

SENATE BILL 9 (SB 9): AN OVERVIEW

WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT IMPACTS RESIDENTIAL LAND USE

Senate Bill 9 (SB 9) is a new California State Law taking effect January 1, 2022.

SB 9 changes existing density limits in single-family zones. Similar to previous state legislation on Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs), SB 9 is intended to support increased supply of starter, modestly priced homes by encouraging building of smaller houses on small lots.



ASSOCIATION
OF BAY AREA
GOVERNMENTS

SB 9 WAIVES DISCRETIONARY REVIEW AND PUBLIC HEARINGS FOR:

BUILDING TWO HOMES
ON A PARCEL IN A SINGLE-FAMILY ZONE



SUBDIVIDING A LOT INTO TWO THAT CAN BE SMALLER THAN REQUIRED MIN. SIZE

Used together, this allows 4 HOMES where 1 was allowed before.

SB 9 CAN BE USED TO: Add new homes to existing parcel • Divide existing house into multiple units • Divide parcel and add homes

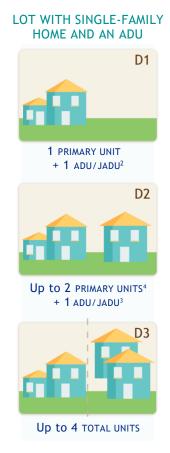
WHAT IT CAN MEAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NEW HOMES

Illustrations are based on a preliminary analysis of the law. Details are subject to change and are for informational purposes only.

VACANT LOT A1 A2 No units A2 Up to 2 PRIMARY UNITS + Up to 2 ADUs/JADUs³ A3 Up to 4 TOTAL UNITS







USING SB 9 WITHOUT A LOT SPLIT:

 Without a lot split, SB 9 does not limit the number of ADUs or JADUs (B2, D2) but other laws might.

USING SB 9 WITH A LOT SPLIT:

 SB 9 does not require jurisdictions to approve more than 4 units total, including any ADUs/JADUs.



SINGLE-UNIT DEVELOPMENTS

SB 9 can be used to develop single units - but projects must comply with all SB 9 requirements.

¹ Legally constructed but not currently permitted. Check your local ordinance for nonconforming use policies.

² Junior Accessory Dwelling Units (JADUs) are small (max. 500ft²) rentable units within a single-family structure. See your jurisdiction's specifications for more details.

³ The exact number and type of ADUs/JADUs allowed should be confirmed based on project specifics.

⁴ Added primary unit can be new construction or a split of the existing house.

⁵ Check local nonconforming use rules for more information about ADUs/JADUs.

DOES THE PROJECT QUALIFY?

2-UNIT DEVELOPMENTS AND LOT SPLITS

- Single-family lot (usually R-1)
- Located in an urbanized area or urban cluster¹
- Not in state/local historic district, not an historic landmark
- Meets requirements of SB35 subparagraphs (a)(6)(B)-(K)²:

PROPERTY CANNOT BE:

- Prime farmland or farmland of statewide importance (B)
- Wetlands (C)
- Identified for conservation or under conservation easement (I+K)
- Habitat for protected species (J)

PROPERTY CANNOT BE (UNLESS MEETING SPECIFIED **REQUIREMENTS**):

- Within a very high fire hazard safety zone (D)
- A hazardous waste size (E)
- Within a delineated earthquake fault zone (F)
- Within a 100-year floodplain or floodway (G+H)
- Project would not alter nor demolish:
 - Deed-restricted affordable housing
 - Rent-controlled housing
 - Housing on parcels with an Ellis Act eviction in last 15 yrs
 - Housing occupied by a tenant currently or in last 3 yrs³

Additional Qualifications for 2-UNIT DEVELOPMENTS

• Project does not remove more than 25% of exterior walls on a site that currently has a tenant or has had a tenant in the last 3 yrs even if the rental unit itself isn't altered

Additional Oualifications for LOT SPLITS

- Lot is split roughly in half smaller lot is at least 40% of the original lot4
- Each new lot is at least 1,200ft^{25,6}
- Lot is not adjacent to another lot split by SB 9 by the same owner or "any person acting in concert with the owner"
- Lot was not created by a previous SB 9 split⁷

RELATIONSHIPS TO OTHER LAWS

CEQA Does not apply to 2-unit or lot split approvals or ordinances implementing 2-unit or lot split provisions COASTAL ACT Applies, but no public hearings needed for duplex and lot split coastal development permits **HOUSING CRISIS ACT** Local ordinances cannot impose restrictions that reduce the intensity of land use on housing sites (including total building envelope, density, etc.) SB8 SB 9 projects are subject to Permit Streamlining Act deadlines

SB478 Does not apply to single-family zones

- 1 Defined by the Census Bureau.
- See Govt. Code Section 65913.4(a)(6)(B)-(K) for full details and definitions.
- 3 Lot can split, then new units added to the lot w/o the Ellis-affected building.
- Each lot can be smaller than required minimum lot size.
- 5 This number can be lowered by local ordinance.

LIMITATIONS APPLIED 2-UNIT DEVS. AND LOT SPLITS



- Agencies MUST only impose objective⁸ zoning standards, subdivision standards, and design standards (they may impose a local ordinance to set these standards)
 - o Stds. MUST not preclude 2 units of at least 800ft² on each lot
- Projects must follow local yard, height, lot coverage, and other development standards, EXCEPT:
- A local agency MAY require rear or side setbacks of up to, but no more than 4 feet, but cannot require any setback if utilizing an existing structure or rebuilding a same-dimensional structure in the same location as an existing structure
- Project MAY be denied if a building official makes a written finding of specific, adverse impacts on public health or safety based on inconsistency with objective standards, with no feasible method to mitigate or avoid impact
- Agency MAY require 1 parking space/unit, unless the project is:
 - o Within 1/2 mile of "high-quality transit corridor" or "major transit stop"9
 - o Within 1 block of a carshare vehicle
- Agency MUST require that units created by SB 9 are rented for a period of longer than 30 days (i.e. no short-term rentals)
- Agency MUST allow proposed adjacent or connected structures as long as they comply with building codes and are "sufficient to allow separate conveyance"
- HOAs MAY restrict use of SB 9

• Without a lot split, agency DEVS CANNOT use SB 9 to limit ADUs/JADUs e.g., lot can have 2 primary units+1 ADU+1 JADU 2-UNIT

Agency MUST include # of SB 9 units in annual progress report

- Agency MAY approve more than 2 units on a new parcel including ADUs, JADUs, density bonus units, duplex units
- Project MUST conform to all relevant objective regs. of relevant objective results of Subdivision Map Act

 • Agency MAY require
 - easements for provision of public services and facilities
 - Agency MAY require parcels to have access to, provide access to, or adjoin public right of way

years • Project MUST be for residential

recertification within last 10

For properties with on-site

w/in last 5 years or

wastewater treatment, agency

MAY require a percolation test

- uses only • Applicant MUST sign affidavit stating they intend to live in one of the units for 3+ years after
- approval¹⁰ • Agency MUST include number of SB 9 lot split applications in annual progress report
- Agency CANNOT require rightof-way dedications or off-site improvements
- Agency CANNOT require correction of nonconforming zoning conditions

KEY DECISIONS FOR AGENCIES TO MAKE

WHETHER TO REQUIRE:

- 1 parking space per unit
- 2-UNITS Septic tank percolation tests
- 2-UNITS Owner-occupancy
- SPLIT Public services/facilities easement
- SPLIT Right-of-way easements

WHETHER TO ALLOW:

- Creation of lots <1,200ft2
- SPLIT > 2 units/new lot

DEFINE:

- Objective zoning/subdivision/ design review standards
- "Acting in concert with owner"
- "Sufficient for separate conveyance"

CREATE:

- Application forms and checklists
- Recording of deed restrictions for short-term rentals and future
- Owner-occupancy affidavit
- 6 If min. size is 1,200ft², this requires a 2,400ft² lot, or 3,000ft² if a 60/40 split.
- This does not apply to previous lot splits taken under usual Map Act procedures.
- "Objective" as defined by the Housing Accountability Act.
- 9 See Sections 21155 and 21064.3 of the Public Resources Code for definitions.
- 10 Unless the applicant is a land trust or qualified non-profit.