

CEQA has been amended many times to exempt or streamline a wide range of housing projects, or to allow ministerial approval of housing developments. The majority of these amendments have been passed over the last five years. The housing projects covered by these amendments are listed below.

However, because CEQA did not cause the affordable housing crisis, these amendments have not solved the problem, and further amendments to the law would be pointless. Rather than amending CEQA, policy leaders should focus on the actual causes of the state's shortage in affordable housing, such as high land and construction costs, high vacancy rates, corporate land speculation, and lack of subsidies for affordable housing.

- 1 Infill housing meeting criteria for size, location, uses, and affordable housing. SB 1925 (2002).
- 2 Specified infill residential, mixed-used, and transit priority projects. SB 375 (2008).
- 3 Upzoning parcels to allow up to 10 units per parcel in a qualifying transit-rich area or an urban infill site. SB 10 (2011).
- 4 Housing projects where impacts were previously addressed in a planning decision. SB 226 (2011).
- 5 Transit priority projects that are consistent with an adopted Specific Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy. SB 743 (2013).
- 6 Expands exemption for infill housing by increasing allowable percentage of neighborhood-serving commercial uses with a project. SB 674 (2014).
- 7 Authorizes adoption of Workforce Housing Opportunity Zones, in which individual projects can qualify for streamlining. SB 540 (2017).
- 8 Authorizes adoption of Housing Sustainability Districts, in which individual projects can qualify for streamlining. AB 73 (2017).
- 9 Multifamily housing projects in jurisdictions that have not met their regional housing needs. SB 35 (2017).
- 10 Residential or mixed-use housing projects located in unincorporated areas of a county meeting certain requirements. AB 1804 (2018).
- 11 Eligible farmworker housing projects. AB 1783 (2019).
- 12 Homeless shelters and supportive housing in key locations in state. AB 143 & 119, SB 450 (2019).
- 13 Two-unit housing developments allowed in single-family zoning districts; single-family parcels can be subdivided into two lots. SB 9 (2021).
- 14 Housing for students and faculty on land owned by University of California, Cal. State University, or Cal. community colleges. SB 886 (2022).
- 15 Housing projects on commercially zoned sites, provided the project meets certain affordability and other requirements. AB 2011 (2022).
- 16 Specified infill housing projects where 100% of units are affordable. AB 1449 (2023).
- 17 Specified housing on property owned by non-profit institutions of higher education or religious organizations. SB 4 (2023).
- 18 Residential or mixed-use housing projects of institutions of public higher education are not required to analyze alternatives to the location of the proposed housing site under specified circumstances. AB 1307 (2023).
- 19 Subdivisions for housing projects of up to 10 units where the site is no larger than five acres and surrounded by qualified urban uses. SB 684 (2023).
- 20 Expands SB 35's exemption for specified multifamily housing. SB 423 (2023).