



File: CA 19-01
GPA 19-04

DATE: October 8, 2019
TO: PLANNING COMMISSION
FROM: Mike Sawley, Senior Planner (879-6812; mike.sawley@chicoca.gov)
RE: Amendments to Title 19 of the Chico Municipal Code and the Chico 2030 General Plan Regarding Corridor Opportunity Site Zoning Overlay Districts

REPORT IN BRIEF

The Planning Commission is asked to initiate text amendments to Title 19 of the Chico Municipal Code (CMC or Code) and the Chico 2030 General Plan to clarify the manner in which larger buildings and higher residential densities may be permitted on sites located within the Downtown area and on Corridor Opportunity Sites.

Existing general plan and zoning code criteria permit up to 70 dwelling units per acre and structural heights up to 65 feet on certain sites with a Corridor Opportunity Site (-COS) overlay. In response to recent changes to State housing law, staff recommends amendments that would bifurcate the density and structural height allowances on -COS sites such that a base density and height limit (30 dwelling units per acre and 45 feet, respectively) would be allowed by right, and a bonus allowance for density up to 70 units per acre and structural height up to 65 feet could be allowed subject to specific findings. Such amendment will make the 2030 General Plan and CMC more compliant with current state law and housing policy.

Recommendation:

The Community Development Director recommends that the Planning Commission:

- 1) Consider whether to initiate General Plan text amendments and Title 19 code amendments as set forth herein;
- 2) Hold a public hearing regarding the proposed amendments to Title 19 of the Chico Municipal Code; and
- 3) Adopt Resolution 19-17 recommending City Council adoption of a resolution to amend the Chico 2030 General Plan and an ordinance to amend Title 19 of the Chico Municipal Code (see **Attachment A**).

Proposed Motions:

I move that the Planning Commission initiate text amendments to the Chico 2030 General Plan and Title 19 of the Chico Municipal Code to clarify the allowances for larger buildings and higher residential densities on sites located within the Downtown area and on Corridor Opportunity Sites.

I move that the Planning Commission adopt Resolution No. 19-17 recommending City Council adoption of amendments to the Chico 2030 General Plan and Title 19 of the Chico Municipal Code to establish base allowances and bonus allowances for larger buildings and higher residential densities on sites located within the Downtown area and on Corridor Opportunity Sites, as set forth therein.

BACKGROUND

Recent Changes in State Law

In 2017, and again in 2019 the California State Legislature passed bills aimed at combatting the lack of housing units available in the state (Senate Bills 167 and 330, respectively). These laws expand upon previous housing law and, among other things, compel local jurisdictions to approve any housing project that meets all applicable objective design and development standards (ODDS), unless specific adverse impacts on public health or safety are identified. ODDS are defined as development criteria "*involving no personal or subjective judgment by a public official and being 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.*" The full versions of SB 167 and SB 330 are provided under **Attachments B and C**, respectively.

Code requirements such as structural setbacks and height limits expressed in feet, and residential density expressed in dwelling units per acre represent ODDS. Conversely, policy direction and design review findings that rely on terms such as "compatible" and "appropriate scale" are more subjective in nature and do not represent ODDS. Under the new state laws, subjective development criteria cannot be used as a basis for denying or reducing the number of units in a housing development project when all corresponding ODDS would be met by the design (see highlight text of SB 167, p.12 and SB 330, p.10).

These laws also reflect what appears to be an ardent trend in the state legislature toward making the approval of housing projects ministerial as opposed to discretionary decisions. As demonstrated below, these new laws inhibit the City's ability to conduct design review in the manner envisioned at the time of the adoption of the 2030 General Plan, and are the basis for the recommended amendments to the General Plan and Title 19.

Existing General Plan and Zoning Code Requirements

When the City of Chico adopted its current General Plan in 2011, it did so within the context of existing municipal code requirements that new multi-family residential projects were subject to design review by the Architectural Review and Historic Preservation Board, and in some cases the Planning Commission. Design reviews by the Board or Commission involve consideration of a discretionary land use entitlement, prior to development, in which specific findings must be made to approve the project.

As stated in the Community Design Element of the General Plan (page 5-4):

Chico has an established process for design review of development projects. This [Community Design] element builds on that foundation by introducing policies and actions that clarify design expectations with a focus on quality design and development of projects that reinforce a sense of place within the community.

Primary examples of how General Plan policies build upon the "foundation" of the City's design review process are found under Goals CD-3 and CD-5 as follows:

- **Goal CD-3:** Ensure project design that reinforces a sense of place with context sensitive elements and a human scale.
- **Policy CD-3.1 (Lasting Design and Materials)** – Promote architectural design that exhibits timeless character and is constructed with high quality materials.
- **Goal CD-5:** Support infill and redevelopment compatible with the surrounding neighborhood.
- **Policy CD-5.1 (Compatible Infill Development)** – Ensure that new development and redevelopment reinforces the desirable elements of its neighborhood including architectural scale, style, and setback patterns.

The required findings for approving a design review project reference back to the General Plan and include additional considerations, as follows:

- A. The proposed development is consistent with the General Plan, any applicable specific plan, and any applicable neighborhood or area plans;
- B. The proposed development, including the character, scale, and quality of design, are consistent with the purpose/intent of this chapter and the City's adopted design guidelines and development standards;
- C. The architectural design of structures, including all elevations, materials and colors are visually compatible with surrounding development. Design elements, including screening of equipment, exterior lighting, signs, and awnings, have been incorporated into the project to further ensure its compatibility with the character and uses of adjacent development;
- D. The location and configuration of structures are compatible with their sites and with surrounding sites and structures and do not unnecessarily block views from other structures or dominate their surroundings; and
- E. The general landscape design, including the color, location, size, texture, type, and coverage of plant materials, and provisions for irrigation, maintenance, and protection of landscape elements, have been considered to ensure visual relief, to complement structures, and to provide an attractive environment.

Determining consistency of a project's design with these policy examples and required findings involve making subjective judgments. Importantly, a project's lack of consistency with any of these subjective criteria is presumed by the code to be, and has historically been used as, a valid basis for conditioning or denying the project.

Staff endeavors to help all applicants fully understand these criteria, especially when projects generate concerns regarding neighborhood compatibility, so that applicants can consider revising the design in a compatible context that would more likely lead to a positive recommendation by staff and approval by the Board.

Existing -COS Overlay Standards

Most of the City’s existing ODDS applicable to multi-family residential projects set forth design parameters that, even when maximized or minimally met, result in acceptable project designs. One concerning case, however, involves the -COS (Corridor Opportunity Site) zoning overlay which upwardly adjusts the height limit of certain base zoning districts to allow for buildings up to 65 feet in height if the district’s typical height limit is less than 65 feet. The following table shows the amount of land where the -COS overlay provides increased height limits for residential projects and lists the maximum structure height allowed with and without the -COS overlay. A map showing the locations of these site is provided under **Attachment D**, and excerpts from the General Plan regarding -COS policy is provided under **Attachment E**.

Zoning District*	Acres of -COS Overlay	District Height Allowance	-COS Height Allowance
RMU (Residential Mixed-Use)	59	45’	65’
OR (Office Residential)	45.5	35’	65’
OC (Office Commercial)	27.6	45’	65’
CC (Community Commercial)	180.6	57’	65’
* This table omits zoning districts with -COS overlay in which multi-family residential uses do not benefit from increased height allowances.			

Prior to recent changes in State law, a project’s design needed to both fall within the maximum height limit *and* be consistent with the more-subjective compatibility criteria found in the General Plan and design review findings. It was not such a liability for the City to adopt ambitious code allowances, such as those associated with the -COS standards, because the policy framework of the General Plan and required design review findings were operable and protective to ensure that a project’s design is appropriate for its location.

However, recent changes to State law prohibit the City from using subjective compatibility criteria as a basis for conditioning a project to reduce its density or denying a project if it falls within the adjusted -COS height limit and meets all other ODDS, regardless of how the scale of the resulting building relates to existing surrounding development. The recommended amendments detailed below would allow development up to 45 feet in height by right and provide for structural heights up to 65 feet as a discretionary standard.

Another adjustment the -COS overlay makes to typical zoning district standards involves the allowable density range. The -COS overlay adjusts the bottom of the allowable density range up to the midpoint of the base district, and increases the top of the density range to 60 or 70 dwelling units per acre. The following table shows the amount of land where the -COS overlay provides for increased density on residential projects and lists the density ranges allowed with and without the -COS overlay.

Zoning District*	Acres of -COS Overlay	District Density Range (du/ac)	-COS Density Range (du/ac)
RMU (Residential Mixed-Use)	59	10-20	15-70
OR (Office Residential)	45.5	6-20	13-60
OC (Office Commercial)	27.6	6-20	13-60
CC (Community Commercial)	180.6	6-22	14-60
DN (Downtown North)	25.4	6-22	14-60
DS (Downtown South)	20.3	6-22	14-60
* This table omits zoning districts with -COS overlay in which multi-family residential uses do not benefit from increased height allowances. Density shown in dwelling units per acre (du/ac).			

Residential density can come in many forms and is therefore not a primary concern with the code amendments currently recommended. However, since it roughly corresponds to the height limits discussed above, amendments to the density provisions of the -COS overlay are recommended to mirror the amendments regarding height allowances. The proposed amendments would allow residential density up to 30 du/acre by right and provide for density up to 70 du/ac as a discretionary standard.

Recommended -COS Overlay Standard Amendments

To ensure the ability for the City of Chico to utilize compatibility criteria at the higher ends of the density and height ranges, and to utilize design review considerations to the most intense projects in the coming years, staff recommends bifurcating the height and density allowances provided by the -COS overlay district. The recommended amendments would create a “base allowance” of increased height and density provided by the -COS overlay and offer a higher “bonus” level of further increased height and density in -COS areas for applicants who elect to subject their project design to additional, subjective design review criteria.

The “base allowance” for the -COS overlay would adjust structural height limits up to 45 feet (no adjustment if the base zoning district allows higher), and up to 30 units per acre as a matter of right; these would be presented as ODDS. Then a “bonus” maximum height limit of 65 feet and 70 units per acre would be available to projects that seek to be approved using special findings. These findings include:

1. The proposed development is consistent with the subjective policies contained in the General Plan and City’s adopted design guidelines;
2. The proposed development is visually compatible with the surrounding development and the configuration of structures does not unnecessarily block views from other structures; and
3. No more than 20 percent of the units exceed three bedrooms per unit.

These findings would draw upon all General Plan policies and Design Guidelines that rely on subjective determinations to assess consistency, use language that is similar to some of the design review findings reproduced above, and would limit the degree that a larger project could overload its units with bedrooms and undermine off-street parking ratios.

By presenting the base allowance and bonus alternatives for project processing within the development standards it becomes an elective option for applicants as opposed to a forced requirement, such as the existing code requirement to obtain design review approval for all projects even where it has been shown to meet all applicable ODDS.

The recommended amendments were drafted to maintain the ability for the City to implement its General Plan as intended for projects with the greatest impacts regarding community design.

Future Amendments

Importantly, the recent trend in state law to focus on ODDS will require significant effort by staff over the coming years to better articulate many of the policies, code requirements and design guidelines. Timing is of the essence for the -COS amendments currently recommended because the Housing Crisis Act prohibits adding any new subjective design criteria after January 1, 2020 (see page 21-22 of **Attachment C**).

These -COS amendments are part of a wider program to develop comprehensive ODDS for the City, necessitated by housing legislation approved over the past three years. In particular, Senate Bill 35 (2017) and the Housing Accountability Act (see **Attachment B**), require that only ODDS can be used as a basis for requiring a reduction in density or denial unless more rigorous findings are made. The -COS amendments are an interim Phase I of the overall work program because they are strategically focused on a limited and concentrated geographic area.

Phase II involves developing ODDS for citywide application. The work program includes developing ODDS, graphics/illustrative figures, submittal checklists, and application materials for ministerial review and approval. Customized development zone and building typologies will be developed. Staff intends to follow the lead of other jurisdictions doing cutting-edge work throughout the state.

To support this effort the City has successfully obtained a \$310,000 planning grant pursuant to Senate Bill 2 (Building Homes and Jobs Act, 2017), that will be used to amend codes and plans to reduce constraints and stimulate housing production. The California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) notified Chico in September that the grant had been awarded, and preparation of a Standard Agreement is underway. Reimbursable work on the amendments can begin once the Standard Agreement has been executed.

Work on the ODDS is just part of the SB 2 program, which will also include: 1) promotional materials for accessory dwelling units, 2) amendments to the Office Residential (OR) zone to allow residential uses by right, 3) residential use and flexibility amendments in

commercial zones, 4) increasing residential densities, and 5) development of a North Chico infrastructure plan and financing program in coordination with Butte County. Code and plan amendments associated with these efforts are anticipated to come before the Planning Commission for consideration at various times within the next two years.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

The recommended General Plan and Title 19 amendments would not substantially change the potential future development from that which was analyzed in the Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) prepared and certified for the Chico 2030 General Plan update (State Clearinghouse #2008122038). The amendments represent a refinement of the General Plan adoption process, and in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15162, are within the scope of the EIR.

FINDINGS

Chico 2030 General Plan Amendments

Pursuant to Chico Municipal Code Section 19.06.050(A), amendments to the General Plan may be approved only if the following findings are made:

A. The proposed amendment is internally consistent with the plan being amended;

The General Plan amendments are internally consistent with the General Plan, specifically with policy direction to balance community design and land use compatibility concerns with opportunities to permit large buildings on certain corridors identified as areas of change by the General Plan. The amendments would maintain an equivalent level and quality of development originally anticipated by the General Plan. Modifying Action LU-2.4.1 to include a reference to State housing laws is also internally consistent with the General Plan, which implements State housing law on a local level and generally seeks City compliance with such laws, as well as to serve the community.

B. If the proposed amendment is to a specific plan, neighborhood plan or area plan, it is consistent with the General Plan; and

The General Plan amendments do not affect any specific plan, neighborhood plan or area plan.

C. The site is physically suitable, including access, provision of utilities, compatibility with adjoining land uses, and absence of physical constraints, for the proposed land use or development.

No specific land uses or development are proposed with the General Plan amendments, and the amendments would not allow development where it was previously disallowed. Future development proposals would be subject to evaluations of physical site suitability on a case by case basis, as those proposals are brought forward in the form of a development application to the City.

Title 19 Amendments

Pursuant to Chico Municipal Code Section 19.06.050(B), amendments to the Municipal Code may be approved only if the following findings are made:

A. The proposed amendment is consistent with the General Plan.

The code amendments are consistent with the General Plan, specifically with policy direction to balance community design and land use compatibility concerns with opportunities to facilitate more density and intensity of development on select corridors identified as areas of change (CD-5, LU-2.4, LU-4, LU-5, CD-3). The code amendments are also consistent with General Plan policies that encourage compatible infill development through use restrictions and development standards (LU-2.4, LU-4.2 and LU-4.4).

B. The proposed amendment is consistent with other applicable provisions of the Municipal Code and compatible with the uses authorized in the applicable zoning districts for which it is proposed.

The code amendments are consistent with other provisions of the Municipal Code in that they would reinforce provisions of the design review process as outlined under Chapter 19.18 of Title 19 for larger multi-family residential projects. No aspects of the code amendments have been identified as inconsistent with other applicable provisions of the Municipal Code.

PUBLIC CONTACT

A display ad for the October 17, 2019 Planning Commission meeting to consider the proposed code and General Plan amendments was published in the September 21, 2019 *Chico Enterprise Record*.

DISTRIBUTION

PC Distribution

ATTACHMENTS

- A. Resolution 19-17 - Initiating and Recommending Council Adoption of Amendments to Title 19 of the Municipal Code and the Chico 2030 General Plan
 - 1. Draft General Plan Text Amendments
 - 2. Draft Title 19 Municipal Code Amendments
- B. Senate Bill 167, as Chaptered
- C. Senate Bill 330, as Chaptered
- D. Map of -COS Sites that Benefit from Increased Height and Density Allowances
- E. -COS Policy Excerpts from the General Plan

1 **RESOLUTION NO. 19-17**

2 **RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF CHICO PLANNING COMMISSION**
3 **INITIATING TEXT AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 19 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE AND**
4 **THE CHICO 2030 GENERAL PLAN, AND RECOMMENDING CITY COUNCIL**
5 **ADOPTION OF SAME REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF CORRIDOR**
6 **OPPORTUNITY SITE ZONING OVERLAY DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA**
7 **(CA 19-01, GPA 19-04)**

8 WHEREAS, the Planning Commission has considered recent changes to California State
9 housing law and passed a motion pursuant to Chico Municipal Code Section 19.06.020 to initiate
10 amendments to the Chico 2030 General Plan (GP Amendments) and Title 19 of the Chico
11 Municipal Code (Code Amendments) in response these changes in State housing law; and

12 WHEREAS, the current development standards of the -COS overlay zone arguably lack the
13 specificity that would enable the City to continue ensuring consistency of large projects on -COS
14 overlay sites with policies contained in the General Plan, design review findings contained in the
15 Code, and adopted Design Guidelines regarding neighborhood compatibility; and

16 WHEREAS, the Planning Commission considered the GP Amendments and Code
17 Amendments, staff report, and comments at a duly noticed public hearing held in the manner
18 required by law; and

19 WHEREAS, the GP Amendments and Code Amendments are a refinement of the General
20 Plan adoption process, and in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
21 Guidelines Section 15162, the Code Amendment is within the scope of the Final Environmental
22 Impact Report (EIR) prepared and certified for the Plan in 2011.

23 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Planning Commission of the City of
24 Chico as follows:

25 1. Regarding the GP Amendments the Planning Commission finds that:

- 26 A. The General Plan amendments are internally consistent with the General Plan,
27 specifically with policy direction to balance community design and land use
28 compatibility concerns with opportunities to permit large buildings on certain corridors
identified as areas of change by the General Plan. The amendments would maintain an
equivalent level and quality of development originally anticipated by the General Plan.

1 Modifying Action LU-2.4.1 to include a reference to State housing laws is also internally
2 consistent with the General Plan, which implements State housing law on a local level
3 and generally seeks City compliance with such laws, as well as to serve the community;
4 and

5 B. The General Plan amendments do not affect any specific plan, neighborhood plan or area
6 plan; and

7 C. No specific land uses or development are proposed with the General Plan amendments,
8 and the amendments would not allow development where it was previously disallowed.
9 Future development proposals would be subject to evaluations of physical site suitability
10 on a case by case basis, as those proposals are brought forward in the form of a
11 development application to the City.

12 2. With regard to the Code Amendments the Planning Commission finds that:

13 A. The code amendments are consistent with the General Plan, specifically with policy
14 direction to balance community design and land use compatibility concerns with
15 opportunities to facilitate more density and intensity of development on select corridors
16 identified as areas of change (CD-5, LU-2.4, LU-4, LU-5, CD-3). The code amendments
17 are also consistent with General Plan policies that encourage compatible infill
18 development through use restrictions and development standards (LU-2.4, LU-4.2 and
19 LU-4.4); and

20 B. The code amendments are consistent with other provisions of the Municipal Code in that
21 they would reinforce provisions of the design review process as outlined under Chapter
22 19.18 of Title 19 for larger multi-family residential projects. No aspects of the code
23 amendments have been identified as inconsistent with other applicable provisions of the
24 Municipal Code.

25 3. The Planning Commission recommends that the City Council adopt a resolution approving
26 the GP Amendments as set forth in Exhibit I.

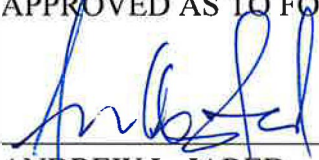
27 4. Planning Commission recommends that the City Council adopt an ordinance approving the
28 Code Amendments as set forth in Exhibit II.

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THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED by the Planning Commission at its meeting held on October 17, 2019, by the following vote:

- AYES:
- NOES:
- ABSENT:
- ABSTAINED:
- DISQUALIFIED:
- ATTEST:

BRUCEAMBO
Planning Commission Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


ANDREW L. JARED
Assistant City Attorney*

*Pursuant to the Charter of the City of Chico, Section 906(E)

3. LAND USE



Amendments to the Land Use Element of the 2030 Chico General Plan (GPA 19-04)

Page 3-14, bottom of Table LU-2 (*Land Use Designations and Development Standards*):

Table Notes:

1. When located Downtown or within a Corridor Opportunity Site, Residential Mixed Use has a minimum density of 15 dwelling units/acre, a base maximum allowance of 30 dwelling units per acre, and base maximum floor area ratio of 3.0. Bonus density, up to a maximum of 70 dwelling units per acre, and a maximum floor area ratio of 5.0, may be approved in these areas, subject to special findings contained in the City's Land Use and Development Regulations.
2. If residential uses are incorporated horizontally, this minimum density should be met, but if integrated vertically, there is no minimum density requirement.
3. When located Downtown or within a Corridor Opportunity Site, Commercial Mixed Use has a base maximum allowance of 30 dwelling units per acre, and base maximum floor area ratio of 2.0. Bonus density, up to a maximum of 60 dwelling units per acre, and a maximum floor area ratio of 5.0, may be approved in these areas, subject to special findings contained in the City's Land Use and Development Regulations.
4. When located Downtown or within a Corridor Opportunity Site, Office Mixed Use has a base maximum allowance of 30 dwelling units per acre, and base maximum floor area ratio of 2.0. Bonus density, up to a maximum of 60 dwelling units per acre, and a maximum floor area ratio of 5.0, may be approved in these areas, subject to special findings contained in the City's Land Use and Development Regulations.
- 5.-6. [NO CHANGES]

Page 3-31:

- **Policy LU-2.4 (Land Use Compatibility) – Promote land use compatibility through use restrictions, development standards, environmental review and special design considerations.**
 - ▲ **Action LU-2.4.1 (Update Zoning Ordinance)** – Maintain zoning districts, use regulations, development standards, and performance requirements in the Municipal Code consistent with the General Plan and State housing laws.
 - ▲ **Action LU-2.4.2 (Update Zoning Map)** – Maintain the Zoning Map to be consistent with the General Plan Land Use Diagram.
 - ▲ **Action LU-2.4.3 (Best Practices Manual)** – Update the City's Best Practices Manual.
 - ▲ **Action LU-2.4.4 (Design Guidelines)** – Maintain and update, as necessary, the City's Design Guidelines Manual.

Cross
reference
CD-3.1.1

19.40.010 Zoning districts, generally.

Chico shall be divided into zoning districts which implement the General Plan. The following zoning districts are established, and shall be shown on the official Zoning Map. (Ord. 2185; Ord. 2231; Ord. 2320 §1, Ord. 2358 §10, Ord. 2427 §10)

**TABLE 4-1
ZONING DISTRICTS**

Zoning Map Symbol	Zoning District Name	Primary General Plan Land Use Designation and Permitted Densities (1)
Residential Zoning Districts		
RS	Suburban Residential	Very Low Density Residential (VLDR) - 0.2 to 2 units per gross acre
R1	Low Density Residential	Low Density Residential (LDR) - 2.1 to 7 units per gross acre or small lot subdivision, 19.42.010(C)
R2	Medium Density Residential	Medium Density Residential (MDR) -7.1 to 14 units per gross acre
R3	Medium-High Density Residential	Medium-High Density Residential (MHDR) - 14.1 to 22 units per gross acre
R4	High Density Residential	High Density Residential (HDR) - 20 to 70 units per gross acre
RMU	Residential Mixed Use (RMU)	Residential Mixed Use (RMU) (10 to 20 units per gross acre) (+)
Commercial and Office Zoning Districts		
OR	Office Residential	Office Mixed Use (OMU) (6 to 20 units per gross acre) (2) (+)
OC	Office Commercial	Office Mixed Use (OMU) (6 to 20 units per gross acre) (2) (+)
CN	Neighborhood Commercial	Neighborhood Commercial (NC) (6 to 22 units per gross acre) (+) (2)
CC	Community Commercial	Commercial Mixed Use (CMU) (6 to 22 units per gross acre) (+)(4) (2)
DN DS	Downtown North Downtown South	Commercial Mixed Use (CMU) (6 to 22 units per gross acre) (+)(4) (2)
CS	Commercial Services	Commercial Services (CS)
CR	Regional Commercial (CR)	Regional Commercial (CR) (6 to 50 units per gross acre) (+)

Manufacturing/Industrial Zoning Districts

IOMU	Industrial Office Mixed Use (IOMU)	Industrial Office Mixed Use (IOMU) (Up to a maximum of 14 units per gross acre) (3) <u>(2)</u>
ML	Light Manufacturing/Industrial	Manufacturing and Warehousing (M&W) Industrial Office Mixed Use (IOMU) (7 to 14 units per gross acre) (3) <u>(2)</u>
MG	General Manufacturing/Industrial	Manufacturing and Warehousing (M&W)

Airport Zoning Districts

A	Aviation	Public Facilities and Services (PFS)
AC	Airport Commercial	Commercial Services (CS)
AM	Airport Manufacturing/Industrial	Manufacturing and Warehousing (M&W)
AP	Airport Public Facilities	Public Facilities and Services (PFS)

Special Purpose Zoning Districts

SPA	Special Planning Area	Varies according to General Plan land plan for each SPA, zoning districts shall be consistent with conceptual land use plan
PQ	Public/Quasi Public Facilities	Public facilities and services (PFS)
OS1	Primary Open Space	Primary Open Space (POS)
OS2	Secondary Open Space	Secondary Open Space (SOS)

Overlay Zoning Districts

-AE	Airport Environs	Varies according to General Plan policies
-AO	Aircraft Operations	Varies according to General Plan policies
-L	Landmark	All designations
-PD	Planned Development	All designations
-RC	Resource Constraint	Resource Constraint Overlay (RCO)
-COS	Corridor Opportunity Site	Varies according to General Plan designation and primary zoning district
-SD	Special Design Considerations	Varies according to Title 19
-FD	Foothill Development	Varies according to General Plan designation

Notes:

- (1) A zoning district may implement and be consistent with more than one General Plan land use designation.
- ~~(2) When located Downtown or within a Corridor Opportunity Site, Residential Mixed Use has a minimum density of 15 dwelling units per gross acre up to a maximum of 70 dwelling units per gross acre.~~
- ~~(3)~~ (2) If residential uses are incorporated horizontally, the minimum density shall be met, but if integrated vertically, there is no minimum density requirement.
- ~~(4) When located Downtown or within a Corridor Opportunity Site, Commercial Mixed Use and Office Mixed Use have a maximum density of 60 dwelling units per gross acre.~~

**TABLE 4-3C
RESIDENTIAL ZONE GENERAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS**

Development Feature	Requirement by Zoning District		
	R3	R4	RMU
Minimum Lot Size	<u>Interior lots</u> : 4,000 sq.ft.; 3,960 sq.ft. w/parkway.	7,500 sq.ft.	
Minimum area	<u>Corner lots</u> : 4,400 sq.ft., 4,250 sq.ft. w/parkways.		
Minimum width at front setback line	<u>Interior lots</u> : 45 ft. <u>Corner lots</u> : 50 ft.	75 ft.	
Residential Density	See Section 19.42.040-B (Minimum lot area and density, residential density limitations)		
Setbacks Required	15 ft. for main buildings; 20 ft. for garages/carports; 14 ft. for main buildings on lots with parkways.	15 ft. for main buildings; 20 ft. for garages/carports.	
Front			
Sides (each)	5 ft.; plus 5 ft. additional for each story over the first where setback abuts an RS or R1 district.		
Street side	10 ft. for main buildings; 20 ft. for garages/carports.		
Rear	15 ft. for main buildings; plus 5 ft. additional for each story over the first where setback abuts an RS or R1 district.	10 ft. for main buildings where rear yard abuts alley; 15 ft. elsewhere; plus 5 ft. additional for each story over the first where setback abuts an RS or R1 district.	
Accessory structures	See Section 19.76.020 (Accessory uses and structures).		
Site Coverage (1)	65%	75%	
Minimum Open Space (2)	Determined through Design Review.		
Height Limits	45 ft. for primary housing units; 15 ft. for accessory structures and detached garages; 25 ft. for accessory structures and detached garages, with use permit approval.	85 ft. for primary housing units in the R4 district; 45 feet/ft. for primary housing in the RMU district; and up to 65 feet in the Corridor and Downtown Opportunity Site overlay zones; 15 ft. for accessory structures; 25 ft. for accessory structures with use permit approval; 25 ft. for detached garages with a second floor dwelling unit; 25 ft. for detached garages without a second floor dwelling unit with use permit approval.	

Notes:

- (1) Maximum percentage of site area that may be covered with structures (see the definition of site coverage in Chapter 19.04).
- (2) Minimum usable common or individual outdoor open space area.

(Ord. 2427 §14)

19.52.080 Corridor Opportunity Site (-COS) overlay zone.

A. Purpose. The -COS overlay zone is intended to encourage mixed use development of medium- and high-density residential and commercial land uses and to promote increased residential density, and transportation patterns that do not rely solely on the automobile. The development standards of the -COS overlay zone are designed to encourage a safe and pleasant pedestrian environment with an attractive streetscape, and limited conflicts between vehicles and pedestrians.

B. Applicability. The -COS overlay zone is applied to land designated by the General Plan as either a corridor opportunity site or a downtown opportunity site

C. Allowed Land Uses. Allowed land uses are determined by the primary zoning districts. Residential projects within the -COS must be developed at or above the midpoint of the allowable density range of the primary zoning district designation unless one or more of the following findings are made:

1. The proposed project does not include residential development;
2. Residences are integrated vertically in a mixed-use project;
3. Site considerations such as parcel size, configuration, environmental resources, or other features make achieving the midpoint infeasible or undesirable; or
4. Infrastructure constraints make achieving the midpoint impractical.

D. Development Standards. In addition to the standards of the primary zoning district and all other applicable provisions of these regulations, the following criteria apply:

1. Density. Residential Mixed Use: 15 units/acre minimum, ~~70~~30 units/acre maximum as a base allowance. Office Mixed Use and Commercial Mixed Use: Up to ~~60~~30 units/acre as a base allowance. A density bonus up to a maximum of 70 units/acre may be approved on a -COS overlay site when, in the opinion of the review authority, all of the following findings can be made:

a. The proposed development is consistent with the subjective policies contained in the General Plan and City's adopted design guidelines;

b. The proposed development is visually compatible with the surrounding development and the configuration of structures does not unnecessarily block views from other structures; and

c. No more than 20 percent of the units exceed three bedrooms per unit.

2. Maximum Height Limit: ~~65~~45 feet and unless the underlying zoning district permits a greater maximum height as a base allowance. A bonus height limit of 65 feet may be approved when, in the opinion of the review authority, all of the findings contained in subsection 1, above, can be made.

3. Off-Street Parking Reduction. Proposed development may provide off-street parking at a lower rate as provided by Chapter 19.70.

As used in this section, the term "base allowance" represents an intensity of development that is permissible subject to the City's adopted standards and design guidelines as applied through Chapter 19.18, and the term "bonus" represents an intensity of development that is only permissible under certain circumstances where, in light of the greater intensity of the proposed project, the review authority determines that the enhanced findings contained in this section are satisfied.



SB-167 Housing Accountability Act. (2017-2018)

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Date Published: 09/29/2017 09:00 PM

Senate Bill No. 167

CHAPTER 368

An act to amend Section 65589.5 of the Government Code, relating to housing.

[Approved by Governor September 29, 2017. Filed with Secretary of State
September 29, 2017.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 167, Skinner. Housing Accountability Act.

(1) The Housing Accountability Act, among other things, prohibits a local agency from disapproving, or conditioning approval in a manner than renders infeasible, a housing development project for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or an emergency shelter unless the local agency makes specified written findings based upon substantial evidence in the record.

This bill would require the findings of the local agency to instead be based on a preponderance of the evidence in the record.

(2) The act authorizes a local agency to disapprove or condition approval of a housing development or emergency shelter, as described above, if, among other reasons, the housing development project or emergency shelter is inconsistent with both the jurisdiction's zoning ordinance and general plan land use designation as specified in any element of the general plan as it existed on the date the application was deemed complete, and the jurisdiction has adopted a revised housing element in accordance with specified law.

This bill would specify that a change to the zoning ordinance or general plan land use designation subsequent to the date the application was deemed complete does not constitute a valid basis to disapprove or condition approval of the housing development project or emergency shelter.

(3) The act defines various terms for purposes of its provisions, including the term "housing development project," which is defined as a project consisting either of residential units only, mixed-use developments consisting of residential and nonresidential units, or transitional housing or supportive housing. For a mixed-use development for these purposes, the act requires that nonresidential uses be limited to neighborhood commercial uses, as defined, and to the first floor of buildings that are 2 or more stories.

This bill would instead require, with respect to mixed-use developments, that $\frac{2}{3}$ of the square footage be designated for residential use.

(4) If a local agency proposes to disapprove a housing development project that complies with applicable, objective general plan and zoning standards and criteria, or to approve it on the condition that it be developed at a lower density, the act requires that the local agency base its decision upon written findings supported by substantial evidence on the record that specified conditions exist.

This bill would specify that a housing development project or emergency shelter is deemed consistent, compliant, and in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision for purposes of the above-described provisions if there is substantial evidence that would allow a reasonable person to conclude that the housing development project or emergency shelter is consistent, compliant, or in conformity. The bill, if the local agency considers the housing development project to be inconsistent, not in compliance, or not in conformity, would require the local agency to provide the applicant with written documentation identifying the provision or provisions, and an explanation of the reason or reasons it considers the housing development to be inconsistent, not in compliance, or not in conformity within specified time periods. If the local agency fails to provide this documentation, the bill would provide that the housing development project would be deemed consistent, compliant, and in conformity with the applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision. By requiring local agencies to provide documentation related to disapprovals of housing development projects, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(5) The act authorizes the project applicant, a person who would be eligible to apply for residency in the development or emergency shelter, or a housing organization, as defined, to bring an action to enforce its provisions.

This bill would entitle a housing organization to reasonable attorney's fees and costs if it is the prevailing party in an action to enforce the act.

(6) If a court finds that the local agency disapproved, or conditioned approval in a manner that renders infeasible the project or emergency shelter or housing for very low, low-, or moderate-income households without making the required findings or without making sufficient findings, the act requires the court to issue an order or judgment compelling compliance with its provisions within 60 days, including an order that the local agency take action on the development project or emergency shelter and awarding attorney's fees and costs.

This bill would additionally require the court to issue an order compelling compliance with the act, as described above, if it finds that either the local agency, in violation of a specified provision of the act, disapproved or conditioned approval of a housing development project in a manner rendering it infeasible for the development of an emergency shelter or certain housing without making the required findings or without making findings supported by a preponderance of the evidence, or, the local agency, in violation of another specified provision of the act, disapproved a housing development project complying with specified standards and criteria or imposed a condition that the project be developed at a lower density, without making the required findings or without making findings supported by a preponderance of the evidence. The bill would authorize the court to issue an order or judgment directing the local agency to approve the housing development project or emergency shelter if the court finds that the local agency acted in bad faith when it disapproved or conditionally approved the housing development project or emergency shelter in violation of the act.

(7) The act authorizes the court to impose fines if it finds that a local agency acted in bad faith when it disapproved or conditionally approved the housing development or emergency shelter and failed to carry out the court's order or judgment compelling compliance within 60 days of the court's judgment. The act requires that the fines be deposited into a housing trust fund and committed for the sole purpose of financing newly constructed housing units affordable to extremely low, very low, or low-income households.

This bill, upon a determination that the local agency has failed to comply with the order or judgment compelling compliance with these provisions within 60 days, would instead require the court to impose fines, as described above, in every instance in which the court determines that the local agency disapproved, or conditioned approval in a manner that renders infeasible, the housing development project or emergency shelter without making the required findings or without making sufficient findings. The bill would require that the fine be in a minimum amount of \$10,000 per housing unit in the housing development project on the date the application was deemed complete. In determining the amount of fine to impose, the bill would require the court to consider the local agency's progress in attaining its target allocation of the regional housing need and any prior violations of the act. The bill would authorize the local agency to instead deposit the fine into a specified state fund, and would also provide that any funds in a local housing trust fund not expended after 5 years would revert to the state and be deposited in that fund, to be used upon appropriation by the Legislature for financing newly constructed housing units affordable to extremely low, very low, or low-income households. If the local agency has acted in bad faith and failed to carry out the court's order, as described above, the bill would require the court to multiply the fine by a factor of 5.

This bill would also require that a petition to enforce the act be filed and served no later than 90 days from the later of (a) the effective date of a decision of the local agency imposing conditions on, disapproving, or taking

any other final action on a housing development project or (b) the expiration of certain time periods specified in the Permit Streamlining Act.

(8) In order to obtain appellate review of a trial court's order, the act requires a party to file a petition within 20 days after service upon it of a written notice of the entry of the order, or within such further time not exceeding an additional 20 days as the trial court may for good cause allow.

This bill would allow a party to instead appeal a trial court's order or judgment to the court of appeal pursuant to specified law.

(9) This bill would make various technical and conforming changes to the Housing Accountability Act.

(10) This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 65589.5 of the Government Code proposed by AB 1515 to be operative only if this bill and AB 1515 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

(11) 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 Local Program: yes

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Section 65589.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

65589.5. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(1) The lack of housing, including emergency shelters, is a critical problem that threatens the economic, environmental, and social quality of life in California.

(2) California housing has become the most expensive in the nation. The excessive cost of the state's housing supply is partially caused by activities and policies of many local governments that limit the approval of housing, increase the cost of land for housing, and require that high fees and exactions be paid by producers of housing.

(3) Among the consequences of those actions are discrimination against low-income and minority households, lack of housing to support employment growth, imbalance in jobs and housing, reduced mobility, urban sprawl, excessive commuting, and air quality deterioration.

(4) Many local governments do not give adequate attention to the economic, environmental, and social costs of decisions that result in disapproval of housing development projects, reduction in density of housing projects, and excessive standards for housing development projects.

(b) It is the policy of the state that a local government not reject or make infeasible housing development projects, including emergency shelters, that contribute to meeting the need determined pursuant to this article without a thorough analysis of the economic, social, and environmental effects of the action and without complying with subdivision (d).

(c) The Legislature also recognizes that premature and unnecessary development of agricultural lands for urban uses continues to have adverse effects on the availability of those lands for food and fiber production and on the economy of the state. Furthermore, it is the policy of the state that development should be guided away from prime agricultural lands; therefore, in implementing this section, local jurisdictions should encourage, to the maximum extent practicable, in filling existing urban areas.

(d) A local agency shall not disapprove a housing development project, including farmworker housing as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 50199.7 of the Health and Safety Code, for very low, low-, or moderate-income households, or an emergency shelter, or condition approval in a manner that renders the housing development project infeasible for development for the use of very low, low-, or moderate-income households, or an emergency shelter, including through the use of design review standards, unless it makes written findings, based upon a preponderance of the evidence in the record, as to one of the following:

(1) The jurisdiction has adopted a housing element pursuant to this article that has been revised in accordance with Section 65588, is in substantial compliance with this article, and the jurisdiction has met or exceeded its share of the regional housing need allocation pursuant to Section 65584 for the planning period for the income

category proposed for the housing development project, provided that any disapproval or conditional approval shall not be based on any of the reasons prohibited by Section 65008. If the housing development project includes a mix of income categories, and the jurisdiction has not met or exceeded its share of the regional housing need for one or more of those categories, then this paragraph shall not be used to disapprove or conditionally approve the housing development project. The share of the regional housing need met by the jurisdiction shall be calculated consistently with the forms and definitions that may be adopted by the Department of Housing and Community Development pursuant to Section 65400. In the case of an emergency shelter, the jurisdiction shall have met or exceeded the need for emergency shelter, as identified pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583. Any disapproval or conditional approval pursuant to this paragraph shall be in accordance with applicable law, rule, or standards.

(2) The housing development project or emergency shelter as proposed would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety, and there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific adverse impact without rendering the development unaffordable to low- and moderate-income households or rendering the development of the emergency shelter financially infeasible. As used in this paragraph, a "specific, adverse impact" means a significant, quantifiable, direct, and unavoidable impact, based on objective, identified written public health or safety standards, policies, or conditions as they existed on the date the application was deemed complete. Inconsistency with the zoning ordinance or general plan land use designation shall not constitute a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety.

(3) The denial of the housing development project or imposition of conditions is required in order to comply with specific state or federal law, and there is no feasible method to comply without rendering the development unaffordable to low- and moderate-income households or rendering the development of the emergency shelter financially infeasible.

(4) The housing development project or emergency shelter is proposed on land zoned for agriculture or resource preservation that is surrounded on at least two sides by land being used for agricultural or resource preservation purposes, or which does not have adequate water or wastewater facilities to serve the project.

(5) The housing development project or emergency shelter is inconsistent with both the jurisdiction's zoning ordinance and general plan land use designation as specified in any element of the general plan as it existed on the date the application was deemed complete, and the jurisdiction has adopted a revised housing element in accordance with Section 65588 that is in substantial compliance with this article. For purposes of this section, a change to the zoning ordinance or general plan land use designation subsequent to the date the application was deemed complete shall not constitute a valid basis to disapprove or condition approval of the housing development project or emergency shelter.

(A) This paragraph cannot be utilized to disapprove or conditionally approve a housing development project if the housing development project is proposed on a site that is identified as suitable or available for very low, low-, or moderate-income households in the jurisdiction's housing element, and consistent with the density specified in the housing element, even though it is inconsistent with both the jurisdiction's zoning ordinance and general plan land use designation.

(B) If the local agency has failed to identify in the inventory of land in its housing element sites that can be developed for housing within the planning period and are sufficient to provide for the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need for all income levels pursuant to Section 65584, then this paragraph shall not be utilized to disapprove or conditionally approve a housing development project proposed for a site designated in any element of the general plan for residential uses or designated in any element of the general plan for commercial uses if residential uses are permitted or conditionally permitted within commercial designations. In any action in court, the burden of proof shall be on the local agency to show that its housing element does identify adequate sites with appropriate zoning and development standards and with services and facilities to accommodate the local agency's share of the regional housing need for the very low, low-, and moderate-income categories.

(C) If the local agency has failed to identify a zone or zones where emergency shelters are allowed as a permitted use without a conditional use or other discretionary permit, has failed to demonstrate that the identified zone or zones include sufficient capacity to accommodate the need for emergency shelter identified in paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583, or has failed to demonstrate that the identified zone or zones can accommodate at least one emergency shelter, as required by paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583, then this paragraph shall not be utilized to disapprove or conditionally approve an emergency shelter proposed for a site designated in any element of the general plan for industrial, commercial, or multifamily residential uses. In any action in court, the burden of proof shall be on the local agency to show that its housing element does satisfy the requirements of paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve the local agency from complying with the congestion management program required by Chapter 2.6 (commencing with Section 65088) of Division 1 of Title 7 or the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code). Neither shall anything in this section be construed to relieve the local agency from making one or more of the findings required pursuant to Section 21081 of the Public Resources Code or otherwise complying with the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code).

(f) (1) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a local agency from requiring the housing development project to comply with objective, quantifiable, written development standards, conditions, and policies appropriate to, and consistent with, meeting the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need pursuant to Section 65584. However, the development standards, conditions, and policies shall be applied to facilitate and accommodate development at the density permitted on the site and proposed by the development.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a local agency from requiring an emergency shelter project to comply with objective, quantifiable, written development standards, conditions, and policies that are consistent with paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583 and appropriate to, and consistent with, meeting the jurisdiction's need for emergency shelter, as identified pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583. However, the development standards, conditions, and policies shall be applied by the local agency to facilitate and accommodate the development of the emergency shelter project.

(3) This section does not prohibit a local agency from imposing fees and other exactions otherwise authorized by law that are essential to provide necessary public services and facilities to the housing development project or emergency shelter.

(g) This section shall be applicable to charter cities because the Legislature finds that the lack of housing, including emergency shelter, is a critical statewide problem.

(h) The following definitions apply for the purposes of this section:

(1) "Feasible" means capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, social, and technological factors.

(2) "Housing development project" means a use consisting of any of the following:

(A) Residential units only.

(B) Mixed-use developments consisting of residential and nonresidential uses with at least two-thirds of the square footage designated for residential use.

(C) Transitional housing or supportive housing.

(3) "Housing for very low, low-, or moderate-income households" means that either (A) at least 20 percent of the total units shall be sold or rented to lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, or (B) 100 percent of the units shall be sold or rented to persons and families of moderate income as defined in Section 50093 of the Health and Safety Code, or persons and families of middle income, as defined in Section 65008 of this code. Housing units targeted for lower income households shall be made available at a monthly housing cost that does not exceed 30 percent of 60 percent of area median income with adjustments for household size made in accordance with the adjustment factors on which the lower income eligibility limits are based. Housing units targeted for persons and families of moderate income shall be made available at a monthly housing cost that does not exceed 30 percent of 100 percent of area median income with adjustments for household size made in accordance with the adjustment factors on which the moderate-income eligibility limits are based.

(4) "Area median income" means area median income as periodically established by the Department of Housing and Community Development pursuant to Section 50093 of the Health and Safety Code. The developer shall provide sufficient legal commitments to ensure continued availability of units for very low or low-income households in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision for 30 years.

(5) "Disapprove the housing development project" includes any instance in which a local agency does either of the following:

(A) Votes on a proposed housing development project application and the application is disapproved, including any required land use approvals or entitlements necessary for the issuance of a building permit.

(B) Fails to comply with the time periods specified in subdivision (a) of Section 65950. An extension of time pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65950) shall be deemed to be an extension of time pursuant to this paragraph.

(i) If any city, county, or city and county denies approval or imposes conditions, including design changes, lower density, or a reduction of the percentage of a lot that may be occupied by a building or structure under the applicable planning and zoning in force at the time the application is deemed complete pursuant to Section 65943, that have a substantial adverse effect on the viability or affordability of a housing development for very low, low-, or moderate-income households, and the denial of the development or the imposition of conditions on the development is the subject of a court action which challenges the denial or the imposition of conditions, then the burden of proof shall be on the local legislative body to show that its decision is consistent with the findings as described in subdivision (d) and that the findings are supported by a preponderance of the evidence in the record. For purposes of this section, "lower density" includes any conditions that have the same effect or impact on the ability of the project to provide housing.

(j) (1) When a proposed housing development project complies with applicable, objective general plan, zoning, and subdivision standards and criteria, including design review standards, in effect at the time that the housing development project's application is determined to be complete, but the local agency proposes to disapprove the project or to impose a condition that the project be developed at a lower density, the local agency shall base its decision regarding the proposed housing development project upon written findings supported by a preponderance of the evidence on the record that both of the following conditions exist:

(A) The housing development project would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety unless the project is disapproved or approved upon the condition that the project be developed at a lower density. As used in this paragraph, a "specific, adverse impact" means a significant, quantifiable, direct, and unavoidable impact, based on objective, identified written public health or safety standards, policies, or conditions as they existed on the date the application was deemed complete.

(B) There is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the adverse impact identified pursuant to paragraph (1), other than the disapproval of the housing development project or the approval of the project upon the condition that it be developed at a lower density.

(2) (A) If the local agency considers a proposed housing development project to be inconsistent, not in compliance, or not in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision as specified in this subdivision, it shall provide the applicant with written documentation identifying the provision or provisions, and an explanation of the reason or reasons it considers the housing development to be inconsistent, not in compliance, or not in conformity as follows:

(i) Within 30 days of the date that the application for the housing development project is determined to be complete, if the housing development project contains 150 or fewer housing units.

(ii) Within 60 days of the date that the application for the housing development project is determined to be complete, if the housing development project contains more than 150 units.

(B) If the local agency fails to provide the required documentation pursuant to subparagraph (A), the housing development project shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and in conformity with the applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision.

(3) For purposes of this section, the receipt of a density bonus pursuant to Section 65915 shall not constitute a valid basis on which to find a proposed housing development project is inconsistent, not in compliance, or not in conformity, with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision specified in this subdivision.

(4) For purposes of this section, "lower density" includes any conditions that have the same effect or impact on the ability of the project to provide housing.

(k) (1) (A) The applicant, a person who would be eligible to apply for residency in the development or emergency shelter, or a housing organization may bring an action to enforce this section. If, in any action brought to enforce this section, a court finds that either (i) the local agency, in violation of subdivision (d), disapproved a housing development project or conditioned its approval in a manner rendering it infeasible for the development of an emergency shelter, or housing for very low, low-, or moderate-income households, including farmworker housing, without making the findings required by this section or without making findings supported by a preponderance of the evidence, or (ii) the local agency, in violation of subdivision (j), disapproved a housing

development project complying with applicable, objective general plan and zoning standards and criteria, or imposed a condition that the project be developed at a lower density, without making the findings required by this section or without making findings supported by a preponderance of the evidence, the court shall issue an order or judgment compelling compliance with this section within 60 days, including, but not limited to, an order that the local agency take action on the housing development project or emergency shelter. The court may issue an order or judgment directing the local agency to approve the housing development project or emergency shelter if the court finds that the local agency acted in bad faith when it disapproved or conditionally approved the housing development or emergency shelter in violation of this section. The court shall retain jurisdiction to ensure that its order or judgment is carried out and shall award reasonable attorney's fees and costs of suit to the plaintiff or petitioner, except under extraordinary circumstances in which the court finds that awarding fees would not further the purposes of this section. For purposes of this section, "lower density" includes conditions that have the same effect or impact on the ability of the project to provide housing.

(B) (i) Upon a determination that the local agency has failed to comply with the order or judgment compelling compliance with this section within 60 days issued pursuant to subparagraph (A), the court shall impose fines on a local agency that has violated this section and require the local agency to deposit any fine levied pursuant to this subdivision into a local housing trust fund. The local agency may elect to instead deposit the fine into the Building Homes and Jobs Fund, if Senate Bill 2 of the 2017–18 Regular Session is enacted, or otherwise in the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Fund. The fine shall be in a minimum amount of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per housing unit in the housing development project on the date the application was deemed complete pursuant to Section 65943. In determining the amount of fine to impose, the court shall consider the local agency's progress in attaining its target allocation of the regional housing need pursuant to Section 65584 and any prior violations of this section. Fines shall not be paid out of funds already dedicated to affordable housing, including, but not limited to, Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Funds, funds dedicated to housing for very low, low-, and moderate-income households, and federal HOME Investment Partnerships Program and Community Development Block Grant Program funds. The local agency shall commit and expend the money in the local housing trust fund within five years for the sole purpose of financing newly constructed housing units affordable to extremely low, very low, or low-income households. After five years, if the funds have not been expended, the money shall revert to the state and be deposited in the Building Homes and Jobs Fund, if Senate Bill 2 of the 2017–18 Regular Session is enacted, or otherwise in the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Fund, for the sole purpose of financing newly constructed housing units affordable to extremely low, very low, or low-income households.

(ii) If any money derived from a fine imposed pursuant to this subparagraph is deposited in the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Fund, then, notwithstanding Section 50661 of the Health and Safety Code, that money shall be available only upon appropriation by the Legislature.

(C) If the court determines that its order or judgment has not been carried out within 60 days, the court may issue further orders as provided by law to ensure that the purposes and policies of this section are fulfilled, including, but not limited to, an order to vacate the decision of the local agency and to approve the housing development project, in which case the application for the housing development project, as proposed by the applicant at the time the local agency took the initial action determined to be in violation of this section, along with any standard conditions determined by the court to be generally imposed by the local agency on similar projects, shall be deemed to be approved unless the applicant consents to a different decision or action by the local agency.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, "housing organization" means a trade or industry group whose local members are primarily engaged in the construction or management of housing units or a nonprofit organization whose mission includes providing or advocating for increased access to housing for low-income households and have filed written or oral comments with the local agency prior to action on the housing development project. A housing organization may only file an action pursuant to this section to challenge the disapproval of a housing development by a local agency. A housing organization shall be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs if it is the prevailing party in an action to enforce this section.

(l) If the court finds that the local agency (1) acted in bad faith when it disapproved or conditionally approved the housing development or emergency shelter in violation of this section and (2) failed to carry out the court's order or judgment within 60 days as described in subdivision (k), the court, in addition to any other remedies provided by this section, shall multiply the fine determined pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (k) by a factor of five. For purposes of this section, "bad faith" includes, but is not limited to, an action that is frivolous or otherwise entirely without merit.

(m) Any action brought to enforce the provisions of this section shall be brought pursuant to Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the local agency shall prepare and certify the record of proceedings in accordance with subdivision (c) of Section 1094.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure no later than 30 days after the petition is served, provided that the cost of preparation of the record shall be borne by the local agency, unless the petitioner elects to prepare the record as provided in subdivision (n) of this section. A petition to enforce the provisions of this section shall be filed and served no later than 90 days from the later of (1) the effective date of a decision of the local agency imposing conditions on, disapproving, or any other final action on a housing development project or (2) the expiration of the time periods specified in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (5) of subdivision (h). Upon entry of the trial court's order, a party may, in order to obtain appellate review of the order, file a petition within 20 days after service upon it of a written notice of the entry of the order, or within such further time not exceeding an additional 20 days as the trial court may for good cause allow, or may appeal the judgment or order of the trial court under Section 904.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure. If the local agency appeals the judgment of the trial court, the local agency shall post a bond, in an amount to be determined by the court, to the benefit of the plaintiff if the plaintiff is the project applicant.

(n) In any action, the record of the proceedings before the local agency shall be filed as expeditiously as possible and, notwithstanding Section 1094.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure or subdivision (m) of this section, all or part of the record may be prepared (1) by the petitioner with the petition or petitioner's points and authorities, (2) by the respondent with respondent's points and authorities, (3) after payment of costs by the petitioner, or (4) as otherwise directed by the court. If the expense of preparing the record has been borne by the petitioner and the petitioner is the prevailing party, the expense shall be taxable as costs.

(o) This section shall be known, and may be cited, as the Housing Accountability Act.

SEC. 1.5. Section 65589.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

65589.5. (a) (1) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(A) The lack of housing, including emergency shelters, is a critical problem that threatens the economic, environmental, and social quality of life in California.

(B) California housing has become the most expensive in the nation. The excessive cost of the state's housing supply is partially caused by activities and policies of many local governments that limit the approval of housing, increase the cost of land for housing, and require that high fees and exactions be paid by producers of housing.

(C) Among the consequences of those actions are discrimination against low-income and minority households, lack of housing to support employment growth, imbalance in jobs and housing, reduced mobility, urban sprawl, excessive commuting, and air quality deterioration.

(D) Many local governments do not give adequate attention to the economic, environmental, and social costs of decisions that result in disapproval of housing development projects, reduction in density of housing projects, and excessive standards for housing development projects.

(2) In enacting the amendments made to this section by the act adding this paragraph, the Legislature further finds and declares the following:

(A) California has a housing supply and affordability crisis of historic proportions. The consequences of failing to effectively and aggressively confront this crisis are hurting millions of Californians, robbing future generations of the chance to call California home, stifling economic opportunities for workers and businesses, worsening poverty and homelessness, and undermining the state's environmental and climate objectives.

(B) While the causes of this crisis are multiple and complex, the absence of meaningful and effective policy reforms to significantly enhance the approval and supply of housing affordable to Californians of all income levels is a key factor.

(C) The crisis has grown so acute in California that supply, demand, and affordability fundamentals are characterized in the negative: underserved demands, constrained supply, and protracted unaffordability.

(D) According to reports and data, California has accumulated an unmet housing backlog of nearly 2,000,000 units and must provide for at least 180,000 new units annually to keep pace with growth through 2025.

(E) California's overall homeownership rate is at its lowest level since the 1940s. The state ranks 49th out of the 50 states in homeownership rates as well as in the supply of housing per capita. Only half of California's

households are able to afford the cost of housing in their local regions.

(F) Lack of supply and rising costs are compounding inequality and limiting advancement opportunities for many Californians.

(G) The majority of California renters, more than 3,000,000 households, pay more than 30 percent of their income toward rent and nearly one-third, more than 1,500,000 households, pay more than 50 percent of their income toward rent.

(H) When Californians have access to safe and affordable housing, they have more money for food and health care; they are less likely to become homeless and in need of government-subsidized services; their children do better in school; and businesses have an easier time recruiting and retaining employees.

(I) An additional consequence of the state's cumulative housing shortage is a significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions caused by the displacement and redirection of populations to states with greater housing opportunities, particularly working- and middle-class households. California's cumulative housing shortfall therefore has not only national but international environmental consequences.

(J) California's housing picture has reached a crisis of historic proportions despite the fact that, for decades, the Legislature has enacted numerous statutes intended to significantly increase the approval, development, and affordability of housing for all income levels, including this section.

(K) The Legislature's intent in enacting this section in 1982 and in expanding its provisions since then was to significantly increase the approval and construction of new housing for all economic segments of California's communities by meaningfully and effectively curbing the capability of local governments to deny, reduce the density for, or render infeasible housing development projects and emergency shelters. That intent has not been fulfilled.

(L) It is the policy of the state that this section should be interpreted and implemented in a manner to afford the fullest possible weight to the interest of, and the approval and provision of, housing.

(b) It is the policy of the state that a local government not reject or make infeasible housing development projects, including emergency shelters, that contribute to meeting the need determined pursuant to this article without a thorough analysis of the economic, social, and environmental effects of the action and without complying with subdivision (d).

(c) The Legislature also recognizes that premature and unnecessary development of agricultural lands for urban uses continues to have adverse effects on the availability of those lands for food and fiber production and on the economy of the state. Furthermore, it is the policy of the state that development should be guided away from prime agricultural lands; therefore, in implementing this section, local jurisdictions should encourage, to the maximum extent practicable, in filling existing urban areas.

(d) A local agency shall not disapprove a housing development project, including farmworker housing as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 50199.7 of the Health and Safety Code, for very low, low-, or moderate-income households, or an emergency shelter, or condition approval in a manner that renders the housing development project infeasible for development for the use of very low, low-, or moderate-income households, or an emergency shelter, including through the use of design review standards, unless it makes written findings, based upon a preponderance of the evidence in the record, as to one of the following:

(1) The jurisdiction has adopted a housing element pursuant to this article that has been revised in accordance with Section 65588, is in substantial compliance with this article, and the jurisdiction has met or exceeded its share of the regional housing need allocation pursuant to Section 65584 for the planning period for the income category proposed for the housing development project, provided that any disapproval or conditional approval shall not be based on any of the reasons prohibited by Section 65008. If the housing development project includes a mix of income categories, and the jurisdiction has not met or exceeded its share of the regional housing need for one or more of those categories, then this paragraph shall not be used to disapprove or conditionally approve the housing development project. The share of the regional housing need met by the jurisdiction shall be calculated consistently with the forms and definitions that may be adopted by the Department of Housing and Community Development pursuant to Section 65400. In the case of an emergency shelter, the jurisdiction shall have met or exceeded the need for emergency shelter, as identified pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583. Any disapproval or conditional approval pursuant to this paragraph shall be in accordance with applicable law, rule, or standards.

(2) The housing development project or emergency shelter as proposed would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety, and there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific adverse impact without rendering the development unaffordable to low- and moderate-income households or rendering the development of the emergency shelter financially infeasible. As used in this paragraph, a "specific, adverse impact" means a significant, quantifiable, direct, and unavoidable impact, based on objective, identified written public health or safety standards, policies, or conditions as they existed on the date the application was deemed complete. Inconsistency with the zoning ordinance or general plan land use designation shall not constitute a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety.

(3) The denial of the housing development project or imposition of conditions is required in order to comply with specific state or federal law, and there is no feasible method to comply without rendering the development unaffordable to low- and moderate-income households or rendering the development of the emergency shelter financially infeasible.

(4) The housing development project or emergency shelter is proposed on land zoned for agriculture or resource preservation that is surrounded on at least two sides by land being used for agricultural or resource preservation purposes, or which does not have adequate water or wastewater facilities to serve the project.

(5) The housing development project or emergency shelter is inconsistent with both the jurisdiction's zoning ordinance and general plan land use designation as specified in any element of the general plan as it existed on the date the application was deemed complete, and the jurisdiction has adopted a revised housing element in accordance with Section 65588 that is in substantial compliance with this article. For purposes of this section, a change to the zoning ordinance or general plan land use designation subsequent to the date the application was deemed complete shall not constitute a valid basis to disapprove or condition approval of the housing development project or emergency shelter.

(A) This paragraph cannot be utilized to disapprove or conditionally approve a housing development project if the housing development project is proposed on a site that is identified as suitable or available for very low, low-, or moderate-income households in the jurisdiction's housing element, and consistent with the density specified in the housing element, even though it is inconsistent with both the jurisdiction's zoning ordinance and general plan land use designation.

(B) If the local agency has failed to identify in the inventory of land in its housing element sites that can be developed for housing within the planning period and are sufficient to provide for the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need for all income levels pursuant to Section 65584, then this paragraph shall not be utilized to disapprove or conditionally approve a housing development project proposed for a site designated in any element of the general plan for residential uses or designated in any element of the general plan for commercial uses if residential uses are permitted or conditionally permitted within commercial designations. In any action in court, the burden of proof shall be on the local agency to show that its housing element does identify adequate sites with appropriate zoning and development standards and with services and facilities to accommodate the local agency's share of the regional housing need for the very low, low-, and moderate-income categories.

(C) If the local agency has failed to identify a zone or zones where emergency shelters are allowed as a permitted use without a conditional use or other discretionary permit, has failed to demonstrate that the identified zone or zones include sufficient capacity to accommodate the need for emergency shelter identified in paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583, or has failed to demonstrate that the identified zone or zones can accommodate at least one emergency shelter, as required by paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583, then this paragraph shall not be utilized to disapprove or conditionally approve an emergency shelter proposed for a site designated in any element of the general plan for industrial, commercial, or multifamily residential uses. In any action in court, the burden of proof shall be on the local agency to show that its housing element does satisfy the requirements of paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve the local agency from complying with the congestion management program required by Chapter 2.6 (commencing with Section 65088) of Division 1 of Title 7 or the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code). Neither shall anything in this section be construed to relieve the local agency from making one or more of the findings required pursuant to Section 21081 of the Public Resources Code or otherwise complying with the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code).

(f) (1) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a local agency from requiring the housing development project to comply with objective, quantifiable, written development standards, conditions, and

policies appropriate to, and consistent with, meeting the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need pursuant to Section 65584. However, the development standards, conditions, and policies shall be applied to facilitate and accommodate development at the density permitted on the site and proposed by the development.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a local agency from requiring an emergency shelter project to comply with objective, quantifiable, written development standards, conditions, and policies that are consistent with paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583 and appropriate to, and consistent with, meeting the jurisdiction's need for emergency shelter, as identified pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583. However, the development standards, conditions, and policies shall be applied by the local agency to facilitate and accommodate the development of the emergency shelter project.

(3) This section does not prohibit a local agency from imposing fees and other exactions otherwise authorized by law that are essential to provide necessary public services and facilities to the housing development project or emergency shelter.

(4) For purposes of this section, a housing development project or emergency shelter shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision if there is substantial evidence that would allow a reasonable person to conclude that the housing development project or emergency shelter is consistent, compliant, or in conformity.

(g) This section shall be applicable to charter cities because the Legislature finds that the lack of housing, including emergency shelter, is a critical statewide problem.

(h) The following definitions apply for the purposes of this section:

(1) "Feasible" means capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, social, and technological factors.

(2) "Housing development project" means a use consisting of any of the following:

(A) Residential units only.

(B) Mixed-use developments consisting of residential and nonresidential uses with at least two-thirds of the square footage designated for residential use.

(C) Transitional housing or supportive housing.

(3) "Housing for very low, low-, or moderate-income households" means that either (A) at least 20 percent of the total units shall be sold or rented to lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, or (B) 100 percent of the units shall be sold or rented to persons and families of moderate income as defined in Section 50093 of the Health and Safety Code, or persons and families of middle income, as defined in Section 65008 of this code. Housing units targeted for lower income households shall be made available at a monthly housing cost that does not exceed 30 percent of 60 percent of area median income with adjustments for household size made in accordance with the adjustment factors on which the lower income eligibility limits are based. Housing units targeted for persons and families of moderate income shall be made available at a monthly housing cost that does not exceed 30 percent of 100 percent of area median income with adjustments for household size made in accordance with the adjustment factors on which the moderate-income eligibility limits are based.

(4) "Area median income" means area median income as periodically established by the Department of Housing and Community Development pursuant to Section 50093 of the Health and Safety Code. The developer shall provide sufficient legal commitments to ensure continued availability of units for very low or low-income households in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision for 30 years.

(5) "Disapprove the housing development project" includes any instance in which a local agency does either of the following:

(A) Votes on a proposed housing development project application and the application is disapproved, including any required land use approvals or entitlements necessary for the issuance of a building permit.

(B) Fails to comply with the time periods specified in subdivision (a) of Section 65950. An extension of time pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65950) shall be deemed to be an extension of time pursuant to this paragraph.

(i) If any city, county, or city and county denies approval or imposes conditions, including design changes, lower density, or a reduction of the percentage of a lot that may be occupied by a building or structure under the applicable planning and zoning in force at the time the application is deemed complete pursuant to Section 65943, that have a substantial adverse effect on the viability or affordability of a housing development for very low, low-, or moderate-income households, and the denial of the development or the imposition of conditions on the development is the subject of a court action which challenges the denial or the imposition of conditions, then the burden of proof shall be on the local legislative body to show that its decision is consistent with the findings as described in subdivision (d) and that the findings are supported by a preponderance of the evidence in the record. For purposes of this section, "lower density" includes any conditions that have the same effect or impact on the ability of the project to provide housing.

(j) (1) When a proposed housing development project complies with applicable, objective general plan, zoning, and subdivision standards and criteria, including design review standards, in effect at the time that the housing development project's application is determined to be complete, but the local agency proposes to disapprove the project or to impose a condition that the project be developed at a lower density, the local agency shall base its decision regarding the proposed housing development project upon written findings supported by a preponderance of the evidence on the record that both of the following conditions exist:

(A) The housing development project would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety unless the project is disapproved or approved upon the condition that the project be developed at a lower density. As used in this paragraph, a "specific, adverse impact" means a significant, quantifiable, direct, and unavoidable impact, based on objective, identified written public health or safety standards, policies, or conditions as they existed on the date the application was deemed complete.

(B) There is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the adverse impact identified pursuant to paragraph (1), other than the disapproval of the housing development project or the approval of the project upon the condition that it be developed at a lower density.

(2) (A) If the local agency considers a proposed housing development project to be inconsistent, not in compliance, or not in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision as specified in this subdivision, it shall provide the applicant with written documentation identifying the provision or provisions, and an explanation of the reason or reasons it considers the housing development to be inconsistent, not in compliance, or not in conformity as follows:

(i) Within 30 days of the date that the application for the housing development project is determined to be complete, if the housing development project contains 150 or fewer housing units.

(ii) Within 60 days of the date that the application for the housing development project is determined to be complete, if the housing development project contains more than 150 units.

(B) If the local agency fails to provide the required documentation pursuant to subparagraph (A), the housing development project shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and in conformity with the applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision.

(3) For purposes of this section, the receipt of a density bonus pursuant to Section 65915 shall not constitute a valid basis on which to find a proposed housing development project is inconsistent, not in compliance, or not in conformity, with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision specified in this subdivision.

(4) For purposes of this section, "lower density" includes any conditions that have the same effect or impact on the ability of the project to provide housing.

(k) (1) (A) The applicant, a person who would be eligible to apply for residency in the development or emergency shelter, or a housing organization may bring an action to enforce this section. If, in any action brought to enforce this section, a court finds that either (i) the local agency, in violation of subdivision (d), disapproved a housing development project or conditioned its approval in a manner rendering it infeasible for the development of an emergency shelter, or housing for very low, low-, or moderate-income households, including farmworker housing, without making the findings required by this section or without making findings supported by a preponderance of the evidence, or (ii) the local agency, in violation of subdivision (j), disapproved a housing development project complying with applicable, objective general plan and zoning standards and criteria, or imposed a condition that the project be developed at a lower density, without making the findings required by this section or without making findings supported by a preponderance of the evidence, the court shall issue an order or judgment compelling compliance with this section within 60 days, including, but not limited to, an order

that the local agency take action on the housing development project or emergency shelter. The court may issue an order or judgment directing the local agency to approve the housing development project or emergency shelter if the court finds that the local agency acted in bad faith when it disapproved or conditionally approved the housing development or emergency shelter in violation of this section. The court shall retain jurisdiction to ensure that its order or judgment is carried out and shall award reasonable attorney's fees and costs of suit to the plaintiff or petitioner, except under extraordinary circumstances in which the court finds that awarding fees would not further the purposes of this section. For purposes of this section, "lower density" includes conditions that have the same effect or impact on the ability of the project to provide housing.

(B) (i) Upon a determination that the local agency has failed to comply with the order or judgment compelling compliance with this section within 60 days issued pursuant to subparagraph (A), the court shall impose fines on a local agency that has violated this section and require the local agency to deposit any fine levied pursuant to this subdivision into a local housing trust fund. The local agency may elect to instead deposit the fine into the Building Homes and Jobs Fund, if Senate Bill 2 of the 2017-18 Regular Session is enacted, or otherwise in the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Fund. The fine shall be in a minimum amount of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per housing unit in the housing development project on the date the application was deemed complete pursuant to Section 65943. In determining the amount of fine to impose, the court shall consider the local agency's progress in attaining its target allocation of the regional housing need pursuant to Section 65584 and any prior violations of this section. Fines shall not be paid out of funds already dedicated to affordable housing, including, but not limited to, Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Funds, funds dedicated to housing for very low, low-, and moderate-income households, and federal HOME Investment Partnerships Program and Community Development Block Grant Program funds. The local agency shall commit and expend the money in the local housing trust fund within five years for the sole purpose of financing newly constructed housing units affordable to extremely low, very low, or low-income households. After five years, if the funds have not been expended, the money shall revert to the state and be deposited in the Building Homes and Jobs Fund, if Senate Bill 2 of the 2017-18 Regular Session is enacted, or otherwise in the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Fund, for the sole purpose of financing newly constructed housing units affordable to extremely low, very low, or low-income households.

(ii) If any money derived from a fine imposed pursuant to this subparagraph is deposited in the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Fund, then, notwithstanding Section 50661 of the Health and Safety Code, that money shall be available only upon appropriation by the Legislature.

(C) If the court determines that its order or judgment has not been carried out within 60 days, the court may issue further orders as provided by law to ensure that the purposes and policies of this section are fulfilled, including, but not limited to, an order to vacate the decision of the local agency and to approve the housing development project, in which case the application for the housing development project, as proposed by the applicant at the time the local agency took the initial action determined to be in violation of this section, along with any standard conditions determined by the court to be generally imposed by the local agency on similar projects, shall be deemed to be approved unless the applicant consents to a different decision or action by the local agency.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, "housing organization" means a trade or industry group whose local members are primarily engaged in the construction or management of housing units or a nonprofit organization whose mission includes providing or advocating for increased access to housing for low-income households and have filed written or oral comments with the local agency prior to action on the housing development project. A housing organization may only file an action pursuant to this section to challenge the disapproval of a housing development by a local agency. A housing organization shall be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs if it is the prevailing party in an action to enforce this section.

(l) If the court finds that the local agency (1) acted in bad faith when it disapproved or conditionally approved the housing development or emergency shelter in violation of this section and (2) failed to carry out the court's order or judgment within 60 days as described in subdivision (k), the court, in addition to any other remedies provided by this section, shall multiply the fine determined pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (k) by a factor of five. For purposes of this section, "bad faith" includes, but is not limited to, an action that is frivolous or otherwise entirely without merit.

(m) Any action brought to enforce the provisions of this section shall be brought pursuant to Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the local agency shall prepare and certify the record of proceedings in accordance with subdivision (c) of Section 1094.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure no later than 30 days after the petition is served, provided that the cost of preparation of the record shall be borne by the local agency, unless the petitioner elects to prepare the record as provided in subdivision (n) of this section. A petition to enforce the

provisions of this section shall be filed and served no later than 90 days from the later of (1) the effective date of a decision of the local agency imposing conditions on, disapproving, or any other final action on a housing development project or (2) the expiration of the time periods specified in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (5) of subdivision (h). Upon entry of the trial court's order, a party may, in order to obtain appellate review of the order, file a petition within 20 days after service upon it of a written notice of the entry of the order, or within such further time not exceeding an additional 20 days as the trial court may for good cause allow, or may appeal the judgment or order of the trial court under Section 904.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure. If the local agency appeals the judgment of the trial court, the local agency shall post a bond, in an amount to be determined by the court, to the benefit of the plaintiff if the plaintiff is the project applicant.

(n) In any action, the record of the proceedings before the local agency shall be filed as expeditiously as possible and, notwithstanding Section 1094.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure or subdivision (m) of this section, all or part of the record may be prepared (1) by the petitioner with the petition or petitioner's points and authorities, (2) by the respondent with respondent's points and authorities, (3) after payment of costs by the petitioner, or (4) as otherwise directed by the court. If the expense of preparing the record has been borne by the petitioner and the petitioner is the prevailing party, the expense shall be taxable as costs.

(o) This section shall be known, and may be cited, as the Housing Accountability Act.

SEC. 2. Section 1.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 65589.5 of the Government Code proposed by both this bill and Assembly Bill 1515. That section shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2018, (2) each bill amends Section 65589.5 of the Government Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after Assembly Bill 1515, in which case Section 1 of this bill shall not become operative.

SEC. 3. 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.



SB-330 Housing Crisis Act of 2019. (2019-2020)

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AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 25, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE— 2019–2020 REGULAR SESSION

SENATE BILL

NO. 330

Introduced by Senator Skinner

February 19, 2019

An act to amend Section 65589.5 of, to amend, repeal, and add Sections 65940, 65943, and 65950 of, to add and repeal Sections 65905.5, 65913.10, and 65941.1 of, and to add and repeal Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 66300) of Division 1 of Title 7 of, the Government Code, relating to housing.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 330, Skinner. Housing Crisis Act of 2019.

(1) The Housing Accountability Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, prohibits a local agency from disapproving, or conditioning approval in a manner that renders infeasible, a housing development project for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or an emergency shelter unless the local agency makes specified written findings based on a preponderance of the evidence in the record. The act specifies that one way to satisfy that requirement is to make findings that the housing development project or emergency shelter is inconsistent

with both the jurisdiction's zoning ordinance and general plan land use designation as specified in any element of the general plan as it existed on the date the application was deemed complete. The act requires a local agency that proposes to disapprove a housing development project that complies with applicable, objective general plan and zoning standards and criteria that were in effect at the time the application was deemed to be complete, or to approve it on the condition that it be developed at a lower density, to base its decision upon written findings supported by substantial evidence on the record that specified conditions exist, and places the burden of proof on the local agency to that effect. The act requires a court to impose a fine on a local agency under certain circumstances and requires that the fine be at least \$10,000 per housing unit in the housing development project on the date the application was deemed complete.

This bill, until January 1, 2025, would specify that an application is deemed complete for these purposes if a preliminary application was submitted, as described below.

Existing law authorizes the applicant, a person who would be eligible to apply for residency in the development or emergency shelter, or a housing organization to bring an action to enforce the Housing Accountability Act. If, in that action, a court finds that a local agency failed to satisfy the requirement to make the specified findings described above, existing law requires the court to issue an order or judgment compelling compliance with the act within 60 days, as specified.

This bill, until January 1, 2025, would additionally require a court to issue the order or judgment previously described if the local agency required or attempted to require certain housing development projects to comply with an ordinance, policy, or standard not adopted and in effect when a preliminary application was submitted.

Existing law authorizes a local agency to require a housing development project to comply with objective, quantifiable, written development standards, conditions, and policies appropriate to, and consistent with, meeting the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need, as specified.

This bill, until January 1, 2025, would, notwithstanding those provisions or any other law and with certain exceptions, require that a housing development project only be subject to the ordinances, policies, and standards adopted and in effect when a preliminary application is submitted, except as specified.

(2) The Planning and Zoning Law, except as provided, requires that a public hearing be held on an application for a variance from the requirements of a zoning ordinance, an application for a conditional use permit or equivalent development permit, a proposed revocation or modification of a variance or use permit or equivalent development permit, or an appeal from the action taken on any of those applications. That law requires that notice of a public hearing be provided in accordance with specified procedures.

This bill, until January 1, 2025, would prohibit a city or county from conducting more than 5 hearings, as defined, held pursuant to these provisions, or any other law, ordinance, or regulation requiring a public hearing, if a proposed housing development project complies with the applicable, objective general plan and zoning standards in effect at the time an application is deemed complete, as defined. The bill would require the city or county to consider and either approve or disapprove the housing development project at any of the 5 hearings consistent with the applicable timelines under the Permit Streamlining Act.

(3) The Permit Streamlining Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each state agency and each local agency to compile one or more lists that specify in detail the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. That law requires the state or local agency to make copies of this information available to all applicants for development projects and to any persons who request the information.

The bill, until January 1, 2025, for purposes of any state or local law, ordinance, or regulation that requires a city or county to determine whether the site of a proposed housing development project is a historic site, would require the city or county to make that determination, which would remain valid for the pendency of the housing development, at the time the application is deemed complete, except as provided. The bill, until January 1, 2025, would also require that each local agency make copies of any above-described list with respect to information required from an applicant for a housing development project available both (A) in writing to those persons to whom the agency is required to make information available and (B) publicly available on the internet website of the local agency.

The Permit Streamlining Act requires public agencies to approve or disapprove of a development project within certain timeframes, as specified. The act requires a public agency, upon its determination that an application for a development project is incomplete, to include a list and a thorough description of the specific information

needed to complete the application. Existing law authorizes the applicant to submit the additional material to the public agency, requires the public agency to determine whether the submission of the application together with the submitted materials is complete within 30 days of receipt, and provides for an appeal process from the public agency's determination. Existing law requires a final written determination by the agency on the appeal no later than 60 days after receipt of the applicant's written appeal.

This bill, until January 1, 2025, would provide that a housing development project, as defined, shall be deemed to have submitted a preliminary application upon providing specified information about the proposed project to the city or county from which approval for the project is being sought. The bill would require each local agency to compile a checklist and application form that applicants for housing development projects may use for that purpose and would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to adopt a standardized form for applicants seeking approval from a local agency that has not developed its own application form. After the submittal of a preliminary application, the bill would provide that a housing development project would not be deemed to have submitted a preliminary application under these provisions if the development proponent revises the project such that the number of residential units or square footage of construction changes by 20% or more until the development proponent resubmits the information required by the bill so that it reflects the revisions. The bill would require a development proponent to submit an application for a development project that includes all information necessary for the agency to review the application under the Permit Streamlining Act within 180 days of submitting the preliminary application.

The bill, until January 1, 2025, would require the lead agency, as defined, if the application is determined to be incomplete, to provide the applicant with an exhaustive list of items that were not complete, as specified.

The Permit Streamlining Act generally requires that a public agency that is the lead agency for a development project approve or disapprove a project within 120 days from the date of certification by the lead agency of an environmental impact report prepared for certain development projects, but reduces this time period to 90 days from the certification of an environmental impact report for development projects meeting certain additional conditions relating to affordability. Existing law defines "development project" for these purposes to mean a use consisting of either residential units only or mixed-use developments consisting of residential and nonresidential uses that satisfy certain other requirements.

This bill, until January 1, 2025, would reduce the time period in which a lead agency under these provisions is required to approve or disapprove a project from 120 days to 90 days, for a development project generally described above, and from 90 days to 60 days, for a development project that meets the above-described affordability conditions. The bill would recast the definition of "development project" for these purposes to mean a housing development project, as defined in the Housing Accountability Act.

(4) The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city and of any land outside its boundaries that relates to its planning. That law authorizes the legislative body, if it deems it to be in the public interest, to amend all or part of an adopted general plan, as provided. That law also authorizes the legislative body of any county or city, pursuant to specified procedures, to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, open space, and other purposes.

This bill, until January 1, 2025, with respect to land where housing is an allowable use, except as specified, would prohibit a county or city, including the electorate exercising its local initiative or referendum power, in which specified conditions exist, determined by the Department of Housing and Community Development as provided, from enacting a development policy, standard, or condition, as defined, that would have the effect of (A) changing the land use designation or zoning of a parcel or parcels of property to a less intensive use or reducing the intensity of land use within an existing zoning district below what was allowed under the general plan or specific plan land use designation and zoning ordinances of the county or city as in effect on January 1, 2018; (B) imposing or enforcing a moratorium on housing development within all or a portion of the jurisdiction of the county or city, except as provided; (C) imposing or enforcing new design standards established on or after January 1, 2020, that are not objective design standards, as defined; or (D) establishing or implementing certain limits on the number of permits issued by, or the population of, the county or city, unless the limit was approved prior to January 1, 2005, in a predominantly agricultural county, as defined. The bill would, notwithstanding these prohibitions, allow a city or county to prohibit the commercial use of land zoned for residential use consistent with the authority of the city or county conferred by other law. The bill would state that these prohibitions would apply to any zoning ordinance adopted or amended on or after the effective date of these

provisions, and that any development policy, standard, or condition on or after that date that does not comply would be deemed void.

This bill would also require a project that requires the demolition of housing to comply with specified requirements, including the provision of relocation assistance and a right of first refusal in the new housing to displaced occupants, as provided. The bill would provide that these provisions do not supersede any provision of a locally adopted ordinance that places greater restrictions on the demolition of residential dwelling units or that requires greater relocation assistance to displaced households. The bill would require a county or city subject to these provisions to include information necessary to determine compliance with these provisions in the list or lists that specify the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project under the Permit Streamlining Act.

The bill would state that these prohibitions would prevail over any conflicting provision of the Planning and Zoning Law or other law regulating housing development in this state, except as specifically provided. The bill would also require that any exception to these provisions, including an exception for the health and safety of occupants of a housing development project, be construed narrowly.

(5) This bill would include findings that the 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.

(6) By imposing various new requirements and duties on local planning officials with respect to housing development, and by changing the scope of a crime under the State Housing Law, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

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 with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

(7) This bill would provide that its provisions are severable.

Vote: majority Appropriation: no Fiscal Committee: yes Local Program: yes

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the Housing Crisis Act of 2019.

SEC. 2. (a) The Legislature finds and declares the following:

(1) California is experiencing a housing supply crisis, with housing demand far outstripping supply. In 2018, California ranked 49th out of the 50 states in housing units per capita.

(2) Consequently, existing housing in this state, especially in its largest cities, has become very expensive. Seven of the 10 most expensive real estate markets in the United States are in California. In San Francisco, the median home price is \$1.6 million.

(3) California is also experiencing rapid year-over-year rent growth with three cities in the state having had overall rent growth of 10 percent or more year-over-year, and of the 50 United States cities with the highest United States rents, 33 are cities in California.

(4) California needs an estimated 180,000 additional homes annually to keep up with population growth, and the Governor has called for 3.5 million new homes to be built over the next 7 years.

(5) The housing crisis has particularly exacerbated the need for affordable homes at prices below market rates.

(6) The housing crisis harms families across California and has resulted in all of the following:

(A) Increased poverty and homelessness, especially first-time homelessness.

(B) Forced lower income residents into crowded and unsafe housing in urban areas.

(C) Forced families into lower cost new housing in greenfields at the urban-rural interface with longer commute times and a higher exposure to fire hazard.

(D) Forced public employees, health care providers, teachers, and others, including critical safety personnel, into more affordable housing farther from the communities they serve, which will exacerbate future disaster response challenges in high-cost, high-congestion areas and increase risk to life.

(E) Driven families out of the state or into communities away from good schools and services, making the ZIP Code where one grew up the largest determinate of later access to opportunities and social mobility, disrupting family life, and increasing health problems due to long commutes that may exceed three hours per day.

(7) The housing crisis has been exacerbated by the additional loss of units due to wildfires in 2017 and 2018, which impacts all regions of the state. The Carr Fire in 2017 alone burned over 1,000 homes, and over 50,000 people have been displaced by the Camp Fire and the Woolsey Fire in 2018. This temporary and permanent displacement has placed additional demand on the housing market and has resulted in fewer housing units available for rent by low-income individuals.

(8) Individuals who lose their housing due to fire or the sale of the property cannot find affordable homes or rental units and are pushed into cars and tents.

(9) Costs for construction of new housing continue to increase. According to the Turner Center for Housing Innovation at the University of California, Berkeley, the cost of building a 100-unit affordable housing project in the state was almost \$425,000 per unit in 2016, up from \$265,000 per unit in 2000.

(10) Lengthy permitting processes and approval times, fees and costs for parking, and other requirements further exacerbate cost of residential construction.

(11) The housing crisis is severely impacting the state's economy as follows:

(A) Employers face increasing difficulty in securing and retaining a workforce.

(B) Schools, universities, nonprofits, and governments have difficulty attracting and retaining teachers, students, and employees, and our schools and critical services are suffering.

(C) According to analysts at McKinsey and Company, the housing crisis is costing California \$140 billion a year in lost economic output.

(12) The housing crisis also harms the environment by doing both of the following:

(A) Increasing pressure to develop the state's farmlands, open space, and rural interface areas to build affordable housing, and increasing fire hazards that generate massive greenhouse gas emissions.

(B) Increasing greenhouse gas emissions from longer commutes to affordable homes far from growing job centers.

(13) Homes, lots, and structures near good jobs, schools, and transportation remain underutilized throughout the state and could be rapidly remodeled or developed to add affordable homes without subsidy where they are needed with state assistance.

(14) Reusing existing infrastructure and developed properties, and building more smaller homes with good access to schools, parks, and services, will provide the most immediate help with the lowest greenhouse gas footprint to state residents.

(b) In light of the foregoing, the Legislature hereby declares a statewide housing emergency, to be in effect until January 1, 2025.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature, in enacting the Housing Crisis Act of 2019, to do both of the following:

(1) Suspend certain restrictions on the development of new housing during the period of the statewide emergency described in subdivisions (a) and (b).

(2) Work with local governments to expedite the permitting of housing in regions suffering the worst housing shortages and highest rates of displacement.

SEC. 3. Section 65589.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

65589.5. (a) (1) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(A) The lack of housing, including emergency shelters, is a critical problem that threatens the economic, environmental, and social quality of life in California.

(B) California housing has become the most expensive in the nation. The excessive cost of the state's housing supply is partially caused by activities and policies of many local governments that limit the approval of housing, increase the cost of land for housing, and require that high fees and exactions be paid by producers of housing.

(C) Among the consequences of those actions are discrimination against low-income and minority households, lack of housing to support employment growth, imbalance in jobs and housing, reduced mobility, urban sprawl, excessive commuting, and air quality deterioration.

(D) Many local governments do not give adequate attention to the economic, environmental, and social costs of decisions that result in disapproval of housing development projects, reduction in density of housing projects, and excessive standards for housing development projects.

(2) In enacting the amendments made to this section by the act adding this paragraph, the Legislature further finds and declares the following:

(A) California has a housing supply and affordability crisis of historic proportions. The consequences of failing to effectively and aggressively confront this crisis are hurting millions of Californians, robbing future generations of the chance to call California home, stifling economic opportunities for workers and businesses, worsening poverty and homelessness, and undermining the state's environmental and climate objectives.

(B) While the causes of this crisis are multiple and complex, the absence of meaningful and effective policy reforms to significantly enhance the approval and supply of housing affordable to Californians of all income levels is a key factor.

(C) The crisis has grown so acute in California that supply, demand, and affordability fundamentals are characterized in the negative: underserved demands, constrained supply, and protracted unaffordability.

(D) According to reports and data, California has accumulated an unmet housing backlog of nearly 2,000,000 units and must provide for at least 180,000 new units annually to keep pace with growth through 2025.

(E) California's overall homeownership rate is at its lowest level since the 1940s. The state ranks 49th out of the 50 states in homeownership rates as well as in the supply of housing per capita. Only one-half of California's households are able to afford the cost of housing in their local regions.

(F) Lack of supply and rising costs are compounding inequality and limiting advancement opportunities for many Californians.

(G) The majority of California renters, more than 3,000,000 households, pay more than 30 percent of their income toward rent and nearly one-third, more than 1,500,000 households, pay more than 50 percent of their income toward rent.

(H) When Californians have access to safe and affordable housing, they have more money for food and health care; they are less likely to become homeless and in need of government-subsidized services; their children do better in school; and businesses have an easier time recruiting and retaining employees.

(I) An additional consequence of the state's cumulative housing shortage is a significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions caused by the displacement and redirection of populations to states with greater housing opportunities, particularly working- and middle-class households. California's cumulative housing shortfall therefore has not only national but international environmental consequences.

(J) California's housing picture has reached a crisis of historic proportions despite the fact that, for decades, the Legislature has enacted numerous statutes intended to significantly increase the approval, development, and affordability of housing for all income levels, including this section.

(K) The Legislature's intent in enacting this section in 1982 and in expanding its provisions since then was to significantly increase the approval and construction of new housing for all economic segments of California's communities by meaningfully and effectively curbing the capability of local governments to deny, reduce the density for, or render infeasible housing development projects and emergency shelters. That intent has not been fulfilled.

(L) It is the policy of the state that this section be interpreted and implemented in a manner to afford the fullest possible weight to the interest of, and the approval and provision of, housing.

(3) It is the intent of the Legislature that the conditions that would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health and safety, as described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) and paragraph (1) of subdivision (j), arise infrequently.

(b) It is the policy of the state that a local government not reject or make infeasible housing development projects, including emergency shelters, that contribute to meeting the need determined pursuant to this article without a thorough analysis of the economic, social, and environmental effects of the action and without complying with subdivision (d).

(c) The Legislature also recognizes that premature and unnecessary development of agricultural lands for urban uses continues to have adverse effects on the availability of those lands for food and fiber production and on the economy of the state. Furthermore, it is the policy of the state that development should be guided away from prime agricultural lands; therefore, in implementing this section, local jurisdictions should encourage, to the maximum extent practicable, in filling existing urban areas.

(d) A local agency shall not disapprove a housing development project, including farmworker housing as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 50199.7 of the Health and Safety Code, for very low, low-, or moderate-income households, or an emergency shelter, or condition approval in a manner that renders the housing development project infeasible for development for the use of very low, low-, or moderate-income households, or an emergency shelter, including through the use of design review standards, unless it makes written findings, based upon a preponderance of the evidence in the record, as to one of the following:

(1) The jurisdiction has adopted a housing element pursuant to this article that has been revised in accordance with Section 65588, is in substantial compliance with this article, and the jurisdiction has met or exceeded its share of the regional housing need allocation pursuant to Section 65584 for the planning period for the income category proposed for the housing development project, provided that any disapproval or conditional approval shall not be based on any of the reasons prohibited by Section 65008. If the housing development project includes a mix of income categories, and the jurisdiction has not met or exceeded its share of the regional housing need for one or more of those categories, then this paragraph shall not be used to disapprove or conditionally approve the housing development project. The share of the regional housing need met by the jurisdiction shall be calculated consistently with the forms and definitions that may be adopted by the Department of Housing and Community Development pursuant to Section 65400. In the case of an emergency shelter, the jurisdiction shall have met or exceeded the need for emergency shelter, as identified pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583. Any disapproval or conditional approval pursuant to this paragraph shall be in accordance with applicable law, rule, or standards.

(2) The housing development project or emergency shelter as proposed would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety, and there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific adverse impact without rendering the development unaffordable to low- and moderate-income households or rendering the development of the emergency shelter financially infeasible. As used in this paragraph, a "specific, adverse impact" means a significant, quantifiable, direct, and unavoidable impact, based on objective, identified written public health or safety standards, policies, or conditions as they existed on the date the application was deemed complete. Inconsistency with the zoning ordinance or general plan land use designation shall not constitute a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety.

(3) The denial of the housing development project or imposition of conditions is required in order to comply with specific state or federal law, and there is no feasible method to comply without rendering the development unaffordable to low- and moderate-income households or rendering the development of the emergency shelter financially infeasible.

(4) The housing development project or emergency shelter is proposed on land zoned for agriculture or resource preservation that is surrounded on at least two sides by land being used for agricultural or resource preservation

purposes, or which does not have adequate water or wastewater facilities to serve the project.

(5) The housing development project or emergency shelter is inconsistent with both the jurisdiction's zoning ordinance and general plan land use designation as specified in any element of the general plan as it existed on the date the application was deemed complete, and the jurisdiction has adopted a revised housing element in accordance with Section 65588 that is in substantial compliance with this article. For purposes of this section, a change to the zoning ordinance or general plan land use designation subsequent to the date the application was deemed complete shall not constitute a valid basis to disapprove or condition approval of the housing development project or emergency shelter.

(A) This paragraph cannot be utilized to disapprove or conditionally approve a housing development project if the housing development project is proposed on a site that is identified as suitable or available for very low, low-, or moderate-income households in the jurisdiction's housing element, and consistent with the density specified in the housing element, even though it is inconsistent with both the jurisdiction's zoning ordinance and general plan land use designation.

(B) If the local agency has failed to identify in the inventory of land in its housing element sites that can be developed for housing within the planning period and are sufficient to provide for the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need for all income levels pursuant to Section 65584, then this paragraph shall not be utilized to disapprove or conditionally approve a housing development project proposed for a site designated in any element of the general plan for residential uses or designated in any element of the general plan for commercial uses if residential uses are permitted or conditionally permitted within commercial designations. In any action in court, the burden of proof shall be on the local agency to show that its housing element does identify adequate sites with appropriate zoning and development standards and with services and facilities to accommodate the local agency's share of the regional housing need for the very low, low-, and moderate-income categories.

(C) If the local agency has failed to identify a zone or zones where emergency shelters are allowed as a permitted use without a conditional use or other discretionary permit, has failed to demonstrate that the identified zone or zones include sufficient capacity to accommodate the need for emergency shelter identified in paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583, or has failed to demonstrate that the identified zone or zones can accommodate at least one emergency shelter, as required by paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583, then this paragraph shall not be utilized to disapprove or conditionally approve an emergency shelter proposed for a site designated in any element of the general plan for industrial, commercial, or multifamily residential uses. In any action in court, the burden of proof shall be on the local agency to show that its housing element does satisfy the requirements of paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve the local agency from complying with the congestion management program required by Chapter 2.6 (commencing with Section 65088) of Division 1 of Title 7 or the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code). Neither shall anything in this section be construed to relieve the local agency from making one or more of the findings required pursuant to Section 21081 of the Public Resources Code or otherwise complying with the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code).

(f) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (o), nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a local agency from requiring the housing development project to comply with objective, quantifiable, written development standards, conditions, and policies appropriate to, and consistent with, meeting the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need pursuant to Section 65584. However, the development standards, conditions, and policies shall be applied to facilitate and accommodate development at the density permitted on the site and proposed by the development.

(2) Except as provided in subdivision (o), nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a local agency from requiring an emergency shelter project to comply with objective, quantifiable, written development standards, conditions, and policies that are consistent with paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583 and appropriate to, and consistent with, meeting the jurisdiction's need for emergency shelter, as identified pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583. However, the development standards, conditions, and policies shall be applied by the local agency to facilitate and accommodate the development of the emergency shelter project.

- (3) Except as provided in subdivision (o), nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a local agency from imposing fees and other exactions otherwise authorized by law that are essential to provide necessary public services and facilities to the housing development project or emergency shelter.
- (4) For purposes of this section, a housing development project or emergency shelter shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision if there is substantial evidence that would allow a reasonable person to conclude that the housing development project or emergency shelter is consistent, compliant, or in conformity.
- (g) This section shall be applicable to charter cities because the Legislature finds that the lack of housing, including emergency shelter, is a critical statewide problem.
- (h) The following definitions apply for the purposes of this section:
- (1) "Feasible" means capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, social, and technological factors.
- (2) "Housing development project" means a use consisting of any of the following:
- (A) Residential units only.
- (B) Mixed-use developments consisting of residential and nonresidential uses with at least two-thirds of the square footage designated for residential use.
- (C) Transitional housing or supportive housing.
- (3) "Housing for very low, low-, or moderate-income households" means that either (A) at least 20 percent of the total units shall be sold or rented to lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, or (B) 100 percent of the units shall be sold or rented to persons and families of moderate income as defined in Section 50093 of the Health and Safety Code, or persons and families of middle income, as defined in Section 65008 of this code. Housing units targeted for lower income households shall be made available at a monthly housing cost that does not exceed 30 percent of 60 percent of area median income with adjustments for household size made in accordance with the adjustment factors on which the lower income eligibility limits are based. Housing units targeted for persons and families of moderate income shall be made available at a monthly housing cost that does not exceed 30 percent of 100 percent of area median income with adjustments for household size made in accordance with the adjustment factors on which the moderate-income eligibility limits are based.
- (4) "Area median income" means area median income as periodically established by the Department of Housing and Community Development pursuant to Section 50093 of the Health and Safety Code. The developer shall provide sufficient legal commitments to ensure continued availability of units for very low or low-income households in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision for 30 years.
- (5) Notwithstanding any other law, until January 1, 2025, "deemed complete" means that the applicant has submitted a preliminary application pursuant to Section 65941.1.
- (6) "Disapprove the housing development project" includes any instance in which a local agency does either of the following:
- (A) Votes on a proposed housing development project application and the application is disapproved, including any required land use approvals or entitlements necessary for the issuance of a building permit.
- (B) Fails to comply with the time periods specified in subdivision (a) of Section 65950. An extension of time pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65950) shall be deemed to be an extension of time pursuant to this paragraph.
- (7) "Lower density" includes any conditions that have the same effect or impact on the ability of the project to provide housing.
- (8) Until January 1, 2025, "objective" means involving no personal or subjective judgment by a public official and being 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.

(9) Notwithstanding any other law, until January 1, 2025, "determined to be complete" means that the applicant has submitted a complete application pursuant to Section 65943.

(i) If any city, county, or city and county denies approval or imposes conditions, including design changes, lower density, or a reduction of the percentage of a lot that may be occupied by a building or structure under the applicable planning and zoning in force at the time the housing development project's application is deemed complete, that have a substantial adverse effect on the viability or affordability of a housing development for very low, low-, or moderate-income households, and the denial of the development or the imposition of conditions on the development is the subject of a court action which challenges the denial or the imposition of conditions, then the burden of proof shall be on the local legislative body to show that its decision is consistent with the findings as described in subdivision (d), and that the findings are supported by a preponderance of the evidence in the record, and with the requirements of subdivision (o).

(j) (1) When a proposed housing development project complies with applicable, objective general plan, zoning, and subdivision standards and criteria, including design review standards, in effect at the time that the application was deemed complete, but the local agency proposes to disapprove the project or to impose a condition that the project be developed at a lower density, the local agency shall base its decision regarding the proposed housing development project upon written findings supported by a preponderance of the evidence on the record that both of the following conditions exist:

(A) The housing development project would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety unless the project is disapproved or approved upon the condition that the project be developed at a lower density. As used in this paragraph, a "specific, adverse impact" means a significant, quantifiable, direct, and unavoidable impact, based on objective, identified written public health or safety standards, policies, or conditions as they existed on the date the application was deemed complete.

(B) There is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the adverse impact identified pursuant to paragraph (1), other than the disapproval of the housing development project or the approval of the project upon the condition that it be developed at a lower density.

(2) (A) If the local agency considers a proposed housing development project to be inconsistent, not in compliance, or not in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision as specified in this subdivision, it shall provide the applicant with written documentation identifying the provision or provisions, and an explanation of the reason or reasons it considers the housing development to be inconsistent, not in compliance, or not in conformity as follows:

(i) Within 30 days of the date that the application for the housing development project is determined to be complete, if the housing development project contains 150 or fewer housing units.

(ii) Within 60 days of the date that the application for the housing development project is determined to be complete, if the housing development project contains more than 150 units.

(B) If the local agency fails to provide the required documentation pursuant to subparagraph (A), the housing development project shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and in conformity with the applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision.

(3) For purposes of this section, the receipt of a density bonus pursuant to Section 65915 shall not constitute a valid basis on which to find a proposed housing development project is inconsistent, not in compliance, or not in conformity, with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision specified in this subdivision.

(4) For purposes of this section, a proposed housing development project is not inconsistent with the applicable zoning standards and criteria, and shall not require a rezoning, if the housing development project is consistent with the objective general plan standards and criteria but the zoning for the project site is inconsistent with the general plan. If the local agency has complied with paragraph (2), the local agency may require the proposed housing development project to comply with the objective standards and criteria of the zoning which is consistent with the general plan, however, the standards and criteria shall be applied to facilitate and accommodate development at the density allowed on the site by the general plan and proposed by the proposed housing development project.

(k) (1) (A) (i) The applicant, a person who would be eligible to apply for residency in the development or emergency shelter, or a housing organization may bring an action to enforce this section. If, in any action brought to enforce this section, a court finds that any of the following are met, the court shall issue an order pursuant to clause (ii):

(I) The local agency, in violation of subdivision (d), disapproved a housing development project or conditioned its approval in a manner rendering it infeasible for the development of an emergency shelter, or housing for very low, low-, or moderate-income households, including farmworker housing, without making the findings required by this section or without making findings supported by a preponderance of the evidence.

(II) The local agency, in violation of subdivision (j), disapproved a housing development project complying with applicable, objective general plan and zoning standards and criteria, or imposed a condition that the project be developed at a lower density, without making the findings required by this section or without making findings supported by a preponderance of the evidence.

(III) (ia) Subject to sub-subclause (ib), the local agency, in violation of subdivision (o), required or attempted to require a housing development project to comply with an ordinance, policy, or standard not adopted and in effect when a preliminary application was submitted.

(ib) This subclause shall become inoperative on January 1, 2025.

(ii) If the court finds that one of the conditions in clause (i) is met, the court shall issue an order or judgment compelling compliance with this section within 60 days, including, but not limited to, an order that the local agency take action on the housing development project or emergency shelter. The court may issue an order or judgment directing the local agency to approve the housing development project or emergency shelter if the court finds that the local agency acted in bad faith when it disapproved or conditionally approved the housing development or emergency shelter in violation of this section. The court shall retain jurisdiction to ensure that its order or judgment is carried out and shall award reasonable attorney's fees and costs of suit to the plaintiff or petitioner, except under extraordinary circumstances in which the court finds that awarding fees would not further the purposes of this section.

(B) (i) Upon a determination that the local agency has failed to comply with the order or judgment compelling compliance with this section within 60 days issued pursuant to subparagraph (A), the court shall impose fines on a local agency that has violated this section and require the local agency to deposit any fine levied pursuant to this subdivision into a local housing trust fund. The local agency may elect to instead deposit the fine into the Building Homes and Jobs Fund, if Senate Bill 2 of the 2017-18 Regular Session is enacted, or otherwise in the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Fund. The fine shall be in a minimum amount of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per housing unit in the housing development project on the date the application was deemed complete pursuant to Section 65943. In determining the amount of fine to impose, the court shall consider the local agency's progress in attaining its target allocation of the regional housing need pursuant to Section 65584 and any prior violations of this section. Fines shall not be paid out of funds already dedicated to affordable housing, including, but not limited to, Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Funds, funds dedicated to housing for very low, low-, and moderate-income households, and federal HOME Investment Partnerships Program and Community Development Block Grant Program funds. The local agency shall commit and expend the money in the local housing trust fund within five years for the sole purpose of financing newly constructed housing units affordable to extremely low, very low, or low-income households. After five years, if the funds have not been expended, the money shall revert to the state and be deposited in the Building Homes and Jobs Fund, if Senate Bill 2 of the 2017-18 Regular Session is enacted, or otherwise in the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Fund, for the sole purpose of financing newly constructed housing units affordable to extremely low, very low, or low-income households.

(ii) If any money derived from a fine imposed pursuant to this subparagraph is deposited in the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Fund, then, notwithstanding Section 50661 of the Health and Safety Code, that money shall be available only upon appropriation by the Legislature.

(C) If the court determines that its order or judgment has not been carried out within 60 days, the court may issue further orders as provided by law to ensure that the purposes and policies of this section are fulfilled, including, but not limited to, an order to vacate the decision of the local agency and to approve the housing development project, in which case the application for the housing development project, as proposed by the applicant at the time the local agency took the initial action determined to be in violation of this section, along with any standard conditions determined by the court to be generally imposed by the local agency on similar

projects, shall be deemed to be approved unless the applicant consents to a different decision or action by the local agency.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, "housing organization" means a trade or industry group whose local members are primarily engaged in the construction or management of housing units or a nonprofit organization whose mission includes providing or advocating for increased access to housing for low-income households and have filed written or oral comments with the local agency prior to action on the housing development project. A housing organization may only file an action pursuant to this section to challenge the disapproval of a housing development by a local agency. A housing organization shall be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs if it is the prevailing party in an action to enforce this section.

(l) If the court finds that the local agency (1) acted in bad faith when it disapproved or conditionally approved the housing development or emergency shelter in violation of this section and (2) failed to carry out the court's order or judgment within 60 days as described in subdivision (k), the court, in addition to any other remedies provided by this section, shall multiply the fine determined pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (k) by a factor of five. For purposes of this section, "bad faith" includes, but is not limited to, an action that is frivolous or otherwise entirely without merit.

(m) Any action brought to enforce the provisions of this section shall be brought pursuant to Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the local agency shall prepare and certify the record of proceedings in accordance with subdivision (c) of Section 1094.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure no later than 30 days after the petition is served, provided that the cost of preparation of the record shall be borne by the local agency, unless the petitioner elects to prepare the record as provided in subdivision (n) of this section. A petition to enforce the provisions of this section shall be filed and served no later than 90 days from the later of (1) the effective date of a decision of the local agency imposing conditions on, disapproving, or any other final action on a housing development project or (2) the expiration of the time periods specified in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (5) of subdivision (h). Upon entry of the trial court's order, a party may, in order to obtain appellate review of the order, file a petition within 20 days after service upon it of a written notice of the entry of the order, or within such further time not exceeding an additional 20 days as the trial court may for good cause allow, or may appeal the judgment or order of the trial court under Section 904.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure. If the local agency appeals the judgment of the trial court, the local agency shall post a bond, in an amount to be determined by the court, to the benefit of the plaintiff if the plaintiff is the project applicant.

(n) In any action, the record of the proceedings before the local agency shall be filed as expeditiously as possible and, notwithstanding Section 1094.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure or subdivision (m) of this section, all or part of the record may be prepared (1) by the petitioner with the petition or petitioner's points and authorities, (2) by the respondent with respondent's points and authorities, (3) after payment of costs by the petitioner, or (4) as otherwise directed by the court. If the expense of preparing the record has been borne by the petitioner and the petitioner is the prevailing party, the expense shall be taxable as costs.

(o) (1) Subject to paragraphs (2), (6), and (7), and subdivision (d) of Section 65941.1, a housing development project shall be subject only to the ordinances, policies, and standards adopted and in effect when a preliminary application including all of the information required by subdivision (a) of Section 65941.1 was submitted.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not prohibit a housing development project from being subject to ordinances, policies, and standards adopted after the preliminary application was submitted pursuant to Section 65941.1 in the following circumstances:

(A) In the case of a fee, charge, or other monetary exaction, to an increase resulting from an automatic annual adjustment based on an independently published cost index that is referenced in the ordinance or resolution establishing the fee or other monetary exaction.

(B) A preponderance of the evidence in the record establishes that subjecting the housing development project to an ordinance, policy, or standard beyond those in effect when a preliminary application was submitted is necessary to mitigate or avoid a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety, as defined in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (j), and there is no feasible alternative method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the adverse impact.

(C) Subjecting the housing development project to an ordinance, policy, standard, or any other measure, beyond those in effect when a preliminary application was submitted is necessary to avoid or substantially lessen an

impact of the project under the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code).

(D) The housing development project has not commenced construction within two and one-half years following the date that the project received final approval. For purposes of this subparagraph, "final approval" means that the housing development project has received all necessary approvals to be eligible to apply for, and obtain, a building permit or permits and either of the following is met:

(i) The expiration of all applicable appeal periods, petition periods, reconsideration periods, or statute of limitations for challenging that final approval without an appeal, petition, request for reconsideration, or legal challenge having been filed.

(ii) If a challenge is filed, that challenge is fully resolved or settled in favor of the housing development project.

(E) The housing development project is revised following submittal of a preliminary application pursuant to Section 65941.1 such that the number of residential units or square footage of construction changes by 20 percent or more, exclusive of any increase resulting from the receipt of a density bonus, incentive, concession, waiver, or similar provision. For purposes of this subdivision, "square footage of construction" means the building area, as defined by the California Building Standards Code (Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations).

(3) This subdivision does not prevent a local agency from subjecting the additional units or square footage of construction that result from project revisions occurring after a preliminary application is submitted pursuant to Section 65941.1 to the ordinances, policies, and standards adopted and in effect when the preliminary application was submitted.

(4) For purposes of this subdivision, "ordinances, policies, and standards" includes general plan, community plan, specific plan, zoning, design review standards and criteria, subdivision standards and criteria, and any other rules, regulations, requirements, and policies of a local agency, as defined in Section 66000, including those relating to development impact fees, capacity or connection fees or charges, permit or processing fees, and other exactions.

(5) This subdivision shall not be construed in a manner that would lessen the restrictions imposed on a local agency, or lessen the protections afforded to a housing development project, that are established by any other law, including any other part of this section.

(6) This subdivision shall not restrict the authority of a public agency or local agency to require mitigation measures to lessen the impacts of a housing development project under the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code).

(7) With respect to completed residential units for which the project approval process is complete and a certificate of occupancy has been issued, nothing in this subdivision shall limit the application of later enacted ordinances, policies, and standards that regulate the use and occupancy of those residential units, such as ordinances relating to rental housing inspection, rent stabilization, restrictions on short-term renting, and business licensing requirements for owners of rental housing.

(8) This subdivision shall become inoperative on January 1, 2025.

(p) This section shall be known, and may be cited, as the Housing Accountability Act.

SEC. 4. Section 65905.5 is added to the Government Code, to read:

65905.5. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, if a proposed housing development project complies with the applicable, objective general plan and zoning standards in effect at the time an application is deemed complete, after the application is deemed complete, a city, county, or city and county shall not conduct more than five hearings pursuant to Section 65905, or any other law, ordinance, or regulation requiring a public hearing in connection with the approval of that housing development project. If the city, county, or city and county continues a hearing subject to this section to another date, the continued hearing shall count as one of the five hearings allowed under this section. The city, county, or city and county shall consider and either approve or disapprove the application at any of the five hearings allowed under this section consistent with the applicable timelines under the Permit Streamlining Act (Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 65920)).

(b) For purposes of this section:

(1) "Deemed complete" means that the application has met all of the requirements specified in the relevant list compiled pursuant to Section 65940 that was available at the time when the application was submitted.

(2) "Hearing" includes any public hearing, workshop, or similar meeting conducted by the city or county with respect to the housing development project, whether by the legislative body of the city or county, the planning agency established pursuant to Section 65100, or any other agency, department, board, commission, or any other designated hearing officer or body of the city or county, or any committee or subcommittee thereof. "Hearing" does not include a hearing to review a legislative approval required for a proposed housing development project, including, but not limited to, a general plan amendment, a specific plan adoption or amendment, or a zoning amendment, or any hearing arising from a timely appeal of the approval or disapproval of a legislative approval.

(3) "Housing development project" has the same meaning as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 65589.5.

(c) (1) For purposes of this section, a housing development project shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision if there is substantial evidence that would allow a reasonable person to conclude that the housing development project is consistent, compliant, or in conformity.

(2) A proposed housing development project is not inconsistent with the applicable zoning standards and criteria, and shall not require a rezoning, if the housing development project is consistent with the objective general plan standards and criteria, but the zoning for the project site is inconsistent with the general plan. If the local agency complies with the written documentation requirements of paragraph (2) of subdivision (j) of Section 65589.5, the local agency may require the proposed housing development project to comply with the objective standards and criteria of the zoning that is consistent with the general plan; however, the standards and criteria shall be applied to facilitate and accommodate development at the density allowed on the site by the general plan and proposed by the proposed housing development project.

(d) Nothing in this section supersedes, limits, or otherwise modifies the requirements of, or the standards of review pursuant to, Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code.

(e) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2025, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 5. Section 65913.10 is added to the Government Code, to read:

65913.10. (a) For purposes of any state or local law, ordinance, or regulation that requires the city or county to determine whether the site of a proposed housing development project is a historic site, the city or county shall make that determination at the time the application for the housing development project is deemed complete. A determination as to whether a parcel of property is a historic site shall remain valid during the pendency of the housing development project for which the application was made unless any archaeological, paleontological, or tribal cultural resources are encountered during any grading, site disturbance, or building alteration activities.

(b) For purposes of this section:

(1) "Deemed complete" means that the application has met all of the requirements specified in the relevant list compiled pursuant to Section 65940 that was available at the time when the application was submitted.

(2) "Housing development project" has the same meaning as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 65589.5.

(c) (1) Nothing in this section supersedes, limits, or otherwise modifies the requirements of, or the standards of review pursuant to, Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code.

(2) Nothing in this section supersedes, limits, or otherwise modifies the requirements of the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code).

(d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2025, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 6. Section 65940 of the Government Code is amended to read:

65940. (a) (1) Each public agency shall compile one or more lists that shall specify in detail the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. Each public agency shall revise the list of information required from an applicant to include a certification of compliance with Section 65962.5, and the statement of application required by Section 65943. Copies of the information, including the statement of application required by Section 65943, shall be made available to all applicants for development projects and to any person who requests the information.

(2) An affected city or affected county, as defined in Section 66300, shall include the information necessary to determine compliance with the requirements of subdivision (d) of Section 66300 in the list compiled pursuant to paragraph (1).

(b) The list of information required from any applicant shall include, where applicable, identification of whether the proposed project is located within 1,000 feet of a military installation, beneath a low-level flight path or within special use airspace as defined in Section 21098 of the Public Resources Code, and within an urbanized area as defined in Section 65944.

(c) (1) A public agency that is not beneath a low-level flight path or not within special use airspace and does not contain a military installation is not required to change its list of information required from applicants to comply with subdivision (b).

(2) A public agency that is entirely urbanized, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 65944, with the exception of a jurisdiction that contains a military installation, is not required to change its list of information required from applicants to comply with subdivision (b).

(d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2025, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 7. Section 65940 is added to the Government Code, to read:

65940. (a) Each public agency shall compile one or more lists that shall specify in detail the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. Each public agency shall revise the list of information required from an applicant to include a certification of compliance with Section 65962.5, and the statement of application required by Section 65943. Copies of the information, including the statement of application required by Section 65943, shall be made available to all applicants for development projects and to any person who requests the information.

(b) The list of information required from any applicant shall include, where applicable, identification of whether the proposed project is located within 1,000 feet of a military installation, beneath a low-level flight path or within special use airspace as defined in Section 21098 of the Public Resources Code, and within an urbanized area as defined in Section 65944.

(c) (1) A public agency that is not beneath a low-level flight path or not within special use airspace and does not contain a military installation is not required to change its list of information required from applicants to comply with subdivision (b).

(2) A public agency that is entirely urbanized, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 65944, with the exception of a jurisdiction that contains a military installation, is not required to change its list of information required from applicants to comply with subdivision (b).

(d) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2025.

SEC. 8. Section 65941.1 is added to the Government Code, to read:

65941.1. (a) An applicant for a housing development project, as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 65589.5, shall be deemed to have submitted a preliminary application upon providing all of the following information about the proposed project to the city, county, or city and county from which approval for the project is being sought and upon payment of the permit processing fee:

(1) The specific location, including parcel numbers, a legal description, and site address, if applicable.

(2) The existing uses on the project site and identification of major physical alterations to the property on which the project is to be located.

- (3) A site plan showing the location on the property, elevations showing design, color, and material, and the massing, height, and approximate square footage, of each building that is to be occupied.
- (4) The proposed land uses by number of units and square feet of residential and nonresidential development using the categories in the applicable zoning ordinance.
- (5) The proposed number of parking spaces.
- (6) Any proposed point sources of air or water pollutants.
- (7) Any species of special concern known to occur on the property.
- (8) Whether a portion of the property is located within any of the following:
 - (A) A very high fire hazard severity zone, as determined by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection pursuant to Section 51178.
 - (B) Wetlands, as defined in the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Manual, Part 660 FW 2 (June 21, 1993).
 - (C) A hazardous waste site that is listed pursuant to Section 65962.5 or a hazardous waste site designated by the Department of Toxic Substances Control pursuant to Section 25356 of the Health and Safety Code.
 - (D) A special flood hazard area subject to inundation by the 1 percent annual chance flood (100-year flood) as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in any official maps published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
 - (E) A delineated earthquake fault zone as determined by the State Geologist in any official maps published by the State Geologist, unless the development complies with applicable seismic protection building code standards adopted by the California Building Standards Commission under the California Building Standards Law (Part 2.5 (commencing with Section 18901) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code), and by any local building department under Chapter 12.2 (commencing with Section 8875) of Division 1 of Title 2.
 - (F) A stream or other resource that may be subject to a streambed alteration agreement pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 1600) of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code.
- (9) Any historic or cultural resources known to exist on the property.
- (10) The number of proposed below market rate units and their affordability levels.
- (11) The number of bonus units and any incentives, concessions, waivers, or parking reductions requested pursuant to Section 65915.
- (12) Whether any approvals under the Subdivision Map Act, including, but not limited to, a parcel map, a tentative map, or a condominium map, are being requested.
- (13) The applicant's contact information and, if the applicant does not own the property, consent from the property owner to submit the application.
- (14) For a housing development project proposed to be located within the coastal zone, whether any portion of the property contains any of the following:
 - (A) Wetlands, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 13577 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.
 - (B) Environmentally sensitive habitat areas, as defined in Section 30240 of the Public Resources Code.
 - (C) A tsunami run-up zone.
 - (D) Use of the site for public access to or along the coast.
- (15) The number of existing residential units on the project site that will be demolished and whether each existing unit is occupied or unoccupied.
- (16) A site map showing a stream or other resource that may be subject to a streambed alteration agreement pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 1600) of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code and an aerial

site photograph showing existing site conditions of environmental site features that would be subject to regulations by a public agency, including creeks and wetlands.

(17) The location of any recorded public easement, such as easements for storm drains, water lines, and other public rights of way.

(b) (1) Each local agency shall compile a checklist and application form that applicants for housing development projects may use for the purpose of satisfying the requirements for submittal of a preliminary application.

(2) The Department of Housing and Community Development shall adopt a standardized form that applicants for housing development projects may use for the purpose of satisfying the requirements for submittal of a preliminary application if a local agency has not developed its own application form pursuant to paragraph (1). Adoption of the standardized form shall not be subject to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(3) A checklist or form shall not require or request any information beyond that expressly identified in subdivision (a).

(c) After submittal of all of the information required by subdivision (a), if the development proponent revises the project such that the number of residential units or square footage of construction changes by 20 percent or more, exclusive of any increase resulting from the receipt of a density bonus, incentive, concession, waiver, or similar provision, the housing development project shall not be deemed to have submitted a preliminary application that satisfies this section until the development proponent resubmits the information required by subdivision (a) so that it reflects the revisions. For purposes of this subdivision, "square footage of construction" means the building area, as defined by the California Building Standards Code (Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations).

(d) (1) Within 180 calendar days after submitting a preliminary application with all of the information required by subdivision (a) to a city, county, or city and county, the development proponent shall submit an application for a development project that includes all of the information required to process the development application consistent with Sections 65940, 65941, and 65941.5.

(2) If the public agency determines that the application for the development project is not complete pursuant to Section 65943, the development proponent shall submit the specific information needed to complete the application within 90 days of receiving the agency's written identification of the necessary information. If the development proponent does not submit this information within the 90-day period, then the preliminary application shall expire and have no further force or effect.

(3) This section shall not require an affirmative determination by a city, county, or city and county regarding the completeness of a preliminary application or a development application for purposes of compliance with this section.

(e) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2025, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 9. Section 65943 of the Government Code is amended to read:

65943. (a) Not later than 30 calendar days after any public agency has received an application for a development project, the agency shall determine in writing whether the application is complete and shall immediately transmit the determination to the applicant for the development project. If the application is determined to be incomplete, the lead agency shall provide the applicant with an exhaustive list of items that were not complete. That list shall be limited to those items actually required on the lead agency's submittal requirement checklist. In any subsequent review of the application determined to be incomplete, the local agency shall not request the applicant to provide any new information that was not stated in the initial list of items that were not complete. If the written determination is not made within 30 days after receipt of the application, and the application includes a statement that it is an application for a development permit, the application shall be deemed complete for purposes of this chapter. Upon receipt of any resubmittal of the application, a new 30-day period shall begin, during which the public agency shall determine the completeness of the application. If the application is determined not to be complete, the agency's determination shall specify those parts of the application which are incomplete and shall indicate the manner in which they can be made complete, including a list and thorough description of the specific information needed to complete the application. The applicant shall submit materials to the public agency in response to the list and description.

(b) Not later than 30 calendar days after receipt of the submitted materials described in subdivision (a), the public agency shall determine in writing whether the application as supplemented or amended by the submitted materials is complete and shall immediately transmit that determination to the applicant. In making this determination, the public agency is limited to determining whether the application as supplemented or amended includes the information required by the list and a thorough description of the specific information needed to complete the application required by subdivision (a). If the written determination is not made within that 30-day period, the application together with the submitted materials shall be deemed complete for purposes of this chapter.

(c) If the application together with the submitted materials are determined not to be complete pursuant to subdivision (b), the public agency shall provide a process for the applicant to appeal that decision in writing to the governing body of the agency or, if there is no governing body, to the director of the agency, as provided by that agency. A city or county shall provide that the right of appeal is to the governing body or, at their option, the planning commission, or both.

There shall be a final written determination by the agency on the appeal not later than 60 calendar days after receipt of the applicant's written appeal. The fact that an appeal is permitted to both the planning commission and to the governing body does not extend the 60-day period. Notwithstanding a decision pursuant to subdivision (b) that the application and submitted materials are not complete, if the final written determination on the appeal is not made within that 60-day period, the application with the submitted materials shall be deemed complete for the purposes of this chapter.

(d) Nothing in this section precludes an applicant and a public agency from mutually agreeing to an extension of any time limit provided by this section.

(e) A public agency may charge applicants a fee not to exceed the amount reasonably necessary to provide the service required by this section. If a fee is charged pursuant to this section, the fee shall be collected as part of the application fee charged for the development permit.

(f) Each city and each county shall make copies of any list compiled pursuant to Section 65940 with respect to information required from an applicant for a housing development project, as that term is defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 65589.5, available both (1) in writing to those persons to whom the agency is required to make information available under subdivision (a) of that section, and (2) publicly available on the internet website of the city or county.

(g) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2025, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 10. Section 65943 is added to the Government Code, to read:

65943. (a) Not later than 30 calendar days after any (a) public agency has received an application for a development project, the agency shall determine in writing whether the application is complete and shall immediately transmit the determination to the applicant for the development project. If the written determination is not made within 30 days after receipt of the application, and the application includes a statement that it is an application for a development permit, the application shall be deemed complete for purposes of this chapter. Upon receipt of any resubmittal of the application, a new 30-day period shall begin, during which the public agency shall determine the completeness of the application. If the application is determined not to be complete, the agency's determination shall specify those parts of the application which are incomplete and shall indicate the manner in which they can be made complete, including a list and thorough description of the specific information needed to complete the application. The applicant shall submit materials to the public agency in response to the list and description.

(b) Not later than 30 calendar days after receipt of the submitted materials, the public agency shall determine in writing whether they are complete and shall immediately transmit that determination to the applicant. If the written determination is not made within that 30-day period, the application together with the submitted materials shall be deemed complete for purposes of this chapter.

(c) If the application together with the submitted materials are determined not to be complete pursuant to subdivision (b), the public agency shall provide a process for the applicant to appeal that decision in writing to the governing body of the agency or, if there is no governing body, to the director of the agency, as provided by

that agency. A city or county shall provide that the right of appeal is to the governing body or, at their option, the planning commission, or both.

There shall be a final written determination by the agency on the appeal not later than 60 calendar days after receipt of the applicant's written appeal. The fact that an appeal is permitted to both the planning commission and to the governing body does not extend the 60-day period. Notwithstanding a decision pursuant to subdivision (b) that the application and submitted materials are not complete, if the final written determination on the appeal is not made within that 60-day period, the application with the submitted materials shall be deemed complete for the purposes of this chapter.

(d) Nothing in this section precludes an applicant and a public agency from mutually agreeing to an extension of any time limit provided by this section.

(e) A public agency may charge applicants a fee not to exceed the amount reasonably necessary to provide the service required by this section. If a fee is charged pursuant to this section, the fee shall be collected as part of the application fee charged for the development permit.

(f) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2025.

SEC. 11. Section 65950 of the Government Code is amended to read:

65950. (a) A public agency that is the lead agency for a development project shall approve or disapprove the project within whichever of the following periods is applicable:

(1) One hundred eighty days from the date of certification by the lead agency of the environmental impact report, if an environmental impact report is prepared pursuant to Section 21100 or 21151 of the Public Resources Code for the development project.

(2) Ninety days from the date of certification by the lead agency of the environmental impact report, if an environmental impact report is prepared pursuant to Section 21100 or 21151 of the Public Resources Code for a development project defined in subdivision (c).

(3) Sixty days from the date of certification by the lead agency of the environmental impact report, if an environmental impact report is prepared pursuant to Section 21100 or 21151 of the Public Resources Code for a development project defined in subdivision (c) and all of the following conditions are met:

(A) At least 49 percent of the units in the development project are affordable to very low or low-income households, as defined by Sections 50105 and 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, respectively. Rents for the lower income units shall be set at an affordable rent, as that term is defined in Section 50053 of the Health and Safety Code, for at least 30 years. Owner-occupied units shall be available at an affordable housing cost, as that term is defined in Section 50052.5 of the Health and Safety Code.

(B) Prior to the application being deemed complete for the development project pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 65940), the lead agency received written notice from the project applicant that an application has been made or will be made for an allocation or commitment of financing, tax credits, bond authority, or other financial assistance from a public agency or federal agency, and the notice specifies the financial assistance that has been applied for or will be applied for and the deadline for application for that assistance, the requirement that one of the approvals of the development project by the lead agency is a prerequisite to the application for or approval of the application for financial assistance, and that the financial assistance is necessary for the project to be affordable as required pursuant to subparagraph (A).

(C) There is confirmation that the application has been made to the public agency or federal agency prior to certification of the environmental impact report.

(4) Sixty days from the date of adoption by the lead agency of the negative declaration, if a negative declaration is completed and adopted for the development project.

(5) Sixty days from the determination by the lead agency that the project is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code), if the project is exempt from that act.

(b) This section does not preclude a project applicant and a public agency from mutually agreeing in writing to an extension of any time limit provided by this section pursuant to Section 65957.

(c) For purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subdivision (a) and Section 65952, "development project" means a housing development project, as that term is defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 65589.5.

(d) For purposes of this section, "lead agency" and "negative declaration" have the same meaning as defined in Sections 21067 and 21064 of the Public Resources Code, respectively.

(e) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2025, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 12. Section 65950 is added to the Government Code, to read:

65950. (a) A public agency that is the lead agency for a development project shall approve or disapprove the project within whichever of the following periods is applicable:

(1) One hundred eighty days from the date of certification by the lead agency of the environmental impact report, if an environmental impact report is prepared pursuant to Section 21100 or 21151 of the Public Resources Code for the development project.

(2) One hundred twenty days from the date of certification by the lead agency of the environmental impact report, if an environmental impact report is prepared pursuant to Section 21100 or 21151 of the Public Resources Code for a development project defined in subdivision (c).

(3) Ninety days from the date of certification by the lead agency of the environmental impact report, if an environmental impact report is prepared pursuant to Section 21100 or 21151 of the Public Resources Code for a development project defined in subdivision (c) and all of the following conditions are met:

(A) At least 49 percent of the units in the development project are affordable to very low or low-income households, as defined by Sections 50105 and 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, respectively. Rents for the lower income units shall be set at an affordable rent, as that term is defined in Section 50053 of the Health and Safety Code, for at least 30 years. Owner-occupied units shall be available at an affordable housing cost, as that term is defined in Section 50052.5 of the Health and Safety Code.

(B) Prior to the application being deemed complete for the development project pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 65940), the lead agency received written notice from the project applicant that an application has been made or will be made for an allocation or commitment of financing, tax credits, bond authority, or other financial assistance from a public agency or federal agency, and the notice specifies the financial assistance that has been applied for or will be applied for and the deadline for application for that assistance, the requirement that one of the approvals of the development project by the lead agency is a prerequisite to the application for or approval of the application for financial assistance, and that the financial assistance is necessary for the project to be affordable as required pursuant to subparagraph (A).

(C) There is confirmation that the application has been made to the public agency or federal agency prior to certification of the environmental impact report.

(4) Sixty days from the date of adoption by the lead agency of the negative declaration, if a negative declaration is completed and adopted for the development project.

(5) Sixty days from the determination by the lead agency that the project is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code), if the project is exempt from that act.

(b) This section does not preclude a project applicant and a public agency from mutually agreeing in writing to an extension of any time limit provided by this section pursuant to Section 65957.

(c) For purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subdivision (a) and Section 65952, "development project" means a use consisting of either of the following:

(1) Residential units only.

(2) Mixed-use developments consisting of residential and nonresidential uses in which the nonresidential uses are less than 50 percent of the total square footage of the development and are limited to neighborhood

commercial uses and to the first floor of buildings that are two or more stories. As used in this paragraph, "neighborhood commercial" means small-scale general or specialty stores that furnish goods and services primarily to residents of the neighborhood.

(d) For purposes of this section, "lead agency" and "negative declaration" have the same meaning as defined in Sections 21067 and 21064 of the Public Resources Code, respectively.

(e) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2025.

SEC. 13. Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 66300) is added to Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code, to read:

CHAPTER 12. Housing Crisis Act of 2019

66300. (a) As used in this section:

(1) (A) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (B), "affected city" means a city, including a charter city, that the Department of Housing and Community Development determines, pursuant to subdivision (e), is in an urbanized area or urban cluster, as designated by the United States Census Bureau.

(B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), "affected city" does not include any city that has a population of 5,000 or less and is not located within an urbanized area, as designated by the United States Census Bureau.

(2) "Affected county" means a census designated place, based on the 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, that is wholly located within the boundaries of an urbanized area, as designated by the United States Census Bureau.

(3) Notwithstanding any other law, "affected county" and "affected city" includes the electorate of an affected county or city exercising its local initiative or referendum power, whether that power is derived from the California Constitution, statute, or the charter or ordinances of the affected county or city.

(4) "Department" means the Department of Housing and Community Development.

(5) "Development policy, standard, or condition" means any of the following:

(A) A provision of, or amendment to, a general plan.

(B) A provision of, or amendment to, a specific plan.

(C) A provision of, or amendment to, a zoning ordinance.

(D) A subdivision standard or criterion.

(6) "Housing development project" has the same meaning as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 65589.5.

(7) "Objective design standard" means a design standard that involve no personal or subjective judgment by a public official and is 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 before submittal of an application.

(b) (1) Notwithstanding any other law except as provided in subdivision (i), with respect to land where housing is an allowable use, an affected county or an affected city shall not enact a development policy, standard, or condition that would have any of the following effects:

(A) Changing the general plan land use designation, specific plan land use designation, or zoning of a parcel or parcels of property to a less intensive use or reducing the intensity of land use within an existing general plan land use designation, specific plan land use designation, or zoning district below what was allowed under the land use designation and zoning ordinances of the affected county or affected city, as applicable, as in effect on January 1, 2018, except as otherwise provided in clause (ii) of subparagraph (B). For purposes of this subparagraph, "less intensive use" includes, but is not limited to, reductions to height, density, or floor area ratio, new or increased open space or lot size requirements, or new or increased setback requirements, minimum

frontage requirements, or maximum lot coverage limitations, or anything that would lessen the intensity of housing.

(B) (i) Imposing a moratorium or similar restriction or limitation on housing development, including mixed-use development, within all or a portion of the jurisdiction of the affected county or city, other than to specifically protect against an imminent threat to the health and safety of persons residing in, or within the immediate vicinity of, the area subject to the moratorium or for projects specifically identified as existing restricted affordable housing.

(ii) The affected county or affected city, as applicable, shall not enforce a zoning ordinance imposing a moratorium or other similar restriction on or limitation of housing development until it has submitted the ordinance to, and received approval from, the department. The department shall approve a zoning ordinance submitted to it pursuant to this subparagraph only if it determines that the zoning ordinance satisfies the requirements of this subparagraph. If the department denies approval of a zoning ordinance imposing a moratorium or similar restriction or limitation on housing development as inconsistent with this subparagraph, that ordinance shall be deemed void.

(C) Imposing or enforcing design standards established on or after January 1, 2020, that are not objective design standards.

(D) Except as provided in subparagraph (E), establishing or implementing any provision that:

(i) Limits the number of land use approvals or permits necessary for the approval and construction of housing that will be issued or allocated within all or a portion of the affected county or affected city, as applicable.

(ii) Acts as a cap on the number of housing units that can be approved or constructed either annually or for some other time period.

(iii) Limits the population of the affected county or affected city, as applicable.

(E) Notwithstanding subparagraph (D), an affected county or affected city may enforce a limit on the number of approvals or permits or a cap on the number of housing units that can be approved or constructed if the provision of law imposing the limit was approved by voters prior to January 1, 2005, and the affected county or affected city is located in a predominantly agricultural county. For the purposes of this subparagraph, "predominantly agricultural county" means a county that meets both of the following, as determined by the most recent California Farmland Conversion Report produced by the Department of Conservation:

(i) Has more than 550,000 acres of agricultural land.

(ii) At least one-half of the county area is agricultural land.

(2) Any development policy, standard, or condition enacted on or after the effective date of this section that does not comply with this section shall be deemed void.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivisions (b) and (f), an affected county or affected city may enact a development policy, standard, or condition to prohibit the commercial use of land that is designated for residential use, including, but not limited to, short-term occupancy of a residence, consistent with the authority conferred on the county or city by other law.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, both of the following shall apply:

(1) An affected city or an affected county shall not approve a housing development project that will require the demolition of residential dwelling units unless the project will create at least as many residential dwelling units as will be demolished.

(2) An affected city or an affected county shall not approve a housing development project that will require the demolition of occupied or vacant protected units, unless all of the following apply:

(A) (i) The project will replace all existing or demolished protected units.

(ii) Any protected units replaced pursuant to this subparagraph shall be considered in determining whether the housing development project satisfies the requirements of Section 65915 or a locally adopted requirement that requires, as a condition of the development of residential rental units, that the project provide a certain

percentage of residential rental units affordable to, and occupied by, households with incomes that do not exceed the limits for moderate-income, lower income, very low income, or extremely low income households, as specified in Sections 50079.5, 50093, 50105, and 50106 of the Health and Safety Code.

(iii) Notwithstanding clause (i), in the case of a protected unit that is or was, within the five-year period preceding the application, subject to a form of rent or price control through a local government's valid exercise of its police power, and that is or was occupied by persons or families above lower income, the affected city or affected county may do either of the following:

(I) Require that the replacement units be made available at affordable rent or affordable housing cost to, and occupied by, low-income persons or families. If the replacement units will be rental dwelling units, these units shall be subject to a recorded affordability restriction for at least 55 years.

(II) Require that the units be replaced in compliance with the jurisdiction's rent or price control ordinance, provided that each unit is replaced. Unless otherwise required by the affected city or affected county's rent or price control ordinance, these units shall not be subject to a recorded affordability restriction.

(B) The housing development project will include at least as many residential dwelling units as the greatest number of residential dwelling units that existed on the project site within the last five years.

(C) Any existing residents will be allowed to occupy their units until six months before the start of construction activities with proper notice, subject to Chapter 16 (commencing with Section 7260) of Division 7 of Title 1.

(D) The developer agrees to provide both of the following to the occupants of any protected units:

(i) Relocation benefits to the occupants of those affordable residential rental units, subject to Chapter 16 (commencing with Section 7260) of Division 7 of Title 1.

(ii) A right of first refusal for a comparable unit available in the new housing development affordable to the household at an affordable rent, as defined in Section 50053 of the Health and Safety Code, or an affordable housing cost, as defined in 50052.5.

(E) For purposes of this paragraph:

(i) "Equivalent size" means that the replacement units contain at least the same total number of bedrooms as the units being replaced.

(ii) "Protected units" means any of the following:

(I) Residential dwelling units that are or were subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of lower or very low income within the past five years.

(II) Residential dwelling units that are or were subject to any form of rent or price control through a public entity's valid exercise of its police power within the past five years.

(III) Residential dwelling units that are or were occupied by lower or very low income households within the past five years.

(IV) Residential dwelling units that were withdrawn from rent or lease in accordance with Chapter 12.75 (commencing with Section 7060) of Division 7 of Title 1 within the past 10 years.

(iii) "Replace" shall have the same meaning as provided in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 65915.

(3) This subdivision shall not supersede any objective provision of a locally adopted ordinance that places restrictions on the demolition of residential dwelling units or the subdivision of residential rental units that are more protective of lower income households, requires the provision of a greater number of units affordable to lower income households, or that requires greater relocation assistance to displaced households.

(4) This subdivision shall only apply to a housing development project that submits a complete application pursuant to Section 65943 on or after January 1, 2020.

(e) The Department of Housing and Community Development shall determine those cities and counties in this state that are affected cities and affected counties, in accordance with subdivision (a) by June 30, 2020. The

department may update the list of affected cities and affected counties once on or after January 1, 2021, to account for changes in urbanized areas or urban clusters due to new data obtained from the 2020 census. The department's determination shall remain valid until January 1, 2025.

(f) (1) Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) and subdivisions (h) and (i), this section shall prevail over any conflicting provision of this title or other law regulating housing development in this state to the extent that this section more fully advances the intent specified in paragraph (2).

(2) It is the intent of the Legislature that this section be broadly construed so as to maximize the development of housing within this state. Any exception to the requirements of this section, including an exception for the health and safety of occupants of a housing development project, shall be construed narrowly.

(3) This section shall not be construed as prohibiting the adoption or amendment of a development policy, standard, or condition in a manner that:

(A) Allows greater density.

(B) Facilitates the development of housing.

(C) Reduces the costs to a housing development project.

(D) Imposes or implements mitigation measures as necessary to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code).

(4) This section shall not apply to a housing development project located within a very high fire hazard severity zone. For purposes of this paragraph, "very high fire hazard severity zone" has the same meaning as provided in Section 51177.

(g) This section shall not be construed to void a height limit, urban growth boundary, or urban limit established by the electorate of an affected county or an affected city, provided that the height limit, urban growth boundary, or urban limit complies with subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).

(h) (1) Nothing in this section supersedes, limits, or otherwise modifies the requirements of, or the standards of review pursuant to, Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code.

(2) Nothing in this section supersedes, limits, or otherwise modifies the requirements of the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code). For a housing development project proposed within the coastal zone, nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit an affected county or an affected city from enacting a development policy, standard, or condition necessary to implement or amend a certified local coastal program consistent with the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code).

(i) (1) This section does not prohibit an affected county or an affected city from changing a land use designation or zoning ordinance to a less intensive use if the city or county concurrently changes the development standards, policies, and conditions applicable to other parcels within the jurisdiction to ensure that there is no net loss in residential capacity.

(2) This section does not prohibit an affected county or an affected city from changing a land use designation or zoning ordinance to a less intensive use on a site that is a mobilehome park, as defined in Section 18214 of the Health and Safety Code, as of the effective date of this section, and the no net loss requirement in paragraph (1) shall not apply.

(j) Notwithstanding subdivisions (b) and (f), this section does not prohibit an affected city or an affected county from enacting a development policy, standard, or condition that is intended to preserve or facilitate the production of housing for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, or housing types that traditionally serve lower income households, including mobilehome parks, single-room occupancy units, or units subject to any form of rent or price control through a public entity's valid exercise of its police power.

66301. This chapter shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2025, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 14. The Legislature finds and declares that the provision of adequate housing, in light of the severe shortage of housing at all income levels in this state, 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, the provisions of this act apply to all cities, including charter cities.

SEC. 15. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution for certain costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district because, in that regard, this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

However, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains other costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

SEC. 16. The provisions of this act are severable. If any provision of this act or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.










CA 19-01, GPA 19-04
 - COS Zoning Overlay



General Plan Policies Applicable to Development on Corridor Opportunity Sites

TABLE LU-2: LAND USE DESIGNATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Land Use Image	Land Use Designation Description	Allowed Density (Dwelling Units/Acre)		Suggested Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	
		Minimum DU/AC	Maximum DU/AC	Minimum FAR	Maximum FAR
Residential Designations					
	<p>Very Low Density Residential (VLDR)</p> <p>This designation can provide a smooth transition between the rural areas and more densely developed neighborhoods, or be in “pockets” of development in carefully selected locations.</p>	0.2	2.0	N/A	N/A
	<p>Low Density Residential (LDR)</p> <p>This designation represents the traditional single-family neighborhood with a majority of single-family detached homes and some duplexes. This is the predominant land use category of the City’s existing neighborhoods.</p>	2.1	7.0	N/A	N/A
	<p>Medium Density Residential (MDR)</p> <p>This designation is generally characterized by duplexes, small apartment complexes, single-family attached homes such as town homes and condominiums, and single-family detached homes on small lots.</p>	6.0	14.0	N/A	N/A
	<p>Medium-High Density Residential (MHDR)</p> <p>This designation provides a transition between traditional single-family neighborhoods and high density residential, and major activity or job centers. Dwelling types may include townhouses, garden apartments, and other forms of multi-family housing.</p>	14.1	22.0	N/A	N/A
	<p>High Density Residential (HDR)</p> <p>This designation represents the most urban residential category. The predominant style of development is larger, multi-family housing complexes, including apartments and condominiums.</p>	20.0	70.0	N/A	N/A
	<p>Residential Mixed Use (RMU)</p> <p>This designation is characterized by predominantly residential development at medium to high densities. It allows for commercial or office uses to be located on the same property, either vertically or horizontally. It does not preclude development that is entirely residential, but rather encourages a mix of uses. Additionally, other primary uses may be allowed by right or with approval of a Use Permit, as outlined in the Municipal Code.</p>	10.0 (1)	20.0 (1)	N/A	2.5 (1)

Land Use Image	Land Use Designation Description	Allowed Density (Dwelling Units/Acre)		Suggested Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	
		Minimum DU/AC	Maximum DU/AC	Minimum FAR	Maximum FAR
Commercial Designations					
	Neighborhood Commercial (NC) This designation accommodates a mix of business, office, and residential uses that support the needs of residents living in the surrounding neighborhoods. Allowable uses include small grocery or drug stores, retail shops, and small-scale financial, business, personal services, and restaurants.	0.0	22.0	0.20	1.5
	Commercial Mixed Use (CMU) This designation encourages the integration of retail and service commercial uses with office and/or residential uses. In mixed-use projects, commercial use is the predominant use on the ground floor. This designation may also allow hospitals and other public/quasi-public uses. Other uses may be allowed by right or with approval of a Use Permit, as outlined in the Municipal Code.	6.0 (2)	22.0 (3)	0.25 (3)	1.0 (3)
	Commercial Services (CS) This designation provides sites for commercial businesses not permitted in other commercial areas because they attract high volumes of vehicle traffic and may have adverse impacts on other commercial uses. Allowable uses include automobile repair and services, building materials, nurseries, equipment rentals, contractors' yards, wholesaling, storage, and similar uses. Other retail and offices uses may be allowed, as outlined in the Municipal Code.	N/A	N/A	0.20	0.5
	Regional Commercial (RC) This designation provides sites for larger retail and service businesses that serve residents from the City and the region. Mixed-use projects integrating office or residential uses are allowed.	6.0 (2)	50.0	0.20	2.0
Office Mixed Use and Industrial Designations					
	Office Mixed Use (OMU) This designation is characterized by predominantly office uses, but allows the integration of commercial and/or residential uses. Other primary uses may be allowed by right or with approval of a Use Permit, as outlined in the Municipal Code..	6.0 (2,4)	20.0 (4)	0.30	2.0 (4)
	Industrial Office Mixed Use (IOMU) This designation provides for a wide range and combination of light industrial and office development. The designation is intended for the seamless integration of light industrial and office uses with supporting retail and service uses. Offices may be developed in an office park setting, but most office and light industrial development stands alone. Commercial and other support services may be integrated vertically or horizontally, but the predominant use is light industrial or office. Live-work uses may be permitted with special consideration for compatibility with predominant uses.	7.0 (2)	14.0	0.25	1.5
	Manufacturing and Warehousing (M&W) This designation provides for the full range of manufacturing, agricultural and industrial processing, general service, and distribution uses. Other complimentary uses may be allowed by right or with approval of a Use Permit, as outlined in the Municipal Code.	N/A	N/A	0.20	0.75






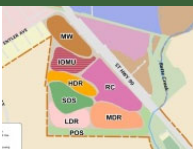
Land Use Image	Land Use Designation Description	Allowed Density (Dwelling Units/Acre)		Suggested Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	
		Minimum DU/AC	Maximum DU/AC	Minimum FAR	Maximum FAR
Public and Open Space Designations					
	Public Facilities and Services (PFS) This designation includes sites for schools, hospitals, governmental offices, airports, and other facilities that have a unique public character.	N/A	N/A	0	1.0
	Primary Open Space (POS) This designation is intended to protect, in perpetuity, areas with sensitive habitats including oak woodlands, riparian corridors, wetlands, creekside greenways, and other habitat for highly sensitive species, as well as groundwater recharge areas and areas subject to flooding that are not used for agriculture.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Secondary Open Space (SOS) This designation includes land used for both intensive and non-intensive recreational activities, such as parks, lakes, golf courses, and trails. Land within this category may also be used for resource management, detention basins, agriculture, grasslands and other similar uses.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overlay and Special Designations					
	Resource Constraint Overlay (RCO) This is an overlay designation that identifies areas with significant environmental resources that result in development constraints. The RCO requires subsequent studies to determine the exact location and the intensity of development that can take place in light of identified constraints.	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
	Special Mixed Use (SMU) This designation provides for development of walkable neighborhoods with a mix of residential and nonresidential uses subject to approval of a regulating plan and circulation plan consistent with the Traditional Neighborhood Development zoning district.	7.0	35.0	N/A	N/A
	Special Planning Area (SPA) This designation identifies areas for significant new growth that require subsequent comprehensive planning. Horizontal or vertical mixed-use is required (except for the Bell-Muir SPA). The General Plan includes a conceptual land plan for each SPA. Subsequent planning efforts for each area shall be found to be in substantial compliance with relevant SPA provisions and policies in the General Plan.	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)

Table Notes:

1. When located Downtown or within a Corridor Opportunity Site, Residential Mixed Use has a minimum density of 15 dwelling units/acre, a maximum of 70 dwelling units per acre, and a maximum floor area ratio of 5.0.
2. If residential uses are incorporated horizontally, this minimum density should be met, but if integrated vertically, there is no minimum density requirement.
3. When located Downtown or within a Corridor Opportunity Site, Commercial Mixed Use has a maximum of 60 dwelling units per acre, and a maximum floor area ratio of 5.0.
4. When located Downtown or within a Corridor Opportunity Site, Office Mixed Use has a maximum of 60 dwelling units per acre, and a maximum floor area ratio of 5.0.
5. Allowable density and floor area ratio for the Resource Conservation Overlay designation shall be consistent with the standards of the underlying land use designation.
6. Allowable density and floor area ratio in the Special Planning Areas shall be consistent with the standards of the final land use designations identified for each site through subsequent master planning.

- **Policy LU-2.3 (Sustainable Land Use Pattern) - Ensure sustainable land use patterns in both developed areas of the City and new growth areas.**

- ▲ **Action LU-2.3.1 (Provide Incentives)** – To support desired development patterns and economic development opportunities, continue the use of, and expand as appropriate, City incentives, including but not limited to:

- Priority project processing
 - Deferral of development impact or permit fees
 - Flexibility in development standards such as parking, setbacks, and landscaping requirements
 - Density and intensity bonuses
 - Support for infrastructure upgrades

- **Policy LU-2.4 (Land Use Compatibility) – Promote land use compatibility through use restrictions, development standards, environmental review and special design considerations.**

- ▲ **Action LU-2.4.1 (Update Zoning Ordinance)** – Maintain zoning districts, use regulations, development standards, and performance requirements in the Municipal Code consistent with the General Plan.

- ▲ **Action LU-2.4.2 (Update Zoning Map)** – Maintain the Zoning Map to be consistent with the General Plan Land Use Diagram.

- ▲ **Action LU-2.4.3 (Best Practices Manual)** – Update the City's Best Practices Manual.

- ▲ **Action LU-2.4.4 (Design Guidelines)** – Maintain and update, as necessary, the City's Design Guidelines Manual.

- **Policy LU-4.2 (Infill Compatibility) - Support infill development, redevelopment, and rehabilitation projects that are compatible with surrounding properties and neighborhoods.**

- **Goal LU-5: Support development and redevelopment of the designated Opportunity Sites.**

- **Policy LU-5.1 (Opportunity Sites) - Facilitate increased density and intensity of development and revitalization in the following Opportunity Sites:**

- **Central City Opportunity Sites** - Downtown, South Campus, and East 8th and 9th Street Corridors.
 - **Corridor Opportunity Sites** - North Esplanade, Mangrove Avenue, Park Avenue, Nord Avenue, and East Avenue. [and Other Opportunity Sites...]

- ▲ **Action LU-5.1.1 (Incentives for Opportunity Site Development)** – Utilize City incentives identified in Action LU-2.3.1 to promote infill development, redevelopment, rehabilitation, and mixed-use projects in the designated Opportunity Sites.

- ▲ **Action LU-5.1.2 (Midpoint Density)** – Require that projects within Corridor Opportunity Sites and Downtown be developed at or above the midpoint of the allowed density range (before Table LU-2 footnotes) unless one or more of the following findings are made:
 - The proposed project does not include residential development.
 - Residences are integrated vertically in a mixed-use project.
 - Site considerations such as parcel size, configuration, environmental resources, or other features make achieving the midpoint infeasible or undesirable.
 - Infrastructure constraints make achieving the midpoint impractical.
- **Policy CD-1.2 (Reinforce Attributes) – Strengthen the positive qualities of the City’s neighborhoods, corridors, and centers.**
 - ▲ **Action CD-1.2.1 (Design Considerations) – Review the Community Design Concepts for neighborhoods, corridors, and centers from this element during project review.**
- **Goal CD-3: Ensure project design that reinforces a sense of place with context sensitive elements and a human scale.**
 - **Policy CD-3.1 (Lasting Design and Materials) – Promote architectural design that exhibits timeless character and is constructed with high quality materials.**
 - ▲ **Action CD-3.1.1 (Design Guidelines) – Utilize the City Design Guidelines Manual for architectural review of discretionary projects.**
 - ▲ **Action CD-3.1.2 (Update Design Guidelines) – Update the City Design Guidelines Manual as necessary to maintain consistency with the General Plan, the City’s Land Use and Development Regulations, and current architectural solutions.**
- **Goal CD-5: Support infill and redevelopment compatible with the surrounding neighborhood.**
 - **Policy CD-5.1 (Compatible Infill Development) – Ensure that new development and redevelopment reinforces the desirable elements of its neighborhood including architectural scale, style, and setback patterns.**
 - ▲ **Action CD-5.1.1 (Residential Infill Design Guidelines) – Update the City’s Design Guidelines Manual to specifically address residential infill design in terms of building scale, height and setbacks, parking and access, transitions, and landscaping.**
 - **Policy CD-5.2 (Context Sensitive Transitions) – Encourage context sensitive transitions in architectural scale and character between new and existing residential development.**
 - **Policy CD-5.3 (Context Sensitive Design) – For infill development, incorporate context sensitive design elements that maintain compatibility and raise the quality of the area’s architectural character.**
 - **Policy CIRC-5.2 (Central City Transit Route) – Encourage the maintenance and expansion of a central city transit route that is frequently served by easily recognizable transit vehicles**

connecting heavily visited City locations, such as CSU Chico, Enloe Medical Center, shopping, entertainment areas, employment centers and Downtown.

- ▲ **Action CIRC-5.2.1 (Transit Oriented Development) – Support new development and redevelopment within the Central City and Corridor Opportunity Sites to support ridership.**

HOUSING ELEMENT

- **Action H.3.1.2:** Implement the Corridor Opportunity Site overlay as described in Land Use Element Goal 2.3.1 through the use of incentives and flexibility in development standards, including, but not limited to:
 - Priority project processing
 - Deferral of fees
 - Flexibility in development standards
 - Density bonuses
 - Support for infrastructure upgrades

Overlay Zones

Narrative from Housing Element

Corridor Opportunity Site (COS) — The purpose of this overlay zone is to encourage the development of housing adjacent to key transit corridors and in the Downtown area. It covers 481 acres within the City. The density and height limits of zoning districts within this overlay are increased, and parking requirements are decreased. For example, projects within the COS must be developed at the midpoint of the allowed density range. Within COS areas: the Residential Mixed Use zoning district has a minimum density of 15 units per acre and a maximum density of 70 units per acre; and the Office and Commercial Mixed Use zoning districts have a maximum density of 60 units per acre. The maximum height in these zones is up to 65 feet. Required off-street parking is reduced by 25% from the code's standards.

GENERAL PLAN PROVISIONS ESTABLISHING CORRIDOR OPPORTUNITY SITES

- **Areas of Potential Change.** The General Plan identifies 15 Opportunity Sites that have the highest infill and redevelopment potential in the City. These strategic areas include underutilized transportation corridors, regional retail centers, areas in the City’s core, and other residential, light industrial, and mixed-use areas that can accommodate growth. Opportunity Sites provide for a mix of land uses supported by policies intended to ensure gradual and thoughtful transformation over the next 20+ years. (p. 3-7)

INFILL AND REDEVELOPMENT

The goal of accommodating future housing and job needs within a compact urban form requires successful infill and redevelopment. It is important to focus infill and redevelopment in the Downtown, along transit corridors, and at other key locations in the City. These areas are identified on the Land Use Diagram and addressed in specific land use policies. In other areas of the community, infill and redevelopment needs to be more closely scrutinized to ensure compatibility with existing neighborhoods, as directed by policies in this and the Community Design Element. Finally, there are also policies throughout the General Plan to provide incentives to encourage infill and redevelopment. (p. 3-8)

OPPORTUNITY SITES

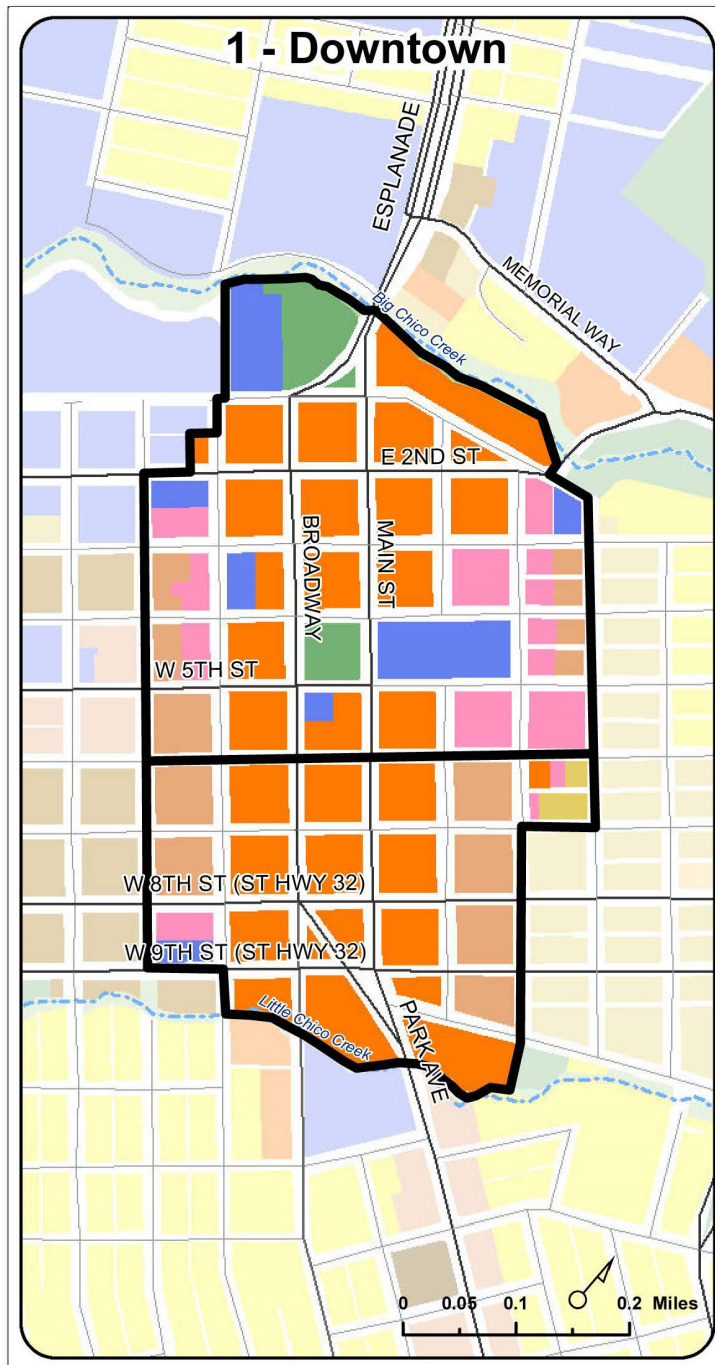
The 15 Opportunity Sites are expected to be the focus of change and revitalization over the next 20+ years. They are designated on the Land Use Diagram for mixed-use, higher-density residential development, or other land uses compatible with the area’s existing or evolving uses. **Appendix B** describes each Site and provides a vision for its transformation. (p. 3-19)

Future requests for new development or redevelopment of property within these designated Opportunity Sites shall be consistent with the identified Opportunity Site vision, development parameters for the respective land use designation(s), and other applicable requirements of the General Plan. (p. 3-20)

APPENDIX B – OPPORTUNITY SITES

1) Downtown Opportunity Site

The success of a compact city relies on increased residential density and intensity of uses in its downtown. As discussed in greater detail in the Downtown Element, many sites throughout Downtown are underutilized and will benefit from renovation and redevelopment that includes mixed-use, multi-story buildings. One of the greatest opportunities in Downtown is the potential for development of urban, multi-family residential units. Several City-owned surface parking lots provide sites with high redevelopment potential.



(For the purpose of this report, Opportunity Sites 2 and 3 have been omitted)

4) North Esplanade Opportunity Site

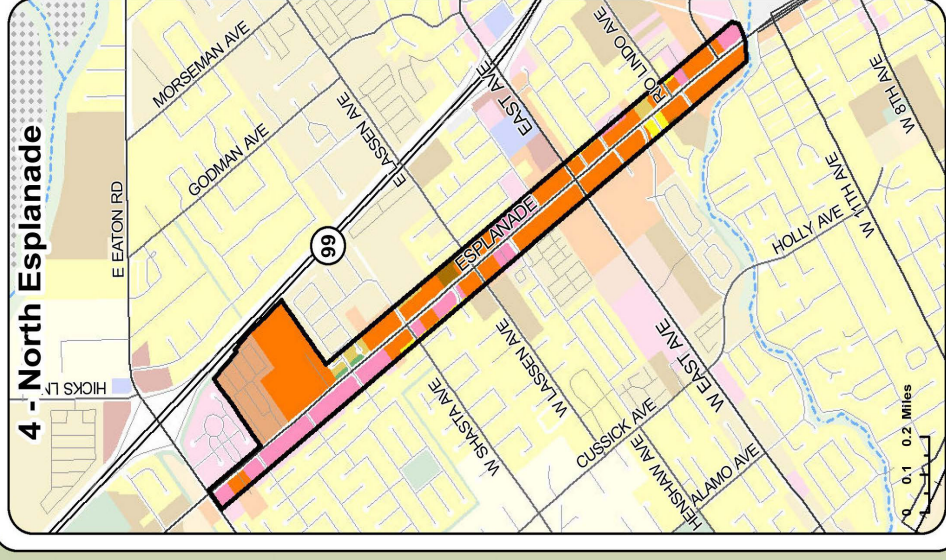
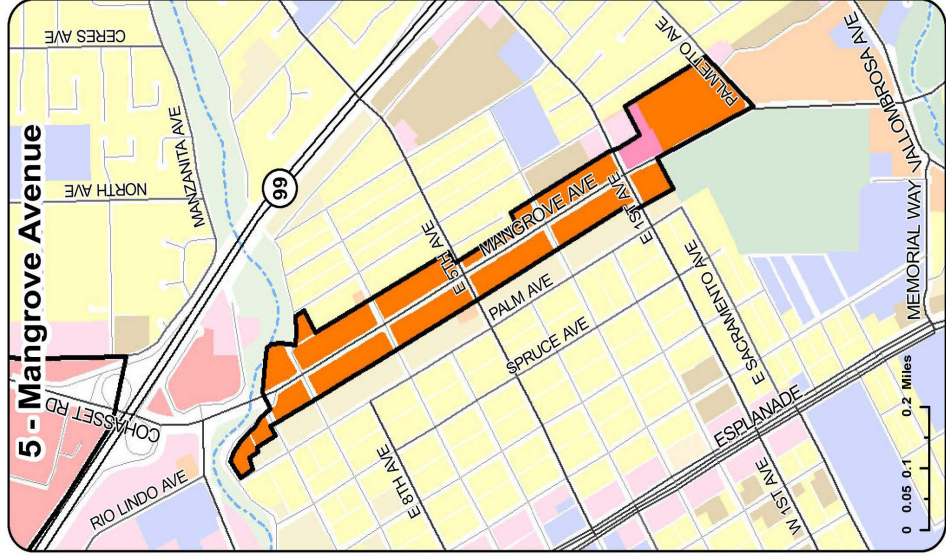
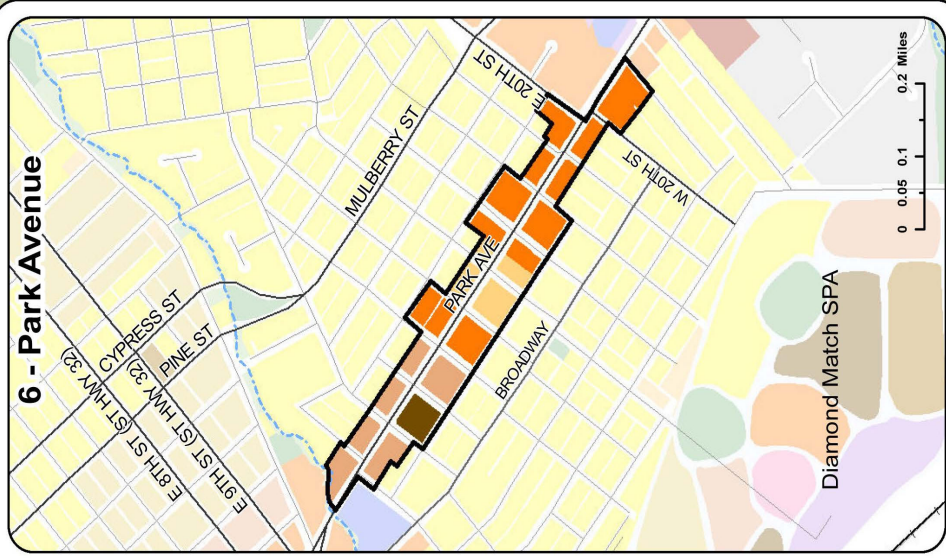
This Opportunity Site encompasses the Esplanade north of Lindo Channel. The Esplanade south of Lindo Channel is a world-class boulevard lined with mature trees and bordered by frontage streets. North of Lindo Channel the street amenities disappear, exposing a commercial corridor lined with strip centers and an unfriendly pedestrian and bicycle environment. Opportunities exist for new development and redevelopment that is oriented to pedestrians with buildings placed near the street and the incorporation of public improvements that support all modes of transportation. The Opportunity Site is served by public transit and includes a number of vacant and underutilized properties. The northern end of the site has properties designated for Office Mixed Use and Residential Mixed Use, and many properties south of Shasta Avenue are designated for Commercial Mixed Use. These mixed-use designations can accommodate a combination of office, residential, and commercial uses providing flexibility and bringing vitality to this important transportation corridor.

5) Mangrove Avenue Opportunity Site

Mangrove Avenue is a heavily used transit corridor in the core of Chico with grocery stores, medical offices, banks, and smaller service and retail uses. The corridor has already experienced some redevelopment, but many opportunities remain in the form of small, aging buildings and some unnecessarily large parking lots. The Opportunity Site's Commercial Mixed-Use designation allows a mixture of commercial and residential uses. Adding residences will supply riders for the transit route along Mangrove Avenue and support the existing and anticipated businesses in the area. As redevelopment occurs within the Opportunity Site, opportunity exists to transform Mangrove Avenue into a more pedestrian and bicycle friendly environment.


6) Park Avenue Opportunity Site

Park Avenue has long been considered an opportunity for redevelopment and is emphasized prominently in the Southwest Chico Neighborhood Plan. Located immediately south of Downtown and served by transit, this Opportunity Site could accommodate higher density and intensity development. The Barber Neighborhood to the west and the Chapman-Mulberry Neighborhood to the east contain residents who would benefit from added neighborhood-oriented commercial uses. At Park Avenue's intersection with 16th Street, a Mixed-Use Neighborhood Core is envisioned to anchor the Opportunity Site with neighborhood-serving businesses accompanied by residences and offices, and to serve as a gateway to the Barber Yard Special Planning Area. North and south from the core, properties designated Commercial Mixed Use support the existing commercial nature of Park Avenue while allowing flexibility for other uses along the corridor. At the northern end of Park Avenue, redevelopment of higher density housing within the Residential Mixed Use and High-Density Residential designations will house residents who will support existing and new commercial uses within the Opportunity Site and in Downtown.



Corridor Opportunity Sites

CHICO 2030
GENERAL PLAN




GENERAL PLAN DESIGNATIONS

- LDR Low Density Residential
- MDR Medium Density Residential
- HDR High Density Residential
- RMU Residential Mixed Use
- NC Neighborhood Commercial
- CMU Commercial Mixed Use
- OMU Office Mixed Use
- POS Primary Open Space

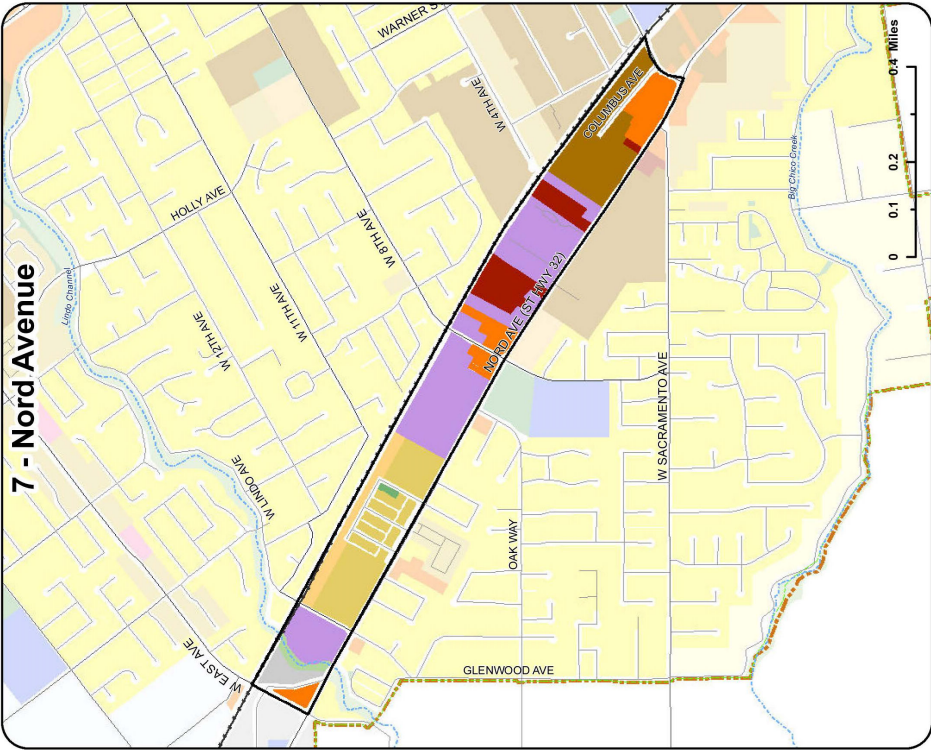
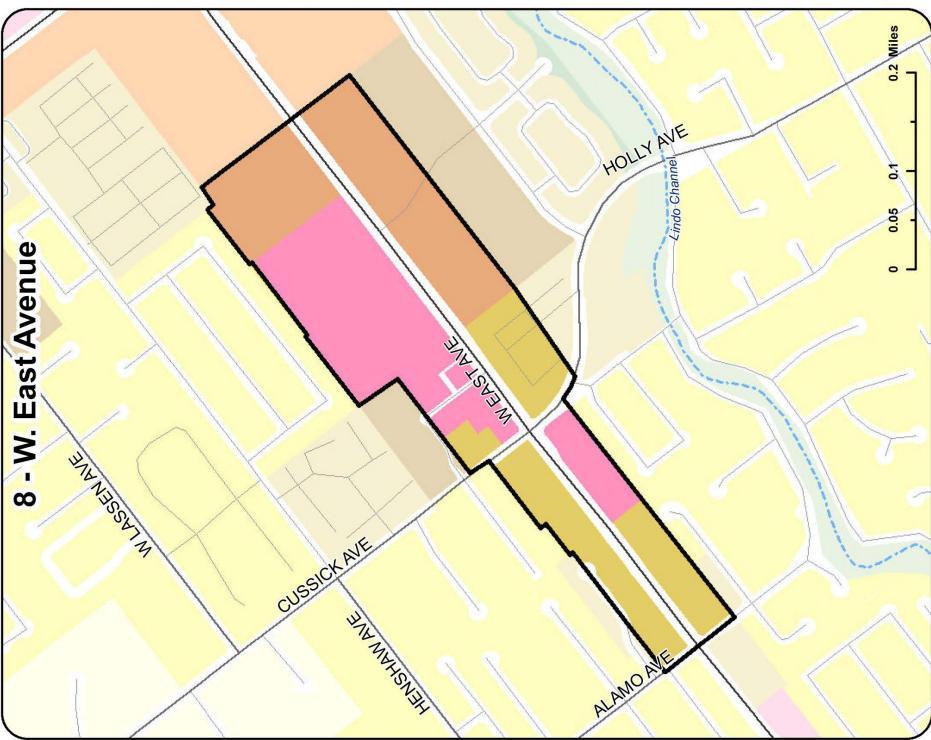
Data Source: City of Chico

7) Nord Avenue Opportunity Site

Nord Avenue from Lindo Channel to West Sacramento Avenue acts as the northwestern gateway to Chico for travelers arriving from the west on State Route 32, however, this area currently presents little in the way of welcoming features. Traditional uses in this area are light manufacturing, commercial services, and multi-family residential. Opportunities exist to transition vacant or underutilized properties to office or industrial mixed use projects and, at key intersections, commercial mixed-use projects. The vision for this transit corridor Opportunity Site includes a greater mixture of uses at higher densities and intensities that transitions down toward its northern end at the City's edge.

8) East Avenue Opportunity Site

Approximately 18 acres of vacant land west of the commercial center at East Avenue and the Esplanade provides an opportunity for a mix of uses. This site which is served by infrastructure and public transit is close to shopping, medical services, and employment, and is an ideal location for a mixture of higher density residential and office uses with some commercial development that complements the more intense commercial uses at the intersection with the Esplanade.



Corridor Opportunity Sites

CHICO 2030
GENERAL PLAN

GENERAL PLAN DESIGNATIONS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDR Medium Density Residential MHDR Medium-High Density Residential RMU Residential Mixed Use NC Neighborhood Commercial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMU Commercial Mixed Use CS Commercial Services OMU Office Mixed Use IOMU Industrial/Office Mixed Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MW Manufacturing & Warehousing POS Primary Open Space SOS Secondary Open Space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenline City of Chico Sphere of Influence Boundary

Data Source: City of Chico