

Steve Cammarata, Chair
Michael Graf, Vice-Chair
Monica Dever, Commissioner
Joaquin Santos, Commissioner
Bob Steinbach, Commissioner
Brenda Stephens, Commissioner
Jim Thompson, Commissioner



Lomita City Hall
Council Chambers
24300 Narbonne Avenue
Lomita, CA 90717
Phone: (310) 325-7110
Fax: (310) 325-4024

Next Resolution No. PC 2022-01

AGENDA
REGULAR MEETING
LOMITA PLANNING COMMISSION
MONDAY, MARCH 14, 2022
6:00 P.M.
VARIOUS TELECONFERENCE LOCATIONS

PURSUANT TO AB361, THE PUBLIC AND COMMISSION MAY PARTICIPATE IN THIS MEETING VIA TELECONFERENCE AS SOCIAL DISTANCING MEASURES ARE RECOMMENDED BY STATE AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Access to the meeting will be available via URL: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/85996909493> or by phone by calling 1 (669) 900 6833. Meeting ID: 859 9690 9493.

In order to effectively accommodate public participation, participants are asked to provide their comments via e-mail before 5:00 p.m. on Monday, March 14, 2022, to l.abbott@lomitacity.com. Please include the agenda item in the subject line. All comments submitted will be read into the record until the time limit of five minutes has been reached.

All votes taken during this teleconference meeting will be by roll call vote, and the vote will be publicly reported.

1. OPENING CEREMONIES

- a. Call Meeting to Order
- b. Roll Call

2. ORAL COMMUNICATIONS

Persons wishing to address the Planning Commission on subjects other than those scheduled are requested to do so at this time. Please provide your name and address for the record. In order to conduct a timely meeting, a 5-minute time limit per person has been established. Government Code Section 54954.2 prohibits the Planning Commission from discussing or taking action on a specific item unless it appears on a posted agenda.

3. CONSENT AGENDA

a) **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:** November 8, 2021, and November 15, 2021, minutes

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Approve minutes.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

4. **SITE PLAN REVIEW NO. 1204**, a request to extend approval for one year to allow the expansion of the parking lot in conjunction with the demolition of classrooms, office spaces, and nonconforming residential structures, and the construction of several small additions totaling 961 square feet located at 24716 Narbonne Avenue & 24730 Narbonne Avenue in the Commercial General (C-G) Zone.

APPLICANT: Mark Campbell, 24730 Narbonne Avenue, Lomita, CA 90717

PRESENTED BY: Associate Planner MacMorran

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Approve the request for a one-year extension of time for Site Plan No. 1204 and establish a new expiration date of February 10, 2023. The City has not changed the applicable development standards since the project was approved.

SCHEDULED MATTERS

5. **REVIEW OF HOUSING ELEMENT STATUS AND VARIOUS HOUSING RELATED LAWS**
(no staff report)
- a. Lomita Housing Element (https://lomitacity.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/6th_H-E_Revised_Draft_October.pdf)
 - b. State Density Bonus Law
 - c. ADUs/JADUs
 - d. SB 9 and Lomita Urgency Ordinance

6. COMMUNICATIONS REGARDING CITY COUNCIL ACTIONS

7. PROJECT STATUS UPDATES

OTHER MATTERS

8. STAFF ITEMS – ANNOUNCEMENTS

9. PLANNING COMMISSIONER ITEMS

10. COMMISSIONERS TO ATTEND CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS

Tuesday, April 5, 2022, and Tuesday, April 19, 2022

11. SELECTION OF CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIR FOR 2022 – 2023**12. ADJOURNMENT**

The next regular meeting of the Planning Commission is scheduled for Monday, April 11, 2022, at 6:00 p.m.

Written materials distributed to the Planning Commissioners within 72 hours of the Planning Commission meeting are available for public inspection immediately upon distribution in the City Clerk's office at 24300 Narbonne Avenue, Lomita, CA 90717. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, you should contact the office of the City Clerk,

(310) 325-7110 (Voice) or the California Relay Service. Notification 48-hours prior to the meeting will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to assure accessibility to this meeting.

Only comments directed to the Commission from the podium will be recognized. Comments directed to the audience or generated from the audience will be considered out of order. Any person may appeal all matters approved or denied by the Planning Commission to City Council within 30 days of receipt of notice of action by the applicant. Payment of an appeal fee is required. For further information, contact City Hall at (310) 325-7110.

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing agenda was posted not less than 72 hours prior to the meeting at the following locations: Lomita City Hall lobby and outside bulletin board, Lomita Parks and Recreation, and uploaded to the City of Lomita website at <https://lomitacity.com/agendas-minutes/>.

Dated Posted: March 11, 2022



Linda E. Abbott
Deputy City Clerk

**MINUTES
REGULAR MEETING
LOMITA PLANNING COMMISSION
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 2021**

1. OPENING CEREMONIES

- a. Chair Cammarata called the regular meeting to order at 6:00 p.m. Pursuant to Executive Order N-08-21 issued by Governor Newsom and AB361, the public and Commission participated in this meeting via Zoom.
- b. Roll Call

Responding to the roll call by Deputy City Clerk Abbott were Commissioners Dever, Steinbach, Stephens, Thompson, Vice-Chair Graf, and Chair Cammarata. Also present were Assistant City Attorney Natalizio, Community and Economic Development Director Kapovich, Associate Planner MacMorrان, Assistant Planner Quintero, Planner Repp Loadsman, and Management Analyst Hernandez (all participated via Zoom).

PRESENT: Dever, Santos (arrived at 6:02 p.m.), Steinbach, Stephens, Thompson, Vice-Chair Graf, and Chair Cammarata

ABSENT: None

2. ORAL COMMUNICATIONS

None.

3. CONSENT AGENDA

- a) **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:** October 11, 2021, minutes

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Approve minutes.

Vice-Chair Graf made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Stephens, to approve the minutes of the October 11, 2021, Planning Commission meeting.

MOTION CARRIED by the following vote:

AYES: Dever, Steinbach, Stephens, Vice-Chair Graf, and Chair Cammarata
NOES: None
ABSTAIN: Thompson

(Commissioner Santos had technical difficulties so his vote could not be heard.)

PUBLIC HEARINGS

- 4. **ZONE TEXT AMENDMENT NO. 2021-02**, an amendment to Lomita Municipal Code Section 11-1.27.12 to establish new sign standards within the "24000 Crenshaw Boulevard Specific

Plan" located at 2453 Lomita Boulevard. Applicant: The Picerne Group, 5000 Birch Street, Suite 600, Newport Beach, CA 92660.

Associate Planner MacMorran presented the staff report as per the agenda material. She noted two corrections to be made to the resolution:

- 1) Section 11-1.27.12F should be 11-1.27.126
- 2) Section 11-1.27.12G should be 11-1.27.127

Associate Planner MacMorran clarified that this item is relative to a site-specific allowance for signs.

Greg Nakahira, the applicant, Managing Director of Picerne, stated that the project is a signature building for Lomita, at the western gateway to the City, and the municipal code does not allow for adequate signage for this type of project. The proposed signage is tasteful and proportionate to the size of the building.

Chair Cammarata opened the public hearing at 6:42 p.m. As there were no requests from the public to speak on this item, Chair Cammarata closed the public hearing at 6:42 p.m. and brought the item back to the Commission for further discussion or a motion.

Commissioner Santos made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Steinbach, to adopt Resolution No. 2021-19 recommending that the City Council approve Zone Text Amendment No. 2021-02 (specifically option 2 on the staff report), confirm the categorical exemption, and direct staff to adjust the permanent sign section in section 11-1.27.12.4 to allow a total of four permanent signs, including one monument sign, and three wall signs (the total square footage of signage allowed would increase from one square foot per unit to 1.25 square foot per unit to accommodate the third wall sign), and to make the following corrections to the final resolution:

- 1) Section 11-1.27.12F should be 11-1.27.126
- 2) Section 11-1.27.12G should be 11-1.27.127

MOTION CARRIED by the following vote:

AYES: Dever, Santos, Steinbach, Stephens, Thompson, Vice-Chair Graf, and Chair Cammarata
NOES: None
ABSENT: None

5. **ZONE TEXT AMENDMENT NO. 2021-03**, an amendment to Lomita Municipal Code Sections 11-1.15, 11-1.45.02, 11-1.51.05, and 11-1.66.03 to define and establish parking requirements for a self-storage facility use. In addition, the amendment would remove the self-storage facility use in the Commercial General (C-G) Zone and permit a self-storage facility use, subject to a conditional use permit, in the Light Manufacturing Commercial (M-C) Zone. Initiated by the City of Lomita.

Associate Planner MacMorran presented the staff report as per the agenda material.

Commissioner Dever questioned the timing of this Zone Text Amendment as the applicant of a self-storage business at the site has reapplied since his entitlements expired.

Commissioner Steinbach and Vice-Chair Graf expressed concerns that although the amendment is well-intentioned it might be seen as punitive to the applicant.

Chair Cammarata opened the public hearing at 6:58 p.m. As there were no requests from the public to speak on this item, Chair Cammarata closed the public hearing at 6:58 p.m. and brought the item back to the Commission for further discussion or a motion.

Commissioner Steinbach made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Santos, to adopt Resolution No. 2021-20 recommending that the City Council approve Zone Text Amendment No. 2021-03 and confirm the categorical exemption.

MOTION CARRIED by the following vote:

AYES: Dever, Santos, Steinbach, Stephens, Thompson, Vice-Chair Graf, and Chair Cammarata

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

6. DISCUSSION AND CONSIDERATION OF THE 2021-2029 HOUSING ELEMENT (GPA 2021-03)

Director Kapovich stated that this discussion is a two-part process, with the goal of the Commission making a recommendation to Council at the special Planning Commission meeting of November 15, 2021. He gave some background on this policy document, which requires updating every eight years.

Planner Repp Loadsman presented an overview of the requirements of the Housing Element. It is a roadmap to provide for both current and future housing needs in Lomita. She outlined the necessary appendices to the Housing Element and spoke of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) of 829 units to the City of Lomita.

Elizabeth Dickson, Housing Planner of Dudek, outlined the following:

- *Vacant and Underutilized Sites
- *Programmatic Requirements
- *Summary of Capacity and Credit
- *Existing Site Capacity and Rezone Site Capacity

Planner Repp Loadsman outlined the sites in all income categories through a proposed rezoning process and spoke of sample developments.

Ms. Dickson outlined the following:

- *Housing Element Goals
- *Programs to Maintain the Production Stock
- *Programs to Facilitate Production of a Variety of Housing Types
- *Programs to Make Adequate Sites Available
- *Programs to Promote Equity and Inclusion

Director Kapovich spoke of the Housing Element timeline and steps to certification.

Chair Cammarata opened the public hearing at 8:05 p.m.

Ivan Yermakov, a Lomita resident, inquired as to how many City of Lomita staff members and Commissioners actually live in the City. He also asked what circumstances would prevent a

project from being approved in Lomita. He expressed concerns about increased density and reduced parking.

Director Kapovich clarified that many of these requirements are mandated by the state. In order to accommodate the additional 829 units in Lomita, red tape must be eliminated as much as possible. But simply identifying a site for upzoning does not automatically mean that will happen; the City merely has to demonstrate to the state that we have the ability to accommodate the requirements.

Planner Repp Loadsman stated that certain state requirements, especially those regarding affordable housing, must be met. However, the City does maintain some discretion with regard to others.

Vice-Chair Graf clarified that all Planning Commissioners are required to live in Lomita.

As there were no further requests from the public to speak on this item, at 8:15 p.m., Chair Cammarata continued the public hearing to the Monday, November 15, 2021, Planning Commission meeting, and brought the item back to the Commission for further discussion or a motion.

Planner Repp Loadsman stated that there are 30 programs in the Housing Element, but some take precedence, such as how the City addresses its lower density neighborhoods. At the special meeting next week, more detail will be provided on that as well as additional information relative to inclusionary housing, and perhaps information relative to incentives to property owners and objective design guidelines.

Commissioner Santos made a motion, seconded by Vice-Chair Graf, to continue the public hearing to 6:00 p.m., Monday, November 15, 2021, to allow for additional public input, answering questions, and to provide a resolution forwarding the Planning Commission recommendation to the City Council.

MOTION CARRIED by the following vote:

AYES: Dever, Santos, Steinbach, Stephens, Thompson, Vice-Chair Graf, and Chair Cammarata
NOES: None
ABSENT: None

SCHEDULED MATTERS

7. COMMUNICATIONS REGARDING CITY COUNCIL ACTIONS

Director Kapovich stated that at the November 2, 2021, City Council meeting, a Business Attraction Program was approved, which includes expedited plan reviews and fee waivers. Another program, related to the American Rescue Plan Act, was also approved, which includes a workforce development program. In addition, a façade improvement program and a job creation program were also approved, both of which provide incentives to City business owners.

8. PROJECT STATUS UPDATES

Director Kapovich stated that Phase 2 of the project at Narbonne Avenue and 245th Street will break ground shortly.

OTHER MATTERS

9. STAFF ITEMS – ANNOUNCEMENTS

Director Kapovich reminded everyone of the Planning Commission's special meeting on Monday, November 15, 2022.

10. PLANNING COMMISSIONER ITEMS

Commissioner Steinbach inquired about enforcement efforts relative to problem street vendors in the City.

Director Kapovich stated that some vendors simply are not aware of the rules and require education. Staff is working on rectifying the problem of a vendor near the intersection of Pacific Coast Highway and Eshelman Avenue which has received numerous complaints.

Chair Cammarata stated that the problem street vendors seem to be less visible of late. He thanked City staff for implementing additional enforcement measures on Eshelman Avenue relative to speeding.

11. COMMISSIONERS TO ATTEND CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS

Commissioner Dever will attend the City Council meeting on Tuesday, December 7, 2021. Tuesday, December 21, 2021, is open.

12. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to discuss, the meeting was adjourned by Chair Cammarata at 8:34 p.m. There will be a special meeting on Monday, November 15, 2021, at 6 p.m. to continue the public hearing relative to the Housing Element.

Attest:

Linda E. Abbott
Deputy City Clerk

**MINUTES
SPECIAL MEETING
LOMITA PLANNING COMMISSION
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 2021**

1. OPENING CEREMONIES

- a. Chair Cammarata called the special meeting to order at 6:05 p.m. Pursuant to Executive Order N-08-21 issued by Governor Newsom and AB361, the public and Commission participated in this meeting via Zoom.
- b. Roll Call

Responding to the roll call by Deputy City Clerk Abbott were Commissioners Dever, Santos, Stephens, Thompson, Vice-Chair Graf, and Chair Cammarata. Also present were Assistant City Attorney Byun, Community and Economic Development Director Kapovich, Associate Planner MacMorran, Planner Repp Loadsman, Public Works Director Dillon, and Management Analyst Hernandez (all participated via Zoom).

PRESENT: Dever, Santos, Steinbach (joined the Zoom meeting at 6:25 p.m.), Stephens, Thompson, Vice-Chair Graf, and Chair Cammarata

ABSENT: None

PUBLIC HEARINGS

2. DISCUSSION AND CONSIDERATION OF THE 2021-2029 HOUSING ELEMENT (GPA 2021-03)

Director Kapovich introduced the item. Planner Repp Loadsman and Elizabeth Dickson, Housing Planner of Dudek, gave the presentation as per the agenda material.

Planner Repp Loadsman gave an overview of the Housing Element:

- 65% of Lomita's land is designated for single family homes
- 18% of Lomita's land allows for multifamily homes
- The majority of residents in Lomita are renters

Planner Repp Loadsman then gave a refresher on the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA):

- Provides opportunities to support compatible development in Residential Low Density and Agricultural Low Density areas
- Zoning Opportunities and Capacity
- Existing Site Capacity and Rezone Site Capacity
- Accessory Dwelling Units
- Inclusionary Housing

Ms. Dickson then outlined some additional key programs:

- Lot Consolidation Incentive
- Programs to Promote Equity and Inclusion

- Income Limits to Determine Eligibility for Housing Programs

Director Kapovich outlined Objective Design Standards. He added that there will be two December City Council meetings where the Housing Element will be discussed and eventually approved. It will be in place for eight years once approved at the state level.

Planner Repp Loadsman stated that a large majority of the programs require completion by the spring of 2023. She added that there exists additional capacity in the City but those locations could be used in future cycles if necessary.

Chair Cammarata opened the public hearing at 6:56 p.m.

Barbara Barker sought clarification relative to how the City plans to effect the type of development required to reach the goals in the Housing Element and the requirements of RHNA.

Planner Repp Loadsman stated that the City must develop policies and procedures to facilitate development but staff is not required to seek out potential developers. She added that if the City's website offers detailed information and staff provides great support, developers will be reaching out to us.

George Kivett, a Lomita resident, stated that mixed use overlay should be extended on Lomita Boulevard to the east and west city boundaries, and increasing height even further should be considered along Lomita Boulevard on the south side. He supported restricting the increased density of SB-9 in the City as much as possible, and incentivizing assemblages of larger lots with mixed-use, especially in the downtown area. He stated that low income housing as much as possible should be directed toward senior housing, and that the City should aim to preserve family oriented neighborhoods.

Ivan Yermakov, a Lomita resident, asked for clarification relative to projects that do not meet density standards for a specific area, tying the Housing Element into infrastructure improvements, and objective standards.

Planner Repp Loadsman stated that submitted applications will be reviewed for consistency with City and state requirements. For mixed-use along Lomita Boulevard and Narbonne Avenue, a requirement has been set of least 20 units per acre, with a limit of up to 30 units per acre. She added that the City's Public Works and Planning departments work together, and updates are made to the General Plan in anticipation of growth and development and what those factors mean relative to infrastructure. It is a complicated process but manageable if adequate time and attention is devoted to it.

Director Kapovich stated that the state mandates that Lomita has the ability to accommodate 829 additional housing units, but developers still must apply and demonstrate that they meet the requirements.

In response to a question from Mr. Yermakov, Planner Repp Loadsman stated that existing properties in the City would typically not be required to meet new density standards unless they are sold.

As there were no additional requests from the public to speak on this item, Chair Cammarata closed the public hearing at 7:26 p.m. and brought the item back to the Commission for further discussion or a motion.

Commissioner Santos made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Stephens, to adopt a resolution recommending that the City Council approve the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration and adopt the General Plan Amendment 2021-03 for an updated 2021-2029 Housing Element.

MOTION CARRIED by the following vote:

AYES: Dever, Santos, Steinbach, Stephens, Thompson, Vice-Chair Graf, and Chair Cammarata
NOES: None
ABSENT: None

3. DISCUSSION AND CONSIDERATION OF THE 2021 SAFETY ELEMENT UPDATE

Director Kapovich presented some background on the item, stating that it revises the previous version from 1998, and is meant to address natural and human hazards.

Management Analyst Hernandez presented the staff report as per the agenda material, outlining the following:

- Definition of a Safety Element
- Lomita's Risks – Potential Impact and Adaptive Capacities of Hazards
- The City's Outreach Efforts
- Goals and Related Policies

Henry Eckold, Planner of Dudek, outlined how each Safety Element goal can be achieved:

- A built environment that protects against extreme heat and air pollution
- A city designed to minimize risks from hazards
- A city prepared for disasters
- Emergency response designed to serve a range of community needs
- A city that builds back stronger

Chair Cammarata opened the public hearing at 7:44 p.m.

George Kivett, a Lomita resident, stated that public safety, especially emergency preparedness, is extremely important. He also expressed concerns relative to the City's water supply in an emergency.

Ivan Yermakov, a Lomita resident, stated via chat: "I'd support the increasing the number of trees. Studies (can provide the list) prove greens/nature improves humans' wellbeing and health. I regret I am not seeing any more notes on "Lomita is the greenest city" program that was introduced and quickly disappeared. In fact, I would encourage the city to mandate trees replacement if any are taken down, and also planting more trees."

As there were no additional requests from the public to speak on this item, Chair Cammarata closed the public hearing at 7:55 p.m. and brought the item back to the Commission for further discussion or a motion.

Direction was made to staff to provide the Commission with an update on the reservoir and filtration system as soon as possible via email.

Commissioner Santos made a motion, seconded by Vice-Chair Graf, to adopt a resolution providing a positive recommendation that the City Council approve the 2021 Safety Element Update.

MOTION CARRIED by the following vote:

AYES: Dever, Santos, Steinbach, Stephens, Thompson, Vice-Chair Graf, and Chair Cammarata

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

SCHEDULED MATTERS

4. PLANNING COMMISSIONER ITEMS

The Commission thanked City staff and Dudek for doing a great job on the Housing and Safety Elements.

5. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to discuss, the meeting was adjourned by Chair Cammarata at 8:11 p.m.

Attest:

Linda E. Abbott
Deputy City Clerk



Item PH 4

CITY OF LOMITA PLANNING COMMISSION REPORT

TO: Planning Commission

March 14, 2022

FROM: Mayra Pacheco, Planning Intern

SUBJECT: Site Plan Review No. 1204
One-Year Extension of Time

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A request to extend Site Plan Review No. 1204's approval for one year to allow the expansion of the parking lot in conjunction with the demolition of classrooms, office spaces, and nonconforming residential structures, and the construction of several small additions totaling 961 square feet located at 24716 Narbonne Avenue & 24730 Narbonne Avenue in the Commercial General (C-G) Zone. Filed by Mark Campbell, 24730 Narbonne Avenue, Lomita, CA 90717 (the "Applicant").

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission approve the request for a one-year extension of time for Site Plan No. 1204 and establish a new expiration date of February 10, 2023. The City has not changed the applicable development standards since the project was approved.

BACKGROUND/ANALYSIS

On February 10, 2020, the Planning Commission approved Site Plan No. 1204 to allow the Bay Church to demolish the existing nonconforming residential dwelling and garage located at 24716 Narbonne Avenue and the two-story classroom building located along Woodward Avenue in order to create a larger parking lot. The project also consists of several small additions totaling 961 square feet to the church and office/classroom buildings.

Per Sec. 11-1.70.18. (B)(2)) of Lomita's Municipal Code, "The permit holder may file for a time extension from the Planning Commission. The applicant shall request an extension in writing and pay the required filing fee prior to the entitlement's expiration date. During the review by the Planning Commission the applicant may be asked to provide evidence that the project is proceeding in a timely manner. The Planning Commission may extend the approval for a specified time period, or may revoke the permit."

On January 18th, 2022, the applicant applied for a time extension because corrections for Los Angeles County Fire Department have taken longer than anticipated. All other agencies have reviewed and approved the plans. Staff has spoken with the Los Angeles County Fire Department and the applicant is actively working with the Fire Department to have the plans approved.

The Planning Commission staff report, resolution, and minutes dated February 10, 2020, have been attached for your reference.

Recommended by:



Greg Kapovich
Community and Economic Development
Director

Prepared by:



Mayra Pacheco
Planning Intern

Exhibits:

- a. Resolution
- b. Vicinity Map
- c. Zoning Map
- d. General Plan Map
- e. Aerial Photograph
- f. Notice of Exemption
- g. Letter from the Applicant

RESOLUTION NO.

A RESOLUTION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF LOMITA APPROVING A ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF TIME FOR SITE PLAN NO. 1204 TO ALLOW THE EXPANSION OF THE PARKING LOT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DEMOLITION OF CLASSROOMS, OFFICE SPACES, AND NONCONFORMING RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES, AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF SEVERAL SMALL ADDITIONS TOTALING 961 SQUARE FEET LOCATED AT 24716 NARBONNE AVENUE & 24730 NARBONNE AVENUE IN THE COMMERCIAL GENERAL (C-G) ZONE. FILED BY MARK CAMPBELL, 24730 NARBONNE AVENUE, LOMITA, CA 90717

Section 1. Recitals

The Planning Commission of the City of Lomita has considered an application for a one-year extension of time for Site Plan No. 1204 to allow the expansion of the parking lot in conjunction with the demolition of classrooms, office spaces, and nonconforming residential structures, and the construction of several small additions totaling 961 square feet located at 24716 Narbonne Avenue & 24730 Narbonne Avenue in the Commercial General (C-G) Zone. Filed by Mark Campbell, 24730 Narbonne Avenue, Lomita, CA 90717 (the “Applicant”).

- A. On January 18th, 2022, the applicant applied for the extension prior to the site plan review’s expiration on February 10, 2022.
- B. The 24716 Narbonne Avenue and 24730 Narbonne Avenue are located in the Commercial General (C-G) Zone.
- C. In accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines §15061 (b) (3), the one-year time extension of a project previously found to be exempt per §15301(e) Existing Facilities qualifies for the commonsense exemption; as the time extension can be seen with certainty to have no possible significant effect on the environment.

Section 2. Findings

The Planning Commission of the City of Lomita finds that the project has been proceeding in a timely manner, and that the current development standards have not changed.

Section 3. Decision.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Planning Commission of the City of Lomita approves a one-year extension of Site Plan Review No. 1204 to February 10th, 2023:

PASSED and ADOPTED by the Planning Commission of the City of Lomita on this 14th day of March 2022 by the following vote:

AYES: Commissioners:

NOES: Commissioners:

ABSENT: Commissioners:

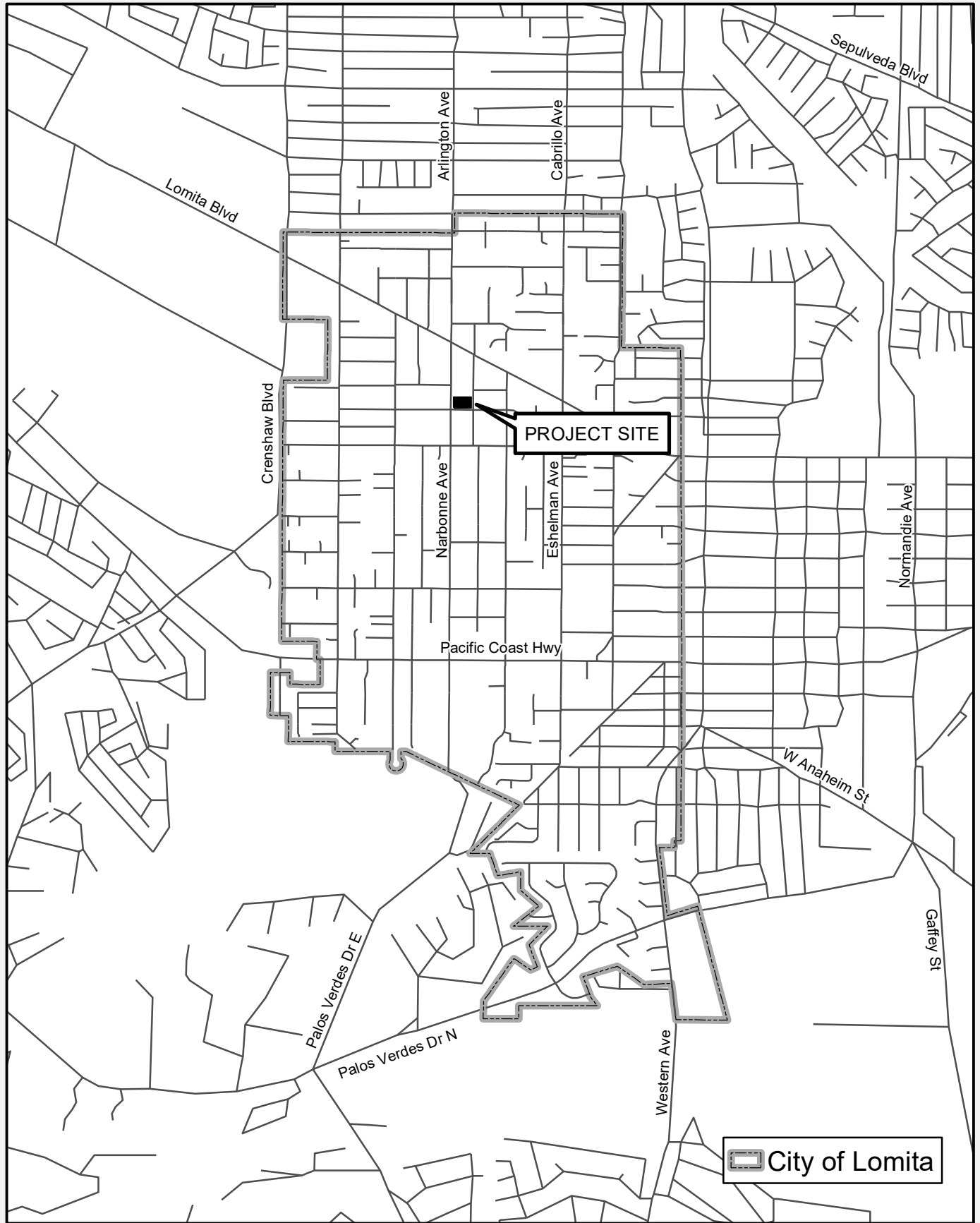
Steven Cammarata, Chairperson

ATTEST:

Sheri Repp Loadsman
Interim Community and Economic Development Director

Within 30 days of the date of this action, any person dissatisfied with the action of, or the failure to act by, the Commission may file with the City Clerk an appeal from such action upon depositing with said Clerk an amount specified by resolution of the City Council. (Gov. Code § 66452.5(a).)

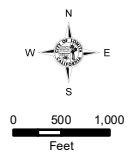
Any action to challenge the final decision of the City made as a result of the public hearing on this application must be filed within the time limits set forth in Code of Civil Procedure Section 1094.6.

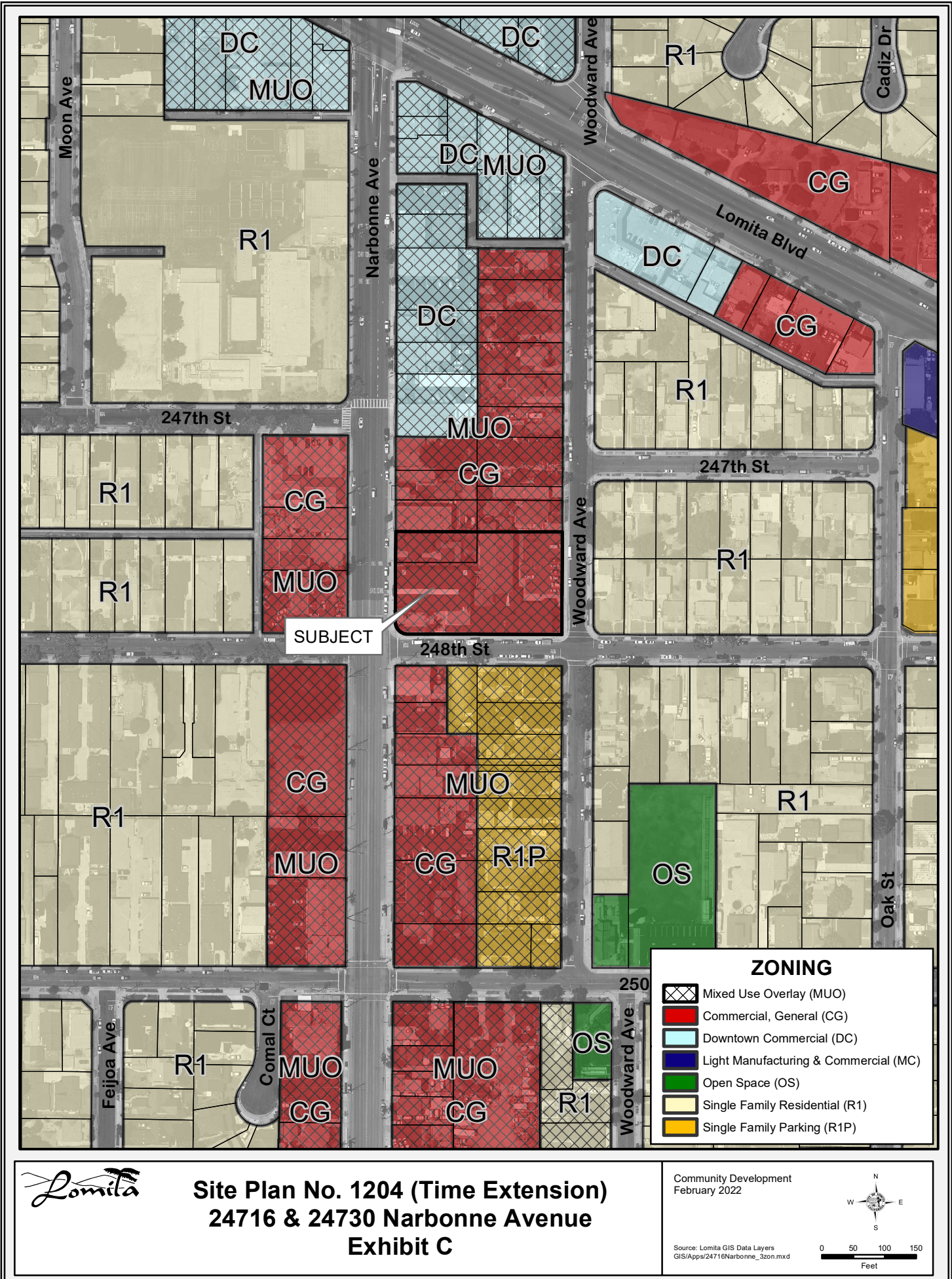


**Site Plan No. 1204 (Time Extension)
24716 & 24730 Narbonne Avenue
Exhibit B**

Community Development
February 2022

Source: Lomita GIS Data Layers, TIGER Files
GIS/Apps/24716Narbonne_3vty.mxd





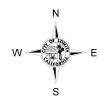
ZONING

	Mixed Use Overlay (MUO)
	Commercial, General (CG)
	Downtown Commercial (DC)
	Light Manufacturing & Commercial (MC)
	Open Space (OS)
	Single Family Residential (R1)
	Single Family Parking (R1P)



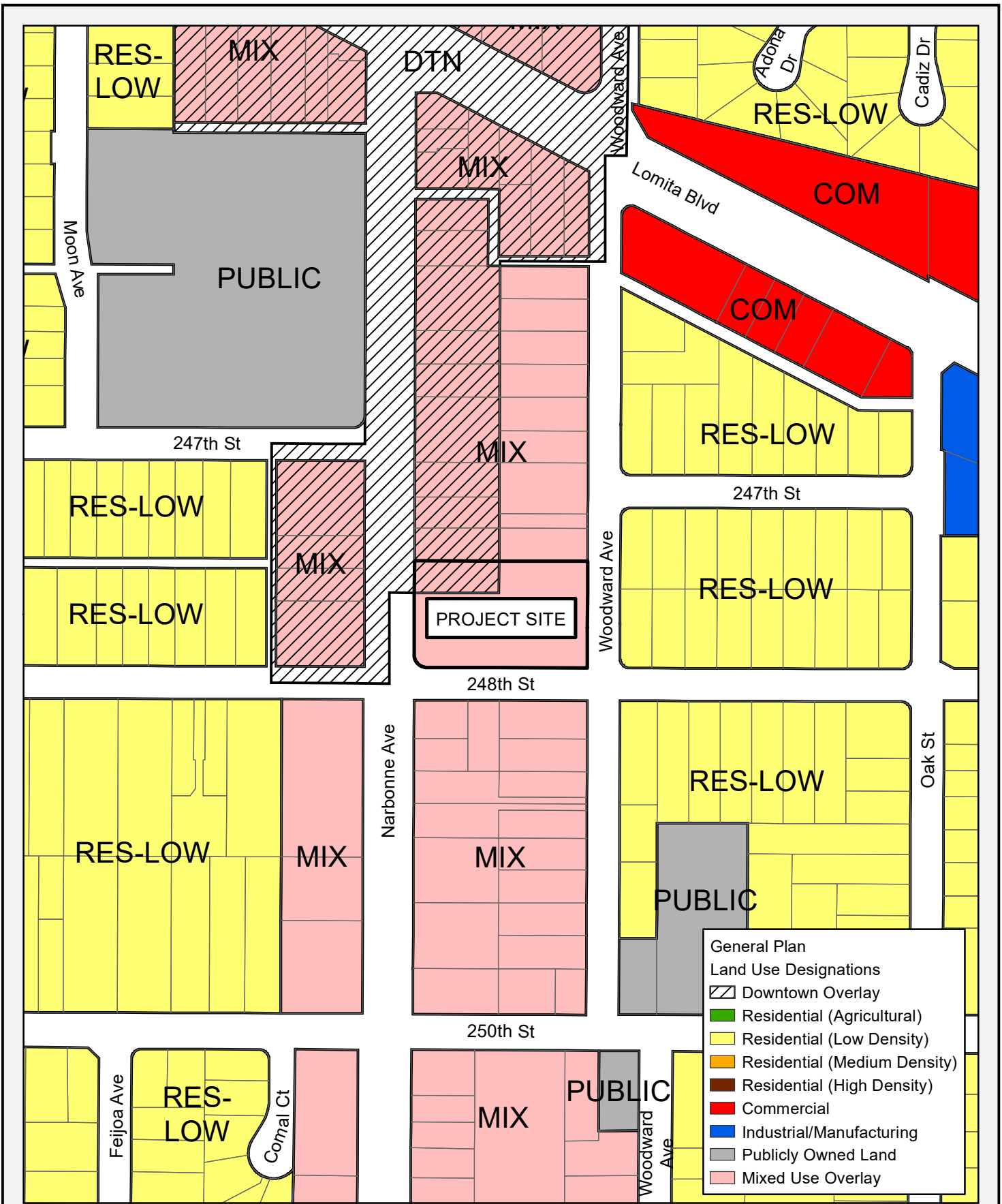
**Site Plan No. 1204 (Time Extension)
24716 & 24730 Narbonne Avenue
Exhibit C**

Community Development
February 2022



Source: Lomita GIS Data Layers
GIS/Apps/24716Narbonne_3zon.mxd

0 50 100 150
Feet



**General Plan
Land Use Designations**

- Downtown Overlay
- Residential (Agricultural)
- Residential (Low Density)
- Residential (Medium Density)
- Residential (High Density)
- Commercial
- Industrial/Manufacturing
- Publicly Owned Land
- Mixed Use Overlay

Lomita **Site Plan No. 1204 (Time Extension)
24716 & 24730 Narbonne Avenue
Exhibit D**

Community Development
February 2022

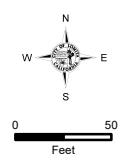
Source: Lomita GIS Data Layers
GIS/Apps/24716Narbonne_3gp.mxd



**Site Plan No. 1204 (Time Extension)
24716 & 24730 Narbonne Avenue
Exhibit E**

Community Development
February 2022

Source: Lomita GIS Data Layers
/Apps/24716Narbonne_3aer.mxd





Community Development Department
Planning Division
24300 Narbonne Avenue
Lomita, CA 90717
310/325-7110
FAX 310/325-4024

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

Project Title: Site Plan No. 1204 One-Year Extension of Time for 24716 Narbonne Avenue & 24730 Narbonne Avenue, in the CG, Commercial General Zone

Project Description:

Site Plan Review No. 1204 A request to extend Site Plan Review No. 1204's approval for one year to allow the expansion of the parking lot in conjunction with the demolition of classrooms, office spaces, and nonconforming residential structures, and the construction of several small additions totaling 961 square feet located at 24716 Narbonne Avenue & 24730 Narbonne Avenue in the Commercial General (C-G) Zone Filed by Mark Campbell, 24730 Narbonne Avenue, Lomita, CA 90717 (the "Applicant").

Finding:

The Planning Division of the Community Development Department of the City of Lomita has reviewed the above proposed project and found it to be exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

- Ministerial Project
- Categorical Exemption (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15301(e) (Existing Facilities)
- Statutory Exemption
- Emergency Project
- Quick Disapproval [CEQA Guidelines, Section 15270]
- No Possibility of Significant Effect [CEQA Guidelines, Section 15061(b)(3)]

Supporting Reasons: Pursuant to Section §15061 (b) (3), the one-year time extension of a project previously found to be exempt per the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Sec. 15301(e) Existing Facilities qualifies for the common sense exemption as the time extension can be seen with certainty to have no possible significant effect on the environment. can

Therefore, the Planning Commission has determined that there is no substantial evidence that the project may have a significant effect on the environment.

(Date)

Laura MacMorran
Associate Planner



January 18, 2022

To Whom It May Concern:

We respectfully request an extension for our building plans at 24730 Narbonne Ave. Lomita, CA.

At this time we are waiting for only one more entity (the Fire Department). So far everyone else has signed off.

We are scheduled to meet with the Fire Department on Thursday February 10, 2022 at 9:00 am. Our hope is we will be able to satisfy there requirements so that they can sign off on our plans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Mark Campbell', is written over the word 'Sincerely,'.

Mark Campbell

Pastor

mc:slh

FELLOWSHIP of South Bay

Guide to the California Density Bonus Law

BY JON GOETZ AND TOM SAKAI

REVISED JANUARY 2021



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Introduction and Overview

Savvy housing developers are taking advantage of California's Density Bonus Law, a mechanism which allows them to obtain more favorable local development requirements in exchange for offering to build or donate land for affordable or senior units. The Density Bonus Law (found in California Government Code Sections 65915 – 65918) provides developers with powerful tools to encourage the development of affordable and senior housing, including up to a 50% increase in project densities for most projects, depending on the amount of affordable housing provided, and an 80% increase in density for projects which are completely affordable. The Density Bonus Law is about more than the density bonus itself, however. It is actually a larger package of incentives intended to help make the development of affordable and senior housing economically feasible. Other tools include reduced parking requirements, and incentives and concessions such as reduced setback and minimum square footage requirements. Often these other tools are even more helpful to project economics than the density bonus itself, particularly the special parking benefits. Sometimes these incentives are sufficient to make the project pencil out, but for other projects financial assistance is necessary to make the project feasible.

In determining whether a development project would benefit from becoming a density bonus project, developers also need to be aware that:

- The Density Bonus is a state mandate. A developer who meets the requirements of the state law is entitled to receive the density bonus and other benefits as a matter of right. As with any state mandate, some local governments will resist complying with the state requirement. But many local governments favor the density bonus as a helpful tool to cut through their own land use requirements and local political issues.
- Use of a density bonus may be particularly helpful in those jurisdictions that impose inclusionary housing requirements for new developments.
- Special development bonuses are available for developers of commercial projects who partner with affordable housing developers to provide onsite or offsite affordable housing. Special bonuses are also available for condominium conversion projects and projects that include childcare facilities.
- The Legislature has recently added density bonuses for housing developments for foster youth, disabled veterans, homeless persons and college students.

How the Density Bonus Works

PROJECTS ENTITLED TO A DENSITY BONUS

Cities and counties are required to grant a density bonus and other incentives or concessions to housing projects which contain one of the following:

- At least 5% of the housing units are restricted to very low income residents.
- At least 10% of the housing units are restricted to lower income residents.
- At least 10% of the housing units in a for-sale common interest development are restricted to moderate income residents.
- 100% of the housing units (other than manager's units) are restricted to very low, lower and moderate income residents (with a maximum of 20% moderate).
- At least 10% of the housing units are for transitional foster youth, disabled veterans or homeless persons, with rents restricted at the very low income level.
- At least 20% of the housing units are for low income college students in housing dedicated for full-time students at accredited colleges.
- The project donates at least one acre of land to the city or county for very low income units, and the land has the appropriate general plan designation, zoning, permits and approvals, and access to public facilities needed for such housing.
- The project is a senior citizen housing development (no affordable units required).
- The project is a mobilehome park age-restricted to senior citizens (no affordable units required).

DENSITY BONUS AMOUNT

The amount of the density bonus is set on a sliding scale, based upon the percentage of affordable units at each income level, as shown in the chart on the following page. (Note that maximum density bonus amounts for very low, lower and moderate income housing were increased by legislation approved in 2020.)



DENSITY BONUS CHART*

AFFORDABLE UNIT PERCENTAGE**	VERY LOW INCOME DENSITY BONUS	LOW INCOME DENSITY BONUS	MODERATE INCOME DENSITY BONUS***	LAND DONATION DENSITY BONUS	SENIOR****	FOSTER YOUTH/ DISABLED VETS/ HOMELESS	COLLEGE STUDENTS
5%	20%	-	-	-	20%	-	-
6%	22.5%	-	-	-	20%	-	-
7%	25%	-	-	-	20%	-	-
8%	27.5%	-	-	-	20%	-	-
9%	30%	-	-	-	20%	-	-
10%	32.5%	20%	5%	15%	20%	20%	-
11%	35%	21.5%	6%	16%	20%	20%	-
12%	38.75%	23%	7%	17%	20%	20%	-
13%	42.5%	24.5%	8%	18%	20%	20%	-
14%	46.25%	26%	9%	19%	20%	20%	-
15%	50%	27.5%	10%	20%	20%	20%	-
16%	50%	29%	11%	21%	20%	20%	-
17%	50%	30.5%	12%	22%	20%	20%	-
18%	50%	32%	13%	23%	20%	20%	-
19%	50%	33.5%	14%	24%	20%	20%	-
20%	50%	35%	15%	25%	20%	20%	35%
21%	50%	38.75%	16%	26%	20%	20%	35%
22%	50%	42.5%	17%	27%	20%	20%	35%
23%	50%	46.25%	18%	28%	20%	20%	35%
24%	50%	50%	19%	29%	20%	20%	35%
25%	50%	50%	20%	30%	20%	20%	35%
26%	50%	50%	21%	31%	20%	20%	35%
27%	50%	50%	22%	32%	20%	20%	35%
28%	50%	50%	23%	33%	20%	20%	35%
29%	50%	50%	24%	34%	20%	20%	35%
30%	50%	50%	25%	35%	20%	20%	35%
31%	50%	50%	26%	35%	20%	20%	35%
32%	50%	50%	27%	35%	20%	20%	35%
33%	50%	50%	28%	35%	20%	20%	35%
34%	50%	50%	29%	35%	20%	20%	35%
35%	50%	50%	30%	35%	20%	20%	35%
36%	50%	50%	31%	35%	20%	20%	35%
37%	50%	50%	32%	35%	20%	20%	35%
38%	50%	50%	33%	35%	20%	20%	35%
39%	50%	50%	34%	35%	20%	20%	35%
40%	50%	50%	35%	35%	20%	20%	35%
41%	50%	50%	38.75%	35%	20%	20%	35%
42%	50%	50%	42.5%	35%	20%	20%	35%
43%	50%	50%	46.25%	35%	20%	20%	35%
44%	50%	50%	50%	35%	20%	20%	35%
100%*****	80%	80%	80%	35%	20%	20%	35%

*All density bonus calculations resulting in fractions are rounded up to the next whole number.

**Affordable unit percentage is calculated excluding units added by a density bonus.

***Moderate income density bonus applies to for sale units, not to rental units.

****No affordable units are required for senior units.

***** Applies when 100% of the total units (other than manager's units) are restricted to very low, lower and moderate income (maximum 20% moderate).

REQUIRED INCENTIVES AND CONCESSIONS

In addition to the density bonus, the city or county is also required to provide one or more “incentives” or “concessions” to each project which qualifies for a density bonus (except that market rate senior citizen projects with no affordable units, and land donated for very low income housing, do not appear to be entitled to incentives or concessions). A concession or incentive is defined as:

- A reduction in site development standards or a modification of zoning code or architectural design requirements, such as a reduction in setback or minimum square footage requirements; or
- Approval of mixed use zoning; or
- Other regulatory incentives or concessions which actually result in identifiable and actual cost reductions.

The number of required incentives or concessions is based on the percentage of affordable units in the project:

NO. OF INCENTIVES/ CONCESSIONS	VERY LOW INCOME PERCENTAGE	LOWER INCOME PERCENTAGE	MODERATE INCOME PERCENTAGE
1	5%	10%	10%
2	10%	17%	20%
3	15%	24%	30%
4	100% Low/Very Low/Mod (20% Moderate allowed)	100% Low/Very Low/Mod (20% Moderate allowed)	100% Low/Very Low/Mod (20% Moderate allowed)

The city or county is required to grant the concession or incentive proposed by the developer unless it finds that the proposed concession or incentive does not result in identifiable and actual cost reductions, would cause a public health or safety problem, would cause an environmental problem, would harm historical property, or would be contrary to law. The Density Bonus Law restricts the types of information and reports that a developer may be required to provide to the local jurisdiction in order to obtain the requested incentive or concession. The local jurisdiction has the burden of proof in the event it declines to grant a requested incentive or concession. Financial incentives, fee waivers and reductions in dedication requirements may be, but are not required to be, provided by the city or county. The developer may be entitled to the incentives and concessions even without a request for a density bonus.

OTHER FORMS OF ASSISTANCE

A development qualifying for a density bonus also receives two additional forms of assistance which have important benefits for a housing project:

- **Waiver or Reduction of Development Standards.** If any other city or county development standard would physically prevent the project from being built at the permitted density and with the granted concessions/incentives, the developer may propose to have those standards waived or reduced. The city or county is not permitted to apply any development standard which physically precludes the construction of the project at its permitted density and with the granted concessions/incentives. The city or county is not required to waive or reduce development standards that would cause a public health or safety problem, cause an environmental problem, harm historical property, or would be contrary to law. The waiver or reduction of a development standard does not count as an incentive or concession, and there is no limit on the number of development standard waivers that may be requested or granted. Development standards which have been waived or reduced utilizing this section include setback, lot coverage and open space requirements, and should apply to building height limits as well. This ability to force the locality to modify its normal development standards is sometimes the most compelling reason for the developer to structure a project to qualify for the density bonus.

- **Maximum Parking Requirements.** Upon the developer's request, the city or county may not require more than the following parking ratios for a density bonus project (inclusive of parking for persons with disabilities):

Studio	1 space
1 Bedroom	1 space
2 Bedroom	1.5 spaces
3 Bedroom	1.5 spaces
4 Bedroom	2.5 spaces

- **Special Parking Requirements.** Lower parking ratios apply to specified projects (although local jurisdictions can require higher parking ratios if supported by a specified parking study):

Rental/for sale projects with at least 11% very low income or 20% lower income units, within 1/2 mile of accessible major transit stop	0.5 spaces per unit
Rental projects 100% affordable to lower income, within 1/2 mile of accessible major transit stop	0 spaces per unit
Rental senior projects 100% affordable to lower income, either with paratransit service or within 1/2-half mile of accessible bus route (operating at least eight times per day)	0 spaces per unit
Rental special needs projects 100% affordable to lower income households, either with paratransit service or within 1/2-half mile of accessible bus route (operating at least eight times per day)	0 spaces per unit
Rental supportive housing developments 100% affordable to lower income households	0 spaces per unit

Onsite spaces may be provided through tandem or uncovered parking, but not onstreet parking. Requesting these parking standards does not count as an incentive or concession, but the developer may request further parking standard reductions as an incentive or concession. This is one of the most important benefits of the density bonus statute. In many cases, achieving a reduction in parking requirements may be more valuable than the additional permitted units. In higher density developments requiring the use of structured parking, the construction cost of structured parking is very expensive, costing upwards of \$20,000 per parking space. While this provision of the density bonus statute can be used to reduce excessive parking requirements, care must be taken not to impact the project's marketability by reducing parking to minimum requirements which lead to parking shortages.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING RESTRICTIONS

- **Rental Units.** Affordable rental units must be restricted by an agreement which sets maximum incomes and rents for those units. As of January 1, 2015, the income and rent restrictions must remain in place for a 55 year term for very low or lower income units (formerly only a 30 year term was required).

Rents must be restricted as follows (continue to page 7):



- For very low income units, rents may not exceed 30% x 50% of the area median income for a household size suitable for the unit.
 - For lower income units, rents may not exceed 30% x 60% of the area median income for a household size suitable for the unit.
 - In 100% affordable housing developments, the rent for at least 20% of the units must meet the rent standards of Health and Safety Code Section 50053, and the remaining units may instead meet Low Income Housing Tax Credit rent standards.
 - Area median income is determined annually by regulation of the California Department of Housing and Community Development, based upon median income regulations adopted by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
 - Rents must include a reasonable utility allowance.
 - Household size appropriate to the unit means 1 for a studio unit, 2 for a one bedroom unit, 3 for a two bedroom unit, 4 for a three bedroom unit, etc.
- **For Sale Units.** Affordable for sale units must be sold to the initial buyer at an affordable housing cost. Housing related costs include mortgage loan payments, mortgage insurance payments, property taxes and assessments, homeowner association fees, reasonable utilities allowance, insurance premiums, maintenance costs, and space rent.
 - For very low income units, housing costs may not exceed 30% x 50% of the area median income for a household size suitable for the unit.
 - For lower income units, housing costs may not exceed 30% x 70% of the area median income for a household size suitable for the unit.
 - For moderate income units, housing costs may not exceed 35% x 110% of the area median income for a household size suitable for the unit.
 - Buyers must enter into an equity sharing agreement with the city or county, unless the equity sharing requirements conflict with the requirements of another public funding source or law. The equity sharing agreement does not restrict the resale price, but requires the original owner to pay the city or county a portion of any appreciation received on resale.
 - The city/county percentage of appreciation is the purchase price discount received by the original buyer, plus any down payment assistance provided by the city/county. (For example, if the original sales price is \$300,000, and the original fair market value is \$400,000, and there is no city/county down payment assistance, the city/county subsidy is \$100,000, and the city/county's share of appreciation is 25%).



- The seller is permitted to retain its original down payment, the value of any improvements made to the home, and the remaining share of the appreciation.
- The income and affordability requirements are not binding on resale purchasers (but if other public funding sources or programs are used, the requirements may apply to resales for a fixed number of years).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROCESSING OF DENSITY BONUS APPLICATIONS

Under new legislation effective in 2019, local governments are now required to notify developers what information must be submitted for a complete density bonus application. Once a development application is determined to be complete, the local government must notify the developer the level of density bonus and parking ratio the development is eligible to receive. If the developer requests incentives, concessions, waivers or reductions of development standards, the local jurisdiction is required to notify the developer if it has submitted sufficient information necessary for the local government to make a determination on those issues.

HOW THE DENSITY BONUS WORKS FOR 100% AFFORDABLE PROJECTS

2019 legislation requires local governments to grant an 80% density bonus to housing projects in which all of the units (other than manager's units) are restricted to very low, low and moderate income residents, with a maximum of 20% restricted to moderate income units. If a 100% affordable project is located within a half mile of a major transit stop, the local government may not impose any maximum density limits at all, and the project is further entitled to receive a maximum height increase of up to three additional stories or 33 feet. However, if the project receives a waiver from maximum controls on density, it is not eligible for the waiver or reduction of any development standards which would otherwise be available. 100% affordable projects are also entitled to a fourth incentive or concession.

HOW THE DENSITY BONUS WORKS FOR SENIOR PROJECTS

As shown in the Density Bonus Chart on page 4, a senior citizen housing development of at least 35 units meeting the requirements of Section 51.3 or 51.12 of the Civil Code qualifies for a 20% density bonus. This is a very desirable option for senior housing developments. In jurisdictions where the local ordinances do not reduce the parking requirements for senior housing developments, the reduced parking requirements alone may justify applying for a density bonus.

HOW THE DENSITY BONUS WORKS FOR STUDENT HOUSING PROJECTS

New legislation taking effect in 2019 requires cities and counties to grant a 35% density bonus for housing developments that will include at least 20% of the units for low income college students. The housing must be used exclusively for full-time students at accredited colleges, and must be subject to an operating agreement or master lease with one or more colleges. Unlike the maximum income requirements for other forms of affordable housing, resident income levels are determined through the student's eligibility for the state's Cal Grant financial aid program. Affordable rent levels are also specially tailored for a student population, with maximum rents established per bed for individual residents, rather than for the entire apartment unit. Homeless students receive priority for affordable units.

HOW THE DENSITY BONUS WORKS FOR COMMERCIAL PROJECTS

The Density Bonus Law requires that cities and counties provide a "development bonus" to commercial developers who partner with affordable housing developers for the construction of affordable housing on the commercial project site, or offsite within the jurisdiction located near schools, employment and a major transit stop. The commercial developer may participate through the donation of land or funds for the

affordable housing, or direct construction of the housing units. The partnership between the commercial developer and the affordable developer can occur through a newly formed legal entity such as a corporation, LLC or partnership, or can take the shape of a contractual agreement between the parties. To be eligible for the development bonus, at least 30% of the housing units must be restricted to lower income residents or 15% of the housing units must be restricted to very low income residents. Unlike the primary Density Bonus Law, there is no fixed amount of increased density awarded to the developer. Instead, the development bonus can be any mutually agreeable incentive, including up to a 20% increase in development intensity, floor area ratio, or height limits, up to a 20% reduction in parking requirements, use of a limited use elevator, or an exception to a zoning ordinance or land use requirement. Commercial developers who need extra leverage to obtain more favorable development standards for their project may want to consider providing affordable housing in order to take advantage of the benefits of the development bonus.

HOW THE DENSITY BONUS WORKS FOR CONDOMINIUM CONVERSION PROJECTS

The density bonus statute provides for a density bonus of up to 25% for condominium conversion projects providing at least 33% for the total units to low or moderate income households or 15% of the units to lower income households. Many condominium conversion projects are not designed in a manner that allows them to take advantage of the opportunity to construct additional units, but some projects may find this helpful.

HOW THE DENSITY BONUS WORKS FOR CHILDCARE

Housing projects that provide childcare are eligible for a separate density bonus equal to the size of the childcare facility. The childcare facility must remain in operation for at least the length of the affordability covenants. A percentage of the childcare spaces must also be made available to low and moderate income families. A separate statute permits cities and counties to grant density bonuses to commercial and industrial projects of at least 50,000 square feet, when the developer sets aside at least 2,000 square feet in the building and 3,000 square feet of outside space for a childcare facility.

HOW TO OBTAIN A DENSITY BONUS THROUGH LAND DONATION

Many market rate housing developers are uncomfortable with building and marketing affordable units themselves, whether due to their lack of experience with the affordable housing process or because of their desire to concentrate on their core market rate homes. Other developers may have sites that are underutilized in terms of project density. The Density Bonus Law contains a special sliding scale bonus for land donation which allows those developers to turn over the actual development of the affordable units to local agencies or experienced low income developers. The density bonus is available for the donation of at least an acre of fully entitled land, with all needed public facilities and infrastructure, and large enough for the construction of a high density very low income project containing 10% of the total homes in the development. The parcel must be located within the boundary of the proposed development or, subject to the approval of the jurisdiction, within one-fourth mile of the boundary of the proposed development. The more units that can be built on the donated land, the larger the density bonus. Because of the parcel size requirements, this option is only practical for larger developments. The land donation density bonus can be combined with the regular density bonus provided for the development of affordable units, up to a maximum 35% density bonus. A master planned community developer needs to carefully evaluate the land donation option as opposed to engaging an affordable housing developer to fulfill the project's affordable housing obligations. In many cases the master developer will prefer to control the affordable component of the project through a direct agreement with the affordable housing developer, rather than allowing the local government to control the project.

FLOOR AREA RATIO BONUSES

Under new legislation effective in 2019, a local jurisdiction is permitted to grant a floor area ratio bonus rather than a traditional density bonus to certain high density affordable housing projects adjacent to public

transit. Eligible projects are also entitled to special parking ratios of one-tenth of a parking space per affordable unit and one-half space per market rate unit. To be eligible for the floor area ratio bonus, the project must restrict at least 20 percent of the units to very low income tenants, must be located within a transit priority area or near a major transit stop, and must be in compliance with local height limits.

How the Density Bonus Can Help in a Friendly Jurisdiction

While the Density Bonus Law is often used by developers to obtain more housing than the local jurisdiction would ordinarily permit, it can also be a helpful land use tool in jurisdictions which favor the proposed project and want to provide support. Planners in many cities and counties may be disposed by personal ideology or local policy to encourage the construction of higher density housing and mixed use developments near transit stops and downtown areas, but are hampered by existing general plan standards and zoning from approving these sorts of projects. Elected officials often support these projects too, but may find it politically difficult to oppose neighborhood and environmental groups over the necessary general plan amendments, zoning changes and CEQA approvals.

The density bonus can provide a useful mechanism for increasing allowable density without requiring local officials to approve general plan amendments and zoning changes. A project that satisfies the requirements of the Density Bonus Law often can obtain the necessary land use approvals through the award of the density bonus units and requested concessions and incentives, without having to amend the underlying land use requirements. Friendly local officials may encourage the use of the density bonus to “force” the jurisdiction to approve a desired project.



How the Density Bonus Law Can Help in a Hostile Jurisdiction

It is important to know that the density bonus is a state law requirement which is mandatory on cities and counties, even charter cities which are free from many other state requirements. A developer who meets the law's requirements for affordable or senior units is entitled to the density bonus and other assistance as of right, regardless of the locality's desires (subject to limited health and safety exceptions). The density bonus statute can be used to achieve reductions in development standards or the granting of concessions or incentives from jurisdictions that otherwise would not be inclined to grant those items. Examples might include a reduction in parking standards if those standards are deemed excessive by the developer, or other reductions in development standards if needed to achieve the total density permitted by the density bonus.

Developers who nonetheless encounter hostility from local jurisdictions are provided several tools to ensure that a required density bonus is actually granted. Developers are entitled to an informal meeting with a local jurisdiction which fails to modify a requested development standard. If a developer successfully sues the locality to enforce the density bonus requirements, it is entitled to an award of its attorneys' fees. The obligation to pay a developer's attorneys' fees is a powerful incentive for local jurisdictions to voluntarily comply with the state law density bonus requirements, even when the jurisdiction is not in favor of its effects on the project.

CEQA Issues in Density Bonus Projects

Although there is no specific density bonus exemption from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), many density bonus projects are likely candidates for urban infill and affordable housing exemptions from CEQA. One commonly invoked exemption is the Class 32 urban infill exemption found in CEQA Guidelines Section 15332. That exemption is available if the project is consistent with applicable general plan designation and zoning, the site is five acres or less and surrounded by urban uses, is not habitat for endangered, rare or threatened species, does not have any significant effects relating to traffic, noise, air quality or water quality, and is adequately served by utilities and public services. Other exemptions are available for high density housing projects near major transit stops (CEQA Guidelines Section 15195) and affordable housing projects of up to 100 units (CEQA Guidelines Section 15194).

A 2011 case, *Wollmer v. City of Berkeley*, clarified the use of the CEQA infill exemption for density bonus projects. In that case, an opponent of a Berkeley density bonus project challenged the City's use of the urban infill exemption on the grounds that the City's modifications and waivers of development standards, as required under the Density Bonus Law, meant that the project was not consistent with existing zoning. The court rejected that argument, finding that the modifications required by the Density Bonus Law did not disqualify the project from claiming the exemption.

Not all density bonus projects will qualify for one of these CEQA exemptions, however. Sometimes the additional density provided to non-exempt projects may bring the project out of the coverage of an existing CEQA approval for a general plan, specific plan or other larger project. For instance, if a previously approved environmental impact report analyzed a 100 unit project as the largest allowed under existing zoning, but the developer is able to qualify for 120 units with a density bonus, the existing EIR may not cover the larger project. The larger density bonus project may require additional CEQA analysis for approval.

Using the Density Bonus to Satisfy Inclusionary Housing Requirements

Many of California's cities and counties have adopted inclusionary housing ordinances, which typically require that a specified percentage of units in a new housing development be restricted as affordable units. The inclusionary requirements significantly reduce income from rental units and sales prices of for-sale homes. In today's tight housing market, compliance with local inclusionary requirements may make many projects economically infeasible. The density bonus provides one method for developers to improve the economics of their project while still complying with the inclusionary A 2013 case, *Latinos Unidos del Valle de*

Napa y Solano v. County of Napa, held that inclusionary units qualify as affordable units for purposes of the Density Bonus Law. The case confirmed that the density bonus is a financial tool available to help developers achieve city and county inclusionary housing requirements.

Density Bonus and Replacement Housing

Developers obtaining a density bonus are required to replace existing units which were previously occupied by very low or lower income households or subject to rent control, when those units have been demolished or vacated prior to the density bonus application. The housing development must also meet the applicable affordable housing standards, including the replacement units. As a result of uncertainty about how to apply these standards when the income levels of prior residents is unknown. The Density Bonus Law establishes a rebuttable presumption for the income level of the replacement unit when the income level of the actual prior resident is unknown.

Density Bonus in the Coastal Zone

When affordable housing is proposed in the coastal zone, the Density Bonus Law's focus on encouraging the development of affordable housing could clash with the California Coastal Act's focus on environmental protection. Legislation effective in 2019 now requires the density bonus to be administered in the Coastal Zone in a manner that is consistent and harmonized with the California Coastal Act. This legislation overturns a 2016 appellate court ruling, *Kalnel Gardens, LLC v. City of Los Angeles*, which found that a proposed housing project that violates the Coastal Act as a result of a density bonus could be denied on that basis. The court in *Kalnel Gardens* held that the Density Bonus Law is subordinate to the Coastal Act, but the new language attempts to strike a balance between the state goals of promoting housing and protecting the coast.

Density Bonus – A Flexible Tool

The Density Bonus Law can be a powerful tool for different types of development projects, whether they are traditional affordable housing projects, predominantly market rate housing developments, or senior projects. Obtaining greater density can help the developer of any project bring costs and financing sources into line by putting more homes on the land, reducing the per unit land costs. Use of the favorable parking requirements can reduce the amount of costly land needed for parking. The incentives and concessions to be provided by the local government can provide a helpful way to modify development requirements which may stand in the way of a successful project. Of course there is a price to pay for these benefits—the affordable units needed to earn the density bonus. Developers need to make a cost-benefit determination whether the cost of compliance is worth the benefits. But the Density Bonus Law is unquestionably a useful option for housing developers trying to make financial sense of projects in today's economy.

Density Bonus Statutes

Government Code Sections 65915 – 65918.

Effective as of January 1, 2021

65915. (a) (1) When an applicant seeks a density bonus for a housing development within, or for the donation of land for housing within, the jurisdiction of a city, county, or city and county, that local government shall comply with this section. A city, county, or city and county shall adopt an ordinance that specifies how compliance with this section will be implemented. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (s), failure to adopt an ordinance shall not relieve a city, county, or city and county from complying with this section.

(2) A local government shall not condition the submission, review, or approval of an application pursuant to this chapter on the preparation of an additional report or study that is not otherwise required by state law, including this section. This subdivision does not prohibit a local government from requiring an applicant to provide reasonable documentation to establish eligibility for a requested density bonus, incentives or concessions, as described in subdivision (d), waivers or reductions of development standards, as described in subdivision (e), and parking ratios, as described in subdivision (p).

(3) In order to provide for the expeditious processing of a density bonus application, the local government shall do all of the following:

(A) Adopt procedures and timelines for processing a density bonus application.

(B) Provide a list of all documents and information required to be submitted with the density bonus application in order for the density bonus application to be deemed complete. This list shall be consistent with this chapter.

(C) Notify the applicant for a density bonus whether the application is complete in a manner consistent with the timelines specified in Section 65943.

(D) (i) If the local government notifies the applicant that the application is deemed complete pursuant to subparagraph (C), provide the applicant with a determination as to the following matters:

(I) The amount of density bonus, calculated pursuant to subdivision (f), for which the applicant is eligible.

(II) If the applicant requests a parking ratio pursuant to subdivision (p), the parking ratio for which the applicant is eligible.

(III) If the applicant requests incentives or concessions pursuant to subdivision (d) or waivers or reductions of

development standards pursuant to subdivision (e), whether the applicant has provided adequate information for the local government to make a determination as to those incentives, concessions, or waivers or reductions of development standards.

(ii) Any determination required by this subparagraph shall be based on the development project at the time the application is deemed complete. The local government shall adjust the amount of density bonus and parking ratios awarded pursuant to this section based on any changes to the project during the course of development.

(b) (1) A city, county, or city and county shall grant one density bonus, the amount of which shall be as specified in subdivision (f), and, if requested by the applicant and consistent with the applicable requirements of this section, incentives or concessions, as described in subdivision (d), waivers or reductions of development standards, as described in subdivision (e), and parking ratios, as described in subdivision (p), when an applicant for a housing development seeks and agrees to construct a housing development, excluding any units permitted by the density bonus awarded pursuant to this section, that will contain at least any one of the following:

(A) Ten percent of the total units of a housing development for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code.

(B) Five percent of the total units of a housing development for very low income households, as defined in Section 50105 of the Health and Safety Code.

(C) A senior citizen housing development, as defined in Sections 51.3 and 51.12 of the Civil Code, or a mobilehome park that limits residency based on age requirements for housing for older persons pursuant to Section 798.76 or 799.5 of the Civil Code.

(D) Ten percent of the total dwelling units in a common interest development, as defined in Section 4100 of the Civil Code, for persons and families of moderate income, as defined in Section 50093 of the Health and Safety Code, provided that all units in the development are offered to the public for purchase.

(E) Ten percent of the total units of a housing development for transitional foster youth, as defined in Section 66025.9 of the Education Code, disabled veterans, as defined in Section 18541, or homeless persons, as defined in the federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 11301 et seq.). The units described in this subparagraph shall be subject to a recorded affordability restriction of 55 years and shall be provided at the same affordability level as very low income units.

(F) (i) Twenty percent of the total units for lower income students in a student housing development that meets the following requirements:

(I) All units in the student housing development will be used exclusively for undergraduate, graduate, or professional students enrolled full time at an institution of higher education accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges or the Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges. In order to be eligible under this subclause, the developer shall, as a condition of receiving a certificate of occupancy, provide evidence to the city, county, or city and county that the developer has entered into an operating agreement or master lease with one or more institutions of higher education for the institution or institutions to occupy all units of the student housing development with students from that institution or institutions. An operating agreement or master lease entered into pursuant to this subclause is not violated or breached if, in any subsequent year, there are not sufficient students enrolled in an institution of higher education to fill all units in the student housing development.

(II) The applicable 20-percent units will be used for lower income students. For purposes of this clause, "lower income students" means students who have a household income and asset level that does not exceed the level for Cal Grant A or Cal Grant B award recipients as set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (k) of Section 69432.7 of the Education Code. The eligibility of a student under this clause shall be verified by an affidavit, award letter, or letter of eligibility provided by the institution of higher education that the student is enrolled in, as described in subclause (I), or by the California Student Aid Commission that the student receives or is eligible for financial aid, including an institutional grant or fee waiver, from the college or university, the California Student Aid Commission, or the federal government shall be sufficient to satisfy this subclause.

(III) The rent provided in the applicable units of the development for lower income students shall be calculated at 30 percent of 65 percent of the area median income for a single-room occupancy unit type.

(IV) The development will provide priority for the applicable affordable units for lower income students experiencing homelessness. A homeless service provider, as defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (e) of Section 103577 of the Health and Safety Code, or institution of higher education that has knowledge of a person's homeless status may verify a person's status as homeless for purposes of this subclause.

(ii) For purposes of calculating a density bonus granted pursuant to this subparagraph, the term "unit" as used in this section means one rental bed and its pro rata

share of associated common area facilities. The units described in this subparagraph shall be subject to a recorded affordability restriction of 55 years.

(G) One hundred percent of all units in the development, including total units and density bonus units, but exclusive of a manager's unit or units, are for lower income households, as defined by Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, except that up to 20 percent of the units in the development, including total units and density bonus units, may be for moderate-income households, as defined in Section 50053 of the Health and Safety Code.

(2) For purposes of calculating the amount of the density bonus pursuant to subdivision (f), an applicant who requests a density bonus pursuant to this subdivision shall elect whether the bonus shall be awarded on the basis of subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), or (G) of paragraph (1).

(3) For the purposes of this section, "total units," "total dwelling units," or "total rental beds" does not include units added by a density bonus awarded pursuant to this section or any local law granting a greater density bonus.

(c) (1) (A) An applicant shall agree to, and the city, county, or city and county shall ensure, the continued affordability of all very low and low-income rental units that qualified the applicant for the award of the density bonus for 55 years or a longer period of time if required by the construction or mortgage financing assistance program, mortgage insurance program, or rental subsidy program.

(B) (i) Except as otherwise provided in clause (ii), rents for the lower income density bonus units shall be set at an affordable rent, as defined in Section 50053 of the Health and Safety Code.

(ii) For housing developments meeting the criteria of subparagraph (G) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), rents for all units in the development, including both base density and density bonus units, shall be as follows:

(I) The rent for at least 20 percent of the units in the development shall be set at an affordable rent, as defined in Section 50053 of the Health and Safety Code.

(II) The rent for the remaining units in the development shall be set at an amount consistent with the maximum rent levels for a housing development that receives an allocation of state or federal low-income housing tax credits from the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee.

(2) An applicant shall agree to, and the city, county, or

city and county shall ensure that, the initial occupant of all for-sale units that qualified the applicant for the award of the density bonus are persons and families of very low, low, or moderate income, as required, and that the units are offered at an affordable housing cost, as that cost is defined in Section 50052.5 of the Health and Safety Code. The local government shall enforce an equity sharing agreement, unless it is in conflict with the requirements of another public funding source or law. The following apply to the equity sharing agreement:

(A) Upon resale, the seller of the unit shall retain the value of any improvements, the downpayment, and the seller's proportionate share of appreciation. The local government shall recapture any initial subsidy, as defined in subparagraph (B), and its proportionate share of appreciation, as defined in subparagraph (C), which amount shall be used within five years for any of the purposes described in subdivision (e) of Section 33334.2 of the Health and Safety Code that promote home ownership.

(B) For purposes of this subdivision, the local government's initial subsidy shall be equal to the fair market value of the home at the time of initial sale minus the initial sale price to the moderate-income household, plus the amount of any downpayment assistance or mortgage assistance. If upon resale the market value is lower than the initial market value, then the value at the time of the resale shall be used as the initial market value.

(C) For purposes of this subdivision, the local government's proportionate share of appreciation shall be equal to the ratio of the local government's initial subsidy to the fair market value of the home at the time of initial sale.

(3) (A) An applicant shall be ineligible for a density bonus or any other incentives or concessions under this section if the housing development is proposed on any property that includes a parcel or parcels on which rental dwelling units are or, if the dwelling units have been vacated or demolished in the five-year period preceding the application, have been subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of lower or very low income; subject to any other form of rent or price control through a public entity's valid exercise of its police power; or occupied by lower or very low income households, unless the proposed housing development replaces those units, and either of the following applies:

(i) The proposed housing development, inclusive of the units replaced pursuant to this paragraph, contains affordable units at the percentages set forth in subdivision (b).

(ii) Each unit in the development, exclusive of a manager's unit or units, is affordable to, and occupied by, either a lower or very low income household.

(B) For the purposes of this paragraph, "replace" shall mean either of the following:

(i) If any dwelling units described in subparagraph (A) are occupied on the date of application, the proposed housing development shall provide at least the same number of units of equivalent size to be made available at affordable rent or affordable housing cost to, and occupied by, persons and families in the same or lower income category as those households in occupancy. If the income category of the household in occupancy is not known, it shall be rebuttably presumed that lower income renter households occupied these units in the same proportion of lower income renter households to all renter households within the jurisdiction, as determined by the most recently available data from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy database. For unoccupied dwelling units described in subparagraph (A) in a development with occupied units, the proposed housing development shall provide units of equivalent size to be made available at affordable rent or affordable housing cost to, and occupied by, persons and families in the same or lower income category as the last household in occupancy. If the income category of the last household in occupancy is not known, it shall be rebuttably presumed that lower income renter households occupied these units in the same proportion of lower income renter households to all renter households within the jurisdiction, as determined by the most recently available data from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy database. All replacement calculations resulting in fractional units shall be rounded up to the next whole number. If the replacement units will be rental dwelling units, these units shall be subject to a recorded affordability restriction for at least 55 years. If the proposed development is for-sale units, the units replaced shall be subject to paragraph (2).

(ii) If all dwelling units described in subparagraph (A) have been vacated or demolished within the five-year period preceding the application, the proposed housing development shall provide at least the same number of units of equivalent size as existed at the highpoint of those units in the five-year period preceding the application to be made available at affordable rent or affordable housing cost to, and occupied by, persons and families in the same or lower income category as those persons and families in occupancy at that time, if known. If the incomes of the persons and families in occupancy at the highpoint is not known, it shall be rebuttably presumed that low-income and very low

income renter households occupied these units in the same proportion of low-income and very low income renter households to all renter households within the jurisdiction, as determined by the most recently available data from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy database. All replacement calculations resulting in fractional units shall be rounded up to the next whole number. If the replacement units will be rental dwelling units, these units shall be subject to a recorded affordability restriction for at least 55 years. If the proposed development is for-sale units, the units replaced shall be subject to paragraph (2).

(C) Notwithstanding subparagraph (B), for any dwelling unit described in subparagraph (A) that is or was, within the five-year period preceding the application, subject to a form of rent or price control through a local government's valid exercise of its police power and that is or was occupied by persons or families above lower income, the city, county, or city and county may do either of the following:

(i) Require that the replacement units be made available at affordable rent or affordable housing cost to, and occupied by, low-income persons or families. If the replacement units will be rental dwelling units, these units shall be subject to a recorded affordability restriction for at least 55 years. If the proposed development is for-sale units, the units replaced shall be subject to paragraph (2).

(ii) Require that the units be replaced in compliance with the jurisdiction's rent or price control ordinance, provided that each unit described in subparagraph (A) is replaced. Unless otherwise required by the jurisdiction's rent or price control ordinance, these units shall not be subject to a recorded affordability restriction.

(D) For purposes of this paragraph, "equivalent size" means that the replacement units contain at least the same total number of bedrooms as the units being replaced.

(E) Subparagraph (A) does not apply to an applicant seeking a density bonus for a proposed housing development if the applicant's application was submitted to, or processed by, a city, county, or city and county before January 1, 2015.

(d) (1) An applicant for a density bonus pursuant to subdivision (b) may submit to a city, county, or city and county a proposal for the specific incentives or concessions that the applicant requests pursuant to this section, and may request a meeting with the city, county, or city and county. The city, county, or city and county shall grant the concession or incentive requested by the applicant unless the city, county, or

city and county makes a written finding, based upon substantial evidence, of any of the following:

(A) The concession or incentive does not result in identifiable and actual cost reductions, consistent with subdivision (k), to provide for affordable housing costs, as defined in Section 50052.5 of the Health and Safety Code, or for rents for the targeted units to be set as specified in subdivision (c).

(B) The concession or incentive would have a specific, adverse impact, as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 65589.5, upon public health and safety or the physical environment or on any real property that is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources and for which there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific, adverse impact without rendering the development unaffordable to low-income and moderate-income households.

(C) The concession or incentive would be contrary to state or federal law.

(2) The applicant shall receive the following number of incentives or concessions:

(A) One incentive or concession for projects that include at least 10 percent of the total units for lower income households, at least 5 percent for very low income households, or at least 10 percent for persons and families of moderate income in a common interest development.

(B) Two incentives or concessions for projects that include at least 17 percent of the total units for lower income households, at least 10 percent for very low income households, or at least 20 percent for persons and families of moderate income in a common interest development.

(C) Three incentives or concessions for projects that include at least 24 percent of the total units for lower income households, at least 15 percent for very low income households, or at least 30 percent for persons and families of moderate income in a common interest development.

(D) Four incentives or concessions for projects meeting the criteria of subparagraph (G) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b). If the project is located within one-half mile of a major transit stop, the applicant shall also receive a height increase of up to three additional stories, or 33 feet.

(3) The applicant may initiate judicial proceedings if the city, county, or city and county refuses to grant a requested density bonus, incentive, or concession. If a court finds that the refusal to grant a requested density bonus, incentive, or concession is in violation of this

section, the court shall award the plaintiff reasonable attorney’s fees and costs of suit. Nothing in this subdivision shall be interpreted to require a local government to grant an incentive or concession that has a specific, adverse impact, as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 65589.5, upon health, safety, or the physical environment, and for which there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific adverse impact. Nothing in this subdivision shall be interpreted to require a local government to grant an incentive or concession that would have an adverse impact on any real property that is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources. The city, county, or city and county shall establish procedures for carrying out this section that shall include legislative body approval of the means of compliance with this section.

(4) The city, county, or city and county shall bear the burden of proof for the denial of a requested concession or incentive.

(e) (1) In no case may a city, county, or city and county apply any development standard that will have the effect of physically precluding the construction of a development meeting the criteria of subdivision (b) at the densities or with the concessions or incentives permitted by this section. Subject to paragraph (3), an applicant may submit to a city, county, or city and county a proposal for the waiver or reduction of development standards that will have the effect of physically precluding the construction of a development meeting the criteria of subdivision (b) at the densities or with the concessions or incentives permitted under this section, and may request a meeting with the city, county, or city and county. If a court finds that the refusal to grant a waiver or reduction of development standards is in violation of this section, the court shall award the plaintiff reasonable attorney’s fees and costs of suit. Nothing in this subdivision shall be interpreted to require a local government to waive or reduce development standards if the waiver or reduction would have a specific, adverse impact, as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 65589.5, upon health, safety, or the physical environment, and for which there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific adverse impact. Nothing in this subdivision shall be interpreted to require a local government to waive or reduce development standards that would have an adverse impact on any real property that is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, or to grant any waiver or reduction that would be contrary to state or federal law.

(2) A proposal for the waiver or reduction of development standards pursuant to this subdivision shall neither reduce nor increase the number of incentives or concessions to which the applicant is entitled pursuant to subdivision (d).

(3) A housing development that receives a waiver from any maximum controls on density pursuant to clause (ii) of subparagraph (D) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (f) shall only be eligible for a waiver or reduction of development standards as provided in subparagraph (D) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) and clause (ii) of subparagraph (D) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (f), unless the city, county, or city and county agrees to additional waivers or reductions of development standards.

(f) For the purposes of this chapter, “density bonus” means a density increase over the otherwise maximum allowable gross residential density as of the date of application by the applicant to the city, county, or city and county, or, if elected by the applicant, a lesser percentage of density increase, including, but not limited to, no increase in density. The amount of density increase to which the applicant is entitled shall vary according to the amount by which the percentage of affordable housing units exceeds the percentage established in subdivision (b).

(1) For housing developments meeting the criteria of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), the density bonus shall be calculated as follows:

PERCENTAGE LOW-INCOME UNITS	PERCENTAGE DENSITY BONUS
10	20
11	21.5
12	23
13	24.5
14	26
15	27.5
16	29
17	30.5
18	32
19	33.5
20	35
21	38.75
22	42.5
23	46.25
24	50

(2) For housing developments meeting the criteria of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), the density bonus shall be calculated as follows:

PERCENTAGE VERY LOW-INCOME UNITS	PERCENTAGE DENSITY BONUS
5	20
6	22.5

7	25
8	27.5
9	30
10	32.5
11	35
12	38.75
13	42.5
14	46.25
15	50

(3) (A) For housing developments meeting the criteria of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), the density bonus shall be 20 percent of the number of senior housing units.

(B) For housing developments meeting the criteria of subparagraph (E) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), the density bonus shall be 20 percent of the number of the type of units giving rise to a density bonus under that subparagraph.

(C) For housing developments meeting the criteria of subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), the density bonus shall be 35 percent of the student housing units.

(D) For housing developments meeting the criteria of subparagraph (G) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), the following shall apply:

(i) Except as otherwise provided in clause (ii), the density bonus shall be 80 percent of the number of units for lower income households.

(ii) If the housing development is located within one-half mile of a major transit stop, the city, county, or city and county shall not impose any maximum controls on density.

(4) For housing developments meeting the criteria of subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), the density bonus shall be calculated as follows:

PERCENTAGE MODERATE-INCOME UNITS	PERCENTAGE DENSITY BONUS
10	5
11	6
12	7
13	8
14	9
15	10
16	11
17	12
18	13

19	14
20	15
21	16
22	17
23	18
24	19
25	20
26	21
27	22
28	23
29	24
30	25
31	26
32	27
33	28
34	29
35	30
36	31
37	32
38	33
39	34
40	35
41	38.75
42	42.5
43	46.25
44	50

(5) All density calculations resulting in fractional units shall be rounded up to the next whole number. The granting of a density bonus shall not require, or be interpreted, in and of itself, to require a general plan amendment, local coastal plan amendment, zoning change, or other discretionary approval.

(g) (1) When an applicant for a tentative subdivision map, parcel map, or other residential development approval donates land to a city, county, or city and county in accordance with this subdivision, the applicant shall be entitled to a 15-percent increase above the otherwise maximum allowable residential density for the entire development, as follows:

PERCENTAGE VERY LOW-INCOME	PERCENTAGE DENSITY BONUS
10	15
11	16
12	17
13	18
14	19

15	20
16	21
17	22
18	23
19	24
20	25
21	26
22	27
23	28
24	29
25	30
26	31
27	32
28	33
29	34
30	35

(2) This increase shall be in addition to any increase in density mandated by subdivision (b), up to a maximum combined mandated density increase of 35 percent if an applicant seeks an increase pursuant to both this subdivision and subdivision (b). All density calculations resulting in fractional units shall be rounded up to the next whole number. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to enlarge or diminish the authority of a city, county, or city and county to require a developer to donate land as a condition of development. An applicant shall be eligible for the increased density bonus described in this subdivision if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The applicant donates and transfers the land no later than the date of approval of the final subdivision map, parcel map, or residential development application.

(B) The developable acreage and zoning classification of the land being transferred are sufficient to permit construction of units affordable to very low income households in an amount not less than 10 percent of the number of residential units of the proposed development.

(C) The transferred land is at least one acre in size or of sufficient size to permit development of at least 40 units, has the appropriate general plan designation, is appropriately zoned with appropriate development standards for development at the density described in paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 65583.2, and is or will be served by adequate public facilities and infrastructure.

(D) The transferred land shall have all of the permits and approvals, other than building permits, necessary for the development of the very low income housing

units on the transferred land, not later than the date of approval of the final subdivision map, parcel map, or residential development application, except that the local government may subject the proposed development to subsequent design review to the extent authorized by subdivision (i) of Section 65583.2 if the design is not reviewed by the local government before the time of transfer.

(E) The transferred land and the affordable units shall be subject to a deed restriction ensuring continued affordability of the units consistent with paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (c), which shall be recorded on the property at the time of the transfer.

(F) The land is transferred to the local agency or to a housing developer approved by the local agency. The local agency may require the applicant to identify and transfer the land to the developer.

(G) The transferred land shall be within the boundary of the proposed development or, if the local agency agrees, within one-quarter mile of the boundary of the proposed development.

(H) A proposed source of funding for the very low income units shall be identified not later than the date of approval of the final subdivision map, parcel map, or residential development application.

(h) (1) When an applicant proposes to construct a housing development that conforms to the requirements of subdivision (b) and includes a childcare facility that will be located on the premises of, as part of, or adjacent to, the project, the city, county, or city and county shall grant either of the following:

(A) An additional density bonus that is an amount of square feet of residential space that is equal to or greater than the amount of square feet in the childcare facility.

(B) An additional concession or incentive that contributes significantly to the economic feasibility of the construction of the childcare facility.

(2) The city, county, or city and county shall require, as a condition of approving the housing development, that the following occur:

(A) The childcare facility shall remain in operation for a period of time that is as long as or longer than the period of time during which the density bonus units are required to remain affordable pursuant to subdivision (c).

(B) Of the children who attend the childcare facility, the children of very low income households, lower income households, or families of moderate income shall equal a percentage that is equal to or greater than the

percentage of dwelling units that are required for very low income households, lower income households, or families of moderate income pursuant to subdivision (b).

(3) Notwithstanding any requirement of this subdivision, a city, county, or city and county shall not be required to provide a density bonus or concession for a childcare facility if it finds, based upon substantial evidence, that the community has adequate childcare facilities.

(4) "Childcare facility," as used in this section, means a child daycare facility other than a family daycare home, including, but not limited to, infant centers, preschools, extended daycare facilities, and schoolage childcare centers.

(i) "Housing development," as used in this section, means a development project for five or more residential units, including mixed-use developments. For the purposes of this section, "housing development" also includes a subdivision or common interest development, as defined in Section 4100 of the Civil Code, approved by a city, county, or city and county and consists of residential units or unimproved residential lots and either a project to substantially rehabilitate and convert an existing commercial building to residential use or the substantial rehabilitation of an existing multifamily dwelling, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 65863.4, where the result of the rehabilitation would be a net increase in available residential units. For the purpose of calculating a density bonus, the residential units shall be on contiguous sites that are the subject of one development application, but do not have to be based upon individual subdivision maps or parcels. The density bonus shall be permitted in geographic areas of the housing development other than the areas where the units for the lower income households are located.

(j) (1) The granting of a concession or incentive shall not require or be interpreted, in and of itself, to require a general plan amendment, local coastal plan amendment, zoning change, study, or other discretionary approval. For purposes of this subdivision, "study" does not include reasonable documentation to establish eligibility for the concession or incentive or to demonstrate that the incentive or concession meets the definition set forth in subdivision (k). This provision is declaratory of existing law.

(2) Except as provided in subdivisions (d) and (e), the granting of a density bonus shall not require or be interpreted to require the waiver of a local ordinance or provisions of a local ordinance unrelated to development standards.

(k) For the purposes of this chapter, concession or

incentive means any of the following:

(1) A reduction in site development standards or a modification of zoning code requirements or architectural design requirements that exceed the minimum building standards approved by the California Building Standards Commission as provided in Part 2.5 (commencing with Section 18901) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code, including, but not limited to, a reduction in setback and square footage requirements and in the ratio of vehicular parking spaces that would otherwise be required that results in identifiable and actual cost reductions, to provide for affordable housing costs, as defined in Section 50052.5 of the Health and Safety Code, or for rents for the targeted units to be set as specified in subdivision (c).

(2) Approval of mixed-use zoning in conjunction with the housing project if commercial, office, industrial, or other land uses will reduce the cost of the housing development and if the commercial, office, industrial, or other land uses are compatible with the housing project and the existing or planned development in the area where the proposed housing project will be located.

(3) Other regulatory incentives or concessions proposed by the developer or the city, county, or city and county that result in identifiable and actual cost reductions to provide for affordable housing costs, as defined in Section 50052.5 of the Health and Safety Code, or for rents for the targeted units to be set as specified in subdivision (c).

(l) Subdivision (k) does not limit or require the provision of direct financial incentives for the housing development, including the provision of publicly owned land, by the city, county, or city and county, or the waiver of fees or dedication requirements.

(m) This section does not supersede or in any way alter or lessen the effect or application of the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code). Any density bonus, concessions, incentives, waivers or reductions of development standards, and parking ratios to which the applicant is entitled under this section shall be permitted in a manner that is consistent with this section and Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code.

(n) If permitted by local ordinance, nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a city, county, or city and county from granting a density bonus greater than what is described in this section for a development that meets the requirements of this section or from granting a proportionately lower density bonus than what is required by this section for developments that do not meet the requirements of this section.

(o) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Development standard" includes a site or construction condition, including, but not limited to, a height limitation, a setback requirement, a floor area ratio, an onsite open-space requirement, or a parking ratio that applies to a residential development pursuant to any ordinance, general plan element, specific plan, charter, or other local condition, law, policy, resolution, or regulation.

(2) "Located within one-half mile of a major transit stop" means that any point on a proposed development, for which an applicant seeks a density bonus, other incentives or concessions, waivers or reductions of development standards, or a vehicular parking ratio pursuant to this section, is within one-half mile of any point on the property on which a major transit stop is located, including any parking lot owned by the transit authority or other local agency operating the major transit stop.

(3) "Major transit stop" has the same meaning as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 21155 of the Public Resources Code.

(4) "Maximum allowable residential density" means the density allowed under the zoning ordinance and land use element of the general plan, or, if a range of density is permitted, means the maximum allowable density for the specific zoning range and land use element of the general plan applicable to the project. If the density allowed under the zoning ordinance is inconsistent with the density allowed under the land use element of the general plan, the general plan density shall prevail.

(p) (1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4), upon the request of the developer, a city, county, or city and county shall not require a vehicular parking ratio, inclusive of parking for persons with a disability and guests, of a development meeting the criteria of subdivisions (b) and (c), that exceeds the following ratios:

(A) Zero to one bedroom: one onsite parking space.

(B) Two to three bedrooms: one and one-half onsite parking spaces.

(C) Four and more bedrooms: two and one-half parking spaces.

(2) (A) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), if a development includes at least 20 percent low-income units for housing developments meeting the criteria of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) or at least 11 percent very low income units for housing developments meeting the criteria of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), is located within

one-half mile of a major transit stop, and there is unobstructed access to the major transit stop from the development, then, upon the request of the developer, a city, county, or city and county shall not impose a vehicular parking ratio, inclusive of parking for persons with a disability and guests, that exceeds 0.5 spaces per unit.

(B) For purposes of this subdivision, a development shall have unobstructed access to a major transit stop if a resident is able to access the major transit stop without encountering natural or constructed impediments. For purposes of this subparagraph, "natural or constructed impediments" includes, but is not limited to, freeways, rivers, mountains, and bodies of water, but does not include residential structures, shopping centers, parking lots, or rails used for transit.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), if a development consists solely of rental units, exclusive of a manager's unit or units, with an affordable housing cost to lower income families, as provided in Section 50052.5 of the Health and Safety Code, then, upon the request of the developer, a city, county, or city and county shall not impose vehicular parking standards if the development meets either of the following criteria:

(A) The development is located within one-half mile of a major transit stop and there is unobstructed access to the major transit stop from the development.

(B) The development is a for-rent housing development for individuals who are 62 years of age or older that complies with Sections 51.2 and 51.3 of the Civil Code and the development has either paratransit service or unobstructed access, within one-half mile, to fixed bus route service that operates at least eight times per day.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (8), if a development consists solely of rental units, exclusive of a manager's unit or units, with an affordable housing cost to lower income families, as provided in Section 50052.5 of the Health and Safety Code, and the development is either a special needs housing development, as defined in Section 51312 of the Health and Safety Code, or a supportive housing development, as defined in Section 50675.14 of the Health and Safety Code, then, upon the request of the developer, a city, county, or city and county shall not impose any minimum vehicular parking requirement. A development that is a special needs housing development shall have either paratransit service or unobstructed access, within one-half mile, to fixed bus route service that operates at least eight times per day.

(5) If the total number of parking spaces required for a development is other than a whole number, the number shall be rounded up to the next whole number. For purposes of this subdivision, a development may provide onsite parking through tandem parking or

uncovered parking, but not through onstreet parking.

(6) This subdivision shall apply to a development that meets the requirements of subdivisions (b) and (c), but only at the request of the applicant. An applicant may request parking incentives or concessions beyond those provided in this subdivision pursuant to subdivision (d).

(7) This subdivision does not preclude a city, county, or city and county from reducing or eliminating a parking requirement for development projects of any type in any location.

(8) Notwithstanding paragraphs (2) and (3), if a city, county, city and county, or an independent consultant has conducted an areawide or jurisdictionwide parking study in the last seven years, then the city, county, or city and county may impose a higher vehicular parking ratio not to exceed the ratio described in paragraph (1), based upon substantial evidence found in the parking study, that includes, but is not limited to, an analysis of parking availability, differing levels of transit access, walkability access to transit services, the potential for shared parking, the effect of parking requirements on the cost of market-rate and subsidized developments, and the lower rates of car ownership for low-income and very low income individuals, including seniors and special needs individuals. The city, county, or city and county shall pay the costs of any new study. The city, county, or city and county shall make findings, based on a parking study completed in conformity with this paragraph, supporting the need for the higher parking ratio.

(9) A request pursuant to this subdivision shall neither reduce nor increase the number of incentives or concessions to which the applicant is entitled pursuant to subdivision (d).

(q) Each component of any density calculation, including base density and bonus density, resulting in fractional units shall be separately rounded up to the next whole number. The Legislature finds and declares that this provision is declaratory of existing law.

(r) This chapter shall be interpreted liberally in favor of producing the maximum number of total housing units.

(s) Notwithstanding any other law, if a city, including a charter city, county, or city and county has adopted an ordinance or a housing program, or both an ordinance and a housing program, that incentivizes the development of affordable housing that allows for density bonuses that exceed the density bonuses required by the version of this section effective through December 31, 2020, that city, county, or city and county is not required to amend or otherwise update its ordinance or corresponding affordable housing incentive program to comply with the amendments

made to this section by the act adding this subdivision, and is exempt from complying with the incentive and concession calculation amendments made to this section by the act adding this subdivision as set forth in subdivision (d), particularly subparagraphs (C) and (D) of paragraph (2) of that subdivision, and the amendments made to the density tables under subdivision (f).

65915.5.

(a) When an applicant for approval to convert apartments to a condominium project agrees to provide at least 33 percent of the total units of the proposed condominium project to persons and families of low or moderate income as defined in Section 50093 of the Health and Safety Code, or 15 percent of the total units of the proposed condominium project to lower income households as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, and agrees to pay for the reasonably necessary administrative costs incurred by a city, county, or city and county pursuant to this section, the city, county, or city and county shall either (1) grant a density bonus or (2) provide other incentives of equivalent financial value. A city, county, or city and county may place such reasonable conditions on the granting of a density bonus or other incentives of equivalent financial value as it finds appropriate, including, but not limited to, conditions which assure continued affordability of units to subsequent purchasers who are persons and families of low and moderate income or lower income households.

(b) For purposes of this section, "density bonus" means an increase in units of 25 percent over the number of apartments, to be provided within the existing structure or structures proposed for conversion.

(c) For purposes of this section, "other incentives of equivalent financial value" shall not be construed to require a city, county, or city and county to provide cash transfer payments or other monetary compensation but may include the reduction or waiver of requirements which the city, county, or city and county might otherwise apply as conditions of conversion approval.

(d) An applicant for approval to convert apartments to a condominium project may submit to a city, county, or city and county a preliminary proposal pursuant to this section prior to the submittal of any formal requests for subdivision map approvals. The city, county, or city and county shall, within 90 days of receipt of a written proposal, notify the applicant in writing of the manner in which it will comply with this section. The city, county, or city and county shall establish procedures for carrying out this section, which shall include legislative body approval of the means of compliance with this section.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a city, county, or city and county to approve a proposal to convert apartments to condominiums.

(f) An applicant shall be ineligible for a density bonus or other incentives under this section if the apartments proposed for conversion constitute a housing development for which a density bonus or other incentives were provided under Section 65915.

(g) An applicant shall be ineligible for a density bonus or any other incentives or concessions under this section if the condominium project is proposed on any property that includes a parcel or parcels on which rental dwelling units are or, if the dwelling units have been vacated or demolished in the five-year period preceding the application, have been subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of lower or very low income; subject to any other form of rent or price control through a public entity's valid exercise of its police power; or occupied by lower or very low income households, unless the proposed condominium project replaces those units, as defined in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 65915, and either of the following applies:

(1) The proposed condominium project, inclusive of the units replaced pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 65915, contains affordable units at the percentages set forth in subdivision (a).

(2) Each unit in the development, exclusive of a manager's unit or units, is affordable to, and occupied by, either a lower or very low income household.

(h) Subdivision (g) does not apply to an applicant seeking a density bonus for a proposed housing development if their application was submitted to, or processed by, a city, county, or city and county before January 1, 2015.

65915.7.

(a) When an applicant for approval of a commercial development has entered into an agreement for partnered housing described in subdivision (c) to contribute affordable housing through a joint project or two separate projects encompassing affordable housing, the city, county, or city and county shall grant to the commercial developer a development bonus as prescribed in subdivision (b). Housing shall be constructed on the site of the commercial development or on a site that is all of the following:

(1) Within the boundaries of the local government.

(2) In close proximity to public amenities including schools and employment centers.

(3) Located within one-half mile of a major transit stop, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 21155 of the Public Resources Code.

(b) The development bonus granted to the commercial developer shall mean incentives, mutually agreed upon by the developer and the jurisdiction, that may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

(1) Up to a 20-percent increase in maximum allowable intensity in the General Plan.

(2) Up to a 20-percent increase in maximum allowable floor area ratio.

(3) Up to a 20-percent increase in maximum height requirements.

(4) Up to a 20-percent reduction in minimum parking requirements.

(5) Use of a limited-use/limited-application elevator for upper floor accessibility.

(6) An exception to a zoning ordinance or other land use regulation.

(c) For the purposes of this section, the agreement for partnered housing shall be between the commercial developer and the housing developer, shall identify how the commercial developer will contribute affordable housing, and shall be approved by the city, county, or city and county.

(d) For the purposes of this section, affordable housing may be contributed by the commercial developer in one of the following manners:

(1) The commercial developer may directly build the units.

(2) The commercial developer may donate a portion of the site or property elsewhere to the affordable housing developer for use as a site for affordable housing.

(3) The commercial developer may make a cash payment to the affordable housing developer that shall be used towards the costs of constructing the affordable housing project.

(e) For the purposes of this section, subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 65915 shall apply.

(f) Nothing in this section shall preclude any additional allowances or incentives offered to developers by local governments pursuant to law or regulation.

(g) If the developer of the affordable units does not

commence with construction of those units in accordance with timelines ascribed by the agreement described in subdivision (c), the local government may withhold certificates of occupancy for the commercial development under construction until the developer has completed construction of the affordable units.

(h) In order to qualify for a development bonus under this section, a commercial developer shall partner with a housing developer that provides at least 30 percent of the total units for low-income households or at least 15 percent of the total units for very low-income households.

(i) Nothing in this section shall preclude an affordable housing developer from seeking a density bonus, concessions or incentives, waivers or reductions of development standards, or parking ratios under Section 65915.

(j) A development bonus pursuant to this section shall not include a reduction or waiver of the requirements within an ordinance that requires the payment of a fee by a commercial developer for the promotion or provision of affordable housing.

(k) A city or county shall submit to the Department of Housing and Community Development, as part of the annual report required by Section 65400, information describing a commercial development bonus approved pursuant to this section, including the terms of the agreements between the commercial developer and the affordable housing developer, and the developers and the local jurisdiction, and the number of affordable units constructed as part of the agreements.

(l) For purposes of this section, "partner" shall mean formation of a partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity recognized by the state in which the commercial development applicant and the affordable housing developer are each partners, members, shareholders or other participants, or a contract or agreement between a commercial development applicant and affordable housing developer for the development of both the commercial and the affordable housing properties.

(m) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2022, and as of that date is repealed.

65916.

Where there is a direct financial contribution to a housing development pursuant to Section 65915 through participation in cost of infrastructure, write-down of land costs, or subsidizing the cost of construction, the city, county, or city and county shall assure continued availability for low- and moderate-income units for 30 years. When appropriate, the agreement provided for in Section 65915 shall specify

the mechanisms and procedures necessary to carry out this section.

65917.

In enacting this chapter it is the intent of the Legislature that the density bonus or other incentives offered by the city, county, or city and county pursuant to this chapter shall contribute significantly to the economic feasibility of lower income housing in proposed housing developments. In the absence of an agreement by a developer in accordance with Section 65915, a locality shall not offer a density bonus or any other incentive that would undermine the intent of this chapter.

65917.2.

(a) As used in this section, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Eligible housing development" means a development that satisfies all of the following criteria:

(A) The development is a multifamily housing development that contains five or more residential units, exclusive of any other floor area ratio bonus or incentive or concession awarded pursuant to this chapter.

(B) The development is located within one of the following:

(i) An urban infill site that is within a transit priority area.

(ii) One-half mile of a major transit stop.

(C) The site of the development is zoned to allow residential use or mixed-use with a minimum planned density of at least 20 dwelling units per acre and does not include any land zoned for low density residential use or for exclusive nonresidential use.

(D) The applicant and the development satisfy the replacement requirements specified in subdivision (c) of Section 65915.

(E) The development includes at least 20 percent of the units, excluding any additional units allowed under a floor area ratio bonus or other incentives or concessions provided pursuant to this chapter, with an affordable housing cost or affordable rent to, and occupied by, persons with a household income equal to or less than 50 percent of the area median income, as determined pursuant to Section 50093 of the Health and Safety Code, and subject to an affordability restriction for a minimum of 55 years.

(F) The development complies with the height

requirements applicable to the underlying zone. A development shall not be eligible to use a floor area ratio bonus or other incentives or concessions provided pursuant to this chapter to relieve the development from a maximum height limitation.

(2) "Floor area ratio" means the ratio of gross building area of the eligible housing development, excluding structured parking areas, proposed for the project divided by the net lot area. For purposes of this paragraph, "gross building area" means the sum of all finished areas of all floors of a building included within the outside faces of its exterior walls.

(3) "Floor area ratio bonus" means an allowance for an eligible housing development to utilize a floor area ratio over the otherwise maximum allowable density permitted under the applicable zoning ordinance and land use elements of the general plan of a city or county, calculated pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b).

(4) "Major transit stop" has the same meaning as defined in Section 21155 of the Public Resources Code.

(5) "Transit priority area" has the same meaning as defined in Section 21099 of the Public Resources Code.

(b) (1) A city council, including a charter city council or the board of supervisors of a city and county, or county board of supervisors may establish a procedure by ordinance to grant a developer of an eligible housing development, upon the request of the developer, a floor area ratio bonus, calculated as provided in paragraph (2), in lieu of a density bonus awarded on the basis of dwelling units per acre.

(2) In calculating the floor area ratio bonus pursuant to this section, the allowable gross residential floor area in square feet shall be the product of all of the following amounts:

(A) The allowable residential base density in dwelling units per acre.

(B) The site area in square feet, divided by 43,560.

(C) 2,250.

(c) The city council or county board of supervisors shall not impose any parking requirement on an eligible housing development in excess of 0.1 parking spaces per unit that is affordable to persons and families with a household income equal to or less than 120 percent of the area median income and 0.5 parking spaces per unit that is offered at market rate.

(d) A city or county that adopts a floor area ratio bonus ordinance pursuant to this section shall allow an applicant seeking to develop an eligible residential

development to calculate impact fees based on square feet, instead of on a per unit basis.

(e) In the case of an eligible housing development that is zoned for mixed-use purposes, any floor area ratio requirement under a zoning ordinance or land use element of the general plan of the city or county applicable to the nonresidential portion of the eligible housing development shall continue to apply notwithstanding the award of a floor area ratio bonus in accordance with this section.

(f) An applicant for a floor area ratio bonus pursuant to this section may also submit to the city, county, or city and county a proposal for specific incentives or concessions pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 65915.

(g) (1) This section shall not be interpreted to do either of the following:

(A) Supersede or preempt any other section within this chapter.

(B) Prohibit a city, county, or city and county from providing a floor area ratio bonus under terms that are different from those set forth in this section.

(2) The adoption of an ordinance pursuant to this section shall not be interpreted to relieve a city, county, or city and county from complying with Section 65915.

65917.5.

(a) As used in this section, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Child care facility" means a facility installed, operated, and maintained under this section for the nonresidential care of children as defined under applicable state licensing requirements for the facility.

(2) "Density bonus" means a floor area ratio bonus over the otherwise maximum allowable density permitted under the applicable zoning ordinance and land use elements of the general plan of a city, including a charter city, city and county, or county of:

(A) A maximum of five square feet of floor area for each one square foot of floor area contained in the child care facility for existing structures.

(B) A maximum of 10 square feet of floor area for each one square foot of floor area contained in the child care facility for new structures.

For purposes of calculating the density bonus under this section, both indoor and outdoor square footage requirements for the child care facility as set forth in applicable state child care licensing requirements shall

be included in the floor area of the child care facility.

(3) "Developer" means the owner or other person, including a lessee, having the right under the applicable zoning ordinance of a city council, including a charter city council, city and county board of supervisors, or county board of supervisors to make an application for development approvals for the development or redevelopment of a commercial or industrial project.

(4) "Floor area" means as to a commercial or industrial project, the floor area as calculated under the applicable zoning ordinance of a city council, including a charter city council, city and county board of supervisors, or county board of supervisors and as to a child care facility, the total area contained within the exterior walls of the facility and all outdoor areas devoted to the use of the facility in accordance with applicable state child care licensing requirements.

(b) A city council, including a charter city council, city and county board of supervisors, or county board of supervisors may establish a procedure by ordinance to grant a developer of a commercial or industrial project, containing at least 50,000 square feet of floor area, a density bonus when that developer has set aside at least 2,000 square feet of floor area and 3,000 outdoor square feet to be used for a child care facility. The granting of a bonus shall not preclude a city council, including a charter city council, city and county board of supervisors, or county board of supervisors from imposing necessary conditions on the project or on the additional square footage. Projects constructed under this section shall conform to height, setback, lot coverage, architectural review, site plan review, fees, charges, and other health, safety, and zoning requirements generally applicable to construction in the zone in which the property is located. A consortium with more than one developer may be permitted to achieve the threshold amount for the available density bonus with each developer's density bonus equal to the percentage participation of the developer. This facility may be located on the project site or may be located offsite as agreed upon by the developer and local agency. If the child care facility is not located on the site of the project, the local agency shall determine whether the location of the child care facility is appropriate and whether it conforms with the intent of this section. The child care facility shall be of a size to comply with all state licensing requirements in order to accommodate at least 40 children.

(c) The developer may operate the child care facility itself or may contract with a licensed child care provider to operate the facility. In all cases, the developer shall show ongoing coordination with a local child care resource and referral network or local governmental child care coordinator in order to qualify for the density bonus.

(d) If the developer uses space allocated for child care facility purposes, in accordance with subdivision (b), for purposes other than for a child care facility, an assessment based on the square footage of the project may be levied and collected by the city council, including a charter city council, city and county board of supervisors, or county board of supervisors. The assessment shall be consistent with the market value of the space. If the developer fails to have the space allocated for the child care facility within three years, from the date upon which the first temporary certificate of occupancy is granted, an assessment based on the square footage of the project may be levied and collected by the city council, including a charter city council, city and county board of supervisors, or county board of supervisors in accordance with procedures to be developed by the legislative body of the city council, including a charter city council, city and county board of supervisors, or county board of supervisors. The assessment shall be consistent with the market value of the space. A penalty levied against a consortium of developers shall be charged to each developer in an amount equal to the developer's percentage square feet participation. Funds collected pursuant to this subdivision shall be deposited by the city council, including a charter city council, city and county board of supervisors, or county board of supervisors into a special account to be used for child care services or child care facilities.

(e) Once the child care facility has been established, prior to the closure, change in use, or reduction in the physical size of, the facility, the city, city council, including a charter city council, city and county board of supervisors, or county board of supervisors shall be required to make a finding that the need for child care is no longer present, or is not present to the same degree as it was at the time the facility was established.

(f) The requirements of Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 66000) and of the amendments made to Sections 53077, 54997, and 54998 by Chapter 1002 of the Statutes of 1987 shall not apply to actions taken in accordance with this section.

(g) This section shall not apply to a voter-approved ordinance adopted by referendum or initiative.

65918.

The provisions of this chapter shall apply to charter cities.



California Department of Housing and
Community Development

Accessory Dwelling Unit Handbook



Where foundations begin

Updated December 2020

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Understanding Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) and Their Importance



California's housing production is not keeping pace with demand. In the last decade, less than half of the homes needed to keep up with the population growth were built. Additionally, new homes are often constructed away from job-rich areas. This lack of housing that meets people's needs is impacting affordability and causing average housing costs, particularly for renters in California, to rise significantly. As affordable housing becomes less accessible, people drive longer distances between housing they can afford and their workplace or pack themselves into smaller shared spaces, both of which reduce quality of life and produce negative environmental impacts.

Beyond traditional construction, widening the range of housing types can increase the housing supply and help more low-income Californians thrive. Examples of some of these housing types are Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs - also referred to as second units, in-law units, casitas, or granny flats) and Junior Accessory Dwelling Units (JADUs).

What is an ADU?

An ADU is an accessory dwelling unit with complete independent living facilities for one or more persons and has a few variations:

- Detached: The unit is separated from the primary structure.
- Attached: The unit is attached to the primary structure.
- Converted Existing Space: Space (e.g., master bedroom, attached garage, storage area, or similar use, or an accessory structure) on the lot of the primary residence that is converted into an independent living unit.
- Junior Accessory Dwelling Unit (JADU): A specific type of conversion of existing space that is contained entirely within an existing or proposed single-family residence.

ADUs tend to be significantly less expensive to build and offer benefits that address common development barriers such as affordability and environmental quality. Because ADUs must be built on lots with existing or proposed housing, they do not require paying for new land, dedicated parking or other costly infrastructure required to build a new single-family home. Because they are contained inside existing single-family homes, JADUs require relatively

modest renovations and are much more affordable to complete. ADUs are often built with cost-effective one or two-story wood frames, which are also cheaper than other new homes. Additionally, prefabricated ADUs can be directly purchased and save much of the time and money that comes with new construction. ADUs can provide as much living space as apartments and condominiums and work well for couples, small families, friends, young people, and seniors.

Much of California's housing crisis comes from job-rich, high-opportunity areas where the total housing stock is insufficient to meet demand and exclusionary practices have limited housing choice and inclusion. Professionals and students often prefer living closer to jobs and amenities rather than spending hours commuting. Parents often want better access to schools and do not necessarily require single-family homes to meet their needs. There is a shortage of affordable units, and the units that are available can be out of reach for many people. To address our state's needs, homeowners can construct an ADU on their lot or convert an underutilized part of their home into a JADU. This flexibility benefits both renters and homeowners who can receive extra monthly rent income.

ADUs also give homeowners the flexibility to share independent living areas with family members and others, allowing seniors to age in place as they require more care, thus helping extended families stay together while maintaining privacy. The space can be used for a variety of reasons, including adult children who can pay off debt and save up for living on their own.

New policies are making ADUs even more affordable to build, in part by limiting the development impact fees and relaxing zoning requirements. A 2019 study from the Turner Center on Housing Innovation noted that one unit of affordable housing in the Bay Area costs about \$450,000. ADUs and JADUs can often be built at a fraction of that price and homeowners may use their existing lot to create additional housing, without being required to provide additional infrastructure. Often the rent generated from the ADU can pay for the entire project in a matter of years.

ADUs and JADUs are a flexible form of housing that can help Californians more easily access job-rich, high-opportunity areas. By design, ADUs are more affordable and can provide additional income to homeowners. Local governments can encourage the development of ADUs and improve access to jobs, education, and services for many Californians.

Summary of Recent Changes to Accessory Dwelling Unit Laws



In Government Code Section 65852.150, the California Legislature found and declared that, among other things, allowing accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in zones that allow single-family and multifamily uses provides additional rental housing, and is an essential component in addressing California's housing needs. Over the years, ADU law has been revised to improve its effectiveness at creating more housing units. Changes to ADU laws effective January 1, 2021, further reduce barriers, better streamline approval processes, and expand capacity to accommodate the development of ADUs and junior accessory dwelling units (JADUs).

ADUs are a unique opportunity to address a variety of housing needs and provide affordable housing

options for family members, friends, students, the elderly, in-home health care providers, people with disabilities, and others. Further, ADUs offer an opportunity to maximize and integrate housing choices within existing neighborhoods.

Within this context, the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) has prepared this guidance to assist local governments, homeowners, architects, and the general public in encouraging the development of ADUs. The following is a summary of recent legislation that amended ADU law: AB 3182 (2020) and SB 13, AB 68, AB 881, AB 587, AB 670, and AB 671 (2019). Please see Attachment 1 for the complete statutory changes for AB 3182 (2020) and SB 13, AB 68, AB 881, AB 587, AB 670, and AB 671 (2019).

AB 3182 (Ting)

Chapter 198, Statutes of 2020 (Assembly Bill 3182) builds upon recent changes to ADU law (Gov. Code, § 65852.2 and Civil Code Sections 4740 and 4741) to further address barriers to the development and use of ADUs and JADUs.

This recent legislation, among other changes, addresses the following:

- States that an application for the creation of an ADU or JADU shall be *deemed approved* (not just subject to ministerial approval) if the local agency has not acted on the completed application within 60 days.
- Requires ministerial approval of an application for a building permit within a residential or mixed-use zone to create one ADU *and* one JADU per lot (not one or the other), within the proposed or existing single-family dwelling, if certain conditions are met.
- Provides for the rental or leasing of a separate interest ADU or JADU in a common interest development, notwithstanding governing documents that otherwise appear to prohibit renting or leasing of a unit, *and* without regard to the date of the governing documents.

- Provides for not less than 25 percent of the separate interest units within a common interest development be allowed as rental or leasable units.

AB 68 (Ting), AB 881 (Bloom), and SB 13 (Wieckowski)

Chapter 653, Statutes of 2019 (Senate Bill 13, Section 3), Chapter 655, Statutes of 2019 (Assembly Bill 68, Section 2) and Chapter 659 (Assembly Bill 881, Section 1.5 and 2.5) build upon recent changes to ADU and JADU law (Gov. Code § 65852.2, 65852.22) and further address barriers to the development of ADUs and JADUs.

This legislation, among other changes, addresses the following:

- Prohibits local agencies from including in development standards for ADUs requirements on minimum lot size (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (a)(1)(B)(i)).
- Clarifies areas designated by local agencies for ADUs may be based on the adequacy of water and sewer services as well as impacts on traffic flow and public safety (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (a)(1)(A)).
- Eliminates all owner-occupancy requirements by local agencies for ADUs approved between January 1, 2020, and January 1, 2025 (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (a)(6)).
- Prohibits a local agency from establishing a maximum size of an ADU of less than 850 square feet, or 1,000 square feet if the ADU contains more than one bedroom and requires approval of a permit to build an ADU of up to 800 square feet (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subds. (c)(2)(B) & (C)).
- Clarifies that when ADUs are created through the conversion of a garage, carport or covered parking structure, replacement of offstreet parking spaces cannot be required by the local agency (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (a)(1)(D)(xi)).
- Reduces the maximum ADU and JADU application review time from 120 days to 60 days (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (a)(3) and (b)).
- Clarifies that “public transit” includes various means of transportation that charge set fees, run on fixed routes and are available to the public (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (j)(10)).
- Establishes impact fee exemptions and limitations based on the size of the ADU. ADUs up to 750 square feet are exempt from impact fees (Gov. Code § 65852.2, subd. (f)(3)); ADUs that are 750 square feet or larger may be charged impact fees but only such fees that are proportional in size (by square foot) to those for the primary dwelling unit (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (f)(3)).
- Defines an “accessory structure” to mean a structure that is accessory or incidental to a dwelling on the same lot as the ADU (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (j)(2)).
- Authorizes HCD to notify the local agency if HCD finds that their ADU ordinance is not in compliance with state law (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (h)(2)).
- Clarifies that a local agency may identify an ADU or JADU as an adequate site to satisfy Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) housing needs (Gov. Code, §§ 65583.1, subd. (a), and 65852.2, subd. (m)).
- Permits JADUs even where a local agency has not adopted an ordinance expressly authorizing them (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subds. (a)(3), (b), and (e)).

- Allows a permitted JADU to be constructed within the walls of the proposed or existing single-family residence and eliminates the required inclusion of an existing bedroom or an interior entry into the single-family residence (Gov. Code § 65852.22, subd. (a)(4); former Gov. Code § 65852.22, subd. (a)(5)).
- Requires, upon application and approval, a local agency to delay enforcement against a qualifying substandard ADU for five (5) years to allow the owner to correct the violation, so long as the violation is not a health and safety issue, as determined by the enforcement agency (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (n); Health & Safety Code, § 17980.12).

AB 587 (Friedman), AB 670 (Friedman), and AB 671 (Friedman)

In addition to the legislation listed above, AB 587 (Chapter 657, Statutes of 2019), AB 670 (Chapter 178, Statutes of 2019), and AB 671 (Chapter 658, Statutes of 2019) also have an impact on state ADU law, particularly through Health and Safety Code Section 17980.12. These pieces of legislation, among other changes, address the following:

- AB 587 creates a narrow exemption to the prohibition for ADUs to be sold or otherwise conveyed separately from the primary dwelling by allowing deed-restricted sales to occur if the local agency adopts an ordinance. To qualify, the primary dwelling and the ADU are to be built by a qualified nonprofit corporation whose mission is to provide units to low-income households (Gov. Code, § 65852.26).
- AB 670 provides that covenants, conditions and restrictions (CC&Rs) that either effectively prohibit or unreasonably restrict the construction or use of an ADU or JADU on a lot zoned for single-family residential use are void and unenforceable (Civ. Code, § 4751).
- AB 671 requires local agencies' housing elements to include a plan that incentivizes and promotes the creation of ADUs that can offer affordable rents for very low, low-, or moderate-income households and requires HCD to develop a list of state grants and financial incentives in connection with the planning, construction and operation of affordable ADUs (Gov. Code, § 65583; Health & Safety Code, § 50504.5).

Frequently Asked Questions: Accessory Dwelling Units¹

1. Legislative Intent

a. Should a local ordinance encourage the development of accessory dwelling units?

Yes. Pursuant to Government Code Section 65852.150, the California Legislature found and declared that, among other things, California is facing a severe housing crisis and ADUs are a valuable form of housing that meets the needs of family members, students, the elderly, in-home health care providers, people with disabilities and others. Therefore, ADUs are an essential component of California's housing supply.

ADU law and recent changes intend to address barriers, streamline approval,

Government Code 65852.150:

(a) *The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:*

(1) *Accessory dwelling units are a valuable form of housing in California.*

(2) *Accessory dwelling units provide housing for family members, students, the elderly, in-home health care providers, the disabled, and others, at below market prices within existing neighborhoods.*

(3) *Homeowners who create accessory dwelling units benefit from added income, and an increased sense of security.*

(4) *Allowing accessory dwelling units in single-family or multifamily residential zones provides additional rental housing stock in California.*

(5) *California faces a severe housing crisis.*

(6) *The state is falling far short of meeting current and future housing demand with serious consequences for the state's economy, our ability to build green infill consistent with state greenhouse gas reduction goals, and the well-being of our citizens, particularly lower and middle-income earners.*

(7) *Accessory dwelling units offer lower cost housing to meet the needs of existing and future residents within existing neighborhoods, while respecting architectural character.*

(8) *Accessory dwelling units are, therefore, an essential component of California's housing supply.*

(b) *It is the intent of the Legislature that an accessory dwelling unit ordinance adopted by a local agency has the effect of providing for the creation of accessory dwelling units and that provisions in this ordinance relating to matters including unit size, parking, fees, and other requirements, are not so arbitrary, excessive, or burdensome so as to unreasonably restrict the ability of homeowners to create accessory dwelling units in zones in which they are authorized by local ordinance.*

¹ Note: Unless otherwise noted, the Government Code section referenced is 65852.2.

and expand potential capacity for ADUs, recognizing their unique importance in addressing California's housing needs. The preparation, adoption, amendment, and implementation of local ADU ordinances must be carried out consistent with Government Code, Section 65852.150 and must not unduly constrain the creation of ADUs. Local governments adopting ADU ordinances should carefully weigh the adoption of zoning, development standards, and other provisions for impacts on the development of ADUs.

In addition, ADU law is the statutory minimum requirement. Local governments may elect to go beyond this statutory minimum and further the creation of ADUs. Many local governments have embraced the importance of ADUs as an important part of their overall housing policies and have pursued innovative strategies. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (g)).

2. Zoning, Development and Other Standards

A) Zoning and Development Standards

- **Are ADUs allowed jurisdiction wide?**

No. ADUs proposed pursuant to subdivision (e) must be considered in any residential or mixed-use zone. For other ADUs, local governments may, by ordinance, designate areas in zones where residential uses are permitted that will also permit ADUs. However, any limits on where ADUs are permitted may only be based on the adequacy of water and sewer service, and the impacts on traffic flow and public safety. Further, local governments may not preclude the creation of ADUs altogether, and any limitation should be accompanied by detailed findings of fact explaining why ADU limitations are required and consistent with these factors.

Examples of public safety include severe fire hazard areas and inadequate water and sewer service and includes cease and desist orders. Impacts on traffic flow should consider factors like lesser car ownership rates for ADUs and the potential for ADUs to be proposed pursuant to Government Code section 65852.2, subdivision (e). Finally, local governments may develop alternative procedures, standards, or special conditions with mitigations for allowing ADUs in areas with potential health and safety concerns. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (e))

Residential or mixed-use zone should be construed broadly to mean any zone where residential uses are permitted by-right or by conditional use.

- **Can a local government apply design and development standards?**

Yes. A local government may apply development and design standards that include, but are not limited to, parking, height, setback, landscape, architectural review, maximum size of a unit, and standards that prevent adverse impacts on any real property that is listed in the California Register of Historic Resources. However, these standards shall be sufficiently objective to allow ministerial review of an ADU. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (a)(1)(B)(i))

ADUs created under subdivision (e) of Government Code 65852.2 shall not be subject to design and development standards except for those that are noted in the subdivision.

What does objective mean?

“objective zoning standards” and “objective design review standards” mean standards that involve no personal or subjective judgment by a public official and are uniformly verifiable by reference to an external and uniform benchmark or criterion available and knowable by both the development applicant or proponent and the public official prior to submittal. Gov Code § 65913.4, subd. (a)(5)

ADUs that do not meet objective and ministerial development and design standards may still be permitted through an ancillary discretionary process if the applicant chooses to do so. Some jurisdictions with compliant ADU ordinances apply additional processes to further the creation of ADUs that do not otherwise comply with the minimum standards necessary for ministerial review. Importantly, these processes are intended to provide additional opportunities to create ADUs that would not otherwise be permitted, and a discretionary process may not be used to review ADUs that are fully compliant with ADU law. Examples of these processes include areas where additional health and safety concerns must be considered, such as fire risk.

- **Can ADUs exceed general plan and zoning densities?**

Yes. An ADU is an accessory use for the purposes of calculating allowable density under the general plan and zoning that does not count toward the allowable density. For example, if a zoning district allows one unit per 7,500 square feet, then an ADU would not be counted as an additional unit. Further, local governments could elect to allow more than one ADU on a lot, and ADUs are automatically a residential use deemed consistent with the general plan and zoning. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (a)(1)(C).)

- **Are ADUs permitted ministerially?**

Yes. ADUs must be considered, approved, and permitted ministerially, without discretionary action. Development and other decision-making standards must be sufficiently objective to allow for ministerial review. Examples include numeric and fixed standards such as heights or setbacks, or design standards such as colors or materials. Subjective standards require judgement and can be interpreted in multiple ways such as privacy, compatibility with neighboring properties or promoting harmony and balance in the community; subjective standards shall not be imposed for ADU development. Further, ADUs must not be subject to a hearing or any ordinance regulating the issuance of variances or special use permits and must be considered ministerially. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (a)(3).)

- **Can I create an ADU if I have multiple detached dwellings on a lot?**

Yes. A lot where there are currently multiple detached single-family dwellings is eligible for creation of one ADU per lot by converting space within the proposed or existing space of a single-family dwelling or existing structure or a new construction detached ADU subject to certain development standards.

- **Can I build an ADU in a historic district, or if the primary residence is subject to historic preservation?**

Yes. ADUs are allowed within a historic district, and on lots where the primary residence is subject to historic preservation. State ADU law allows for a local agency to impose standards that prevent adverse impacts on any real property that is listed in the California Register of Historic Resources. However, these standards do not apply to ADUs proposed pursuant to Government Code section 65852.2, subdivision (e).

As with non-historic resources, a jurisdiction may impose objective and ministerial standards that are sufficiently objective to be reviewed ministerially and do not unduly burden the creation of ADUs. Jurisdictions are encouraged to incorporate these standards into their ordinance and submit these standards along with their ordinance to HCD. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subs. (a)(1)(B)(i) & (a)(5).)

B) Size Requirements

- **Is there a minimum lot size requirement?**

No. While local governments may impose standards on ADUs, these standards shall not include minimum lot size requirements. Further, lot coverage requirements cannot preclude the creation of a statewide exemption ADU (800 square feet ADU with a height limitation of 16 feet and 4 feet side and rear yard setbacks). If lot coverage requirements do not allow such an ADU, an automatic exception or waiver should be given to appropriate development standards such as lot coverage, floor area or open space requirements. Local governments may continue to enforce building and health and safety standards and may consider design, landscape, and other standards to facilitate compatibility.

What is a statewide exemption ADU?

A statewide exemption ADU is an ADU of up to 800 square feet, 16 feet in height, as potentially limited by a local agency, and with 4 feet side and rear yard setbacks. ADU law requires that no lot coverage, floor area ratio, open space, or minimum lot size will preclude the construction of a statewide exemption ADU. Further, ADU law allows the construction of a detached new construction statewide exemption ADU to be combined on the same lot with a JADU in a single-family residential zone. In addition, ADUs are allowed in any residential or mixed uses regardless of zoning and development standards imposed in an ordinance. See more discussion below.

- **Can minimum and maximum unit sizes be established for ADUs?**

Yes. A local government may, by ordinance, establish minimum and maximum unit size requirements for both attached and detached ADUs. However, maximum unit size requirements must be at least 850 square feet and 1,000 square feet for ADUs with more than one bedroom. For local agencies without an ordinance, maximum unit sizes are 1,200 square feet for a new detached ADU and up to 50 percent of the floor area of the existing primary dwelling for an attached ADU (at least 800 square feet). Finally, the local agency must not establish by ordinance a minimum square footage requirement that prohibits an efficiency unit, as defined in Health and Safety Code section 17958.1.

The conversion of an existing accessory structure or a portion of the existing primary residence to an ADU is not subject to size requirements. For example, an existing 3,000 square foot barn converted to an ADU would not be subject to the size requirements, regardless if a local government has an adopted ordinance. Should an applicant want to expand an accessory structure to create an ADU beyond 150 square feet, this ADU would be subject to the size maximums outlined in state ADU law, or the local agency's adopted ordinance.

- **Can a percentage of the primary dwelling be used for a maximum unit size?**

Yes. Local agencies may utilize a percentage (e.g., 50 percent) of the primary dwelling as a maximum unit size for attached or detached ADUs but only if it does not restrict an ADU's size to less than the standard of at least 850 square feet (or at least 1000 square feet for ADUs with more than one bedroom). Local agencies must not, by ordinance, establish any other minimum or maximum unit sizes, including based on

a percentage of the primary dwelling, that precludes a statewide exemption ADU. Local agencies utilizing percentages of the primary dwelling as maximum unit sizes could consider multi-pronged standards to help navigate these requirements (e.g., shall not exceed 50 percent of the dwelling or 1,000 square feet, whichever is greater).

- **Can maximum unit sizes exceed 1,200 square feet for ADUs?**

Yes. Maximum unit sizes, by ordinance, can exceed 1,200 square feet for ADUs. ADU law does not limit the authority of local agencies to adopt less restrictive requirements for the creation of ADUs (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (g)).

Larger unit sizes can be appropriate in a rural context or jurisdictions with larger lot sizes and is an important approach to creating a full spectrum of ADU housing choices.

C) Parking Requirements

- **Can parking requirements exceed one space per unit or bedroom?**

No. Parking requirements for ADUs shall not exceed one parking space per unit or bedroom, whichever is less. These spaces may be provided as tandem parking on a driveway. Guest parking spaces shall not be required for ADUs under any circumstances.

What is Tandem Parking?

Tandem parking means two or more automobiles that are parked on a driveway or in any other location on a lot, lined up behind one another. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subs. (a)(1)(D)(x)(l) and (j)(11).)

Local agencies may choose to eliminate or reduce parking requirements for ADUs such as requiring zero or half a parking space per each ADU.

- **Is flexibility for siting parking required?**

Yes. Local agencies should consider flexibility when siting parking for ADUs. Offstreet parking spaces for the ADU shall be permitted in setback areas in locations determined by the local agency or through tandem parking, unless specific findings are made. Specific findings must be based on specific site or regional topographical or fire and life safety conditions.

When a garage, carport, or covered parking structure is demolished in conjunction with the construction of an ADU, or converted to an ADU, the local agency shall not require that those offstreet parking spaces for the primary unit be replaced. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (a)(D)(xi).)

- **Can ADUs be exempt from parking?**

Yes. A local agency shall not impose ADU parking standards for any of the following, pursuant to Government Code section 65852.2, subdivisions (d)(1-5) and (j)(10).

(1) Accessory dwelling unit is located within one-half mile walking distance of public transit.

- (2) Accessory dwelling unit is located within an architecturally and historically significant historic district.
- (3) Accessory dwelling unit is part of the proposed or existing primary residence or an accessory structure.
- (4) When on-street parking permits are required but not offered to the occupant of the accessory dwelling unit.
- (5) When there is a car share vehicle located within one block of the accessory dwelling unit.

Note: For the purposes of state ADU law, a jurisdiction may use the designated areas where a car share vehicle may be accessed. Public transit is any location where an individual may access buses, trains, subways and other forms of transportation that charge set fares, run on fixed routes and are available to the general public. Walking distance is defined as the pedestrian shed to reach public transit. Additional parking requirements to avoid impacts to public access may be required in the coastal zone.

D) Setbacks

- **Can setbacks be required for ADUs?**

Yes. A local agency may impose development standards, such as setbacks, for the creation of ADUs. Setbacks may include front, corner, street, and alley setbacks. Additional setback requirements may be required in the coastal zone if required by a local coastal program. Setbacks may also account for utility easements or recorded setbacks. However, setbacks must not unduly constrain the creation of ADUs and cannot be required for ADUs proposed pursuant to subdivision (e). Further, a setback of no more than four feet from the side and rear lot lines shall be required for an attached or detached ADU. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (a)(1)(D)(vii).)

A local agency may also allow the expansion of a detached structure being converted into an ADU when the existing structure does not have four-foot rear and side setbacks. A local agency may also allow the expansion area of a detached structure being converted into an ADU to have no setbacks, or setbacks of less than four feet, if the existing structure has no setbacks, or has setbacks of less than four feet. A local agency shall not require setbacks of more than four feet for the expanded area of a detached structure being converted into an ADU.

A local agency may still apply front yard setbacks for ADUs, but front yard setbacks cannot preclude a statewide exemption ADU and must not unduly constrain the creation of all types of ADUs. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (c).)

E) Height Requirements

- **Is there a limit on the height of an ADU or number of stories?**

Not in state ADU law, but local agencies may impose height limits provided that the limit is no less than 16 feet. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (a)(1)(B)(i).)

F) Bedrooms

- **Is there a limit on the number of bedrooms?**

State ADU law does not allow for the limitation on the number of bedrooms of an ADU. A limit on the number of bedrooms could be construed as a discriminatory practice towards protected classes, such as familial status, and would be considered a constraint on the development of ADUs.

G) Impact Fees

- **Can impact fees be charged for an ADU less than 750 square feet?**

No. An ADU is exempt from incurring impact fees from local agencies, special districts, and water corporations if less than 750 square feet. Should an ADU be 750 square feet or larger, impact fees shall be charged proportionately in relation to the square footage of the ADU to the square footage of the primary dwelling unit.

What is “Proportionately”?

“Proportionately” is some amount that corresponds to a total amount, in this case, an impact fee for a single-family dwelling. For example, a 2,000 square foot primary dwelling with a proposed 1,000 square foot ADU could result in 50 percent of the impact fee that would be charged for a new primary dwelling on the same site. In all cases, the impact fee for the ADU must be less than the primary dwelling. Otherwise, the fee is not calculated proportionately. When utilizing proportions, careful consideration should be given to the impacts on costs, feasibility, and ultimately, the creation of ADUs. In the case of the example above, anything greater than 50 percent of the primary dwelling could be considered a constraint on the development of ADUs.

For purposes of calculating the fees for an ADU on a lot with a multifamily dwelling, the proportionality shall be based on the average square footage of the units within that multifamily dwelling structure. For ADUs converting existing space with a 150 square foot expansion, a total ADU square footage over 750 square feet could trigger the proportionate fee requirement. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (f)(3)(A).)

- **Can local agencies, special districts or water corporations waive impact fees?**

Yes. Agencies can waive impact and any other fees for ADUs. Also, local agencies may also use fee deferrals for applicants.

- **Can school districts charge impact fees?**

Yes. School districts are authorized but do not have to levy impact fees for ADUs greater than 500 square feet pursuant to Section 17620 of the Education Code. ADUs less than 500 square feet are not subject to school impact fees. Local agencies are encouraged to coordinate with school districts to carefully weigh the importance of promoting ADUs, ensuring appropriate nexus studies and appropriate fees to facilitate construction or reconstruction of adequate school facilities.

- **What types of fees are considered impact fees?**

Impact fees charged for the construction of ADUs must be determined in accordance with the Mitigation Fee Act and generally include any monetary exaction that is charged by a local agency in connection with the approval of an ADU, including impact fees, for the purpose of defraying all or a portion of the cost of public facilities relating to the ADU. A local agency, special district or water corporation shall not consider ADUs as a new residential use for the purposes of calculating connection fees or capacity charges for

utilities, including water and sewer services. However, these provisions do not apply to ADUs that are constructed concurrently with a new single-family home. (Gov. Code, §§ 65852.2, subd. (f), and 66000)

- **Can I still be charged water and sewer connection fees?**

ADUs converted from existing space and JADUs shall not be considered by a local agency, special district or water corporation to be a new residential use for purposes of calculating connection fees or capacity charges for utilities, unless constructed with a new single-family dwelling. The connection fee or capacity charge shall be proportionate to the burden of the proposed ADU, based on its square footage or plumbing fixtures as compared to the primary dwelling. State ADU law does not cover monthly charge fees. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (f)(2)(A).)

H) Conversion of Existing Space in Single Family, Accessory and Multifamily Structures and Other Statewide Permissible ADUs (Subdivision (e))

- **Are local agencies required to comply with subdivision (e)?**

Yes. All local agencies must comply with subdivision (e). This subdivision requires the ministerial approval of ADUs within a residential or mixed-use zone. The subdivision creates four categories of ADUs that should not be subject to other specified areas of ADU law, most notably zoning and development standards. For example, ADUs under this subdivision should not have to comply with lot coverage, setbacks, heights, and unit sizes. However, ADUs under this subdivision must meet the building code and health and safety requirements. The four categories of ADUs under subdivision (e) are:

- b. One ADU and one JADU are permitted per lot within the existing or proposed space of a single-family dwelling, or a JADU within the walls of the single family residence, or an ADU within an existing accessory structure, that meets specified requirements such as exterior access and setbacks for fire and safety.**
- c. One detached new construction ADU that does not exceed four-foot side and rear yard setbacks. This ADU may be combined on the same lot with a JADU and may be required to meet a maximum unit size requirement of 800 square feet and a height limitation of 16 feet.**
- d. Multiple ADUs within the portions of multifamily structures that are not used as livable space. Local agencies must allow at least one of these types of ADUs and up to 25 percent of the existing multifamily structures.**
- e. Up to two detached ADUs on a lot that has existing multifamily dwellings that are subject to height limits of 16 feet and 4-foot rear and side yard setbacks.**

The above four categories are not required to be combined. For example, local governments are not required to allow (a) and (b) together or (c) and (d) together. However, local agencies may elect to allow these ADU types together.

Local agencies shall allow at least one ADU to be created within the non-livable space within multifamily dwelling structures, or up to 25 percent of the existing multifamily dwelling units within a structure and may also allow not more than two ADUs on the lot detached from the multifamily dwelling structure. New detached units are subject to height limits of 16 feet and shall not be required to have side and rear setbacks of more than four feet.

The most common ADU that can be created under subdivision (e) is a conversion of proposed or existing space of a single-family dwelling or accessory structure into an ADU, without any prescribed size limitations, height, setback, lot coverage, architectural review, landscape, or other development standards. This would enable the conversion of an accessory structure, such as a 2,000 square foot garage, to an ADU without any additional requirements other than compliance with building standards for dwellings. These types of ADUs are also eligible for a 150 square foot expansion (see discussion below).

ADUs created under subdivision (e) shall not be required to provide replacement or additional parking. Moreover, these units shall not, as a condition for ministerial approval, be required to correct any existing or created nonconformity. Subdivision (e) ADUs shall be required to be rented for terms longer than 30 days, and only require fire sprinklers if fire sprinklers are required for the primary residence. These ADUs shall not be counted as units when calculating density for the general plan and are not subject to owner-occupancy.

- **Can I convert my accessory structure into an ADU?**

Yes. The conversion of garages, sheds, barns, and other existing accessory structures, either attached or detached from the primary dwelling, into ADUs is permitted and promoted through the state ADU law. These conversions of accessory structures are not subject to any additional development standard, such as unit size, height, and lot coverage requirements, and shall be from existing space that can be made safe under building and safety codes. A local agency should not set limits on when the structure was created, and the structure must meet standards for health and safety. Finally, local governments may also consider the conversion of illegal existing space and could consider alternative building standards to facilitate the conversion of existing illegal space to minimum life and safety standards.

- **Can an ADU converting existing space be expanded?**

Yes. An ADU created within the existing or proposed space of a single-family dwelling or accessory structure can be expanded beyond the physical dimensions of the structure. In addition, an ADU created within an existing accessory structure may be expanded up to 150 square feet without application of local development standards, but this expansion shall be limited to accommodating ingress and egress. An example of where this expansion could be applicable is for the creation of a staircase to reach a second story ADU. These types of ADUs shall conform to setbacks sufficient for fire and safety.

A local agency may allow for an expansion beyond 150 square feet, though the ADU would have to comply with the size maximums as per state ADU law, or a local agency's adopted ordinance.

As a JADU is limited to being created within the walls of a primary residence, this expansion of up to 150 square feet does not pertain to JADUs.

I) Nonconforming Zoning Standards

- **Does the creation of an ADU require the applicant to carry out public improvements?**

No physical improvements shall be required for the creation or conversion of an ADU. Any requirement to carry out public improvements is beyond what is required for the creation of an ADU, as per state law. For example, an applicant shall not be required to improve sidewalks, carry out street improvements, or access improvements to create an ADU. Additionally, as a condition for ministerial approval of an ADU, an applicant shall not be required to correct nonconforming zoning conditions. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (e)(2).)

J) Renter and Owner-occupancy

- **Are rental terms required?**

Yes. Local agencies may require that the property be used for rentals of terms longer than 30 days. ADUs permitted ministerially, under subdivision (e), shall be rented for terms longer than 30 days. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subds. (a)(6) & (e)(4).)

- **Are there any owner-occupancy requirements for ADUs?**

No. Prior to recent legislation, ADU laws allowed local agencies to elect whether the primary dwelling or ADU was required to be occupied by an owner. The updates to state ADU law removed the owner-occupancy allowance for newly created ADUs effective January 1, 2020. The new owner-occupancy exclusion is set to expire on December 31, 2024. Local agencies may not retroactively require owner occupancy for ADUs permitted between January 1, 2020, and December 31, 2024.

However, should a property have both an ADU and JADU, JADU law requires owner-occupancy of either the newly created JADU, or the single-family residence. Under this specific circumstance, a lot with an ADU would be subject to owner-occupancy requirements. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (a)(2).)

K) Fire Sprinkler Requirements

- **Are fire sprinklers required for ADUs?**

No. Installation of fire sprinklers may not be required in an ADU if sprinklers are not required for the primary residence. For example, a residence built decades ago would not have been required to have fire sprinklers installed under the applicable building code at the time. Therefore, an ADU created on this lot cannot be required to install fire sprinklers. However, if the same primary dwelling recently undergoes significant remodeling and is now required to have fire sprinklers, any ADU created after that remodel must likewise install fire sprinklers. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subds. (a)(1)(D)(xii) and (e)(3).)

Please note, for ADUs created on lots with multifamily residential structures, the entire residential structure shall serve as the “primary residence” for the purposes of this analysis. Therefore, if the multifamily structure is served by fire sprinklers, the ADU can be required to install fire sprinklers.

L) Solar Panel Requirements

- **Are solar panels required for new construction ADUs?**

Yes, newly constructed ADUs are subject to the Energy Code requirement to provide solar panels if the unit(s) is a newly constructed, non-manufactured, detached ADU. Per the California Energy Commission (CEC), the panels can be installed on the ADU or on the primary dwelling unit. ADUs that are constructed within existing space, or as an addition to existing homes, including detached additions where an existing detached building is converted from non-residential to residential space, are not subject to the Energy Code requirement to provide solar panels.

Please refer to the CEC on this matter. For more information, see the CEC's website www.energy.ca.gov. You may email your questions to: title24@energy.ca.gov, or contact the Energy Standards Hotline at 800-772-3300. CEC memos can also be found on HCD's website at <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/policy-research/AccessoryDwellingUnits.shtml>.

3. Junior Accessory Dwelling Units (JADUs) – Government Code Section 65852.22

- **Are two JADUs allowed on a lot?**

No. A JADU may be created on a lot zoned for single-family residences with one primary dwelling. The JADU may be created within the walls of the proposed or existing single-family residence, including attached garages, as attached garages are considered within the walls of the existing single-family residence. Please note that JADUs created in the attached garage are not subject to the same parking protections as ADUs and could be required by the local agency to provide replacement parking.

JADUs are limited to one per residential lot with a single-family residence. Lots with multiple detached single-family dwellings are not eligible to have JADUs. (Gov. Code, § 65852.22, subd. (a)(1).)

- **Are JADUs allowed in detached accessory structures?**

No, JADUs are not allowed in accessory structures. The creation of a JADU must be within the single-family residence. As noted above, attached garages are eligible for JADU creation. The maximum size for a JADU is 500 square feet. (Gov. Code, § 65852.22, subds. (a)(1), (a)(4), and (h)(1).)

- **Are JADUs allowed to be increased up to 150 square feet when created within an existing structure?**

No. Only ADUs are allowed to add up to 150 square feet “beyond the physical dimensions of the existing accessory structure” to provide for ingress. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (e)(1)(A)(i).)

This provision extends only to ADUs and excludes JADUs. A JADU is required to be created within the single-family residence.

- **Are there any owner-occupancy requirements for JADUs?**

Yes. There are owner-occupancy requirements for JADUs. The owner must reside in either the remaining portion of the primary residence, or in the newly created JADU. (Gov. Code, § 65852.22, subd. (a)(2).)

4. Manufactured Homes and ADUs

- **Are manufactured homes considered to be an ADU?**

Yes. An ADU is any residential dwelling unit with independent facilities and permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation. An ADU includes a manufactured home (Health & Saf. Code, § 18007).

Health and Safety Code section 18007, subdivision (a): **“Manufactured home,”** for the purposes of this part, means a structure that was constructed on or after June 15, 1976, is transportable in one or more sections, is eight body feet or more in width, or 40 body feet or more in length, in the traveling mode, or, when erected on site, is 320 or more square feet, is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a single-family dwelling with or without a foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein. “Manufactured home” includes any structure that meets all the requirements of this paragraph except the size requirements and with respect to which the manufacturer voluntarily files a certification and complies with the standards established under the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C., Sec. 5401, and following).

5. ADUs and the Housing Element

- **Do ADUs and JADUs count toward a local agency’s Regional Housing Needs Allocation?**

Yes. Pursuant to Government Code section 65852.2 subdivision (m), and section 65583.1, ADUs and JADUs may be utilized towards the Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA) and Annual Progress Report (APR) pursuant to Government Code section 65400. To credit a unit toward the RHNA, HCD and the Department of Finance (DOF) utilize the census definition of a housing unit. Generally, an ADU, and a JADU with shared sanitation facilities, and any other unit that meets the census definition, and is reported to DOF as part of the DOF annual City and County Housing Unit Change Survey, can be credited toward the RHNA based on the appropriate income level. The housing element or APR must include a reasonable methodology to demonstrate the level of affordability. Local governments can track actual or anticipated affordability to assure ADUs and JADUs are counted towards the appropriate income category. For example, some local governments request and track information such as anticipated affordability as part of the building permit or other applications.

- **Is analysis required to count ADUs toward the RHNA in the housing element?**

Yes. To calculate ADUs in the housing element, local agencies must generally use a three-part approach: (1) development trends, (2) anticipated affordability and (3) resources and incentives. Development trends must consider ADUs permitted in the prior planning period and may also consider more recent trends. Anticipated affordability can use a variety of methods to estimate the affordability by income group. Common approaches include rent surveys of ADUs, using rent surveys and square footage assumptions and data available through the APR pursuant to Government Code section 65400. Resources and incentives include policies and programs to encourage ADUs, such as prototype plans, fee waivers, expedited procedures and affordability monitoring programs.

- **Are ADUs required to be addressed in the housing element?**

Yes. The housing element must include a description of zoning available to permit ADUs, including development standards and analysis of potential constraints on the development of ADUs. The element must include programs as appropriate to address identified constraints. In addition, housing elements must

include a plan that incentivizes and promotes the creation of ADUs that can offer affordable rents for very low, low-, or moderate-income households and requires HCD to develop a list of state grants and financial incentives in connection with the planning, construction and operation of affordable ADUs. (Gov. Code, § 65583 and Health & Saf. Code, § 50504.5.)

6. Homeowners Association

- **Can my local Homeowners Association (HOA) prohibit the construction of an ADU or JADU?**

No. Assembly Bill 670 (2019) and AB 3182 (2020) amended Section 4751, 4740, and 4741 of the Civil Code to preclude common interest developments from prohibiting or unreasonably restricting the construction or use, including the renting or leasing of, an ADU on a lot zoned for single-family residential use. Covenants, conditions and restrictions (CC&Rs) that either effectively prohibit or unreasonably restrict the construction or use of an ADU or JADU on such lots are void and unenforceable or may be liable for actual damages and payment of a civil penalty. Applicants who encounter issues with creating ADUs or JADUs within CC&Rs are encouraged to reach out to HCD for additional guidance.

7. Enforcement

- **Does HCD have enforcement authority over ADU ordinances?**

Yes. After adoption of the ordinance, HCD may review and submit written findings to the local agency as to whether the ordinance complies with state ADU law. If the local agency's ordinance does not comply, HCD must provide a reasonable time, no longer than 30 days, for the local agency to respond, and the local agency shall consider HCD's findings to amend the ordinance to become compliant. If a local agency does not make changes and implements an ordinance that is not compliant with state law, HCD may refer the matter to the Attorney General.

In addition, HCD may review, adopt, amend, or repeal guidelines to implement uniform standards or criteria that supplement or clarify ADU law.

8. Other

- **Are ADU ordinances existing prior to new 2020 laws null and void?**

No. Ordinances existing prior to the new 2020 laws are only null and void to the extent that existing ADU ordinances conflict with state law. Subdivision (a)(4) of Government Code Section 65852.2 states an ordinance that fails to meet the requirements of subdivision (a) shall be null and void and shall apply the state standards (see Attachment 3) until a compliant ordinance is adopted. However, ordinances that substantially comply with ADU law may continue to enforce the existing ordinance to the extent it complies with state law. For example, local governments may continue the compliant provisions of an ordinance and apply the state standards where pertinent until the ordinance is amended or replaced to fully comply with ADU law. At the same time, ordinances that are fundamentally incapable of being enforced because key provisions are invalid -- meaning there is not a reasonable way to sever conflicting provisions and apply the remainder of an ordinance in a way that is consistent with state law -- would be fully null and void and must follow all state standards until a compliant ordinance is adopted.

- **Do local agencies have to adopt an ADU ordinance?**

No. Local governments may choose not to adopt an ADU ordinance. Should a local government choose to not adopt an ADU ordinance, any proposed ADU development would be only subject to standards set in state ADU law. If a local agency adopts an ADU ordinance, it may impose zoning, development, design, and other standards in compliance with state ADU law. (See Attachment 4 for a state standards checklist.)

- **Is a local government required to send an ADU ordinance to the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)?**

Yes. A local government, upon adoption of an ADU ordinance, must submit a copy of the adopted ordinance to HCD within 60 days after adoption. After the adoption of an ordinance, the Department may review and submit written findings to the local agency as to whether the ordinance complies with this section. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (h)(1).)

Local governments may also submit a draft ADU ordinance for preliminary review by HCD. This provides local agencies the opportunity to receive feedback on their ordinance and helps to ensure compliance with the new state ADU law.

- **Are charter cities and counties subject to the new ADU laws?**

Yes. ADU law applies to a local agency which is defined as a city, county, or city and county, whether general law or chartered. (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (j)(5)).

Further, pursuant to Chapter 659, Statutes of 2019 (AB 881), the Legislature found and declared ADU law as “...a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair, as that term is used in Section 5 of Article XI of the California Constitution” and concluded that ADU law applies to all cities, including charter cities.

- **Do the new ADU laws apply to jurisdictions located in the Coastal Zone?**

Yes. ADU laws apply to jurisdictions in the Coastal Zone, but do not necessarily alter or lessen the effect or application of Coastal Act resource protection policies. (Gov. Code, § 65852.22, subd. (l)).

Coastal localities should seek to harmonize the goals of protecting coastal resources and addressing housing needs of Californians. For example, where appropriate, localities should amend Local Coastal Programs for California Coastal Commission review to comply with the California Coastal Act and new ADU laws. For more information, see the [California Coastal Commission 2020 Memo](#) and reach out to the locality’s local Coastal Commission district office.

- **What is considered a multifamily dwelling?**

For the purposes of state ADU law, a structure with two or more attached dwellings on a single lot is considered a multifamily dwelling structure. Multiple detached single-unit dwellings on the same lot are not considered multifamily dwellings for the purposes of state ADU law.

Resources



Attachment 1: Statutory Changes (Strikeout/Italics and Underline)

GOV. CODE: TITLE 7, DIVISION 1, CHAPTER 4, ARTICLE 2

Combined changes from (AB 3182 Accessory Dwelling Units) and (AB 881, AB 68 and SB 13 Accessory Dwelling Units)

(Changes noted in ~~strikeout~~, underline/*italics*)

Effective January 1, 2021, Section 65852.2 of the Government Code is amended to read:

65852.2.

- (a) (1) A local agency may, by ordinance, provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in areas zoned to allow single-family or multifamily dwelling residential use. The ordinance shall do all of the following:
- (A) Designate areas within the jurisdiction of the local agency where accessory dwelling units may be permitted. The designation of areas may be based on the adequacy of water and sewer services and the impact of accessory dwelling units on traffic flow and public safety. A local agency that does not provide water or sewer services shall consult with the local water or sewer service provider regarding the adequacy of water and sewer services before designating an area where accessory dwelling units may be permitted.
- (B) (i) Impose standards on accessory dwelling units that include, but are not limited to, parking, height, setback, landscape, architectural review, maximum size of a unit, and standards that prevent adverse impacts on any real property that is listed in the California Register of Historic Resources. These standards shall not include requirements on minimum lot size.
- (ii) Notwithstanding clause (i), a local agency may reduce or eliminate parking requirements for any accessory dwelling unit located within its jurisdiction.
- (C) Provide that accessory dwelling units do not exceed the allowable density for the lot upon which the accessory dwelling unit is located, and that accessory dwelling units are a residential use that is consistent with the existing general plan and zoning designation for the lot.
- (D) Require the accessory dwelling units to comply with all of the following:
- (i) The accessory dwelling unit may be rented separate from the primary residence, but may not be sold or otherwise conveyed separate from the primary residence.
- (ii) The lot is zoned to allow single-family or multifamily dwelling residential use and includes a proposed or existing dwelling.
- (iii) The accessory dwelling unit is either attached to, or located within, the proposed or existing primary dwelling, including attached garages, storage areas or similar uses, or an accessory structure or detached from the proposed or existing primary dwelling and located on the same lot as the proposed or existing primary dwelling.
- (iv) If there is an existing primary dwelling, the total floor area of an attached accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed 50 percent of the existing primary dwelling.
- (v) The total floor area for a detached accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed 1,200 square feet.
- (vi) No passageway shall be required in conjunction with the construction of an accessory dwelling unit.
- (vii) No setback shall be required for an existing living area or accessory structure or a structure constructed in the same location and to the same dimensions as an existing structure that is converted to an accessory dwelling unit or to a portion of an accessory dwelling unit, and a setback of no more than four feet from the side and rear lot lines shall be required for an accessory dwelling unit that is not converted from an existing structure or a new structure constructed in the same location and to the same dimensions as an existing structure.
- (viii) Local building code requirements that apply to detached dwellings, as appropriate.
- (ix) Approval by the local health officer where a private sewage disposal system is being used, if required.
- (x) (I) Parking requirements for accessory dwelling units shall not exceed one parking space per accessory dwelling unit or per bedroom, whichever is less. These spaces may be provided as tandem parking on a driveway. (II) Offstreet parking shall be permitted in setback areas in locations determined by the local agency or through tandem parking, unless specific findings are made that parking in setback areas or tandem parking is not feasible based upon specific site or regional topographical or fire and life safety conditions.
- (III) This clause shall not apply to an accessory dwelling unit that is described in subdivision (d).
- (xi) When a garage, carport, or covered parking structure is demolished in conjunction with the construction of an accessory dwelling unit or converted to an accessory dwelling unit, the local agency shall not require that those offstreet parking spaces be replaced.
- (xii) Accessory dwelling units shall not be required to provide fire sprinklers if they are not required for the primary residence.

- (2) The ordinance shall not be considered in the application of any local ordinance, policy, or program to limit residential growth.
- (3) A permit application for an accessory dwelling unit or a junior accessory dwelling unit shall be considered and approved ministerially without discretionary review or a hearing, notwithstanding Section 65901 or 65906 or any local ordinance regulating the issuance of variances or special use permits. The permitting agency shall act on the application to create an accessory dwelling unit or a junior accessory dwelling unit within 60 days from the date the local agency receives a completed application if there is an existing single-family or multifamily dwelling on the lot. If the permit application to create an accessory dwelling unit or a junior accessory dwelling unit is submitted with a permit application to create a new single-family dwelling on the lot, the permitting agency may delay acting on the permit application for the accessory dwelling unit or the junior accessory dwelling unit until the permitting agency acts on the permit application to create the new single-family dwelling, but the application to create the accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit shall be considered without discretionary review or hearing. If the applicant requests a delay, the 60-day time period shall be tolled for the period of the delay. *If the local agency has not acted upon the completed application within 60 days, the application shall be deemed approved.* A local agency may charge a fee to reimburse it for costs incurred to implement this paragraph, including the costs of adopting or amending any ordinance that provides for the creation of an accessory dwelling unit.
- (4) An existing ordinance governing the creation of an accessory dwelling unit by a local agency or an accessory dwelling ordinance adopted by a local agency shall provide an approval process that includes only ministerial provisions for the approval of accessory dwelling units and shall not include any discretionary processes, provisions, or requirements for those units, except as otherwise provided in this subdivision. If a local agency has an existing accessory dwelling unit ordinance that fails to meet the requirements of this subdivision, that ordinance shall be null and void and that agency shall thereafter apply the standards established in this subdivision for the approval of accessory dwelling units, unless and until the agency adopts an ordinance that complies with this section.
- (5) No other local ordinance, policy, or regulation shall be the basis for the delay or denial of a building permit or a use permit under this subdivision.
- (6) This subdivision establishes the maximum standards that local agencies shall use to evaluate a proposed accessory dwelling unit on a lot that includes a proposed or existing single-family dwelling. No additional standards, other than those provided in this subdivision, shall be used or imposed, including any owner-occupant requirement, except that a local agency may require that the property be used for rentals of terms longer than 30 days.
- (7) A local agency may amend its zoning ordinance or general plan to incorporate the policies, procedures, or other provisions applicable to the creation of an accessory dwelling unit if these provisions are consistent with the limitations of this subdivision.
- (8) An accessory dwelling unit that conforms to this subdivision shall be deemed to be an accessory use or an accessory building and shall not be considered to exceed the allowable density for the lot upon which it is located, and shall be deemed to be a residential use that is consistent with the existing general plan and zoning designations for the lot. The accessory dwelling unit shall not be considered in the application of any local ordinance, policy, or program to limit residential growth.
- (b) When a local agency that has not adopted an ordinance governing accessory dwelling units in accordance with subdivision (a) receives an application for a permit to create an accessory dwelling unit pursuant to this subdivision, the local agency shall approve or disapprove the application ministerially without discretionary review pursuant to subdivision (a). The permitting agency shall act on the application to create an accessory dwelling unit or a junior accessory dwelling unit within 60 days from the date the local agency receives a completed application if there is an existing single-family or multifamily dwelling on the lot. If the permit application to create an accessory dwelling unit or a junior accessory dwelling unit is submitted with a permit application to create a new single-family dwelling on the lot, the permitting agency may delay acting on the permit application for the accessory dwelling unit or the junior accessory dwelling unit until the permitting agency acts on the permit application to create the new single-family dwelling, but the application to create the accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit shall still be considered ministerially without discretionary review or a hearing. If the applicant requests a delay, the 60-day time period shall be tolled for the period of the delay. If the local agency has not acted upon the completed application within 60 days, the application shall be deemed approved.
- (c) (1) Subject to paragraph (2), a local agency may establish minimum and maximum unit size requirements for both attached and detached accessory dwelling units.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a local agency shall not establish by ordinance any of the following:
- (A) A minimum square footage requirement for either an attached or detached accessory dwelling unit that prohibits an efficiency unit.

(B) A maximum square footage requirement for either an attached or detached accessory dwelling unit that is less than either of the following:

(i) 850 square feet.

(ii) 1,000 square feet for an accessory dwelling unit that provides more than one bedroom.

(C) Any other minimum or maximum size for an accessory dwelling unit, size based upon a percentage of the proposed or existing primary dwelling, or limits on lot coverage, floor area ratio, open space, and minimum lot size, for either attached or detached dwellings that does not permit at least an 800 square foot accessory dwelling unit that is at least 16 feet in height with four-foot side and rear yard setbacks to be constructed in compliance with all other local development standards.

(d) Notwithstanding any other law, a local agency, whether or not it has adopted an ordinance governing accessory dwelling units in accordance with subdivision (a), shall not impose parking standards for an accessory dwelling unit in any of the following instances:

(1) The accessory dwelling unit is located within one-half mile walking distance of public transit.

(2) The accessory dwelling unit is located within an architecturally and historically significant historic district.

(3) The accessory dwelling unit is part of the proposed or existing primary residence or an accessory structure.

(4) When on-street parking permits are required but not offered to the occupant of the accessory dwelling unit.

(5) When there is a car share vehicle located within one block of the accessory dwelling unit.

(e) (1) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) to (d), inclusive, a local agency shall ministerially approve an application for a building permit within a residential or mixed-use zone to create any of the following:

(A) One accessory dwelling unit ~~or~~ *and* one junior accessory dwelling unit per lot with a proposed or existing single-family dwelling if all of the following apply:

(i) The accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit is within the proposed space of a single-family dwelling or existing space of a single-family dwelling or accessory structure and may include an expansion of not more than 150 square feet beyond the same physical dimensions as the existing accessory structure. An expansion beyond the physical dimensions of the existing accessory structure shall be limited to accommodating ingress and egress.

(ii) The space has exterior access from the proposed or existing single-family dwelling.

(iii) The side and rear setbacks are sufficient for fire and safety.

(iv) The junior accessory dwelling unit complies with the requirements of Section 65852.22.

(B) One detached, new construction, accessory dwelling unit that does not exceed four-foot side and rear yard setbacks for a lot with a proposed or existing single-family dwelling. The accessory dwelling unit may be combined with a junior accessory dwelling unit described in subparagraph (A). A local agency may impose the following conditions on the accessory dwelling unit:

(i) A total floor area limitation of not more than 800 square feet.

(ii) A height limitation of 16 feet.

(C) (i) Multiple accessory dwelling units within the portions of existing multifamily dwelling structures that are not used as livable space, including, but not limited to, storage rooms, boiler rooms, passageways, attics, basements, or garages, if each unit complies with state building standards for dwellings.

(ii) A local agency shall allow at least one accessory dwelling unit within an existing multifamily dwelling and shall allow up to 25 percent of the existing multifamily dwelling units.

(D) Not more than two accessory dwelling units that are located on a lot that has an existing multifamily dwelling, but are detached from that multifamily dwelling and are subject to a height limit of 16 feet and four-foot rear yard and side setbacks.

(2) A local agency shall not require, as a condition for ministerial approval of a permit application for the creation of an accessory dwelling unit or a junior accessory dwelling unit, the correction of nonconforming zoning conditions.

(3) The installation of fire sprinklers shall not be required in an accessory dwelling unit if sprinklers are not required for the primary residence.

(4) A local agency shall require that a rental of the accessory dwelling unit created pursuant to this subdivision be for a term longer than 30 days.

(5) A local agency may require, as part of the application for a permit to create an accessory dwelling unit connected to an onsite wastewater treatment system, a percolation test completed within the last five years, or, if the percolation test has been recertified, within the last 10 years.

(6) Notwithstanding subdivision (c) and paragraph (1) a local agency that has adopted an ordinance by July 1, 2018, providing for the approval of accessory dwelling units in multifamily dwelling structures shall ministerially consider a permit application to construct an accessory dwelling unit that is described in paragraph (1), and may impose standards including, but not limited to, design, development, and historic standards on said accessory dwelling units. These standards shall not include requirements on minimum lot size.

- (f) (1) Fees charged for the construction of accessory dwelling units shall be determined in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 66000) and Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 66012).
- (2) An accessory dwelling unit shall not be considered by a local agency, special district, or water corporation to be a new residential use for purposes of calculating connection fees or capacity charges for utilities, including water and sewer service, unless the accessory dwelling unit was constructed with a new single-family dwelling.
- (3) (A) A local agency, special district, or water corporation shall not impose any impact fee upon the development of an accessory dwelling unit less than 750 square feet. Any impact fees charged for an accessory dwelling unit of 750 square feet or more shall be charged proportionately in relation to the square footage of the primary dwelling unit.
- (B) For purposes of this paragraph, "impact fee" has the same meaning as the term "fee" is defined in subdivision (b) of Section 66000, except that it also includes fees specified in Section 66477. "Impact fee" does not include any connection fee or capacity charge charged by a local agency, special district, or water corporation.
- (4) For an accessory dwelling unit described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (e), a local agency, special district, or water corporation shall not require the applicant to install a new or separate utility connection directly between the accessory dwelling unit and the utility or impose a related connection fee or capacity charge, unless the accessory dwelling unit was constructed with a new single-family home.
- (5) For an accessory dwelling unit that is not described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (e), a local agency, special district, or water corporation may require a new or separate utility connection directly between the accessory dwelling unit and the utility. Consistent with Section 66013, the connection may be subject to a connection fee or capacity charge that shall be proportionate to the burden of the proposed accessory dwelling unit, based upon either its square feet or the number of its drainage fixture unit (DFU) values, as defined in the Uniform Plumbing Code adopted and published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, upon the water or sewer system. This fee or charge shall not exceed the reasonable cost of providing this service.
- (g) This section does not limit the authority of local agencies to adopt less restrictive requirements for the creation of an accessory dwelling unit.
- (h) (1) A local agency shall submit a copy of the ordinance adopted pursuant to subdivision (a) to the Department of Housing and Community Development within 60 days after adoption. After adoption of an ordinance, the department may submit written findings to the local agency as to whether the ordinance complies with this section.
- (2) (A) If the department finds that the local agency's ordinance does not comply with this section, the department shall notify the local agency and shall provide the local agency with a reasonable time, no longer than 30 days, to respond to the findings before taking any other action authorized by this section.
- (B) The local agency shall consider the findings made by the department pursuant to subparagraph (A) and shall do one of the following:
- (i) Amend the ordinance to comply with this section.
- (ii) Adopt the ordinance without changes. The local agency shall include findings in its resolution adopting the ordinance that explain the reasons the local agency believes that the ordinance complies with this section despite the findings of the department.
- (3) (A) If the local agency does not amend its ordinance in response to the department's findings or does not adopt a resolution with findings explaining the reason the ordinance complies with this section and addressing the department's findings, the department shall notify the local agency and may notify the Attorney General that the local agency is in violation of state law.
- (B) Before notifying the Attorney General that the local agency is in violation of state law, the department may consider whether a local agency adopted an ordinance in compliance with this section between January 1, 2017, and January 1, 2020.
- (i) The department may review, adopt, amend, or repeal guidelines to implement uniform standards or criteria that supplement or clarify the terms, references, and standards set forth in this section. The guidelines adopted pursuant to this subdivision are not subject to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2.
- (j) As used in this section, the following terms mean:
- (1) "Accessory dwelling unit" means an attached or a detached residential dwelling unit that provides complete independent living facilities for one or more persons and is located on a lot with a proposed or existing primary residence. It shall include permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation on the same parcel as the single-family or multifamily dwelling is or will be situated. An accessory dwelling unit also includes the following:
- (A) An efficiency unit.
- (B) A manufactured home, as defined in Section 18007 of the Health and Safety Code.

- (2) "Accessory structure" means a structure that is accessory and incidental to a dwelling located on the same lot.
- (3) "Efficiency unit" has the same meaning as defined in Section 17958.1 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (4) "Living area" means the interior habitable area of a dwelling unit, including basements and attics, but does not include a garage or any accessory structure.
- (5) "Local agency" means a city, county, or city and county, whether general law or chartered.
- (6) "Nonconforming zoning condition" means a physical improvement on a property that does not conform with current zoning standards.
- (7) "Passageway" means a pathway that is unobstructed clear to the sky and extends from a street to one entrance of the accessory dwelling unit.
- (8) "Proposed dwelling" means a dwelling that is the subject of a permit application and that meets the requirements for permitting.
- (9) "Public transit" means a location, including, but not limited to, a bus stop or train station, where the public may access buses, trains, subways, and other forms of transportation that charge set fares, run on fixed routes, and are available to the public.
- (10) "Tandem parking" means that two or more automobiles are parked on a driveway or in any other location on a lot, lined up behind one another.
- (k) A local agency shall not issue a certificate of occupancy for an accessory dwelling unit before the local agency issues a certificate of occupancy for the primary dwelling.
- (l) Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede or in any way alter or lessen the effect or application of the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code), except that the local government shall not be required to hold public hearings for coastal development permit applications for accessory dwelling units.
- (m) A local agency may count an accessory dwelling unit for purposes of identifying adequate sites for housing, as specified in subdivision (a) of Section 65583.1, subject to authorization by the department and compliance with this division.
- (n) In enforcing building standards pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 17960) of Chapter 5 of Part 1.5 of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code for an accessory dwelling unit described in paragraph (1) or (2) below, a local agency, upon request of an owner of an accessory dwelling unit for a delay in enforcement, shall delay enforcement of a building standard, subject to compliance with Section 17980.12 of the Health and Safety Code:
- (1) The accessory dwelling unit was built before January 1, 2020.
- (2) The accessory dwelling unit was built on or after January 1, 2020, in a local jurisdiction that, at the time the accessory dwelling unit was built, had a noncompliant accessory dwelling unit ordinance, but the ordinance is compliant at the time the request is made.
- (o) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2025, and as of that date is repealed.
- (Becomes operative on January 1, 2025)**

Section 65852.2 of the Government Code is amended to read (changes from January 1, 2021 statute noted in underline/italic):

65852.2.

- (a) (1) A local agency may, by ordinance, provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in areas zoned to allow single-family or multifamily dwelling residential use. The ordinance shall do all of the following:
- (A) Designate areas within the jurisdiction of the local agency where accessory dwelling units may be permitted. The designation of areas may be based on the adequacy of water and sewer services and the impact of accessory dwelling units on traffic flow and public safety. A local agency that does not provide water or sewer services shall consult with the local water or sewer service provider regarding the adequacy of water and sewer services before designating an area where accessory dwelling units may be permitted.
- (B) (i) Impose standards on accessory dwelling units that include, but are not limited to, parking, height, setback, landscape, architectural review, maximum size of a unit, and standards that prevent adverse impacts on any real property that is listed in the California Register of Historic Resources. These standards shall not include requirements on minimum lot size.
- (ii) Notwithstanding clause (i), a local agency may reduce or eliminate parking requirements for any accessory dwelling unit located within its jurisdiction.
- (C) Provide that accessory dwelling units do not exceed the allowable density for the lot upon which the accessory dwelling unit is located, and that accessory dwelling units are a residential use that is consistent with the existing general plan and zoning designation for the lot.

(D) Require the accessory dwelling units to comply with all of the following:

- (i) The accessory dwelling unit may be rented separate from the primary residence, but may not be sold or otherwise conveyed separate from the primary residence.
 - (ii) The lot is zoned to allow single-family or multifamily dwelling residential use and includes a proposed or existing dwelling.
 - (iii) The accessory dwelling unit is either attached to, or located within, the proposed or existing primary dwelling, including attached garages, storage areas or similar uses, or an accessory structure or detached from the proposed or existing primary dwelling and located on the same lot as the proposed or existing primary dwelling.
 - (iv) If there is an existing primary dwelling, the total floor area of an attached accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed 50 percent of the existing primary dwelling.
 - (v) The total floor area for a detached accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed 1,200 square feet.
 - (vi) No passageway shall be required in conjunction with the construction of an accessory dwelling unit.
 - (vii) No setback shall be required for an existing living area or accessory structure or a structure constructed in the same location and to the same dimensions as an existing structure that is converted to an accessory dwelling unit or to a portion of an accessory dwelling unit, and a setback of no more than four feet from the side and rear lot lines shall be required for an accessory dwelling unit that is not converted from an existing structure or a new structure constructed in the same location and to the same dimensions as an existing structure.
 - (viii) Local building code requirements that apply to detached dwellings, as appropriate.
 - (ix) Approval by the local health officer where a private sewage disposal system is being used, if required.
 - (x) (I) Parking requirements for accessory dwelling units shall not exceed one parking space per accessory dwelling unit or per bedroom, whichever is less. These spaces may be provided as tandem parking on a driveway.
(II) Offstreet parking shall be permitted in setback areas in locations determined by the local agency or through tandem parking, unless specific findings are made that parking in setback areas or tandem parking is not feasible based upon specific site or regional topographical or fire and life safety conditions.
(III) This clause shall not apply to an accessory dwelling unit that is described in subdivision (d).
 - (xi) When a garage, carport, or covered parking structure is demolished in conjunction with the construction of an accessory dwelling unit or converted to an accessory dwelling unit, the local agency shall not require that those offstreet parking spaces be replaced.
 - (xii) Accessory dwelling units shall not be required to provide fire sprinklers if they are not required for the primary residence.
- (2) The ordinance shall not be considered in the application of any local ordinance, policy, or program to limit residential growth.
- (3) A permit application for an accessory dwelling unit or a junior accessory dwelling unit shall be considered and approved ministerially without discretionary review or a hearing, notwithstanding Section 65901 or 65906 or any local ordinance regulating the issuance of variances or special use permits. The permitting agency shall act on the application to create an accessory dwelling unit or a junior accessory dwelling unit within 60 days from the date the local agency receives a completed application if there is an existing single-family or multifamily dwelling on the lot. If the permit application to create an accessory dwelling unit or a junior accessory dwelling unit is submitted with a permit application to create a new single-family dwelling on the lot, the permitting agency may delay acting on the permit application for the accessory dwelling unit or the junior accessory dwelling unit until the permitting agency acts on the permit application to create the new single-family dwelling, but the application to create the accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit shall be considered without discretionary review or hearing. If the applicant requests a delay, the 60-day time period shall be tolled for the period of the delay. *If the local agency has not acted upon the completed application within 60 days, the application shall be deemed approved.* A local agency may charge a fee to reimburse it for costs incurred to implement this paragraph, including the costs of adopting or amending any ordinance that provides for the creation of an accessory dwelling unit.
- (4) An existing ordinance governing the creation of an accessory dwelling unit by a local agency or an accessory dwelling ordinance adopted by a local agency shall provide an approval process that includes only ministerial provisions for the approval of accessory dwelling units and shall not include any discretionary processes, provisions, or requirements for those units, except as otherwise provided in this subdivision. If a local agency has an existing accessory dwelling unit ordinance that fails to meet the requirements of this subdivision, that ordinance shall be null and void and that agency shall thereafter apply the standards established in this subdivision for the approval of accessory dwelling units, unless and until the agency adopts an ordinance that complies with this section.
- (5) No other local ordinance, policy, or regulation shall be the basis for the delay or denial of a building permit or a use permit under this subdivision.
- (6) (A) This subdivision establishes the maximum standards that local agencies shall use to evaluate a proposed

accessory dwelling unit on a lot that includes a proposed or existing single-family dwelling. No additional standards, other than those provided in this subdivision, shall be used or ~~imposed, including any owner-occupant requirement, except that~~ imposed except that, subject to subparagraph (B), a local agency may require an applicant for a permit issued pursuant to this subdivision to be an owner-occupant or that the property be used for rentals of terms longer than 30 days.

(B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), a local agency shall not impose an owner-occupant requirement on an accessory dwelling unit permitted between January 1, 2020, to January 1, 2025, during which time the local agency was prohibited from imposing an owner-occupant requirement.

(7) A local agency may amend its zoning ordinance or general plan to incorporate the policies, procedures, or other provisions applicable to the creation of an accessory dwelling unit if these provisions are consistent with the limitations of this subdivision.

(8) An accessory dwelling unit that conforms to this subdivision shall be deemed to be an accessory use or an accessory building and shall not be considered to exceed the allowable density for the lot upon which it is located, and shall be deemed to be a residential use that is consistent with the existing general plan and zoning designations for the lot. The accessory dwelling unit shall not be considered in the application of any local ordinance, policy, or program to limit residential growth.

(b) When a local agency that has not adopted an ordinance governing accessory dwelling units in accordance with subdivision (a) receives an application for a permit to create an accessory dwelling unit pursuant to this subdivision, the local agency shall approve or disapprove the application ministerially without discretionary review pursuant to subdivision (a). The permitting agency shall act on the application to create an accessory dwelling unit or a junior accessory dwelling unit within 60 days from the date the local agency receives a completed application if there is an existing single-family or multifamily dwelling on the lot. If the permit application to create an accessory dwelling unit or a junior accessory dwelling unit is submitted with a permit application to create a new single-family dwelling on the lot, the permitting agency may delay acting on the permit application for the accessory dwelling unit or the junior accessory dwelling unit until the permitting agency acts on the permit application to create the new single-family dwelling, but the application to create the accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit shall still be considered ministerially without discretionary review or a hearing. If the applicant requests a delay, the 60-day time period shall be tolled for the period of the delay. If the local agency has not acted upon the completed application within 60 days, the application shall be deemed approved.

(c) (1) Subject to paragraph (2), a local agency may establish minimum and maximum unit size requirements for both attached and detached accessory dwelling units.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a local agency shall not establish by ordinance any of the following:

(A) A minimum square footage requirement for either an attached or detached accessory dwelling unit that prohibits an efficiency unit.

(B) A maximum square footage requirement for either an attached or detached accessory dwelling unit that is less than either of the following:

(i) 850 square feet.

(ii) 1,000 square feet for an accessory dwelling unit that provides more than one bedroom.

(C) Any other minimum or maximum size for an accessory dwelling unit, size based upon a percentage of the proposed or existing primary dwelling, or limits on lot coverage, floor area ratio, open space, and minimum lot size, for either attached or detached dwellings that does not permit at least an 800 square foot accessory dwelling unit that is at least 16 feet in height with four-foot side and rear yard setbacks to be constructed in compliance with all other local development standards.

(d) Notwithstanding any other law, a local agency, whether or not it has adopted an ordinance governing accessory dwelling units in accordance with subdivision (a), shall not impose parking standards for an accessory dwelling unit in any of the following instances:

(1) The accessory dwelling unit is located within one-half mile walking distance of public transit.

(2) The accessory dwelling unit is located within an architecturally and historically significant historic district.

(3) The accessory dwelling unit is part of the proposed or existing primary residence or an accessory structure.

(4) When on-street parking permits are required but not offered to the occupant of the accessory dwelling unit.

(5) When there is a car share vehicle located within one block of the accessory dwelling unit.

(e) (1) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) to (d), inclusive, a local agency shall ministerially approve an application for a building permit within a residential or mixed-use zone to create any of the following:

(A) One accessory dwelling unit ~~or~~ and one junior accessory dwelling unit per lot with a proposed or existing single-family dwelling if all of the following apply:

(i) The accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit is within the proposed space of a single-family dwelling or existing space of a single-family dwelling or accessory structure and may include an expansion of not

more than 150 square feet beyond the same physical dimensions as the existing accessory structure. An expansion beyond the physical dimensions of the existing accessory structure shall be limited to accommodating ingress and egress.

(ii) The space has exterior access from the proposed or existing single-family dwelling.

(iii) The side and rear setbacks are sufficient for fire and safety.

(iv) The junior accessory dwelling unit complies with the requirements of Section 65852.22.

(B) One detached, new construction, accessory dwelling unit that does not exceed four-foot side and rear yard setbacks for a lot with a proposed or existing single-family dwelling. The accessory dwelling unit may be combined with a junior accessory dwelling unit described in subparagraph (A). A local agency may impose the following conditions on the accessory dwelling unit:

(i) A total floor area limitation of not more than 800 square feet.

(ii) A height limitation of 16 feet.

(C) (i) Multiple accessory dwelling units within the portions of existing multifamily dwelling structures that are not used as livable space, including, but not limited to, storage rooms, boiler rooms, passageways, attics, basements, or garages, if each unit complies with state building standards for dwellings.

(ii) A local agency shall allow at least one accessory dwelling unit within an existing multifamily dwelling and shall allow up to 25 percent of the existing multifamily dwelling units.

(D) Not more than two accessory dwelling units that are located on a lot that has an existing multifamily dwelling, but are detached from that multifamily dwelling and are subject to a height limit of 16 feet and four-foot rear yard and side setbacks.

(2) A local agency shall not require, as a condition for ministerial approval of a permit application for the creation of an accessory dwelling unit or a junior accessory dwelling unit, the correction of nonconforming zoning conditions.

(3) The installation of fire sprinklers shall not be required in an accessory dwelling unit if sprinklers are not required for primary residence.

(4) A local agency may require owner occupancy for either the primary dwelling or the accessory dwelling unit on a single-family lot, subject to the requirements of paragraph (6) of subdivision (a).

~~(4)~~ (5) A local agency shall require that a rental of the accessory dwelling unit created pursuant to this subdivision be for a term longer than 30 days.

~~(5)~~ (6) A local agency may require, as part of the application for a permit to create an accessory dwelling unit connected to an onsite wastewater treatment system, a percolation test completed within the last five years, or, if the percolation test has been recertified, within the last 10 years.

~~(6)~~ (7) Notwithstanding subdivision (c) and paragraph (1) a local agency that has adopted an ordinance by July 1, 2018, providing for the approval of accessory dwelling units in multifamily dwelling structures shall ministerially consider a permit application to construct an accessory dwelling unit that is described in paragraph (1), and may impose standards including, but not limited to, design, development, and historic standards on said accessory dwelling units. These standards shall not include requirements on minimum lot size.

(f) (1) Fees charged for the construction of accessory dwelling units shall be determined in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 66000) and Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 66012).

(2) An accessory dwelling unit shall not be considered by a local agency, special district, or water corporation to be a new residential use for purposes of calculating connection fees or capacity charges for utilities, including water and sewer service, unless the accessory dwelling unit was constructed with a new single-family dwelling.

(3) (A) A local agency, special district, or water corporation shall not impose any impact fee upon the development of an accessory dwelling unit less than 750 square feet. Any impact fees charged for an accessory dwelling unit of 750 square feet or more shall be charged proportionately in relation to the square footage of the primary dwelling unit.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, "impact fee" has the same meaning as the term "fee" is defined in subdivision

(b) of Section 66000, except that it also includes fees specified in Section 66477. "Impact fee" does not include any connection fee or capacity charge charged by a local agency, special district, or water corporation.

(4) For an accessory dwelling unit described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (e), a local agency, special district, or water corporation shall not require the applicant to install a new or separate utility connection directly between the accessory dwelling unit and the utility or impose a related connection fee or capacity charge, unless the accessory dwelling unit was constructed with a new single-family ~~home-~~ dwelling.

(5) For an accessory dwelling unit that is not described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (e), a local agency, special district, or water corporation may require a new or separate utility connection directly between the accessory dwelling unit and the utility. Consistent with Section 66013, the connection may be subject to a connection fee or capacity charge that shall be proportionate to the burden of the proposed accessory dwelling unit, based upon either its square feet or the number of its drainage fixture unit (DFU) values, as defined in the

Uniform Plumbing Code adopted and published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, upon the water or sewer system. This fee or charge shall not exceed the reasonable cost of providing this service.

(g) This section does not limit the authority of local agencies to adopt less restrictive requirements for the creation of an accessory dwelling unit.

(h) (1) A local agency shall submit a copy of the ordinance adopted pursuant to subdivision (a) to the Department of Housing and Community Development within 60 days after adoption. After adoption of an ordinance, the department may submit written findings to the local agency as to whether the ordinance complies with this section.

(2) (A) If the department finds that the local agency's ordinance does not comply with this section, the department shall notify the local agency and shall provide the local agency with a reasonable time, no longer than 30 days, to respond to the findings before taking any other action authorized by this section.

(B) The local agency shall consider the findings made by the department pursuant to subparagraph (A) and shall do one of the following:

(i) Amend the ordinance to comply with this section.

(ii) Adopt the ordinance without changes. The local agency shall include findings in its resolution adopting the ordinance that explain the reasons the local agency believes that the ordinance complies with this section despite the findings of the department.

(3) (A) If the local agency does not amend its ordinance in response to the department's findings or does not adopt a resolution with findings explaining the reason the ordinance complies with this section and addressing the department's findings, the department shall notify the local agency and may notify the Attorney General that the local agency is in violation of state law.

(B) Before notifying the Attorney General that the local agency is in violation of state law, the department may consider whether a local agency adopted an ordinance in compliance with this section between January 1, 2017, and January 1, 2020.

(i) The department may review, adopt, amend, or repeal guidelines to implement uniform standards or criteria that supplement or clarify the terms, references, and standards set forth in this section. The guidelines adopted pursuant to this subdivision are not subject to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2.

(j) As used in this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Accessory dwelling unit" means an attached or a detached residential dwelling unit that provides complete independent living facilities for one or more persons and is located on a lot with a proposed or existing primary residence. It shall include permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation on the same parcel as the single-family or multifamily dwelling is or will be situated. An accessory dwelling unit also includes the following:

(A) An efficiency unit.

(B) A manufactured home, as defined in Section 18007 of the Health and Safety Code.

(2) "Accessory structure" means a structure that is accessory and incidental to a dwelling located on the same lot.

(3) "Efficiency unit" has the same meaning as defined in Section 17958.1 of the Health and Safety Code.

(4) "Living area" means the interior habitable area of a dwelling unit, including basements and attics, but does not include a garage or any accessory structure.

(5) "Local agency" means a city, county, or city and county, whether general law or chartered.

(6) "Nonconforming zoning condition" means a physical improvement on a property that does not conform with current zoning standards.

(7) "Passageway" means a pathway that is unobstructed clear to the sky and extends from a street to one entrance of the accessory dwelling unit.

(8) "Proposed dwelling" means a dwelling that is the subject of a permit application and that meets the requirements for permitting.

(9) "Public transit" means a location, including, but not limited to, a bus stop or train station, where the public may access buses, trains, subways, and other forms of transportation that charge set fares, run on fixed routes, and are available to the public.

(10) "Tandem parking" means that two or more automobiles are parked on a driveway or in any other location on a lot, lined up behind one another.

(k) A local agency shall not issue a certificate of occupancy for an accessory dwelling unit before the local agency issues a certificate of occupancy for the primary dwelling.

(l) Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede or in any way alter or lessen the effect or application of the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code), except that the local government shall not be required to hold public hearings for coastal development permit

applications for accessory dwelling units.

(m) A local agency may count an accessory dwelling unit for purposes of identifying adequate sites for housing, as specified in subdivision (a) of Section 65583.1, subject to authorization by the department and compliance with this division.

(n) In enforcing building standards pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 17960) of Chapter 5 of Part 1.5 of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code for an accessory dwelling unit described in paragraph (1) or (2) below, a local agency, upon request of an owner of an accessory dwelling unit for a delay in enforcement, shall delay enforcement of a building standard, subject to compliance with Section 17980.12 of the Health and Safety Code:

(1) The accessory dwelling unit was built before January 1, 2020.

(2) The accessory dwelling unit was built on or after January 1, 2020, in a local jurisdiction that, at the time the accessory dwelling unit was built, had a noncompliant accessory dwelling unit ordinance, but the ordinance is compliant at the time the request is made.

(o) This section shall ~~remain in effect only until January 1, 2025, and as of that date is repealed.~~ *become operative on January 1, 2025.*

Effective January 1, 2021, Section 4740 of the Civil Code is amended to read (changes noted in ~~strikeout~~, underline/italics) (AB 3182 (Ting)):

4740.

(a) An owner of a separate interest in a common interest development shall not be subject to a provision in a governing document or an amendment to a governing document that prohibits the rental or leasing of any of the separate interests in that common interest development to a renter, lessee, or tenant unless that governing document, or amendment thereto, was effective prior to the date the owner acquired title to ~~his or~~ *her* ~~their~~ separate interest.

~~(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, an owner of a separate interest in a common interest development may expressly consent to be subject to a governing document or an amendment to a governing document that prohibits the rental or leasing of any of the separate interests in the common interest development to a renter, lessee, or tenant.~~

~~(c)~~ *(b)* For purposes of this section, the right to rent or lease the separate interest of an owner shall not be deemed to have terminated if the transfer by the owner of all or part of the separate interest meets at least one of the following conditions:

(1) Pursuant to Section 62 or 480.3 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, the transfer is exempt, for purposes of reassessment by the county tax assessor.

(2) Pursuant to subdivision (b) of, solely with respect to probate transfers, or subdivision (e), (f), or (g) of, Section 1102.2, the transfer is exempt from the requirements to prepare and deliver a Real Estate Transfer Disclosure Statement, as set forth in Section 1102.6.

~~(d)~~ *(c)* Prior to renting or leasing ~~his or her~~ *their* separate interest as provided by this section, an owner shall provide the association verification of the date the owner acquired title to the separate interest and the name and contact information of the prospective tenant or lessee or the prospective tenant's or lessee's representative.

~~(e)~~ *(d)* Nothing in this section shall be deemed to revise, alter, or otherwise affect the voting process by which a common interest development adopts or amends its governing documents.

~~(f) This section shall apply only to a provision in a governing document or a provision in an amendment to a governing document that becomes effective on or after January 1, 2012.~~

Effective January 1, 2021 of the *Section 4741 is added to the Civil Code, to read (AB 3182 (Ting)):*

4741.

(a) An owner of a separate interest in a common interest development shall not be subject to a provision in a governing document or an amendment to a governing document that prohibits, has the effect of prohibiting, or unreasonably restricts the rental or leasing of any of the separate interests, accessory dwelling units, or junior accessory dwelling units in that common interest development to a renter, lessee, or tenant.

(b) A common interest development shall not adopt or enforce a provision in a governing document or amendment to a governing document that restricts the rental or lease of separate interests within a common interest to less than 25 percent of the separate interests. Nothing in this subdivision prohibits a common interest development from adopting or enforcing a provision authorizing a higher percentage of separate interests to be rented or leased.

(c) This section does not prohibit a common interest development from adopting and enforcing a provision in a

governing document that prohibits transient or short-term rental of a separate property interest for a period of 30 days or less.

(d) For purposes of this section, an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit shall not be construed as a separate interest.

(e) For purposes of this section, a separate interest shall not be counted as occupied by a renter if the separate interest, or the accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit of the separate interest, is occupied by the owner.

(f) A common interest development shall comply with the prohibition on rental restrictions specified in this section on and after January 1, 2021, regardless of whether the common interest development has revised their governing documents to comply with this section. However, a common interest development shall amend their governing documents to conform to the requirements of this section no later than December 31, 2021.

(g) A common interest development that willfully violates this section shall be liable to the applicant or other party for actual damages, and shall pay a civil penalty to the applicant or other party in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

(h) In accordance with Section 4740, this section does not change the right of an owner of a separate interest who acquired title to their separate interest before the effective date of this section to rent or lease their property.

Effective January 1, 2020, Section 65852.22 of the Government Code is was amended to read (AB 68 (Ting)):
65852.22.

(a) Notwithstanding Section 65852.2, a local agency may, by ordinance, provide for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units in single-family residential zones. The ordinance may require a permit to be obtained for the creation of a junior accessory dwelling unit, and shall do all of the following:

(1) Limit the number of junior accessory dwelling units to one per residential lot zoned for single-family residences with a single-family residence built, or proposed to be built, on the lot.

(2) Require owner-occupancy in the single-family residence in which the junior accessory dwelling unit will be permitted. The owner may reside in either the remaining portion of the structure or the newly created junior accessory dwelling unit. Owner-occupancy shall not be required if the owner is another governmental agency, land trust, or housing organization.

(3) Require the recordation of a deed restriction, which shall run with the land, shall be filed with the permitting agency, and shall include both of the following:

(A) A prohibition on the sale of the junior accessory dwelling unit separate from the sale of the single-family residence, including a statement that the deed restriction may be enforced against future purchasers.

(B) A restriction on the size and attributes of the junior accessory dwelling unit that conforms with this section.

(4) Require a permitted junior accessory dwelling unit to be constructed within the walls of proposed or existing single-family residence.

(5) Require a permitted junior accessory dwelling to include a separate entrance from the main entrance to the proposed or existing single-family residence.

(6) Require the permitted junior accessory dwelling unit to include an efficiency kitchen, which shall include all of the following:

(A) A cooking facility with appliances.

(B) A food preparation counter and storage cabinets that are of reasonable size in relation to the size of the junior accessory dwelling unit.

(b) (1) An ordinance shall not require additional parking as a condition to grant a permit.

(2) This subdivision shall not be interpreted to prohibit the requirement of an inspection, including the imposition of a fee for that inspection, to determine if the junior accessory dwelling unit complies with applicable building standards.

(c) An application for a permit pursuant to this section shall, notwithstanding Section 65901 or 65906 or any local ordinance regulating the issuance of variances or special use permits, be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or a hearing. The permitting agency shall act on the application to create a junior accessory dwelling unit within 60 days from the date the local agency receives a completed application if there is an existing single-family dwelling on the lot. If the permit application to create a junior accessory dwelling unit is submitted with a permit application to create a new single-family dwelling on the lot, the permitting agency may delay acting on the permit application for the junior accessory dwelling unit until the permitting agency acts on the permit application to create the new single-family dwelling, but the application to create the junior accessory dwelling unit shall still be considered ministerially without discretionary review or a hearing. If the applicant requests a delay, the 60-day time period shall be tolled for the period of the delay. A local agency may charge a fee to reimburse the local agency for costs incurred in connection with the issuance of a permit pursuant to this section.

(d) For purposes of any fire or life protection ordinance or regulation, a junior accessory dwelling unit shall not be considered a separate or new dwelling unit. This section shall not be construed to prohibit a city, county, city and county, or other local public entity from adopting an ordinance or regulation relating to fire and life protection requirements within a single-family residence that contains a junior accessory dwelling unit so long as the ordinance or regulation applies uniformly to all single-family residences within the zone regardless of whether the single-family residence includes a junior accessory dwelling unit or not.

(e) For purposes of providing service for water, sewer, or power, including a connection fee, a junior accessory dwelling unit shall not be considered a separate or new dwelling unit.

(f) This section shall not be construed to prohibit a local agency from adopting an ordinance or regulation, related to parking or a service or a connection fee for water, sewer, or power, that applies to a single-family residence that contains a junior accessory dwelling unit, so long as that ordinance or regulation applies uniformly to all single-family residences regardless of whether the single-family residence includes a junior accessory dwelling unit.

(g) If a local agency has not adopted a local ordinance pursuant to this section, the local agency shall ministerially approve a permit to construct a junior accessory dwelling unit that satisfies the requirements set forth in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of Section 65852.2 and the requirements of this section.

(h) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Junior accessory dwelling unit" means a unit that is no more than 500 square feet in size and contained entirely within a single-family residence. A junior accessory dwelling unit may include separate sanitation facilities, or may share sanitation facilities with the existing structure.

(2) "Local agency" means a city, county, or city and county, whether general law or chartered.

Effective January 1, 2020 Section 17980.12 is was added to the Health and Safety Code, immediately following Section 17980.11, to read (SB 13 (Wieckowski)):

17980.12.

(a) (1) An enforcement agency, until January 1, 2030, that issues to an owner of an accessory dwelling unit described in subparagraph (A) or (B) below, a notice to correct a violation of any provision of any building standard pursuant to this part shall include in that notice a statement that the owner of the unit has a right to request a delay in enforcement pursuant to this subdivision:

(A) The accessory dwelling unit was built before January 1, 2020.

(B) The accessory dwelling unit was built on or after January 1, 2020, in a local jurisdiction that, at the time the accessory dwelling unit was built, had a noncompliant accessory dwelling unit ordinance, but the ordinance is compliant at the time the request is made.

(2) The owner of an accessory dwelling unit that receives a notice to correct violations or abate nuisances as described in paragraph (1) may, in the form and manner prescribed by the enforcement agency, submit an application to the enforcement agency requesting that enforcement of the violation be delayed for five years on the basis that correcting the violation is not necessary to protect health and safety.

(3) The enforcement agency shall grant an application described in paragraph (2) if the enforcement determines that correcting the violation is not necessary to protect health and safety. In making this determination, the enforcement agency shall consult with the entity responsible for enforcement of building standards and other regulations of the State Fire Marshal pursuant to Section 13146.

(4) The enforcement agency shall not approve any applications pursuant to this section on or after January 1, 2030. However, any delay that was approved by the enforcement agency before January 1, 2030, shall be valid for the full term of the delay that was approved at the time of the initial approval of the application pursuant to paragraph (3).

(b) For purposes of this section, "accessory dwelling unit" has the same meaning as defined in Section 65852.2.

(c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2035, and as of that date is repealed.

GOV. CODE: TITLE 7, DIVISION 1, CHAPTER 4, ARTICLE 2
AB 587 Accessory Dwelling Units

Effective January 1, 2020 Section 65852.26 is was added to the Government Code, immediately following Section 65852.25, to read (AB 587 (Friedman)):

65852.26.

(a) Notwithstanding clause (i) of subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 65852.2, a local agency may, by ordinance, allow an accessory dwelling unit to be sold or conveyed separately from the primary residence to a qualified buyer if all of the following apply:

- (1) The property was built or developed by a qualified nonprofit corporation.
- (2) There is an enforceable restriction on the use of the land pursuant to a recorded contract between the qualified buyer and the qualified nonprofit corporation that satisfies all of the requirements specified in paragraph (10) of subdivision (a) of Section 402.1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (3) The property is held pursuant to a recorded tenancy in common agreement that includes all of the following:
 - (A) The agreement allocates to each qualified buyer an undivided, unequal interest in the property based on the size of the dwelling each qualified buyer occupies.
 - (B) A repurchase option that requires the qualified buyer to first offer the qualified nonprofit corporation to buy the property if the buyer desires to sell or convey the property.
 - (C) A requirement that the qualified buyer occupy the property as the buyer's principal residence.
 - (D) Affordability restrictions on the sale and conveyance of the property that ensure the property will be preserved for low-income housing for 45 years for owner-occupied housing units and will be sold or resold to a qualified buyer.
- (4) A grant deed naming the grantor, grantee, and describing the property interests being transferred shall be recorded in the county in which the property is located. A Preliminary Change of Ownership Report shall be filed concurrently with this grant deed pursuant to Section 480.3 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (5) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 65852.2, if requested by a utility providing service to the primary residence, the accessory dwelling unit has a separate water, sewer, or electrical connection to that utility.

(b) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Qualified buyer" means persons and families of low or moderate income, as that term is defined in Section 50093 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (2) "Qualified nonprofit corporation" means a nonprofit corporation organized pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code that has received a welfare exemption under Section 214.15 of the Revenue and Taxation Code for properties intended to be sold to low-income families who participate in a special no-interest loan program.

CIVIL CODE: DIVISION 4, PART 5, CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 1
AB 670 Accessory Dwelling Units

Effective January 1, 2020, Section 4751 is was added to the Civil Code, to read (AB 670 (Friedman)):

4751.

(a) Any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a planned development, and any provision of a governing document, that either effectively prohibits or unreasonably restricts the construction or use of an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit on a lot zoned for single-family residential use that meets the requirements of Section 65852.2 or 65852.22 of the Government Code, is void and unenforceable.

(b) This section does not apply to provisions that impose reasonable restrictions on accessory dwelling units or junior accessory dwelling units. For purposes of this subdivision, "reasonable restrictions" means restrictions that do not unreasonably increase the cost to construct, effectively prohibit the construction of, or extinguish the ability

to otherwise construct, an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit consistent with the provisions of Section 65852.2 or 65852.22 of the Government Code.

GOV. CODE: TITLE 7, DIVISION 1, CHAPTER 3, ARTICLE 10.6

AB 671 Accessory Dwelling Units

Effective January 1, 2020, Section 65583(c)(7) of the Government Code ~~is~~ was added to read (sections of housing element law omitted for conciseness) (AB 671 (Friedman)):

65583(c)(7).

Develop a plan that incentivizes and promotes the creation of accessory dwelling units that can be offered at affordable rent, as defined in Section 50053 of the Health and Safety Code, for very low, low-, or moderate-income households. For purposes of this paragraph, "accessory dwelling units" has the same meaning as "accessory dwelling unit" as defined in paragraph (4) of subdivision (i) of Section 65852.2.

Effective January 1, 2020, Section 50504.5 ~~is~~ was added to the Health and Safety Code, to read (AB 671 (Friedman)):

50504.5.

(a) The department shall develop by December 31, 2020, a list of existing state grants and financial incentives for operating, administrative, and other expenses in connection with the planning, construction, and operation of an accessory dwelling unit with affordable rent, as defined in Section 50053, for very low, low-, and moderate-income households.

(b) The list shall be posted on the department's internet website by December 31, 2020.

(c) For purposes of this section, "accessory dwelling unit" has the same meaning as defined in paragraph (4) of subdivision (i) of Section 65852.2 of the Government Code.

Attachment 2: State Standards Checklist

YES/NO	STATE STANDARD*	GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION
	Unit is not intended for sale separate from the primary residence and may be rented.	65852.2(a)(1)(D)(i)
	Lot is zoned for single-family or multifamily use and contains a proposed, or existing, dwelling.	65852.2(a)(1)(D)(ii)
	The accessory dwelling unit is either attached to, or located within, the proposed or existing primary dwelling, including attached garages, storage areas or similar uses, or an accessory structure, or detached from the proposed or existing dwelling and located on the same lot as the proposed or existing primary dwelling.	65852.2(a)(1)(D)(iii)
	Increased floor area of an attached accessory dwelling unit does not exceed 50 percent of the existing primary dwelling but shall be allowed to be at least 800/850/1000 square feet.	65852.2(a)(1)(D)(iv), (c)(2)(B) & C
	Total area of floor area for a detached accessory dwelling unit does not exceed 1,200 square feet.	65852.2(a)(1)(D)(v)
	Passageways are not required in conjunction with the construction of an accessory dwelling unit.	65852.2(a)(1)(D)(vi)
	Setbacks are not required for an existing living area or accessory structure or a structure constructed in the same location and to the same dimensions as an existing structure that is converted to an accessory dwelling unit or to a portion of an accessory dwelling unit, and a setback of no more than four feet from the side and rear lot lines shall be required for an accessory dwelling unit that is not converted from an existing structure or a new structure constructed in the same location and to the same dimensions as an existing structure.	65852.2(a)(1)(D)(vii)
	Local building code requirements that apply to detached dwellings are met, as appropriate.	65852.2(a)(1)(D)(viii)
	Local health officer approval where a private sewage disposal system is being used, if required.	65852.2(a)(1)(D)(ix)
	Parking requirements do not exceed one parking space per accessory dwelling unit or per bedroom, whichever is less. These spaces may be provided as tandem parking on an existing driveway.	65852.2(a)(1)(D)(x)(I)

Attachment 3: Bibliography

[ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS: CASE STUDY](#) (26 pp.)

By the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. (2008)

Introduction: Accessory dwelling units (ADUs) — also referred to as accessory apartments, ADUs, or granny flats — are additional living quarters on single-family lots that are independent of the primary dwelling unit. The separate living spaces are equipped with kitchen and bathroom facilities and can be either attached or detached from the main residence. This case study explores how the adoption of ordinances, with reduced regulatory restrictions to encourage ADUs, can be advantageous for communities. Following an explanation of the various types of ADUs and their benefits, this case study provides examples of municipalities with successful ADU legislation and programs. Section titles include: History of ADUs; Types of Accessory Dwelling Units; Benefits of Accessory Dwelling Units; and Examples of ADU Ordinances and Programs.

[THE MACRO VIEW ON MICRO UNITS](#) (46 pp.)

By Bill Whitlow, et al. – Urban Land Institute (2014)
Library Call #: H43 4.21 M33 2014

The Urban Land Institute Multifamily Housing Councils were awarded a ULI Foundation research grant in fall 2013 to evaluate from multiple perspectives the market performance and market acceptance of micro and small units.

[SECONDARY UNITS AND URBAN INFILL: A Literature Review](#) (12 pp.)

By Jake Wegmann and Alison Nemirow (2011)
UC Berkeley: IURD
Library Call # D44 4.21 S43 2011

This literature review examines the research on both infill development in general, and secondary units in particular, with an eye towards understanding the similarities and differences between infill as it is more traditionally understood – i.e., the development or redevelopment of entire parcels of land in an already urbanized area – and the incremental type of infill that secondary unit development constitutes.

[RETHINKING PRIVATE ACCESSORY DWELLINGS](#) (5 pp.)

By William P. Macht. Urbanland online. (March 6, 2015)
Library Location: Urbanland 74 (1/2) January/February 2015, pp. 87-91.

One of the large impacts of single-use, single-family detached zoning has been to severely shrink the supply of accessory dwellings, which often were created in or near primary houses. Detached single-family dwelling zones—the largest housing zoning category—typically preclude more than one dwelling per lot except under stringent regulation, and then only in some jurisdictions. Bureaucratically termed “accessory dwelling units” that are allowed by some jurisdictions may encompass market-derived names such as granny flats, granny cottages, mother-in-law suites, secondary suites, backyard cottages, casitas, carriage flats, sidekick houses, basement apartments, attic apartments, laneway houses, multigenerational homes, or home-within-a-home.

[Regulating ADUs in California: Local Approaches & Outcomes](#) (44 pp.)

By Deidra Pfeiffer
Terner Center for Housing and Innovation, UC Berkeley

Accessory dwelling units (ADU) are often mentioned as a key strategy in solving the nation's housing problems, including housing affordability and challenges associated with aging in place. However, we know little about whether formal ADU practices—such as adopting an ordinance, establishing regulations, and permitting—contribute to these goals. This research helps to fill this gap by using data from the Terner California Residential Land Use Survey and the U.S. Census Bureau to understand the types of communities engaging in different kinds of formal ADU practices in California, and whether localities with adopted ordinances and less restrictive regulations have more frequent applications to build ADUs and increasing housing affordability and aging in place. Findings suggest that three distinct approaches to ADUs are occurring in California: 1) a more restrictive approach in disadvantaged communities of color, 2) a moderately restrictive approach in highly advantaged, predominately White and Asian communities, and 3) a less restrictive approach in diverse and moderately advantaged communities. Communities with adopted ordinances and less restrictive regulations receive more frequent applications to build ADUs but have not yet experienced greater improvements in housing affordability and aging in place. Overall, these findings imply that 1) context-specific technical support and advocacy may be needed to help align formal ADU practices with statewide goals, and 2) ADUs should be treated as one tool among many to manage local housing problems.

[ADU Update: Early Lessons and Impacts of California's State and Local Policy Changes](#) (8 p.)

By David Garcia (2017)
Terner Center for Housing and Innovation, UC Berkeley

As California's housing crisis deepens, innovative strategies for creating new housing units for all income levels are needed. One such strategy is building Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) by private homeowners. While large scale construction of new market rate and affordable homes is needed to alleviate demand-driven rent increases and displacement pressures, ADUs present a unique opportunity for individual homeowners to create more housing as well. In particular, ADUs can increase the supply of housing in areas where there are fewer opportunities for larger-scale developments, such as neighborhoods that are predominantly zoned for and occupied by single-family homes.

In two of California's major metropolitan areas -- Los Angeles and San Francisco -- well over three quarters of the total land area is comprised of neighborhoods where single-family homes make up at least 60 percent of the community's housing stock. Across the state, single-family detached units make up 56.4 percent of the overall housing stock. Given their prevalence in the state's residential land use patterns, increasing the number of single-family homes that have an ADU could contribute meaningfully to California's housing shortage.

[Jumpstarting the Market for Accessory Dwelling Units: Lessons Learned from Portland, Seattle and Vancouver](#) (29 pp.)

By Karen Chapple et al (2017)
Terner Center for Housing and Innovation, UC Berkeley

Despite government attempts to reduce barriers, a widespread surge of ADU construction has not materialized. The ADU market remains stalled. To find out why, this study looks at three cities in the Pacific Northwest of the United States and Canada that have seen a spike in construction in recent years: Portland, Seattle, and Vancouver. Each city has adopted a set of zoning reforms, sometimes in combination with financial incentives and outreach programs, to spur ADU construction. Due to these changes, as well as the acceleration of the housing crisis in each city, ADUs have begun blossoming.

[Accessory Dwelling Units as Low-Income Housing: California's Faustian Bargain](#) (37 pp.)

By Darrel Ramsey-Musolf (2018)

University of Massachusetts Amherst, ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst

In 2003, California allowed cities to count accessory dwelling units (ADU) towards low-income housing needs. Unless a city's zoning code regulates the ADU's maximum rent, occupancy income, and/or effective period, then the city may be unable to enforce low-income occupancy. After examining a stratified random sample of 57 low-, moderate-, and high-income cities, the high-income cities must proportionately accommodate more low-income needs than low-income cities. By contrast, low-income cities must quantitatively accommodate three times the low-income needs of high-income cities. The sample counted 750 potential ADUs as low-income housing. Even though 759 were constructed, no units were identified as available low-income housing. In addition, none of the cities' zoning codes enforced low-income occupancy. Inferential tests determined that cities with colleges and high incomes were more probable to count ADUs towards overall and low-income housing needs. Furthermore, a city's count of potential ADUs and cities with high proportions of renters maintained positive associations with ADU production, whereas a city's density and prior compliance with state housing laws maintained negative associations. In summary, ADUs did increase local housing inventory and potential ADUs were positively associated with ADU production, but ADUs as low-income housing remained a paper calculation.

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SB-9 Housing development: approvals. (2021-2022)

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Senate Bill No. 9

CHAPTER 162

An act to amend Section 66452.6 of, and to add Sections 65852.21 and 66411.7 to, the Government Code, relating to land use.

[Approved by Governor September 16, 2021. Filed with Secretary of State September 16, 2021.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 9, Atkins. Housing development: approvals.

The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the creation of accessory dwelling units by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in accordance with specified standards and conditions.

This bill, among other things, would require 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, including, but not limited to, that the proposed housing development would not require demolition or alteration of housing that is subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of moderate, low, or very low income, that the proposed housing development does not allow for the demolition of more than 25% of the existing exterior structural walls, except as provided, and that the development is not located within a historic district, is not included on the State Historic Resources Inventory, or is not within a site that is legally designated or listed as a city or county landmark or historic property or district.

The bill would set forth what a local agency can and cannot require in approving the construction of 2 residential units, including, but not limited to, authorizing a local agency to impose objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design standards, as defined, unless those standards would have the effect of physically precluding the construction of up to 2 units or physically precluding either of the 2 units from being at least 800 square feet in floor area, prohibiting the imposition of setback requirements under certain circumstances, and setting maximum setback requirements under all other circumstances.

The Subdivision Map Act vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency's processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps, and the modification of those maps. Under the Subdivision Map Act, an approved or conditionally approved tentative map expires 24 months after its approval or conditional approval or after any additional period of time as prescribed by local ordinance, not to exceed an additional 12 months, except as provided.

This bill, among other things, would require a local agency to ministerially approve a parcel map for an urban lot split that meets certain requirements, including, but not limited to, that the urban lot split would not require the demolition or alteration of housing that is subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of moderate, low, or very low income, that the parcel is located within a single-family residential zone, and that the parcel is not located within a historic district, is not included on the State Historic Resources Inventory, or is not within a site that is legally designated or listed as a city or county landmark or historic property or district.

The bill would set forth what a local agency can and cannot require in approving an urban lot split, including, but not limited to, authorizing a local agency to impose objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design standards, as defined, unless those standards would have the effect of physically precluding the construction of 2 units, as defined, on either of the resulting parcels or physically precluding either of the 2 units from being at least 800 square feet in floor area, prohibiting the imposition of setback requirements under certain circumstances, and setting maximum setback requirements under all other circumstances. The bill would require an applicant to sign an affidavit stating that they intend to occupy one of the housing units as their principal residence for a minimum of 3 years from the date of the approval of the urban lot split, unless the applicant is a community land trust or a qualified nonprofit corporation, as specified. The bill would prohibit a local agency from imposing any additional owner occupancy standards on applicants. By requiring applicants to sign affidavits, thereby expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill would also extend the limit on the additional period that may be provided by ordinance, as described above, from 12 months to 24 months and would make other conforming or nonsubstantive changes.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA does not apply to the approval of ministerial projects.

This bill, by establishing the ministerial review processes described above, would thereby exempt the approval of projects subject to those processes from CEQA.

The California Coastal Act of 1976 provides for the planning and regulation of development, under a coastal development permit process, within the coastal zone, as defined, that shall be based on various coastal resources planning and management policies set forth in the act.

This bill would exempt a local agency from being required to hold public hearings for coastal development permit applications for housing developments and urban lot splits pursuant to the above provisions.

By increasing the duties of local agencies with respect to land use regulations, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities.

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 specified reasons.

Vote: majority Appropriation: no Fiscal Committee: yes Local Program: yes

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Section 65852.21 is added to the Government Code, to read:

65852.21. (a) A proposed housing development containing no more than two residential units within a single-family residential zone shall be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or a hearing, if the proposed housing development meets all of the following requirements:

(1) The parcel subject to the proposed housing development is located within a city, the boundaries of which include some portion of either an urbanized area or urban cluster, as designated by the United States Census Bureau, or, for unincorporated areas, a legal parcel wholly within the boundaries of an urbanized area or urban cluster, as designated by the United States Census Bureau.

(2) The parcel satisfies the requirements specified in subparagraphs (B) to (K), inclusive, of paragraph (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 65913.4.

(3) Notwithstanding any provision of this section or any local law, the proposed housing development would not require demolition or alteration of any of the following types of housing:

(A) Housing that is subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of moderate, low, or very low income.

(B) Housing that is subject to any form of rent or price control through a public entity's valid exercise of its police power.

(C) Housing that has been occupied by a tenant in the last three years.

(4) The parcel subject to the proposed housing development is not a parcel on which an owner of residential real property has exercised the owner's rights under Chapter 12.75 (commencing with Section 7060) of Division 7 of Title 1 to withdraw accommodations from rent or lease within 15 years before the date that the development proponent submits an application.

(5) The proposed housing development does not allow the demolition of more than 25 percent of the existing exterior structural walls, unless the housing development meets at least one of the following conditions:

(A) If a local ordinance so allows.

(B) The site has not been occupied by a tenant in the last three years.

(6) The development is not located within a historic district or property included on the State Historic Resources Inventory, as defined in Section 5020.1 of the Public Resources Code, or within a site that is designated or listed as a city or county landmark or historic property or district pursuant to a city or county ordinance.

(b) (1) Notwithstanding any local law and except as provided in paragraph (2), a local agency may impose objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design review standards that do not conflict with this section.

(2) (A) The 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.

(B) (i) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), no setback shall be required for an existing structure or a structure constructed in the same location and to the same dimensions as an existing structure.

(ii) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), in all other circumstances not described in clause (i), a local agency may require a setback of up to four feet from the side and rear lot lines.

(c) In addition to any conditions established in accordance with subdivision (b), a local agency may require any of the following conditions when considering an application for two residential units as provided for in this section:

(1) Off-street parking of up to one space per unit, except that a local agency shall not impose parking requirements in either of the following instances:

(A) The parcel is located within one-half mile walking distance of either a high-quality transit corridor, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 21155 of the Public Resources Code, or a major transit stop, as defined in Section 21064.3 of the Public Resources Code.

(B) There is a car share vehicle located within one block of the parcel.

(2) For residential units connected to an onsite wastewater treatment system, a percolation test completed within the last 5 years, or, if the percolation test has been recertified, within the last 10 years.

(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), 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 Section 65589.5, upon public health and safety or the physical environment and for which there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific, adverse impact.

(e) A local agency shall require that a rental of any unit created pursuant to this section be for a term longer than 30 days.

(f) Notwithstanding Section 65852.2 or 65852.22, a local agency shall not be required to permit an accessory dwelling unit or a junior accessory dwelling unit on parcels that use both the authority contained within this section and the authority contained in Section 66411.7.

(g) Notwithstanding subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), an application shall not be rejected solely because it proposes adjacent or connected structures provided that the structures meet building code safety standards and are sufficient to allow separate conveyance.

(h) Local agencies shall include units constructed pursuant to this section in the annual housing element report as required by subparagraph (I) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 65400.

(i) For purposes of this section, all of the following apply:

(1) A housing development contains two residential units if the development proposes no more than two new units or if it proposes to add one new unit to one existing unit.

(2) The terms "objective zoning standards," "objective subdivision standards," and "objective design review standards" mean standards that involve no personal or subjective judgment by a public official and are uniformly verifiable by reference to an external and uniform benchmark or criterion available and knowable by both the development applicant or proponent and the public official prior to submittal. These standards may be embodied in alternative objective land use specifications adopted by a local agency, and may include, but are not limited to, housing overlay zones, specific plans, inclusionary zoning ordinances, and density bonus ordinances.

(3) "Local agency" means a city, county, or city and county, whether general law or chartered.

(j) A local agency may adopt an ordinance to implement the provisions of this section. An ordinance adopted to implement this section shall not be considered a project under Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code.

(k) Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede or in any way alter or lessen the effect or application of the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code), except that the local agency shall not be required to hold public hearings for coastal development permit applications for a housing development pursuant to this section.

SEC. 2. Section 66411.7 is added to the Government Code, to read:

66411.7. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division and any local law, a local agency shall ministerially approve, as set forth in this section, a parcel map for an urban lot split only if the local agency determines that the parcel map for the urban lot split meets all the following requirements:

(1) The parcel map subdivides an existing parcel to create no more than two new parcels of approximately equal lot area provided that one parcel shall not be smaller than 40 percent of the lot area of the original parcel proposed for subdivision.

(2) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), both newly created parcels are no smaller than 1,200 square feet.

(B) A local agency may by ordinance adopt a smaller minimum lot size subject to ministerial approval under this subdivision.

(3) The parcel being subdivided meets all the following requirements:

(A) The parcel is located within a single-family residential zone.

(B) The parcel subject to the proposed urban lot split is located within a city, the boundaries of which include some portion of either an urbanized area or urban cluster, as designated by the United States Census Bureau, or, for unincorporated areas, a legal parcel wholly within the boundaries of an urbanized area or urban cluster, as designated by the United States Census Bureau.

(C) The parcel satisfies the requirements specified in subparagraphs (B) to (K), inclusive, of paragraph (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 65913.4.

(D) The proposed urban lot split would not require demolition or alteration of any of the following types of housing:

(i) Housing that is subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of moderate, low, or very low income.

(ii) Housing that is subject to any form of rent or price control through a public entity's valid exercise of its police power.

(iii) A parcel or parcels on which an owner of residential real property has exercised the owner's rights under Chapter 12.75 (commencing with Section 7060) of Division 7 of Title 1 to withdraw accommodations from rent or lease within 15 years before the date that the development proponent submits an application.

(iv) Housing that has been occupied by a tenant in the last three years.

(E) The parcel is not located within a historic district or property included on the State Historic Resources Inventory, as defined in Section 5020.1 of the Public Resources Code, or within a site that is designated or listed as a city or county landmark or historic property or district pursuant to a city or county ordinance.

(F) The parcel has not been established through prior exercise of an urban lot split as provided for in this section.

(G) Neither the owner of the parcel being subdivided nor any person acting in concert with the owner has previously subdivided an adjacent parcel using an urban lot split as provided for in this section.

(b) An application for a parcel map for an urban lot split shall be approved in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) A local agency shall approve or deny an application for a parcel map for an urban lot split ministerially without discretionary review.

(2) A local agency shall approve an urban lot split only if it conforms to all applicable objective requirements of the Subdivision Map Act (Division 2 (commencing with Section 66410)), except as otherwise expressly provided in this section.

(3) Notwithstanding Section 66411.1, a local agency shall not impose regulations that require dedications of rights-of-way or the construction of offsite improvements for the parcels being created as a condition of issuing a parcel map for an urban lot split pursuant to this section.

(c) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), notwithstanding any local law, a local agency may impose objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design review standards applicable to a parcel created by an urban lot split that do not conflict with this section.

(2) A local agency shall not impose objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design review standards that would have the effect of physically precluding the construction of two units on either of the resulting parcels or that would result in a unit size of less than 800 square feet.

(3) (A) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), no setback shall be required for an existing structure or a structure constructed in the same location and to the same dimensions as an existing structure.

(B) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), in all other circumstances not described in subparagraph (A), a local agency may require a setback of up to four feet from the side and rear lot lines.

(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a local agency may deny an urban lot split 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 Section 65589.5, upon public health and safety or the physical environment and for which there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific, adverse impact.

(e) In addition to any conditions established in accordance with this section, a local agency may require any of the following conditions when considering an application for a parcel map for an urban lot split:

(1) Easements required for the provision of public services and facilities.

(2) A requirement that the parcels have access to, provide access to, or adjoin the public right-of-way.

(3) Off-street parking of up to one space per unit, except that a local agency shall not impose parking requirements in either of the following instances:

(A) The parcel is located within one-half mile walking distance of either a high-quality transit corridor as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 21155 of the Public Resources Code, or a major transit stop as defined in Section 21064.3 of the Public Resources Code.

(B) There is a car share vehicle located within one block of the parcel.

(f) A local agency shall require that the uses allowed on a lot created by this section be limited to residential uses.

(g) (1) A local agency shall require an applicant for an urban lot split to sign an affidavit stating that the applicant intends to occupy one of the housing units as their principal residence for a minimum of three years from the date of the approval of the urban lot split.

(2) This subdivision shall not apply to an applicant that is a "community land trust," as defined in clause (ii) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (11) of subdivision (a) of Section 402.1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, or is a "qualified nonprofit corporation" as described in Section 214.15 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(3) A local agency shall not impose additional owner occupancy standards, other than provided for in this subdivision, on an urban lot split pursuant to this section.

(h) A local agency shall require that a rental of any unit created pursuant to this section be for a term longer than 30 days.

(i) A local agency shall not require, as a condition for ministerial approval of a parcel map application for the creation of an urban lot split, the correction of nonconforming zoning conditions.

(j) (1) Notwithstanding any provision of Section 65852.2, 65852.21, 65852.22, 65915, or this section, a local agency shall not be required to permit more than two units on a parcel created through the exercise of the authority contained within this section.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "unit" means any dwelling unit, including, but not limited to, a unit or units created pursuant to Section 65852.21, a primary dwelling, an accessory dwelling unit as defined in Section 65852.2, or a junior accessory dwelling unit as defined in Section 65852.22.

(k) Notwithstanding paragraph (3) of subdivision (c), an application shall not be rejected solely because it proposes adjacent or connected structures provided that the structures meet building code safety standards and are sufficient to allow separate conveyance.

(l) Local agencies shall include the number of applications for parcel maps for urban lot splits pursuant to this section in the annual housing element report as required by subparagraph (I) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 65400.

(m) For purposes of this section, both of the following shall apply:

(1) "Objective zoning standards," "objective subdivision standards," and "objective design review standards" mean standards that involve no personal or subjective judgment by a public official and are uniformly verifiable by reference to an external and uniform benchmark or criterion available and knowable by both the development applicant or proponent and the public official prior to submittal. These standards may be embodied in alternative objective land use specifications adopted by a local agency, and may include, but are not limited to, housing overlay zones, specific plans, inclusionary zoning ordinances, and density bonus ordinances.

(2) "Local agency" means a city, county, or city and county, whether general law or chartered.

(n) A local agency may adopt an ordinance to implement the provisions of this section. An ordinance adopted to implement this section shall not be considered a project under Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code.

(o) Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede or in any way alter or lessen the effect or application of the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code), except that the local agency shall not be required to hold public hearings for coastal development permit applications for urban lot splits pursuant to this section.

SEC. 3. Section 66452.6 of the Government Code is amended to read:

66452.6. (a) (1) An approved or conditionally approved tentative map shall expire 24 months after its approval or conditional approval, or after any additional period of time as may be prescribed by local ordinance, not to exceed an additional 24 months. However, if the subdivider is required to expend two hundred thirty-six thousand seven hundred ninety dollars (\$236,790) or more to construct, improve, or finance the construction or improvement of public improvements outside the property boundaries of the tentative map, excluding improvements of public rights-of-way that abut the boundary of the property to be subdivided and that are reasonably related to the development of that property, each filing of a final map authorized by Section 66456.1 shall extend the expiration of the approved or conditionally approved tentative map by 48 months from the date of its expiration, as provided in this section, or the date of the previously filed final map, whichever is later. The extensions shall not extend the tentative map more than 10 years from its approval or conditional approval. However, a tentative map on property subject to a development agreement authorized by Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 65864) of Chapter 4 of Division 1 may be extended for the period of time provided for in the agreement, but not beyond the duration of the agreement. The number of phased final maps that may be filed shall be determined by the advisory agency at the time of the approval or conditional approval of the tentative map.

(2) Commencing January 1, 2012, and each calendar year thereafter, the amount of two hundred thirty-six thousand seven hundred ninety dollars (\$236,790) shall be annually increased by operation of law according to the adjustment for inflation set forth in the statewide cost index for class B construction, as determined by the State Allocation Board at its January meeting. The effective date of each annual adjustment shall be March 1. The adjusted amount shall apply to tentative and vesting tentative maps whose applications were received after the effective date of the adjustment.

(3) "Public improvements," as used in this subdivision, include traffic controls, streets, roads, highways, freeways, bridges, overcrossings, street interchanges, flood control or storm drain facilities, sewer facilities, water facilities, and lighting facilities.

(b) (1) The period of time specified in subdivision (a), including any extension thereof granted pursuant to subdivision (e), shall not include any period of time during which a development moratorium, imposed after approval of the tentative map, is in existence. However, the length of the moratorium shall not exceed five years.

(2) The length of time specified in paragraph (1) shall be extended for up to three years, but in no event beyond January 1, 1992, during the pendency of any lawsuit in which the subdivider asserts, and the local agency that approved or conditionally approved the tentative map denies, the existence or application of a development moratorium to the tentative map.

(3) Once a development moratorium is terminated, the map shall be valid for the same period of time as was left to run on the map at the time that the moratorium was imposed. However, if the remaining time is less than 120 days, the map shall be valid for 120 days following the termination of the moratorium.

(c) The period of time specified in subdivision (a), including any extension thereof granted pursuant to subdivision (e), shall not include the period of time during which a lawsuit involving the approval or conditional approval of the tentative map is or was pending in a court of competent jurisdiction, if the stay of the time period is approved by the local agency pursuant to this section. After service of the initial petition or complaint in the lawsuit upon the local agency, the subdivider may apply to the local agency for a stay pursuant to the local agency's adopted procedures. Within 40 days after receiving the application, the local agency shall either stay the time period for up to five years or deny the requested stay. The local agency may, by ordinance, establish procedures for reviewing the requests, including, but not limited to, notice and hearing requirements, appeal procedures, and other administrative requirements.

(d) The expiration of the approved or conditionally approved tentative map shall terminate all proceedings and no final map or parcel map of all or any portion of the real property included within the tentative map shall be filed with the legislative body without first processing a new tentative map. Once a timely filing is made, subsequent actions of the local agency, including, but not limited to, processing, approving, and recording, may lawfully occur after the date of expiration of the tentative map. Delivery to the county surveyor or city engineer shall be deemed a timely filing for purposes of this section.

(e) Upon application of the subdivider filed before the expiration of the approved or conditionally approved tentative map, the time at which the map expires pursuant to subdivision (a) may be extended by the legislative body or by an advisory agency authorized to approve or conditionally approve tentative maps for a period or

periods not exceeding a total of six years. The period of extension specified in this subdivision shall be in addition to the period of time provided by subdivision (a). Before the expiration of an approved or conditionally approved tentative map, upon an application by the subdivider to extend that map, the map shall automatically be extended for 60 days or until the application for the extension is approved, conditionally approved, or denied, whichever occurs first. If the advisory agency denies a subdivider's application for an extension, the subdivider may appeal to the legislative body within 15 days after the advisory agency has denied the extension.

(f) For purposes of this section, a development moratorium includes a water or sewer moratorium, or a water and sewer moratorium, as well as other actions of public agencies that regulate land use, development, or the provision of services to the land, including the public agency with the authority to approve or conditionally approve the tentative map, which thereafter prevents, prohibits, or delays the approval of a final or parcel map. A development moratorium shall also be deemed to exist for purposes of this section for any period of time during which a condition imposed by the city or county could not be satisfied because of either of the following:

(1) The condition was one that, by its nature, necessitated action by the city or county, and the city or county either did not take the necessary action or by its own action or inaction was prevented or delayed in taking the necessary action before expiration of the tentative map.

(2) The condition necessitates acquisition of real property or any interest in real property from a public agency, other than the city or county that approved or conditionally approved the tentative map, and that other public agency fails or refuses to convey the property interest necessary to satisfy the condition. However, nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to require any public agency to convey any interest in real property owned by it. A development moratorium specified in this paragraph shall be deemed to have been imposed either on the date of approval or conditional approval of the tentative map, if evidence was included in the public record that the public agency that owns or controls the real property or any interest therein may refuse to convey that property or interest, or on the date that the public agency that owns or controls the real property or any interest therein receives an offer by the subdivider to purchase that property or interest for fair market value, whichever is later. A development moratorium specified in this paragraph shall extend the tentative map up to the maximum period as set forth in subdivision (b), but not later than January 1, 1992, so long as the public agency that owns or controls the real property or any interest therein fails or refuses to convey the necessary property interest, regardless of the reason for the failure or refusal, except that the development moratorium shall be deemed to terminate 60 days after the public agency has officially made, and communicated to the subdivider, a written offer or commitment binding on the agency to convey the necessary property interest for a fair market value, paid in a reasonable time and manner.

SEC. 4. The Legislature finds and declares that ensuring access to affordable housing is a matter of statewide concern and not a municipal affair as that term is used in Section 5 of Article XI of the California Constitution. Therefore, Sections 1 and 2 of this act adding Sections 65852.21 and 66411.7 to the Government Code and Section 3 of this act amending Section 66452.6 of the Government Code apply to all cities, including charter cities.

SEC. 5. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B 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 or because costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

URGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 832U

AN URGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMITA, CALIFORNIA, RELATING TO URBAN LOT SPLITS AND TWO-UNIT RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL ZONES AS ALLOWED BY THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA SENATE BILL 9

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMITA DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. In 2021, the California Legislature approved, and the Governor signed into law Senate Bill 9 (“SB 9”), which among other things, adds Government Code section 65852.21 and 66411.7 to impose new limits on local authority to regulate urban lot splits and two-unit projects.

Section 2. SB 9 allows the City to adopt objective design, development, and subdivision standards for urban lot splits and two-unit projects.

Section 3. SB 9 became effective on January 1, 2022, and preempts any conflicting City ordinance.

Section 4. The City desires to amend its local regulatory scheme to comply with Government Code sections 66411.7 and 65852.21 and to appropriately regulate projects under SB 9.

Section 5. There is a current and immediate threat to the public health, safety, or welfare based on the passage of SB 9 because if the City does not adopt appropriate objective standards for urban lot splits and two-unit projects, the City would thereafter be limited to applying the few objective standards that are already in its code, which did not anticipate and were not enacted with urban lot splits and ministerial two-unit projects in mind.

Section 6. Approval of urban lot splits and two-unit projects based solely on the City’s default standards, without appropriate regulations governing lot configuration, unit size, height, setbacks, parking, utilities, among other things, would threaten the character of existing neighborhoods, and negatively impact property values, personal privacy, and public safety. These threats to public safety, health, and welfare justify adoption of this Ordinance as an urgency ordinance to be effective immediately upon adoption by a four-fifths vote of the City Council.

Section 7. To protect the public safety, health, and welfare, the City Council may adopt this Ordinance as an urgency measure in accordance with Government Code section 36937(b).

Section 8. the City Council has considered the staff report, supporting documents, public testimony, and all appropriate information that has been submitted with this Ordinance and

all legal prerequisites to the adoption of the Ordinance have occurred.

Section 9. The City Council approves of the following amendments to the Lomita Municipal Code:

1. The alphabetical list of uses in Section 11-1.15.04(D) of Title XI of the Lomita Municipal Code is amended to add the following new definition to read as follows:

Dwelling, Two-Unit Housing Development means a housing development containing no more than two residential dwelling units within a single-family residential zone, other than an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit, that qualifies for ministerial review pursuant to California Government Code Section 65852.21. A housing development contains two residential dwelling units if the development proposes no more than two new residential dwelling units, or proposes to add one new residential dwelling unit to one existing residential unit, or retention of two existing legal non-conforming residential dwellings units where one or both units are subject to a proposed addition or alteration.

2. The alphabetical list of uses in Section 11-1.15.19(S) of Title XI of the Lomita Municipal Code is amended to add the following new definition to read as follows:

Single-family residential zone shall have the same meaning as in California Government Code Section 65852.21. A single-family residential zone includes the A-1 and R-1 zones.

3. The alphabetical list of uses in Section 11-1.15.21(U) of Title XI of the Lomita Municipal Code is amended to add the following new definition to read as follows:

Urban Lot Split means a ministerial application for a parcel to subdivide an existing parcel located within a single-family residential zone into two parcels, as authorized by Section 66411.7 of the Government Code.

4. Section 11-1.30.01. (Uses) of Title XI of the Lomita Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Use	Zone			Supplemental Requirements
	A-1	R-1	RVD	
Accessory dwelling unit	P	P	P	Sec. 11-1.30.06
Accessory structures	P	P	P	Sec. 11-1.30.05
Accessory structures that do not meet Code requirements	S	S	S	

Childcare facilities not in a residence			C	Childcare facilities not in a residence
Civic and public buildings	C	C	P	
Condominium conversions	C	C	C	Sec. 11-2.370
Farm pets	P			Sec. 11-1.30.08
Home occupations	P	P	P	Sec. 11-1.30.11
Hospitals			C	Hospitals
Manufactured homes	P	P	P	Sec. 11-1.30.09
Multifamily housing (1)			P	
Nursery stock	C			
Organizational house (convent, etc.)			C	
Parking lots adjoining or located directly across the street from a commercial use	C	C	C	
Parking pads in front yard	S	S	S	See "Off-street Parking, Storage and Loading"
Private tennis clubs	C			
Public parks	P	P	P	
Public utilities	C	C	C	
Religious facilities	C	C	C	See "Special Development Standards"
Rooming house			P	
Schools (2)	C	C	C	Unless otherwise exempted by the school district, schools with a total capacity of more than fifty students (as determined by the Department of Building and Safety) shall be subject to the

				development standards in Section 11-1.68.04
Senior PUD			C	Sec. 11-1.30.14
Similar uses not listed	DOS	DOS	DOS	
Single-family residence	P	P	P	
State-licensed community care and childcare facilities with six (6) or fewer persons	P	P	P	As defined in the California Health and Safety Code Sec. 1502, and 1596.750 et seq.
State-licensed community care and childcare facilities with seven (7) to fifteen (15) persons	C	C	C	As defined in the California Health and Safety Code sections 1502 and 1596.750 Sec. 11-1.30.10
<u>Two-Unit Residential Development (8)</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>		<u>Sec. 11-1.30.16</u>
Supportive housing	P	P	P (1)	As defined in 11-1.15.019 (S)
Transitional housing	P	P	P (1)	As defined in 11-1.15.20 (T)
Wireless communication facilities	WCFP	WCFP	WCFP	See "Wireless Communications Facilities"

P — Permitted Use
S — Site Plan Required
C — Conditional Use Permit Required
WCFP — Wireless Communication Facility Permit
DOS — Determination of Similarity

Notes:

(1) Additions and new buildings requiring additional parking must receive "site plan" approval pursuant to this title.

(2) Nonprofit organizations which existed prior to 1979 may apply for a conditional use permit provided that the school is located on the same site as the organization.

Development Standard	Zone			
	A-1 (8)	R-1 (8)	RVD	Senior PUD (7)
Minimum lot area (square feet) (8)	5,000	5,000	(1)	2,000
Minimum lot width (2) (8)	50'	50'	50'	
Maximum floor area ratio	.60	.60	NA	NA
Dwelling units per acre	8.7	8.7	(1)	(3)
Front yard setback*	20'	20'	20'	15'
Corner lot—Secondary front*	10'	10'	10'	10'
Side yard setbacks* (4) (8)	5'	5'	5'	5'
Rear yard setback for main unit*	20'	20'	20'	15'
Maximum height of principal structure (5) (8)	27'	27'	27'	27'
Maximum height of accessory structures, and detached accessory dwelling units and two-unit residential development (6)	16'	16'	16'	NA
Minimum rear and side yard setbacks for newly constructed accessory dwelling units	5'	5'	5'	NA

Minimum rear and side yard for setback accessory structures <u>and second units</u>	3'	3'	3'	3'
Solar panels				Sec. 11-1.30.03(l)
Parking requirements				Off-Street Parking Standards
Notes:				
*	Modifications to yard setbacks subject to the provisions for "Modifications" and "Site Plan Review" found in this title.			
(1)	The RVD zone has multiple density levels, and the allowable densities are dictated by the number following the zoning symbol as indicated on the City of Lomita Zoning Map (e.g., RVD-1,500: 1 unit per 1,500 square feet and 29.04 du/acre).			
(2)	50' of frontage must be on a dedicated public street. A lot fronting a turnaround portion of a cul-de-sac may be 40' wide. <u>Modification subject to development standards and requirements applicable to Sec. 11-1.30.15 for Urban Lot Split and Sec. 11-1.30.16 for Two-Unit Residential Development.</u>			
(3)	Density subject to the general plan designation of the subject property.			
(4)	Setback equals ten percent of the lot width, but not less than three feet and need not exceed five feet.			
(5)	Residential properties located south of Pacific Coast Highway shall be limited to 16', and no more than one story, in height unless a height variation permit is granted. Section 11-1.30.12.			
(6)	Accessory structures, accessory dwelling and <u>second new dwelling units subject to Sec. 11-1.30.16</u> are limited to one story. Accessory structures, <u>accessory dwelling</u> and <u>second new dwelling units subject to Sec. 11-1.30.16</u> are limited to one story.			
(7)	Refer to Section 11-1.30.14 for additional requirements.			
<u>(8)</u>	<u>Refer to Section 11-1.30.16 for development standards applicable to Two-Unit Residential Development</u>			

5. Section 11-1.30.03. (General standards of development) of Title XI of the Lomita Municipal Code is hereby amended, in part, to read as follows:

(A) The following general standards of development apply to all property in residential zones, except two-unit housing developments described in Section 11-1.30.16.

6. Sec. 11-1.30.04. (Location of other structures and projections into yards) of Title XI of the Lomita Municipal Code is hereby amended, in part, to read as follows:

The following requirements apply to structures and projections into required yards:

(A) Surface-mounted architectural features such as, but not limited to, cornices, eaves, and chimneys may project up to 50 percent or two and one-half (2½) feet into the required side yard setback, whichever is less, and up to five (5) feet in the required front, rear, and corner side yard setback.

7. Section 11-1.30.05 (Accessory buildings and structures) of Title XI of the Lomita Municipal Code is hereby amended, in part, to read as follows:

(B) This section does not apply to accessory dwelling units as described in [Section 11-1.30.06](#) and two-unit housing developments described in [Section 11-1.30.16](#).

8. Section 11-1.30.15 is hereby added to Title XI of the Lomita Municipal Code to read as follows:

Section 11.1.30.15 Urban Lot Splits

(A) Purpose. The purpose of this section is to allow and appropriately regulate urban lot splits in accordance with Government Code section 66411.7.

(B) Definition. An “urban lot split” means a ministerial application to subdivide an existing parcel located within a single-family residential zone into two parcels, as authorized by Section 66411.7 of the Government Code and complying with the provision of Sec. 11-2.76.1.

(C) Application.

1. Only individual property owners may apply for an urban lot split. “Individual property owner” means a natural person holding fee title individually or jointly in the person’s own name or a beneficiary of a trust that holds fee title. “Individual property owner” does not include any corporation or corporate person of any kind (partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, C corporation, S corporation, etc.) except for a community land trust (as defined by Revenue and Taxation Code Section 402.1(a)(11)(C)(ii)) or a qualified nonprofit corporation (as defined by Revenue and Taxation Code Section 214.15).
2. An application for an urban lot split must be submitted on the city’s approved form. Only a complete application will be considered. The city will inform the applicant in writing of any incompleteness within 30 days after the application is submitted.
3. The city may establish a fee to recover its costs for adopting, implementing, and enforcing this section of the code, in accordance with applicable law. The city council may establish and change the fee by resolution. The fee must be paid with the application.

(D) Approval.

1. An application for a parcel map for an urban lot split is approved or denied ministerially, by the Community Development Director, without discretionary review.
2. A tentative parcel map for an urban lot split is approved ministerially if it complies with all the requirements of this section. The tentative parcel map may not be recorded. A final parcel map is approved ministerially as well, but not until the owner demonstrates that the required documents have been recorded, such as the deed restriction and easements. The tentative parcel map expires three months after approval.
3. The approval must require the owner and applicant to hold the city harmless from all claims and damages related to the approval and its subject matter.
4. The approval must require the owner and applicant to reimburse the city for all costs of enforcement, including attorneys' fees and costs associated with enforcing the requirements of this code.

(E) An urban lot split must satisfy each of the following requirements:

1. Map Act Compliance.

A. The urban lot split must conform to all applicable objective requirements of the Subdivision Map Act (Gov. Code § 66410 et. seq., "SMA"), including implementing requirements in this code, except as otherwise expressly provided in this section.

B. If an urban lot split violates any part of the SMA, the city's subdivision regulations, including this section, or any other legal requirement:

a. The buyer or grantee of a lot that is created by the urban lot split has all the remedies available under the SMA, including but not limited to an action for damages or to void the deed, sale, or contract.

b. The city has all the remedies available to it under the SMA, including but not limited to the following:

- i. An action to enjoin any attempt to sell, lease, or finance the property.
- ii. An action for other legal, equitable, or summary remedy, such as declaratory and injunctive relief.

- iii. Criminal prosecution, punishable by imprisonment in county jail or state prison for up to one year, by a fine of up to \$10,000, or both; or a misdemeanor.
- iv. Record a notice of violation.
- v. Withhold any or all future permits and approvals.

c. Notwithstanding section 66411.1 of the SMA, no dedication of rights-of-way or construction of offsite improvements is required for an urban lotsplit.

C. Zone. The lot to be split is in the A-1 or R-1 Single-Family Residential Zone.

D. Lot Location.

a. The lot is not located on a site that is any of the following:

i. Prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, or land that is zoned or designated for agricultural protection or preservation by the voters.

ii. A wetland.

iii. Within a very high fire hazard severity zone, unless the site complies with all fire-hazard mitigation measures required by existing building standards.

iv. A hazardous waste site that has not been cleared for residential use.

v. Within a delineated earthquake fault zone, unless all development on the site complies with applicable seismic protection building code standards.

vi. Within a 100-year flood hazard area, unless the site has either:

(I) been subject to a Letter of Map Revision prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and issued to the local jurisdiction, or

(II) meets Federal Emergency Management Agency requirements necessary to meet minimum flood plain management criteria of the National Flood Insurance Program.

vii. Within a regulatory floodway, unless all

development on the site has received a no-rise certification.

viii. Land identified for conservation in an adopted natural community conservation plan, habitat conservation plan, or other adopted natural resource protection plan.

ix. Habitat for protected species.

x. Land under conservation easement.

b. The purpose of subpart A.4.a above is merely to summarize the requirements of Government Code section 65913.4(a)(6)(B)–(K). (See Gov. Code § 66411.7(a)(3)(C).)

E. Not Historic. The lot to be split must not be a historic property or within a historic district that is included on the State Historic Resources Inventory. Nor may the lot be or be within a site that is designated by ordinance as a city or county landmark or as a historic property or district.

F. No Prior Urban Lot Split.

a. The lot to be split was not established through a prior urban lot split.

b. The lot to be split is not adjacent to any lot that was established through a prior urban lot split by the owner of the lot to be split or by any person acting in concert with the owner.

G. No Impact on Protected Housing. The urban lot split must not require or include the demolition or alteration of any of the following types of housing:

a. Housing that is income-restricted for households of moderate, low, or very low income.

b. Housing that is subject to any form of rent or price control through a public entity's valid exercise of its policy power.

c. Housing, or a lot that used to have housing, that has been withdrawn from rental or lease under the Ellis Act (Gov. Code §§ 7060–7060.7) at any time in the 15 years prior to submission of the urban lot split application.

d. Housing that has been occupied by a tenant in the last three years. [The applicant and the owner of a property for which

an urban lot split is sought must provide a sworn statement as to this fact with the application for the parcel map. The city may conduct its own inquiries and investigation to ascertain the veracity of the sworn statement, including but not limited to, surveying owners of nearby properties; and the city may require additional evidence of the applicant and owner as necessary to determine compliance with this requirement.

H. Lot Size and Configuration.

- a. The lot to be split must be at least 2,400 square feet.
- b. The resulting lots must each be at least 1,200 square feet.
- c. Each of the resulting lots must be between 60 percent and 40percent of the original lot area.
- d. Side lines shall be at right angles to the streets on which the lots front and substantially parallel to each other; or project radially from the approximate center locus on cul-de-sac streets and other curves or knuckles having a radial curve of less than one hundred (100') and project in essentially straight lines.

I. Easements.

- a. The owner must enter into an easement agreement with each public-service provider to establish easements that are sufficient for the provision of public services and facilities to each of the resulting lots.
- b. Each easement must be shown on the tentative parcel map.
- c. Copies of the unrecorded easement agreements must be submitted with the application. The easement agreements must be recorded against the property before the final map may be approved, in accordance with subpart B above.

J. Lot Frontage.

- a. Where 50 feet of frontage on a public right-of-way is not proposed for both lots created by an Urban Lot Split, each lot shall have a minimum of 30 feet of frontage on a public right-of-way and an average width of 30 feet, or
- b. Where 30 feet of frontage on a public right-of-way is not

proposed for both lots created by an Urban Lot Split, one of the lots shall be provided with access by a corridor of at least 12 feet but not more than 15 feet of frontage on a public street.

- c. Where one of the lots created by an Urban Lot Split does not propose frontage on a public right-of-way, direct access to the
- d. The access corridor shall be kept free and clear of building or structures of any kind except for lawful fences and underground or overhead utilities. public right-of-way must be provided through an access corridor easement for ingress and emergency access of at least 12 feet but not more than 15 feet of frontage on a public street.

K. Unit Standards.

- a. No more than two dwelling units of any kind may be built on a lot that results from an urban lot split. For purposes of this paragraph, "unit" means any dwelling unit, including, but not limited to, a primary dwelling unit, a unit created under section 11-1.30.16 of this code, an ADU, or a JADU.

L. Separate Conveyance.

- a. Within a resulting lot.
 - i. Primary dwelling units on a lot that is created by an urban lot split may not be owned or conveyed separately from each other.
 - ii. Condominium airspace divisions and common interest developments are not permitted on a lot that is created by an urban lot split.
 - iii. All fee interest in a lot and all dwellings on the lot must be held equally and undivided by all individual property owners.
- b. Between resulting lots. Separate conveyance of the resulting lots is permitted. If dwellings or other structures (such as garages) on different lots are adjacent or attached to each other, the urban lot split boundary may separate them for conveyance purposes if the structures meet building code safety standards and are sufficient to allow separate conveyance. If any attached structures span or will span the new lot line, or if the two lots share a driveway, the owner must record appropriate CC&Rs, easements, or other

documentation that is necessary to allocate rights and responsibility between the owners of the two lots.

M. Regulation of Uses.

- a. Residential-only. No non-residential use is permitted on any lot created by urban lot split.
- b. No Short-Term Rentals. No dwelling unit on a lot that is created by an urban lot split or containing a two-unit residential development may be rented for a period of less than 30 days.
- c. Owner Occupancy. The applicant for an urban lot split must sign an affidavit stating that the applicant intends to occupy one of the dwelling units on one of the resulting lots as the applicant's principal residence for a minimum of three years after the urban lot split is approved.
- d. Housing Crisis Act Replacement Housing Obligations. If the proposed development will result in the demolition of protected housing, as defined in California Government Code Section 66300, the applicant shall replace each demolished protected unit and comply with all applicable requirements imposed pursuant to subsection (d) of Government Code Section 66300.

N. Deed Restriction. The owner must record a deed restriction, acceptable to the city, that does each of the following:

- a. Expressly prohibits the use of any lot created by an urban lot split for any rental of any dwelling on the property for a period of less than 30 days.
- b. Expressly prohibits any non-residential use of the lots created by the urban lot split.
- c. Expressly prohibits any separate conveyance of a primary dwelling on the property, any separate fee interest, and any common interest development within the lot.
- d. States that the property is formed by an urban lot split and is therefore subject to the city's urban lot split regulations, including all applicable limits on dwelling size and development and the only development permitted on the lot are two-unit projects subject to Section 11-2.76.1.

(F) Specific Adverse Impacts.

1. Notwithstanding anything else in this section, the city may deny an application for an urban lot split if the building official makes a written finding, based on a preponderance of the evidence that the project would have a “specific, adverse impact” on either public health and safety or on the physical environment and for which there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific adverse impact.
2. “Specific adverse impact” has the same meaning as in Gov. Code § 65589.5(d)(2): “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” and does not include (1) inconsistency with the zoning ordinance or general plan land use designation or (2) the eligibility to claim a welfare exemption under Revenue and Taxation Code section 214(g).
3. The building official may consult with and be assisted by planning staff and others as necessary in making a finding of specific, adverse impact.

9. Section 11-1.30.16 is hereby added to Title XI of the Lomita Municipal Code to read as follows:

Section 11-1.30.16 Two-Unit Housing Development

- (A) Purpose. The purpose of this section is to allow and appropriately regulate two-unit projects in accordance with Government Code section 65852.21.
- (B) Definition. A “two-unit housing development” means a housing development containing no more than two residential dwelling units within a single-family residential zone, other than an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit, that qualifies for ministerial review pursuant to California Government Code Section 65852.21. A housing development contains two residential dwelling units if the development proposes no more than two new residential dwelling units, or proposes to add one new residential dwelling unit to one existing residential unit, or retention of two existing legal non-conforming residential dwellings units where one or both units are subject to a proposed addition or alteration.
- (C) Application.
 1. Only individual property owners may apply for an urban lot split. “Individual property owner” means a natural person holding fee title individually or jointly in the person’s own name or a beneficiary of a trust that holds fee title. “Individual property owner” does not include any corporation or corporate person of any kind (partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, C corporation, S corporation, etc.) except for a community land trust (as defined by Revenue and Taxation Code Section 402.1(a)(11)(C)(ii)) or a

qualified nonprofit corporation (as defined by Revenue and Taxation Code Section 214.15).

2. An application for a two-unit project must be submitted on the city's approved form.
3. The applicant must obtain a certificate of compliance with the Subdivision Map Act for the lot and provide the certificate with the application.
4. Only a complete application will be considered. The city will inform the applicant in writing of any incompleteness within 30 days after the application is submitted.
5. The city may establish a fee to recover its costs for adopting, implementing, and enforcing this section of the code, in accordance with applicable law. The city council may establish and change the fee by resolution. The fee must be paid with the application.

(D) Approval.

1. An application for a two-unit project is approved or denied ministerially, by the Community Development Director.
2. The ministerial approval of a two-unit project does not take effect until the city has confirmed that the required documents have been recorded, such as the deed restriction and easements.
3. The approval must require the owner and applicant to hold the city harmless from all claims and damages related to the approval and its subject matter.
4. The approval must require the owner and applicant to reimburse the city for all costs of enforcement, including attorneys' fees and costs associated with enforcing the requirements of this code.

(E) Requirements. A two-unit project must satisfy each of the following requirements:

1. Map Act Compliance. The lot must have been legally subdivided.
2. Zone. The lot is in the A-1 or R-1 Single-Family Residential Zone.
3. Lot Location.
 - a. The lot is not located on a site that is any of the following:
 - i. Prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, or land that is zoned or designated for agricultural protection or

preservation by the voters.

ii. A wetland.

iii. Within a very high fire hazard severity zone, unless the site complies with all fire-hazard mitigation measures required by existing building standards.

iv. A hazardous waste site that has not been cleared for residential use.

v. Within a delineated earthquake fault zone, unless all development on the site complies with applicable seismic protection building code standards.

vi. Within a 100-year flood hazard area, unless the site has either:

(I) been subject to a Letter of Map Revision prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and issued to the local jurisdiction, or

(II) meets Federal Emergency Management Agency requirements necessary to meet minimum flood plain management criteria of the National Flood Insurance Program.

vii. Within a regulatory floodway, unless all development on the site has received a no-rise certification.

viii. Land identified for conservation in an adopted natural community conservation plan, habitat conservation plan, or other adopted natural resource protection plan.

ix. Habitat for protected species.

x. Land under conservation easement.

4. Not Historic. The lot must not be a historic property or within a historic district that is included on the State Historic Resources Inventory. Nor may the lot be or be within a site that is designated by ordinance as a city or county landmark or as a historic property or district.

5. No Impact on Protected Housing. The two-unit project must not require or include the demolition or alteration of any of the following types of housing:

a. Housing that is income-restricted for households of moderate, low, or very low income.

- b. Housing that is subject to any form of rent or price control through a public entity's valid exercise of its policy power.
 - c. Housing, or a lot that used to have housing, that has been withdrawn from rental or lease under the Ellis Act (Gov. Code §§ 7060–7060.7) at any time in the 15 years prior to submission of the urban lot split application.
 - d. Housing that has been occupied by a tenant in the last three years. The applicant and the owner of a property for which a two-unit project is sought must provide a sworn statement as to this fact with the application for the parcel map. The city may conduct its own inquiries and investigation to ascertain the veracity of the sworn statement, including but not limited to, surveying owners of nearby properties; and the city may require additional evidence of the applicant and owner as necessary to determine compliance with this requirement.
6. Unit Standards, Development Standards and Design Criteria
- a. Quantity.
 - i. No more than two dwelling units of any kind may be built on a lot that results from an urban lot split. For purposes of this paragraph, "unit" means any dwelling unit, including, but not limited to, a primary dwelling unit, a unit created under section 11-1.30.16 of this code, an ADU, or a JADU.
 - ii. A lot that is not created by an urban lot split may have a two-unit project under this section, plus any ADU or JADU that must be allowed under state law and the city's ADU ordinance.
 - b. Unit Size.
 - i. The total floor area of each primary dwelling built that is developed under this section shall not exceed 800 square feet.
 - ii. Each new primary dwelling unit shall be at least the following minimum sizes based on the number of sleeping rooms provided:
 - I. Studio / One bedroom: 500 square feet.
 - II. More than one bedroom: 700 square feet.
 - iii. A primary dwelling that was legally established on the lot prior to the two-unit project and that is larger than 800 square feet is limited to the lawful floor area at the time of the two-unit project. The unit may not be expanded.

- iv. A primary dwelling that was legally established prior to the two-unit project and that is smaller than 800 square feet may be expanded to 800 square feet after or as part of the two-unit project.
- c. Demolition Cap. The two-unit project may not involve the demolition of more than 25 percent of the existing exterior walls of an existing dwelling unless the site has not been occupied by a tenant in the last three years.
- d. Lot Coverage. The maximum lot coverage shall not exceed 50%. The lot coverage shall include all buildings and structures (primary and accessory), covered porches and patios and covered parking areas. This lot coverage standard shall apply to the maximum extent feasible so that two primary dwelling units on the lot at 800 square feet are permitted.
- e. Open Space. Each new primary dwelling unit shall provide, at a minimum, a continuous private recreation area of 225 square feet with minimum interior dimensions of 10 feet. The private recreation shall be open and unobstructed from the ground to the sky and may be located within the interior, street side or rear setback areas. This open space standard shall apply to the maximum extent feasible so that two primary dwelling units on the lot at 800 square feet are permitted.
- f. Setbacks.
 - i. New Primary Dwelling Units. The following minimum setbacks from the property lines shall be observed for each new primary dwelling unit and any garages and accessory structures that are attached to a new primary dwelling unit. Detached garages and accessory structures shall comply with the setbacks contained in subsection 2. The required setbacks shall be maintained open and unobstructed from the ground to the sky, except for the permitted intrusions.
 - I. Front Setback: 20 feet
 - II. Interior Side Setback: 4 feet
 - III. Street Side Setback: 10 feet
 - IV. Rear Setback: 4 feet.
 - ii. Detached Garages and Accessory Structures. The following minimum setbacks from the property lines shall be observed for detached garages and accessory structures on a lot
 - I. Front Setback: 20 feet
 - II. Interior Side Setback: 4 feet
 - III. Street Side Setback: 10 feet
 - IV. Rear Setback: 4 feet or minimum 10 feet from centerline of alley.

- iii. Any construction occurring on a lot that abuts a street that has not been fully improved shall observe all building setbacks from the ultimate right-of-way of the street.
- iv. Exceptions. Notwithstanding subpart E.6.f above:
 - I. Existing Structures. No setback is required for an existing legally established structure or for a new structure that is constructed in the same location and to the same dimensions as an existing legally established structure.
 - II. A required minimum setback may be reduced pursuant to this section to the degree it would (i) physically preclude the development or maintenance of two dwelling units on a lot or (ii) physically preclude any new primary dwelling unit from being 800 square feet in floor area; but in no event may any structure be less than four feet from a side or rear property line.
 - III. Permitted Intrusions. The following permitted intrusion may project into any required setback a maximum of two feet: cornices, eaves, belt courses, sills, buttresses, planter boxes, masonry planters, guard railings, chimneys, and architectural projections with no floor area, including, but not limited to, windows and pilasters.
- g. Parking. Off-street parking for an existing primary dwelling unit shall continue to be provided in accordance with the standards of the underlying zone. Each new primary dwelling unit must have at least one off-street parking space per unit unless one of the following applies:
 - I. The lot is located within one-half mile walking distance of either (i) a corridor with fixed route bus service with service intervals no longer than 15 minutes during peak commute hours, or (ii) a major transit stop as defined by Section 21064.3 of the California Public Resources Code, including but not limited to the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods.
 - II. The site is located within one block of a car-share vehicle location. A car share vehicle is a motor vehicle that is operated as part of a regional fleet by a public or private car sharing company or organization allowing for hourly or daily service.

- h. Utilities. Each primary dwelling unit on a lot must have its own direct utility connection to the utility /public service provider. Submitted plans shall show the location and dimension of all above-ground and underground utility and public service facilities serving each lot and each dwelling unit and the location and dimensions of all related easements.
- i. Unit Height; Stories. Each new primary dwelling unit shall be one story, constructed at ground level, and shall not be more than 16 feet in height measured from ground level to the highest point on the roof.
- j. Building Separation. Except as otherwise allowed by state law, a minimum building separation of six (6) feet shall be maintained between all detached structures on a lot, including all residential units, garages and accessory structures.
- k. Tree Preservation: Any plans for an addition or new construction shall identify the location of any mature trees onsite and provide protective measures to ensure preservation of mature trees. A mature tree is defined as a tree is defined as any tree having a main trunk or stem measuring 24 inches in diameter, or 75 inches in circumference, measured at a height of 4 ½ feet above ground level at the root crown. A removal includes moving a tree or removing more than one-third of a tree's vegetation. Sites without an existing mature tree must provide at least two 24-inch box trees within the front yard setback or open space area.
- l. Each new primary dwelling unit shall have a main entry that is clearly defined, and to the extent possible, be oriented directly toward the street(s) in order to provide a consistency with the neighborhood character. The main entry shall be covered, with a minimum depth of three (3) feet. Each covered entry shall be in proportion to the building and shall incorporate architectural features that are used in the overall building design.
- m. Water Heaters: Each new primary dwelling unit shall have a separate hot water heater. The location of the water heater shall be incorporated into the design of each unit. No exterior water heater enclosures shall be permitted. Tankless water heaters may be utilized subject to compliance with applicable building codes.
- n. Refuse Storage Areas. All developments shall provide each unit with the appropriate number of containers for recyclables, organics and non-recyclable solid waste ("trash containers") as required by the designated waste hauler, and shall comply with the following:
 - i. Trash containers shall be stored within designated storage areas only and not within the garage parking area.
 - ii. The area required for each container shall be a minimum of 38

inches by 38 inches.

- iii. The trash areas shall be paved and accessed by gates and a walkway for ease of taking trash containers to and from the street.
- o. Building & Safety. All structures built on the lot must comply with all current local building standards. A project under this section is a change of use and subjects the whole of the lot, and all structures, to the city's current code.
- p. Affordability: Second units, and both units of a two-unit development, if rented, shall only be rented at an affordable rent for lower-income households, as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 50053, and shall only be rented to lower-income households, as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 50079.5, for a minimum of 30 years. Prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for any second unit or any unit of a two-unit development, the owner of the property shall execute and record on the property a deed restriction, in a form approved by the director and the city attorney, establishing legal restrictions consistent with this Section.
- q. Other Standards. All other applicable standards of this Code shall apply to the extent these standards do not conflict with this section of State law.

7. Separate Conveyance.

- a. Primary dwelling units on the lot may not be owned or conveyed separately from each other.
- b. Condominium airspace divisions and common interest developments are not permitted within the lot.
- c. All fee interest in the lot and all the dwellings must be held equally and undivided by all individual property owners.

8. Regulation of Uses.

- a. Residential-only. No non-residential use is permitted on the lot.
- b. No Short Term Rentals. No dwelling unit on the lot may be rented for a period of less than 30 days.
- c. Owner Occupancy. Unless the lot was formed by an urban lot split, the individual property owners of a lot with a two-unit project must occupy one of the dwellings on the lot as the owners' principal residence and legal domicile.

9. Notice of Construction.

- a. At least 30 business days before starting any construction of a two-unit project, the property owner must give written notice to all the owners of record of each of the adjacent residential parcels, which notice must include the following information:
 - i. Notice that construction has been authorized.
 - ii. The anticipated start and end dates for construction.
 - iii. The hours of construction.
 - iv. Contact information for the project manager (for construction-related complaints), and
 - v. Contact information for the Building & Safety Department.
- b. This notice requirement does not confer a right on the noticed persons or on anyone else to comment on the project before permits are issued. Approval is ministerial. Under state law, the City has no discretion in approving or denying a particular project under this section. This notice requirement is purely to promote neighborhood awareness and expectation.

10. Deed Restriction. The owner must record a deed restriction, acceptable to the city, that does each of the following:

- a. Expressly prohibits any rental of any dwelling on the property for a period of less than 30 days.
- b. Expressly prohibits any non-residential use of the lot.
- c. Expressly prohibits any separate conveyance of a primary dwelling on the property, any separate fee interest, and any common interest development within the lot.
- d. If the lot is not created by an urban lot split, expressly requires the individual property owners to live in one of the dwelling units on the lot as the owners' primary residence and legal domicile.
- e. If the lot is created by an urban lot split, then it is subject to the city's urban lot split regulations, including all applicable limits on dwelling size and development and the only development permitted on the lot are two-unit projects subject to this section.

(F) Specific Adverse Impacts.

- a. Notwithstanding anything else in this section, the city may deny an application for a two-unit project if the building official makes a written finding, based on a preponderance of the evidence, that the project would

have a “specific, adverse impact” on either public health and safety or on the physical environment and for which there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific adverse impact.

b. “Specific adverse impact” has the same meaning as in Gov. Code § 65589.5(d)(2): “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” and does not include (1) inconsistency with the zoning ordinance or general plan land use designation or (2) the eligibility to claim a welfare exemption under Revenue and Taxation Code section 214(g).

c. The building official may consult with and be assisted by planning staff and others as necessary in making a finding of specific, adverse impact.

(G) Remedies.

If a two-unit project violates any part of this code or any other legal requirement:

a. The buyer, grantee, or lessee of any part of the property has an action for damages or to void the deed, sale, or contract.

b. The city may:

a. Bring an action to enjoin any attempt to sell, lease, or finance the property.

b. Bring an action for other legal, equitable, or summary remedy, such as declaratory and injunctive relief.

c. Pursue criminal prosecution, punishable by imprisonment in county jail or state prison for up to one year, by a fine of up to \$10,000, or both; or a misdemeanor.

d. Record a notice of violation.

e. Withhold any or all future permits and approvals.

f. Pursue all other administrative, legal, or equitable remedies that are allowed by law or the city’s code.

9. Section 11-2.76.1 is hereby added to Title XI of the Lomita Municipal Code to read as follows:

Sec. 11-2.76.1 – Urban Lot Splits

- A. The provisions of this section apply to the processing of parcel maps for urban lot splits pursuant to California Government Code Section 66411.7 and Section 11-1.30.15 of this code.
- B. Approval. Notwithstanding the Subdivision Map Act or any other provision of this chapter, an application for a parcel map for an urban lot split is approved or denied ministerially, by the city’s community and economic development director, without discretionary review. A tentative parcel map for an urban lot split is approved ministerially if it complies with the requirements of Section 11-1.30.15 and applicable objective requirements of this chapter and the Subdivision Map Act. The tentative parcel map may not be recorded. A final parcel map is approved ministerially, but not until the owner demonstrates that the required documents have been recorded, such as the deed restriction and easements.
- C. Guidance and Procedures. The city engineer has the authority to interpret and establish guidance and procedures for the processing, approving, and finalizing parcel maps for urban lot splits, which are consistent with state and local law.
- D. Application.
1. Only individual property owners may apply for an urban lot split. “Individual property owner” means a natural person holding fee title individually or jointly in the person’s own name or a beneficiary of a trust that holds fee title. “Individual property owner” does not include any corporation or corporate person of any kind (partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, C corporation, S corporation, etc.) except for a community land trust (as defined by Revenue and Taxation Code Section 402.1(a)(11)(C)(ii)) or a qualified nonprofit corporation (as defined by Revenue and Taxation Code Section 214.15).
 2. An application for an urban lot split must be submitted on the city’s approved form. Only a complete application will be considered. The city will inform the applicant in writing of any incompleteness within 30 days after the application is submitted.
 3. The city may establish a fee to recover its costs for adopting, implementing, and enforcing this section of the code, in accordance with applicable law. The city council may establish and change the fee by resolution. The fee must be paid with the application.

Section 10. Severability. If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid, such invalidity has no effect on the other provisions or applications of the ordinance that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this extent, the provisions of this resolution are severable. The City Council declares that it would have adopted this resolution irrespective of the invalidity of any portion thereof.

Section 11. Effective Date. This Ordinance takes effect immediately upon its adoption and shall become operative on January 1, 2022.

Section 12. CEQA. Under California Government Code sections 65852.21(j) and 66411.7(n), the adoption of an ordinance by a city or county implementing the provisions of Government Code sections 66411.7 and 65852.21 and regulating urban lot splits and two-unit projects is statutorily exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”). Therefore, adoption of this Ordinance is statutorily exempt from CEQA because it implements these new laws enacted by SB 9.

The project is further exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15061(b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines. Section 15061(b)(3) states that CEQA applies only to projects that have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment. The proposed text amendments will not have a significant effect on the environment because the proposed zone text amendments would provide for new standards consistent with State Law and do not propose any physical construction.

Section 13. The City Council finds that the proposed amendment is consistent with the general objectives, principles, and standards of General Plan.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this ___ day of _____ 2022

Cindy Segawa, Mayor

ATTEST:

Kathleen Horn Gregory, MMC, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Trevor Rusin, City Attorney