ *local agency* shall ministerially approve, as set forth in this section, a parcel map ~~or tentative and final map~~ for an urban lot split ~~that~~ *only if the local agency determines that the parcel map for the urban lot split* meets all the following requirements:

(1) The parcel map ~~or tentative and final map~~ subdivides an existing parcel to create *no more than* two new parcels of approximately equal lot area provided that one parcel shall not be smaller than 40 percent of the lot area of the original parcel proposed for subdivision.

(2) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), both newly created parcels are no smaller than 1,200 square feet.

(B) A local agency may by ordinance adopt a smaller minimum lot size subject to ministerial approval under this subdivision.

(3) The parcel being subdivided meets all the following requirements:

(A) The parcel is located within a *single-family* residential zone.

(B) The parcel subject to the proposed urban lot split is located within a ~~city~~ *city,* the boundaries of which include some portion of either an urbanized area or urban cluster, as designated by the United States Census Bureau, or, for unincorporated areas, a legal parcel wholly within the boundaries of an urbanized area or urban cluster, as designated by the United States Census Bureau.

(C) The parcel satisfies the requirements specified in subparagraphs (B) to (K), inclusive, of paragraph (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 65913.4.

(D) The proposed urban lot split would not require demolition or alteration of any of the following types of housing:

(i) Housing that is subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of moderate, low, or very low income.

(ii) Housing that is subject to any form of rent or price control through a public entity's valid exercise of its police power.

(iii) A parcel or parcels on which an owner of residential real property has exercised the owner's rights under Chapter 12.75 (commencing with Section 7060) of Division 7 of Title 1 to withdraw accommodations from rent or lease within 15 years before the date that the development proponent submits an application.

(iv) Housing that has been occupied by a tenant in the last three years.

(E) The parcel is not located within a historic district or property included on the State Historic Resources Inventory, as defined in Section 5020.1 of the Public Resources Code, or within a site that is designated or listed as a city or county landmark or historic property or district pursuant to a city or county ordinance.

(F) The parcel has not been established through prior exercise of an urban lot split as provided for in this section.

(G) Neither the owner of the parcel being subdivided nor any person acting in concert with the owner has previously subdivided an adjacent parcel using an urban lot split as provided for in this section.

(b) An application for *a parcel map for* an urban lot split shall be approved in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) A local agency shall approve or deny an application for *a parcel map for* an urban lot split ministerially without discretionary review.

(2) A local agency shall approve an urban lot split only if it conforms to all applicable objective requirements of the Subdivision Map Act (Division 2 (commencing with Section 66410)), except as otherwise expressly provided in this section.

(3) Notwithstanding Section 66411.1, a local agency shall not impose regulations that require dedications of rights-of-way or the construction of offsite improvements for the parcels being created as a condition of issuing a parcel map ~~or tentative and final map~~ for an urban lot ~~split.~~ *split pursuant to this section.*

(c) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), notwithstanding any local law, a ~~city or county~~ *local agency* may impose objective

zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design review standards applicable to a parcel created by an urban lot split that do not conflict with this section.

(2) A local agency shall not impose objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design review standards that would have the effect of physically precluding the construction of two units on either of the resulting parcels or that would result in a unit size of less than 800 square feet.

(3) (A) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), no setback shall be required for an existing structure or a structure constructed in the same location and to the same dimensions as an existing structure.

(B) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), in all other circumstances not described in subparagraph (A), a local ~~government~~ *agency* may require a setback of up to four feet from the side and rear lot lines.

(d) In addition to any conditions established in accordance with ~~subdivision (c),~~ *this section,* a local agency may require any of the following conditions when considering an application for *a parcel map for* an urban lot split:

(1) Easements required for the provision of public services and facilities.

(2) A requirement that the parcels have access to, provide access to, or adjoin the public right-of-way.

(3) Off-street parking of up to one space per unit, except that a local agency shall not impose parking requirements in either of the following instances:

(A) The parcel is located within one-half mile walking distance of either a high-quality transit corridor as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 21155 of the Public Resources Code, or a major transit stop as defined in Section 21064.3 of the Public Resources Code.

(B) There is a car share vehicle located within one block of the parcel.

(e) A local agency shall require that the uses allowed on a lot created by this section be limited to residential uses.

(f) (1) A local agency may impose an owner occupancy requirement on an applicant for an urban lot split that meets one of the following conditions:

(A) The applicant intends to occupy one of the housing units as their principal residence for a minimum of one year from the date of the approval of the urban lot split.

(B) The applicant is a "qualified nonprofit corporation." A "qualified nonprofit corporation" means a nonprofit corporation organized pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code that has received a welfare exemption under either of the following:

(i) Section 214.15 of the Revenue and Taxation Code for properties intended to be sold to low-income families who participate in a special no-interest loan program.

(ii) Section 214.18 of the Revenue and Taxation Code for properties owned by a community land trust.

(2) A local agency shall not impose additional owner occupancy standards, other than provided for in this subdivision, on an urban lot split pursuant to this section.

(3) This subdivision shall become inoperative on January 1, 2027.

(g) A local agency shall require that a rental of any unit created pursuant to this section be for a term longer than 30 days.

(h) A local agency shall not require, as a condition for ministerial approval of a ~~permit~~ *parcel map* application for the creation of an urban lot split, the correction of nonconforming zoning conditions.

(i) (1) Notwithstanding any provision of Section 65852.2, Section 65852.21, Section 65852.22, Section 65915, or this section, a local agency shall not be required to permit more than two units on a parcel created through the exercise of the authority contained within this section.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "unit" means any dwelling unit, including, but not limited to, a unit or units created pursuant to Section 65852.21, a primary dwelling, an accessory dwelling unit as defined in Section 65852.2, or a junior accessory dwelling unit as defined in Section 65852.22.

(j) Notwithstanding paragraph (3) of subdivision (c), an application shall not be rejected solely because it proposes adjacent or connected structures provided that the structures meet building code safety standards and are sufficient to allow separate conveyance.

(k) Local agencies shall include the number of applications for *parcel maps for* urban lot splits pursuant to this section in the

annual housing element report as required by subparagraph (I) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 65400.

(*l*) For purposes of this section, *both of* the ~~terms "objective~~ *following shall apply:*

(1) "*Objective* zoning standards," "objective subdivision standards," and "objective design review standards" mean standards that involve no personal or subjective judgment by a public official and are uniformly verifiable by reference to an external and uniform benchmark or criterion available and knowable by both the development applicant or proponent and the public official prior to submittal. These standards may be embodied in alternative objective land use specifications adopted by a ~~city or county,~~ *local agency,* and may include, but are not limited to, housing overlay zones, specific plans, inclusionary zoning ordinances, and density bonus ordinances.

(2) "Local agency" means a city, county, or city and county, whether general law or chartered.

(m) A local agency may adopt an ordinance to implement the provisions of this section. An ordinance adopted to implement this section shall not be considered a project under Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code.

(n) Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede or in any way alter or lessen the effect or application of the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code), except that the local ~~government~~ *agency* shall not be required to hold public hearings for coastal development permit applications for urban lot splits pursuant to this section.

SEC. 3. Section 66452.6 of the Government Code is amended to read:

66452.6. (a) (1) An approved or conditionally approved tentative map shall expire 24 months after its approval or conditional approval, or after any additional period of time as may be prescribed by local ordinance, not to exceed an additional 24 months. However, if the subdivider is required to expend two hundred thirty-six thousand seven hundred ninety dollars ($236,790) or more to construct, improve, or finance the construction or improvement of public improvements outside the property boundaries of the tentative map, excluding improvements of public rights-of-way that abut the boundary of the property to

be subdivided and that are reasonably related to the development of that property, each filing of a final map authorized by Section 66456.1 shall extend the expiration of the approved or conditionally approved tentative map by 48 months from the date of its expiration, as provided in this section, or the date of the previously filed final map, whichever is later. The extensions shall not extend the tentative map more than 10 years from its approval or conditional approval. However, a tentative map on property subject to a development agreement authorized by Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 65864) of Chapter 4 of Division 1 may be extended for the period of time provided for in the agreement, but not beyond the duration of the agreement. The number of phased final maps that may be filed shall be determined by the advisory agency at the time of the approval or conditional approval of the tentative map.

(2) Commencing January 1, 2012, and each calendar year thereafter, the amount of two hundred thirty-six thousand seven hundred ninety dollars ($236,790) shall be annually increased by operation of law according to the adjustment for inflation set forth in the statewide cost index for class B construction, as determined by the State Allocation Board at its January meeting. The effective date of each annual adjustment shall be March 1. The adjusted amount shall apply to tentative and vesting tentative maps whose applications were received after the effective date of the adjustment.

(3) "Public improvements," as used in this subdivision, include traffic controls, streets, roads, highways, freeways, bridges, overcrossings, street interchanges, flood control or storm drain facilities, sewer facilities, water facilities, and lighting facilities.

(b) (1) The period of time specified in subdivision (a), including any extension thereof granted pursuant to subdivision (e), shall not include any period of time during which a development moratorium, imposed after approval of the tentative map, is in existence. However, the length of the moratorium shall not exceed five years.

(2) The length of time specified in paragraph (1) shall be extended for up to three years, but in no event beyond January 1, 1992, during the pendency of any lawsuit in which the subdivider asserts, and the local agency that approved or conditionally

approved the tentative map denies, the existence or application of a development moratorium to the tentative map.

(3) Once a development moratorium is terminated, the map shall be valid for the same period of time as was left to run on the map at the time that the moratorium was imposed. However, if the remaining time is less than 120 days, the map shall be valid for 120 days following the termination of the moratorium.

(c) The period of time specified in subdivision (a), including any extension thereof granted pursuant to subdivision (e), shall not include the period of time during which a lawsuit involving the approval or conditional approval of the tentative map is or was pending in a court of competent jurisdiction, if the stay of the time period is approved by the local agency pursuant to this section. After service of the initial petition or complaint in the lawsuit upon the local agency, the subdivider may apply to the local agency for a stay pursuant to the local agency's adopted procedures. Within 40 days after receiving the application, the local agency shall either stay the time period for up to five years or deny the requested stay. The local agency may, by ordinance, establish procedures for reviewing the requests, including, but not limited to, notice and hearing requirements, appeal procedures, and other administrative requirements.

(d) The expiration of the approved or conditionally approved tentative map shall terminate all proceedings and no final map or parcel map of all or any portion of the real property included within the tentative map shall be filed with the legislative body without first processing a new tentative map. Once a timely filing is made, subsequent actions of the local agency, including, but not limited to, processing, approving, and recording, may lawfully occur after the date of expiration of the tentative map. Delivery to the county surveyor or city engineer shall be deemed a timely filing for purposes of this section.

(e) Upon application of the subdivider filed before the expiration of the approved or conditionally approved tentative map, the time at which the map expires pursuant to subdivision (a) may be extended by the legislative body or by an advisory agency authorized to approve or conditionally approve tentative maps for a period or periods not exceeding a total of six years. The period of extension specified in this subdivision shall be in addition to the period of time provided by subdivision (a). Before the

expiration of an approved or conditionally approved tentative map, upon an application by the subdivider to extend that map, the map shall automatically be extended for 60 days or until the application for the extension is approved, conditionally approved, or denied, whichever occurs first. If the advisory agency denies a subdivider's application for an extension, the subdivider may appeal to the legislative body within 15 days after the advisory agency has denied the extension.

(f) For purposes of this section, a development moratorium includes a water or sewer moratorium, or a water and sewer moratorium, as well as other actions of public agencies that regulate land use, development, or the provision of services to the land, including the public agency with the authority to approve or conditionally approve the tentative map, which thereafter prevents, prohibits, or delays the approval of a final or parcel map. A development moratorium shall also be deemed to exist for purposes of this section for any period of time during which a condition imposed by the city or county could not be satisfied because of either of the following:

(1) The condition was one that, by its nature, necessitated action by the city or county, and the city or county either did not take the necessary action or by its own action or inaction was prevented or delayed in taking the necessary action before expiration of the tentative map.

(2) The condition necessitates acquisition of real property or any interest in real property from a public agency, other than the city or county that approved or conditionally approved the tentative map, and that other public agency fails or refuses to convey the property interest necessary to satisfy the condition. However, nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to require any public agency to convey any interest in real property owned by it. A development moratorium specified in this paragraph shall be deemed to have been imposed either on the date of approval or conditional approval of the tentative map, if evidence was included in the public record that the public agency that owns or controls the real property or any interest therein may refuse to convey that property or interest, or on the date that the public agency that owns or controls the real property or any interest therein receives an offer by the subdivider to purchase that property or interest for fair market value, whichever is later. A development moratorium

specified in this paragraph shall extend the tentative map up to the maximum period as set forth in subdivision (b), but not later than January 1, 1992, so long as the public agency that owns or controls the real property or any interest therein fails or refuses to convey the necessary property interest, regardless of the reason for the failure or refusal, except that the development moratorium shall be deemed to terminate 60 days after the public agency has officially made, and communicated to the subdivider, a written offer or commitment binding on the agency to convey the necessary property interest for a fair market value, paid in a reasonable time and manner.

SEC. 4. The Legislature finds and declares that ensuring access to affordable housing is a matter of statewide concern and not a municipal affair as that term is used in Section 5 of Article XI of the California Constitution. Therefore, Sections 1 and 2 of this act adding Sections 65852.21 and 66411.7 to the Government Code and Section 3 of this act amending Section 66452.6 of the Government Code apply to all cities, including charter cities.

SEC. 5. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or level of service mandated by this act, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code.

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Exibhit B

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 24, 2021

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 14, 2021

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 26, 2021

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 27, 2021

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 13, 2021

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 22, 2021

AMENDED IN SENATE FEBRUARY 24, 2021

SENATE BILL No. 10

Introduced by Senator Wiener
(Principal coauthors: Senators Atkins, Caballero, and Skinner)
(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Robert Rivas)
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Wicks)

December 7, 2020

An act to add ~~Section 4752 to the Civil Code, and to add~~ Section 65913.5 to the Government Code, relating to land use.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 10, as amended, Wiener. Planning and zoning: housing development: density.

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law requires an attached housing development to be a permitted use, not subject to a conditional use permit, on any parcel zoned for multifamily housing if at least certain percentages of the units are available at affordable housing costs to very low income, lower income, and moderate-income

households for at least 30 years and if the project meets specified conditions relating to location and being subject to a discretionary decision other than a conditional use permit. Existing law provides for various incentives intended to facilitate and expedite the construction of affordable housing.

~~Existing law, the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, governs the management and operation of common interest developments. Existing law makes void and unenforceable any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a planned development, and any provision of a governing document, that effectively prohibits or unreasonably restricts the construction or use of an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit on a lot zoned for single-family residential use that meets specified standards.~~

This bill would, notwithstanding any local restrictions on adopting zoning ordinances, authorize a local government to adopt an ordinance to zone any parcel for up to 10 units of residential density per parcel, at a height specified in the ordinance, if the parcel is located in a transit-rich area or an urban infill site, as those terms are defined. The bill would prohibit a local government from adopting an ordinance pursuant to these provisions on or after January 1, 2029. The bill would specify that an ordinance adopted under these provisions, and any resolution to amend the jurisdiction's General Plan, ordinance, or other local regulation adopted to be consistent with that ordinance, is not a project for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act. ~~The~~ *The bill would prohibit an ordinance adopted under these provisions from superceding a local restriction enacted or approved by a local voter initiative that designates publicly owned land as open-space land or for park or recreational purposes.*

The bill would impose specified requirements on a zoning ordinance adopted under these provisions, including a requirement that the zoning ordinance clearly demarcate the areas that are subject to the ordinance and that the legislative body make a finding that the ordinance is consistent with the city or county's obligation to affirmatively further fair housing. ~~The~~ *The bill would require an ordinance to be adopted by a ⅔ vote of the members of the legislative body if the ordinance supersedes any zoning restriction established by local voter initiative.*

The bill would prohibit an ordinance adopted under these provisions from reducing the density of any parcel subject to the ordinance and

would prohibit a legislative body from subsequently reducing the density of any parcel subject to the ordinance. The bill would prohibit a residential or mixed-use residential project consisting of 10 or more units that is located on a parcel zoned pursuant to these provisions from being approved ministerially or by right or from being exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act, except as specified.

~~This bill would make void and unenforceable any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a planned development, and any provision of a governing document, that effectively prohibits or unreasonably restricts a use or density authorized by an ordinance adopted pursuant to the provisions described above. The bill would provide that it does not apply to provisions that impose reasonable restrictions, as defined, that do not make the implementation of an above-described ordinance infeasible.~~

This bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

~~SECTION 1. Section 4752 is added to the Civil Code, to read:~~

~~4752. (a) Any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a planned development, and any provision of a governing document, is void and unenforceable if it effectively prohibits or unreasonably restricts a use or density authorized by an ordinance adopted pursuant to Section 65913.5 of the Government Code.~~

~~(b) This section does not apply to provisions that impose reasonable restrictions that do not make the implementation of Section 65913.5 of the Government Code infeasible. For purposes of this subdivision, "reasonable restrictions" means restrictions that do not unreasonably increase the cost to construct, effectively prohibit the construction of, or extinguish the ability to otherwise construct residential housing in a manner authorized by an ordinance adopted pursuant to Section 65913.5 of the Government Code.~~

~~(c) The Legislature finds and declares that ensuring the adequate production of affordable housing is a matter of statewide concern and that this section serves a significant and legitimate public purpose by eliminating potential restrictions that could inhibit the production of affordable housing.~~

~~SEC. 2.~~

SECTION 1. Section 65913.5 is added to the Government Code, to read:

65913.5. (a) (1) Notwithstanding any local restrictions on adopting zoning ordinances enacted by the jurisdiction, including restrictions enacted by a local voter initiative, that limit the legislative body's ability to adopt zoning ordinances, a local government may adopt an ordinance to zone a parcel for up to 10 units of residential density per parcel, at a height specified by the local government in the ordinance, if the parcel is located in one of the following:

(A) A transit-rich area.

(B) An urban infill site.

(2) A local government shall not adopt an ordinance pursuant to this subdivision on or after January 1, 2029. However, the operative date of an ordinance adopted under this subdivision may extend beyond January 1, 2029.

(3) An ordinance adopted in accordance with this subdivision, and any resolution to amend the jurisdiction's General Plan, ordinance, or other local regulation adopted to be consistent with that zoning ordinance, shall not constitute a "project" for purposes of Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code.

(4) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to ~~parcels~~ *either of the following:*

(A) Parcels located within a very high fire hazard severity zone, as determined by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection pursuant to Section 51178, or within a high or very high fire hazard severity zone as indicated on maps adopted by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection pursuant to Section 4202 of the Public Resources Code. This paragraph does not apply to sites that have adopted fire hazard mitigation measures pursuant to existing building standards or state fire mitigation measures applicable to the development.

(B) Any local restriction enacted or approved by a local voter initiative that designates publicly owned land as open-space land, as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 65560, or for park or recreational purposes.

(b) A legislative body shall comply with all of the following when adopting a zoning ordinance pursuant to subdivision (a):

(1) The zoning ordinance shall include a declaration that the zoning ordinance is adopted pursuant to this section.

(2) The zoning ordinance shall clearly demarcate the areas that are zoned pursuant to this section.

(3) The legislative body shall make a finding that the increased density authorized by the ordinance is consistent with the city or county's obligation to affirmatively further fair housing pursuant to Section 8899.50.

(4) If the ordinance supersedes any zoning restriction established by a local voter initiative, the ordinance shall only take effect if adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislative body.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding any other law that allows ministerial or by right approval of a development project or that grants an exemption from Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code, a residential or mixed-use residential project consisting of more than 10 new residential units on one or more parcels that are zoned pursuant to an ordinance adopted under this section shall not be approved ministerially or by right and shall not be exempt from Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code.

(2) This subdivision shall not apply to a project located on a parcel or parcels that are zoned pursuant to an ordinance adopted under this section, but subsequently rezoned without regard to this section. A subsequent ordinance adopted to rezone the parcel or parcels shall not be exempt from Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code. Any environmental review conducted to adopt the subsequent ordinance shall be based on the zoning applicable to the parcel or parcels before they were zoned or rezoned pursuant to the ordinance adopted under this section.

(3) The creation of up to two accessory dwelling units and two junior accessory dwelling units per parcel pursuant to Sections 65852.2 and 65852.22 of the Government Code shall not count

towards the total number of units of a residential or mixed-use residential project when determining if the project may be approved ministerially or by right under paragraph (1).

(4) A project may not be divided into smaller projects in order to exclude the project from the prohibition in this subdivision.

(d) (1) An ordinance adopted pursuant to this section shall not reduce the density of any parcel subject to the ordinance.

(2) A legislative body that adopts a zoning ordinance pursuant to this section shall not subsequently reduce the density of any parcel subject to the ordinance.

(e) For purposes of this section:

(1) "High-quality bus corridor" means a corridor with fixed route bus service that meets all of the following criteria:

(A) It has average service intervals of no more than 15 minutes during the three peak hours between 6 a.m. to 10 a.m., inclusive, and the three peak hours between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m., inclusive, on Monday through Friday.

(B) It has average service intervals of no more than 20 minutes during the hours of 6 a.m. to 10 a.m., inclusive, on Monday through Friday.

(C) It has average intervals of no more than 30 minutes during the hours of 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., inclusive, on Saturday and Sunday.

(2) "Transit-rich area" means a parcel within one-half mile of a major transit stop, as defined in Section 21064.3 of the Public Resources Code, or a parcel on a high-quality bus corridor.

(3) "Urban infill site" means a site that satisfies all of the following:

(A) A site that is a legal parcel or parcels located in a city if, and only if, the city boundaries include some portion of either an urbanized area or urban cluster, as designated by the United States Census Bureau, or, for unincorporated areas, a legal parcel or parcels wholly within the boundaries of an urbanized area or urban cluster, as designated by the United States Census Bureau.

(B) A site in which at least 75 percent of the perimeter of the site adjoins parcels that are developed with urban uses. For the purposes of this section, parcels that are only separated by a street or highway shall be considered to be adjoined.

(C) A site that is zoned for residential use or residential mixed-use development, or has a general plan designation that allows residential use or a mix of residential and nonresidential

uses, with at least two-thirds of the square footage of the development designated for residential use.

(f) The Legislature finds and declares that ensuring the adequate production of affordable housing is a matter of statewide concern and is not a municipal affair as that term is used in Section 5 of Article XI of the California Constitution. Therefore, this section applies to all cities, including charter cities.

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