

SB 9 Eligibility and Application Submittal Checklist

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California Senate Bill 9 (SB 9) became effective January 1, 2022. SB 9 has two components: (1) requires a proposed housing development containing no more than 2 residential units within a single-family residential zone to be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or hearing, if the proposed housing development meets certain requirements; and (2) requires ministerial approval of urban lot splits that meet certain requirements.

SB 9 only applies to single-family residential zoned parcels within U.S. Census Bureau designated urban areas; excludes parcels designated as a historic landmark or located within a historic district; protects existing affordable housing and tenant occupied housing; requires any rental unit created to be rented for a term longer than 30 days; and requires an applicant for an urban lot split to occupy one of the housing units for 3 years, among other requirements.

SB 9 is the Coastal Zone is extremely limited. For properties located in the Coastal Zone, the County's Local Coastal Program, Subdivision Ordinance, and Zoning Regulations are applicable as adopted in their entirety. Please contact the Planning Department at PlanningProjects@smcgov.org or at (650) 363-1825 for SB 9 projects in the Coastal Zone.

Full legislative text: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB9

SB 9 EARLY ASSISTANCE MEETING

Projects that elect to take advantage of SB 9 are encouraged to complete an Early Assistance Meeting with Planning Department staff prior to a building permit application for the housing development or application for subdivision (lot split).

Early Assistance Meetings can be scheduled through the online appointment system by visiting https://planning.smcgov.org or by requesting a meeting through email at PlanningProjects@smcgov.org or by phone at (650) 363-1825.

Early Assistance Meeting

- 1. At or before the meeting, the applicant should provide staff with a preliminary plan that conveys a general understanding of the proposal and a completed SB 9 Eligibility Checklist.
- 2. At the meeting, staff will review the proposal and SB 9 eligibility and inform the applicant of any proposal or eligibility discrepancies, processing next steps, and fees.
- 3. Within 10 business days of the early assistance meeting, staff will provide the applicant with a brief written summary of the main points discussed at the meeting.

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SB 9 projects are considered ministerially, without discretionary review or hearing, provided certain requirements are met. Applications for Design Review are not required and environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act does not apply.

SB 9 housing development projects must meet all the following criteria. SB 9 subdivision (lot split) projects must meet additional criteria.

SB 9 Eligibility Requirements		
	Parcel is legal and wholly located in an "urban areas" U.S. Census Bureau designation as confirmed on the U.S. Census Bureau's TIGERweb: tigerweb.geo.census.gov/tigerweb/	
	Parcel is located in a single-family residential zone: ☐ One-Family Residential District (R-1) ☐ One-Family Residential/Country Club Park District (R-1/CCP) ☐ Residential Estates District (R-E)	
	Project includes residential uses only.	
	Parcel does not contain prime farmland or farmland of statewide importance, wetlands, protected species habitat, or land subject to a conservation easement.	
	Proposed development is not located within a historic district or property included on the State Historic Resources Inventory or within a site designated or listed as a County landmark or historic property or district.	
	Proposed development would not require demolition or alteration of affordable housing, rent or price controlled housing, housing occupied by a tenant in the last 3 years, or housing where owner rights have been exercised under Government Code Section 7060, et seq., to withdraw accommodations from rent or lease within the last 15 years from the date of submittal of the application.	
	Proposed development does not demolish more than 25% of the exterior structural walls of an existing structure, unless at least one of the following is met: ☐ If local ordinance so allows; or ☐ The site has not been occupied by a tenant in the last 3 years.	
	Proposed rental units may not be used for short-term rentals of less than 30 days. ¹	
	Parking. Off-street parking of up to one space per unit (covered or uncovered), except that no parking requirements shall be imposed in either of the following: ☐ The parcel is located within one-half mile walking distance of either a high-quality transit corridor (PRC Section 21155) or a major transit stop (PRC Section 21064.3); or ☐ There is a car share located within one block of the parcel.	
	Parcel is served by a wastewater provider; or Parcel has a septic system (On-site Wastewater Treatment System) and a percolation test completed within the last 5 years, or, if the percolation test has been recertified, within the last 10 years.	

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¹ Deed restriction indicating prohibition on short-term rentals will be required as part of subdivision map recordation; or building permit final inspection for housing development where no subdivision is proposed.

	Parcel is not located in very high fire hazard severity zones (or is located in very high fire hazard severity zone and criteria of Gov. Code Section 65913.4(a)(6) is met), earthquake fault zone, floodplain, floodway, or contain hazardous materials may be allowed if certain criteria are met.	
	Objective zoning, design, and subdivision requirements are met.	
SB 9 Subdivision (Lot Split) Additional Eligibility Requirements		
	Proposed urban lot split results in two parcels of approximately equal lot area (60/40 split at most), with each new parcel containing at least 1,200 square feet.	
	Parcel proposed for urban lot split was not established through a prior SB 9 lot split.	
	Adjacent parcels were not previously subdivided through an SB 9 lot split by the lot owner or anyone acting "in concert with" the owner.	
	Parcels created by proposed urban lot split will only be used for residential uses.	
	Proposed urban lot split and housing development does not include construction of Accessory Dwelling Units or Junior Accessory Dwelling Units.	
	Affidavit stating that applicant will occupy one of the housing units as their principal residence for a minimum of 3 years from the date of approval of the urban lot split (unless applicant is a community land trust or qualified non-profit corporation).	

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SB 9 HOUSING DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS AND OBJECTIVE ZONING AND DESIGN STANDARDS

Building permit applications for housing developments must include a completed SB 9 Eligibility Checklist at the time of application submittal. Eligibility review will occur during the plan check process once the building permit is accepted for processing (a complete application).

A determination of eligibility will be made prior to building permit issuance.² Eligible projects must meet the following objective zoning and design standards identified below.

SB 9 Objective Zoning Standards ³		
	Residential Units must meet the following development standards of the respective zoning district: Setbacks	
	 □ Daylight Plane □ Parking (one space per unit; no parking if project is within a ½ mile walking distance high quality transit corridor or major transit stop; or one block of car share location) https://planning.smcgov.org/zoning-regulations 	
	Accessory Dwelling Units and Junior Accessory Dwelling Units. https://planning.smcgov.org/zoning-regulations	
SB 9	Objective Design Standards – EMERALD LAKE HILLS	
	Building Shapes and Bulk. Control the bulk of buildings on hillsides by requiring them to be terraced up or down the hill at a uniform height.	
	Materials and Colors. ☐ Use colors such as warm grays, beiges, natural woods, and muted greens. Prohibit the use of cool grays, blues, pinks, yellows, and white. ☐ Ensure that all roof materials have Class "C" or better fire resistive ratings.	
	Utilities. Install all new service lines underground.	

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² A local agency may deny a proposed housing development project if the building official makes a written finding, based upon a preponderance of the evidence, that the proposed housing development project would have a specific, adverse impact, as defined and determined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of [Government Code] Section 65589.5 , upon public health and safety or the physical environmental and for which there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific, adverse impact.

³ A local agency shall not impose objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design standards that would have the effect of physically precluding the construction of up to two units or that would physically preclude either of the two units from being at least 800 square feet in floor area.

SB 9 Objective Design Standards – PALOMAR PARK	
	Building Shapes and Bulk. Control the bulk of buildings on hillsides by requiring them to be terraced up or down the hill at a uniform height.
	Materials and Colors. ☐ Use colors such as warm grays, beiges, natural woods, and muted greens. ☐ Ensure that all roof materials have Class "C" or better fire resistive ratings.
	Utilities. Install all new service lines underground.

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SB 9 SUBDIVISION APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS AND OBJECTIVE SUBDIVISION STANDARDS

Applications for review and approval of tentative parcel maps must be filed with the Planning Department. Within 30 days of application submittal, the Planning Department will notify the applicant if the application is complete or if additional information is required. Complete applications will then be transmitted to other agencies for review and comment. Approval or denial of the subdivision is based on compliance with SB 9 requirements and findings listed below.

County's adopted Subdivision Ordinance: https://planning.smcgov.org/subdivision-regulations

All documents must be completed and submitted in Portable Document Format (PDF) via email to PlanningProjects@smcgov.org.

SB 9 Subdivision Application Requirements	
	Tentative Map. Digital (PDF file format) tentative parcel map prepared in accordance with Subdivision Ordinance Section 7011.2 (see next checklist).
	Application Form. A completed application form with an attached statement by the applicant setting forth grounds in support of the findings. https://planning.smcgov.org/documents/planning-permit-application-form- https://planning.smcgov.org/documents/subdivision-application-companion-page <a documents="" environmental-information-disclosure-form"="" href="https://planning.smcgov.org/documents/subdivi</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Environmental Disclosure Form. A completed Environmental Information Disclosure Form. https://planning.smcgov.org/documents/environmental-information-disclosure-form
	C.3 and C.6 Development Review Checklist. A completed C.3. and C.6 Development Review Checklist. https://planning.smcgov.org/documents/c3-and-c6-development-review-checklist
	Title Report. A preliminary title report, showing the legal owners at the time of application, and all easements, encumbrances, and other reservations of record affecting the property.
	Owner's Concurrence. Proof of the owner's interest in the property and concurrence with the application for subdivision as required by the Community Development Director.
	Fees as adopted by the Board of Supervisors. The fees for tentative map or tentative parcel map review in accordance with the most recent Service Fee Schedule adopted by the Board of Supervisors.

Tentative Parcel Map Form and Content

Tentative parcel maps must be submitted to the County Planning and Building Department for review and approval. Maps shall meet the following minimum requirements for form and content.

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Form and Content Requirements for Tentative Parcel Maps		
	Name and Address of Preparer. The map must be prepared by a registered civil engineer or licensed land surveyor, whose name, address, email, registration or license number, and signature must be shown on the map, along with the date of preparation. The name and license or registration number of any geologist or soils engineer who may have helped prepare the map should also be indicated.	
	Owner and Subdivider's Name and Address. The names and addresses of both the legal owner, and the subdivider if not the same, must be shown on the map.	
	Subdivision Name. Tentative maps shall have the proposed subdivision name stated on the map.	
	Scale. The scale of the map shall be large enough to show all details clearly and enough sheets shall be used to accomplish this end.	
	North Orientation. The north arrow shall point up the sheet, unless a different orientation is more appropriate in a particular case, and each sheet must have a north arrow.	
	Letter Size. The lettering must be a minimum of 1/8" in size.	
	Vicinity Map. A vicinity map must be included, showing adjacent properties on all sides and indicating the current record owner of such property. The location, names and widths of adjacent rights-of-way shall be shown.	
	Assessor's Parcel Number. The current assessor's parcel number(s) of the parcel(s) to be subdivided shall be indicated.	
	Legal Description of the Property. A legal description that defines the boundaries of the proposed subdivision and establishes the legality of the parcel to be divided must be included. If the description is not printed on the map itself, then it must be in a separate, attached document.	
	Zoning and Land Use. The map shall indicate the existing zoning district and existing and proposed land use.	
	Development Schedule If the subdivider plans to develop the site in phases, the proposed sequence and timing of construction phases must be shown on the map.	
	 Existing and Proposed Topography. Existing and proposed topography must be shown by contours at two (2) foot intervals if the existing ground slope is less than ten percent (10%), and at not less than five (5) foot intervals for existing ground slopes equal to or greater than ten percent (10%). Contour lines must be labeled at least every one hundred fifty (150) linear feet along the contour line and should be continued, in general, at least fifty (50) feet beyond the boundaries 	

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of the site within urban areas. Also, note on plan the lovertical control.	ocation of reference benchmark for
 Existing contours must be represented by dashed or so solid lines. 	reened lines and proposed contours by
 ☐ The source and date of contour information must be sometimes. ☐ The preliminary design of all grading shall be shown, in of each lot, the elevation of proposed building pads, and Existing and proposed profiles, sight distance, and point driveways, and compliance with all applicable County sometimes. ☐ A separate grading plan may be required to clearly show proposed topography. 	cluding the approximate finished grade and the top and toe of cut and fill slopes. It of access shall be shown for all standards shall be demonstrated.
Lot Dimensions and Area. The map must show existing and proposed parcel lines and must be shown with dotted lines, proposed property lines with must be indicated, in square feet if less than one acre, and it acre) if one acre or larger. Each parcel should be consecutive number one (1).	vith solid lines. The area of each parcel n acres (to the nearest hundredth of an
Trees. The map must indicate the type (species), circumference, d significant or heritage trees, as defined by the County Significant Ordinances. Any trees proposed for conservation or remov to be planted shall be indicated.	icant Tree and Heritage Tree
Existing Structures. The type, location and outline of existing structures must be will remain or be removed.	e shown and marked as to whether they
Existing and Proposed Streets. The map must show the locations, names, widths, centerlin intersection of all existing and proposed streets within and proposed street improvements such as pavement type, curl indicated. Whether streets are publicly or privately maintain privately maintained, should also be noted. The location of and highways as indicated in the State Transportation Improor any adopted area plan should be shown, if applicable.	abutting the subdivision. Existing and os, gutters or sidewalks should be ned, or proposed to be publicly or official plan lines or projected streets
Easements. The map must show the location, width, and purpose of all including avigation easements.	existing and proposed easements,
 □ Existing and Proposed Utilities. □ The map must show the location and size of all existing and facilities, including the following: □ All provisions for water supply for domestic use and fire (watermains, wells), quality and approximate quantity experience of the control of the soil proposed and elevation of existing and proposed sewers and systems and their expansion areas, location of the soil proposed to select, size, and locate all proposed 	e protection purposes including source expressed as gallons per minute. Infiltration, flood control, and required (a) facilities including the approximate (b) storm drains, location of septic percolation test sites, and preliminary

☐ All provisions for utility services, such as gas, electricity, telephone, and cable television.
Flood, Coastal Erosion, or Sea level Rise Hazard Areas. The map must show the location of all areas of special flood hazard which are subject to inundation, storm water or tide water overflow, as illustrated on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps on file with the Planning Department. The location, width, and direction of flow of each watercourse and the base flood level (as shown on the National Flood Insurance Program Maps prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency) and flooding from Sea Level Rise (using the latest available science-based projections) must also be indicated. Projections of landward erosion over the life of the development must also be shown.
Recreation Area. Existing and proposed recreation areas, trails, bike paths or parks for private or public use, including proposed shoreline access points, must be shown.
Common Areas and Open Space. Proposed common areas and areas to be dedicated to public open space must be shown.

Findings

If the project meets all criteria, the project shall be approved. In the case of denial, only one finding need be made.

Finding of Denial

A local agency may deny a proposed housing development project if the building official makes a written finding, based upon a preponderance of the evidence, that the proposed housing development project would have a specific, adverse impact, as defined and determined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of [Government Code] Section 65589.5⁴, upon public health and safety or the physical environmental and for which there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific, adverse impact.

⁴ 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. The following shall not constitute a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety:

⁽A) Inconsistency with the zoning ordinance or general plan land use designation.

⁽B) The eligibility to claim a welfare exemption under subdivision (g) of Section 214 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.