Introduced by Senator DeSaulnier

February 22, 2013

An act to add Section 65957.6 to the Government Code, relating to land use.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 673, as amended, DeSaulnier. Land use: development project review.

The Permit Streamlining Act requires the lead agency that has the principal responsibility for approving a development project, as defined, to approve or disapprove the project within 60 days from the date of adoption of a negative declaration or the determination by the lead agency that the project is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act, unless the project proponent requests an extension of time.

This bill additionally would require a city, county, or city and county, including a charter city or charter city and county, prior to approving or disapproving a proposed development project that would permit the construction of a retail or other commercial facility project, as specified, to cause a cost benefit analysis to be prepared, as specified, which would be paid for by the project applicant. This bill would provide that the cost-benefit analysis would include specified assessments and projections including, among other things, an assessment of the effect that the construction and operation of the proposed development will have on the ability of the city, county, or city and county to implement the goals contained in its general plan.

By increasing duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

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

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

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

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

1 SECTION 1. Section 65957.6 is added to the Government 2 Code, to read:

65957.6. (a) (1) Prior to approving or disapproving a permit for the construction of a retail or other commercial facility project estimated to receive—over \$1 million one million dollars (\$1,000,000) or more in subsidies, a city, county, or city and county shall cause to be prepared a cost benefit analysis.

(2) For purposes of this section, "subsidy" means any contribution made by the state or local government to a project considered to be in the interest of the public, including, but not limited to, tax credits, low-interest loans, state or federal grants, land donations or acquisitions, or remediation or environmental cleanup activity.

(a) The Office of Planning and Research (OPR)

- (b) A city, county, or city and county may prepare the cost benefit analysis required by this section, or contract for its preparation with a private entity, other than the permit applicant, or another public agency. The private entity or public agency shall be qualified by education, training, and experience to conduct cost benefit analyses.
- 21 (b)

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- (c) The applicant for the development project shall pay the OPR or state agency, or the city, county, or city and county, for the costs of preparing or contracting for the cost benefit analysis.
- 25 (c)
- 26 (d) The cost benefit analysis shall include, but is not limited to, 27 all of the following:
- 28 (1) A projection of the costs of public services and public 29 facilities resulting from the construction and operation of the 30 proposed development and the incidence of those costs.

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(2) A projection of the public revenues resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed development and the incidence of those revenues.

- (3) An assessment of the cost of incentives The cost of subsidies provided by a city, county, or city and county.
- (4) An assessment of the effect that the construction and operation of the proposed development will have on the ability of the city, county, or city and county to implement the goals contained in its general plan, including, but not limited to, local policies and standards that apply to land use patterns, traffic circulation, affordable housing, natural resources, including water supplies, open-space lands, noise problems, and safety risks.
- (5) An assessment of whether the effect of the construction and operation of the proposed development will be consistent with the general use designation, density, building intensity, and applicable policies specified for the project area in either a sustainable communities strategy or an alternative planning strategy for which the State Air Resources Board, pursuant to Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 65080), has accepted a metropolitan planning organization's determination that the sustainable communities strategy or alternative planning strategy, if implemented, would achieve the greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.

(5)

(6) An assessment of whether the development would require the demolition of housing or any other action or change that would result in a decrease or negative impact on the creation of extremely low, very low, low-, or moderate-income housing.

(6)

(7) An assessment of whether the development would result in the destruction or demolition of park or other green space, playgrounds, child care facilities, or community centers.

(7)

- (8) An assessment of whether the development would result in any other adverse or positive economic impact or blight.
- (9) An assessment of whether the proposed development would adversely impact a state transportation facility, including to what extent it would degrade services of that facility.

39 (8)

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 (10) An assessment of whether any measures are available that may mitigate any materially adverse economic impact identified by the applicant.

- (d) (1) The Legislature finds that the construction and operation of retail and commercial facilities has land use, environmental, economic, fiscal, and social equity effects that extend beyond the boundaries of the city, county, or city and county in which it is located.
- (2) The Legislature finds that it is essential for the statewide public health, safety, and welfare to require cities, counties, and cities and counties to understand the potential spillover effects of approving the construction and operation of these retail and commercial facilities.
- (3) The Legislature further finds and declares that the review and regulation of retail and commercial facilities is a matter of statewide concern and not merely a municipal affair, as that term is used in Section 5 of Article XI of the California Constitution. Therefore, this section shall also apply to charter cities and to charter cities and counties.
- SEC. 2. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIB 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.