

- c) Information regarding sites identified in a local government's housing element that contain permanent housing units located on a military base undergoing closure or conversion pursuant to federal law.
 - d) Information related to a local government's use of the adequate sites alternative to satisfy up to 25 percent of the obligation to identify adequate sites as a part of the housing element.
 - e) A list of sites owned by a local government that have been sold, leased, or disposed of, as specified.
 - f) The number of housing units approved in a workforce housing opportunity zone.
 - g) The number of units built under SB 9 (Atkins, Chapter 162, Statutes of 2021).
 - h) The number of units built under the Middle-Class Housing Act.
- 2) Removes the reporting requirements identified in 1) from the separate sections of the Government Code that currently house these requirements.

Background

APR Reporting. Planning and Zoning Law requires each city and county's legislative body to adopt a "general plan" for land use within its jurisdiction, which includes an assessment of the development, zoning, and affordability of housing, known as a "housing element." The local government planning agency in each city and county must then submit an APR by April 1st of each year to the local legislative body, GO-LUCI, and HCD. The APR must include information about all proposed and approved development projects, a list of rezoned sites to accommodate housing for each income level, and information on density bonus applications and approvals, among other provisions. The report documents a local government's progress towards meeting its general plan goals and RHNA.

Comments

- 1) *Traffic Jam.* Local governments are required to report on a series of housing related items in their APR. The majority of the APR reporting requirements are located in Section 65400 of the Government Code, which establishes the reporting obligation and denotes 17 distinct reporting categories. Recent legislation creating new ministerial approval processes that local governments must comply with, as well as legislation creating exemptions and alternatives to certain state housing laws, established novel APR reporting requirements

related to that legislation outside of Section 65400 of the Government Code. For example, SB 9 (Atkins, Chapter 162, Statutes of 2021), establishes a ministerial approval process for duplex developments in newly created Sections 65852.21 and 66411.7 of the Government Code. That bill also established new APR reporting requirements in those new sections rather than in Section 65400. This bill will relocate APR reporting requirements located in those and other sections into Section 65400 of the Government Code. In total, this bill centralizes 9 APR reporting requirements that are strewn across several code sections into the APR reporting section.

- 2) *Senate Housing Committee bill policy.* This Senate Housing Committee bill must abide by the Senate Housing Committee policy on omnibus bills and make non-substantive and non-policy changes to committee-related statutes. Committee staff provided the proposed statutory reorganization to all majority and minority consultants in both the Senate and Assembly, as well as all known or presumed interested parties. Proposals in the bill must reflect a consensus and be without opposition from legislative members, agencies, and other stakeholders.

Related/Prior Legislation

SB 1072 (Committee on Housing) – The Housing Committee Omnibus bill will, among other provisions, delete an inoperative section of the Government Code that included a defunct APR reporting requirement related to Napa County.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

POSITIONS: (Communicated to the committee before noon on Wednesday, April 1st, 2026.).

SUPPORT:

None on file.

OPPOSITION:

None on file.