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## City of Sebastopol Planning Commission

Meeting Date: January 24, 2017

Agenda Item: 8B

To: Planning Commission

From: Kenyon Webster, Planning Director  
Dana Morrison, Assistant Planner

Subject: Modification of Accessory Dwelling Units Regulations

### **Introduction:**

The State has recently adopted regulations mandating various changes to accessory dwelling unit standards, and the City may wish to consider additional changes to such regulations. The new State laws will lower costs and reduce requirements for accessory units. With housing production not meeting needs, rents and home prices rising beyond many persons' ability to pay, and chronic homeless issues, revisions to the City's accessory dwelling unit regulations and other code revisions or policy actions will hopefully help address these housing issues.

At the December 20, 2016 City Council meeting the Council approved the adoption of a Resolution of Intention to initiate modification of accessory dwelling unit regulations to conform to recent changes in State law. It is recommended that the Planning Commission review the proposed amendments, discuss and recommend approval of the amendments to the City Council.

### **Background:**

The State recently adopted several new laws promoting 'accessory dwelling units' (formerly called 'second dwelling units' in State law). Generally, these regulations preempt local authority.

A number of provisions of these laws are mandatory. Sebastopol has had relatively progressive accessory unit regulations; these new regulations will further incentivize these types of units. In an effort to streamline housing production in the face of the state's ongoing housing crisis, Governor Brown signed AB 2299 and SB 1069 into law, amending Government Code section 65852.2 to make it easier for property owners to

create second units (referred to as "accessory dwelling units" or "ADUs") in existing single-family and multifamily homes. Prior to the new legislation, cities and counties had greater flexibility in adopting local ordinances to regulate the development of ADUs. The new bills further limit public agencies' ability to regulate ADUs, require action on ADU applications within 120 days, and mandate that all local agencies adopt an ADU ordinance consistent with the new provisions by January 1, 2017. Until local ordinance comply, provisions of the new laws are applicable.

These new State laws effectively eliminate any parking requirement from accessory units, eliminate the ability to charge water and sewer impact fees for some classes of units, can allow an increase in the allowable square footage of units, eliminate the ability to require fire sprinklers for some types of units, and reduce setback requirements for some types of units. While they have development and revenue impacts, these changes are expected to facilitate creation of additional accessory units.

#### Existing Second Unit Ordinance:

The City of Sebastopol created a second unit ordinance (17.110.030) to comply with amendments made in 2002 to California Government Code Section 658652.2 which provides for local jurisdictions to set standards for the development of second dwelling units to increase the supply of smaller and affordable housing, while ensuring that they remain compatible with the existing neighborhood.

The current code defines a second unit as a residential dwelling unit which provides complete independent living facilities and include permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation on the same parcel as another dwelling is situated. Second dwelling units may be constructed within, be attached to, or be detached from the principal dwelling unit.

Current second unit provisions set the following requirements (among others) including:

- Location. Only allowed on parcel zoned for single-family ,duplex or multifamily use, or on non-residentially zoned properties, which are currently used only for a single-family residential use either simultaneous to or subsequent to construction of the principal dwelling.
- Size limit. 840 square feet maximum.
- Height limit. 17 feet for single story and 25 feet for two story structures.
- Architecture. Must be architecturally compatible with principal unit and the neighborhood.
- Separate entrance required.
- Off-street parking required, one space for units with two or fewer bedrooms, flexible location.

#### Accessory Dwelling Unit Legislation- SB No. 1069 and AB No. 2299

On September 27, 2016 Governor Brown signed SB 1069 and AB 2299, modifying California Government Code Section 658202 (and other related code sections),

resulting in changes to the State's policies on "second units". The City's existing Second Unit Ordinance must comply with these updated state requirements by January 1, 2017 or the City's second unit policies will default to the State's less restrictive requirements. Changes to the State code include but are not limited to:

- "Second units" are now referred to only as "Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU)."
- Detached ADU's cannot exceed 1,200 sq. ft.; those created by adding on to an existing dwelling unit cannot exceed 50% of the existing living area.
- No setback can be required for an existing garage converted to an ADU, and a side or rear setback of no more than 5 feet can be required for an accessory unit constructed above a garage.
- Cities are prohibited from imposing parking standards on units that are:
  - o Located within one-half mile of public transit (per attached map, this provision alone eliminates any parking requirement in all but a small area of Sebastopol),
  - o Located within an architecturally and significant historic district,
  - o Part of an existing primary residence (no expansion of exterior walls),
  - o Where parking permits are required but are not offered to the ADU occupant; and
  - o Within one block of a car sharing vehicle (the intended meaning of this provision is unclear).
- ADUs of any kind are not required to provide fire sprinklers if they are not required for the primary residence.
- Reduced utility fee
  - o ADUs shall not be considered new residential uses for the purposes of calculating local agency connection fees or capacity charges for utilities, including water and sewer service.
  - o No requirement to install new or separate utility connections in the ADUs.

#### Junior Second Unit Legislation- Assembly Bill No. 2406

On September 28, 2016, Governor Brown signed Assembly Bill 2406 into law which immediately authorizes local agencies to provide, by ordinance, the creation of "junior accessory dwelling unit," in single family residential zones. The code defines a junior accessory dwelling unit as,

A unit that is no more than 500 square feet in size and contained entirely within an existing single-family structure. A junior accessory dwelling unit may include separate sanitation facilities, or may share sanitation facilities with the existing structure.

The term "Junior Second Units" or "Junior Accessory Dwelling Unit" is generally used to identify a specific type of small accessory unit that results from the conversion of an existing interior space. This is in contrast to a more traditional type of accessory unit, created through the addition of new floor area and either attached or detached to an

existing structure. Junior units are further differentiated from traditional accessory units by less stringent planning, building and utility requirements place on them.

The intent of the legislation is to allow jurisdictions to permits JADU's in addition to ADU's.

While it does allow small accessory units through a simple administrative process, the City of Sebastopol does not have a JADU policy at this time, and does not differentiate between interior conversions and exterior addition.

If the City chooses to adopt such an ordinance, the City's ordinance must establish, among other things, standards for the creation of JADU, required deed restrictions and occupancy requirements. If the City chooses to adopt a junior accessory dwelling ordinance, it must adhere closely or stay within the spirit of requirements of the State code (65852.22 California Government Code). JADU would be subject to the following specific requirements and development standards:

#### Requirements:

- Owner occupancy of one of units, either the main residence or the JADU.
- Limit one JADU per single-family zoned lot with single-family house built on it.
- Deed restrictions.
- Cannot sell JADU separately from sale of single family residence.
- Build JADU within existing walls of structure and within an existing bedroom.
- Separate entrance from main entrance to structure, with an interior entry to main living area.
- No additional parking for JADU.
- No connection fees for water, sewer, and power as it is part of existing single family residence.
- No inspection fees for JADU.
- Ministerial review (i.e. Building Permit, without public notice or outreach).

#### Development Standards:

- Maximum 500 square feet in size.
- Small efficiency food preparation area with size limitations to:
- Sink drain, cooking facility with appliances without electric service greater than 120 volts, natural or propane gas.
- Food preparation counter and storage cabinets sized in relation to size of JADU.
- Specific building and fire code requirements:
- No fire wall separation or noise attenuation measures.
- No fire sprinklers are required for JADU, unless associated improvements meet the threshold for "substantial remodel".
- Fire separation and fire sprinklers for ADU shall be by adjoining door to main living area.
- A smoke alarm shall be required in JADU and shall be connected to smoke alarm in main residence.

- Carbon monoxide detector required.

Adoption of a JADU ordinance is not mandatory. The new State laws include allowance for local jurisdictions to make some changes for Accessory Units, but not for Junior Units. Rather, the State has provided enabling legislation for these Junior Units, and local jurisdictions have the option of changing their codes to allow them. The creation of a JADU ordinance would allow a property to have a single-family home with both a Junior Unit and an Accessory Unit. The Commission will need to decide if they support allowing a Junior Unit and an Accessory Unit on the same, single family, parcel (so long as building and fire codes are met); or to only allow one type of accessory unit per parcel.

Allowing JADU's would help meet housing needs, but over time would alter the character of single family zones.

City Staff has revised the accessory dwelling unit with recommended revisions, also attached. The Commission's recommendation will then be considered by the Council, which will take final action on any code amendments.

### **Required Code Changes:**

The City of Sebastopol will need to make several changes to the existing accessory dwelling unit ordinance to comply with the new state laws. However, the City already permits many of the changes which are being implemented by AB-2406 and AB-2299.

The main focus of the alterations are on: the changing of the name for second units (now to be referred to as accessory dwelling units), eliminating parking requirements, and minor changes to the square footage permitted for the size of accessory dwelling units.

The City of Sebastopol does not have a JADU ordinance. The City will need to determine if they will allow for both a JADU and an Accessory Dwelling Unit on a single parcel, or limit each parcel to one type of accessory unit.

The proposed changes can be seen in the following section, showing the proposed language and structural changes to the current Accessory Dwelling Unit ordinance.

In regards to parking, the mandates of the new laws effectively eliminate any parking requirement for ADUs in Sebastopol.

Regarding square footage, the State set a maximum allowable square footage of 1,200 sq. ft., therefore the City's existing 840 sq. ft. limit for ADU's may be maintained. This appears desirable in terms of the size of most single family residential uses in Sebastopol; however a greater square footage allowance for larger properties is included in the draft ordinance.

Regarding transient occupancy. Staff has added a limitation which prevents ADU's and JADU's from being rented for less than 31 days. This will help to prevent loss of the potential new housing stock to transient uses, and help to ensure that these generally more affordable housing units remain available to people seeking long-term housing. This policy has been adopted by Sonoma County and the City will need to determine if they will allow for transient occupancy of ADU's and JADU's.

An allowance for JADU's (in addition to ADU's) is included in this draft ordinance. A draft of revised ADU standards is set forth in the attachment.

**Environmental Review:**

The project is categorically exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to Section 15305, Class 5, which includes minor alterations in land use limitations in areas with an average slope of less than 20 percent, which do not result in changes in land use or density. The proposed changes are exempt because they involve minor amendments to the Accessory Dwelling Unit Zoning Ordinance, which will simply alter the zoning code to meet the standards mandated by the State.

The project is categorically exempt from the requirements of CEQA, pursuant to Section 15303, Class 3, which includes the construction and location of limited numbers of new, small facilities or structures. Accessory (appurtenant) structures including garages, carports, patios, swimming pools, and fences are categorical exemption of CEQA under Section 15303(e). The project is consistent with this categorical exemption in that it involves the alterations to the City's Accessory Dwelling Unit Ordinance.

**Public Comment:**

The Planning Department did the following to comply with Chapter 17.330 of the Zoning Ordinance: provided a written notice that was published in the Press Democrat on January 14, 2017. The Planning Department has not received any comments on the application from the public, as of writing the staff report.

**Recommendation:**

It is recommended that the Planning Commission review the proposed ordinance and make any additions or changes, and recommend approval to the City Council.

**Attachments:**

- Resolution
- Draft of Revised ADU Standards
- SB 1069, AB 2299 and AB 2406
- Map of areas where parking requirement does not apply due to transit

City of Sebastopol  
Resolution No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Resolution to Approve Changes to  
Accessory Dwelling Unit Regulations to  
Achieve Consistency with State Law and  
Consider Other Code Revisions to Address Housing Issues**

Whereas, the State of California has recently enacted a number of mandatory and discretionary standards for accessory dwelling units (formerly known as 'second dwelling units);

Whereas, cities and counties are required to amend their local regulations to achieve consistency with the new State-mandated regulations; and

Whereas, update of the City's accessory dwelling regulations also provides the opportunity to make discretionary changes to such regulations, to promote appropriate housing availability and development; and

Whereas, Sebastopol and Sonoma County face significant housing challenges, with housing production not meeting needs, rents and home prices rising beyond many persons' ability to pay, and chronic homelessness issues.

Now, therefore, the Planning Commission does hereby recommend adoption of revisions to its accessory dwelling unit regulations to achieve consistency with State Law. The Planning Commission recommends approval by the City Council.

Approved on \_\_\_\_\_ by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

Certified: \_\_\_\_\_  
Kenyon Webster, Planning Director



**Draft Accessory Dwelling Unit Regulations:**

**Chapter 17.110**

**SPECIAL PERMIT CRITERIA FOR BED AND BREAKFAST, (ACCESSORY DWELLING), ~~SECOND~~-UNITS, TRANSITIONAL SITES, SMALL WIND TURBINE TOWERS**

Sections:

- 17.110.010 Purpose – Applicability.
- 17.110.020 Bed and breakfast inns criteria.
- 17.110.030 Accessory ~~Second~~-dwelling unit criteria.
- 17.110.040 Transitional commercial sites criteria. (Not included)
- 17.110.050 Small wind turbine tower criteria. (Not included)

**17.110.010 Purpose – Applicability.**

The purpose of these special permit criteria is to set forth guidelines and criteria by which specific applications for specific uses are to be evaluated, in addition to the general use permit criteria of SMC 17.260.030(C). These criteria shall be applicable for the uses/situations specified in this chapter.

**17.110.020 Bed and breakfast inns criteria.**

A. Any proposed bed and breakfast inn shall be compatible with the neighborhood in terms of landscaping, scale, and architectural character. The operation of the use, and any physical improvements related to it, shall be harmonious and compatible with the existing uses within the neighborhood.

B. Excessive amounts of paving shall not be allowed. Tire strips and permeable travel surfaces shall be encouraged. Areas devoted to parking and paving shall not be disproportionate to the site size.

C. Each project shall be subject to inspection and approval by the City for compliance with all applicable codes. An inspection fee may be set by resolution of the City Council.

D. Each bed and breakfast inn which provides food service to its guests shall comply with the provisions of the Sonoma County Health Department as well as all State laws regulating food handling establishments.

E. All Uniform Building Code and Fire Code requirements for the level of occupancy shall be satisfied.

F. All environmental health regulations shall be satisfied, including water supply and septic system capability, if applicable.

G. The bed and breakfast inn shall be registered with the City, and will be subject to the transient occupancy tax.

H. The operator or manager shall reside on the premises.

I. Guest stays shall be limited to 30 days, with a seven-day period between stays.

J. Meals may be served; however, except where the City has approved a restaurant in conjunction with the use, only guests may be served. No cooking shall be allowed in guest rooms. No alcoholic beverages may be sold to guests except where the City has approved a restaurant in conjunction with the use.

K. One noninternally illuminated sign may be displayed; its size, color, text and location shall be covered by the use permit. The words "hotel or "motel" shall not be allowed.

**17.110.030 Accessory ~~Seeond~~ dwelling unit criteria.**

A. Location. Accessory ~~Seeond~~ dwelling units may be allowed only on parcels zoned for single-family, duplex or multifamily use, or on nonresidentially zoned properties, which are currently used only for a single-family residential use either simultaneous to or subsequent to construction of the principal dwelling. In addition, an existing dwelling unit that complies with the development standards for accessory ~~seeond~~ dwelling units in subsection D of this section may be considered a accessory ~~seeond~~ dwelling unit, and a new principal unit may be constructed, which would then be considered the principal dwelling unit.

B. Limitation. In no case shall more than one accessory ~~seeond~~ dwelling unit be placed on the same lot or parcel.

C. All requirements and regulations of the zoning district in which the lot is situated shall apply, except as set forth in subsection D of this section.

D. Conditions. The accessory ~~seeond~~ dwelling unit may be established by the conversion of an attic, basement, garage or other portion of an existing residential unit or by new construction; a detached accessory ~~seeond~~ dwelling unit may be established by the conversion of an accessory structure or may be established by new construction provided the following criteria are met:

1. Floor Area. The floor area of the accessory ~~seeond~~ dwelling unit shall not exceed 840 square feet, except for parcels of 20,000 square feet or greater, for which floor area shall not exceed 1,200 square feet.

i. The increased floor area of an attached accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed 50% of the existing living area.

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2. Height. The height of a one-story detached accessory dwelling ~~seeond detached~~ unit shall not exceed 17 feet, and a detached two-story accessory dwelling ~~seeond~~ unit shall not exceed 25 feet.

3. Architecture. Accessory ~~Seeond dwelling~~ units shall be substantially architecturally compatible with the principal unit and the neighborhood. Architectural compatibility with the existing principal unit may include coordination of colors, materials, siding, roof pitch and style, and other architectural features, and landscaping designed so that the appearance of the site remains that of a single-family residence. Variations in roofline may be permitted if the design is necessary to meet certain building code requirements, such as minimums for the living area ceiling heights.

4. Setbacks. Two-story accessory ~~seeond~~ dwelling units and accessory ~~seeond~~ dwelling units attached to the primary residence shall be subject to the same minimum side, front, and rear setback requirements as the primary residence. Detached one-story accessory ~~seeond~~ dwelling units shall be subject to one-half of the primary residence side and rear setbacks, but not less than five feet.  
However:

i. No setback shall be required for an existing garage that is converted to an accessory dwelling unit, and a setback of no more than five feet from the side and rear lots line shall be required for an accessory dwelling unit that is constructed above a garage.

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5. Mobile Homes. Mobile homes shall not be used as accessory ~~seeond~~ dwelling units.

6. Manufactured Homes. Manufactured ~~accessory second~~ dwelling units, as certified by the State of California, shall be allowed, provided that they are constructed on a permanent foundation, are deemed substantially compatible architecturally with the principal unit by the Planning Director, and adhere to the development standards set forth in this chapter.

7. Utility Connections. At the discretion of the City Engineer, utility connections (sewer, water, gas, electricity, telephone) may or may not be connected to the principal dwelling unit. If utility connections are separate from the principal unit, power and telephone lines shall be underground from the point of source as approved by the respective utility purveyor to the ~~accessory second~~ dwelling unit. However:

i. For the creation of an accessory dwelling unit contained within the existing space of a single-family residence or accessory structure the City 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.

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8. Selling Accessory Second Dwelling Units. The ~~accessory second~~ dwelling unit shall be not offered for sale apart from the principal unit.

9. Renting Accessory Second Dwelling Units. The rental of an ~~accessory second~~ dwelling unit is allowed, but not required.

i. Accessory dwelling units authorized after July 1, 2017 may not be rented on a transient occupancy basis (less than thirty (31) days).

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10. Separate Entrance Required. The entry to an attached ~~accessory second~~ dwelling unit shall be accessed separately and securely from the principal unit.

i. No passageway shall be required in conjunction with the construction of an accessory dwelling unit.

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11. Applicable Codes. ~~Accessory Second~~ dwelling units must comply with applicable building, fire and other health and safety codes.

12. Lot Coverage. ~~Accessory Second~~ dwelling units shall not be considered when calculating the maximum lot coverage allowed.

~~13. Off Street Parking. One off street parking space shall be provided per bedroom, except that units with two or fewer bedrooms shall require one parking space. The required parking may be provided in tandem to the parking for the principal unit and may be located in a required rear or side setback to within three feet of the property line, or in a driveway in the front yard setback area, or up to one parking space on the directly adjoining street frontage may count towards this parking requirement. Any on-site parking spaces shall have a dimension of at least eight and one-half feet in width and 18 feet in length if uncovered, and 10 feet of width and 20 feet in length if covered.~~

13. Parking.

i. No parking requirement shall apply.

ii. When a garage, carport, or covered parking structure is demolished in conjunction with the construction of an accessory dwelling unit, the replacement space may be located in any configuration on the same lot as the accessory dwelling unit, including, but not limited to, as

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covered spaces, uncovered spaces, or tandem spaces, or by the use of mechanical automobile parking lifts.

E. Application Procedure. Planning Director approval shall be required for all accessory ~~seeond~~ dwelling units. The property owner shall file a completed administrative review application with the Planning Department and pay all applicable fees. The completed application form shall include, but not be limited to, data on the floor space and height of the proposed unit and the existing residential unit(s), a photograph of the existing residential unit(s), the height of adjacent residences, and an accurately drawn site plan showing the location and size of all existing and proposed structures, the proposed accessory ~~seeond~~ dwelling unit, setbacks, utility connections and vehicle parking.

F. Conversion of Existing Structures into Accessory ~~Seeond~~ Dwelling Units. Subject to the approval of the Planning Director, in the case of the conversion of a one story building legally constructed prior to October 19, 2004, the rear setback shall conform to the setback requirement for an accessory building; however, the structure is not required to meet the side yard setback if nonconforming. In acting on such an application, the Planning Director may impose conditions requiring physical changes in the unit to ensure conformance to physical development standards. In addition, in order to convert an accessory structure that was once used, or intended to be used, as a garage the applicant shall indicate replacement parking elsewhere on the property that meets the residential parking development standards set forth in Chapter 17.220 SMC.

G. Existing Nonpermitted Accessory ~~Seeond~~ Dwelling Units. The Planning Director may approve an accessory ~~seeond~~-dwelling unit constructed without benefit of appropriate permits; provided, that the unit conforms to the California Residential Building Code, is subject to applicable current permit and impact fees, and conforms to setback, parking, height, lot coverage, area, and other physical development standards otherwise applicable, except that such units shall not be eligible for the setback allowance above regarding conversion of existing structures into accessory ~~seeond~~ dwelling units. In acting on such an application, the Planning Director may impose conditions requiring physical changes in the unit to ensure conformance to physical development standards, and to ensure that it has a harmonious relationship to the property and adjacent properties.

H. Accessory ~~Seeond~~ dwelling units shall not be counted as “development units” under the General Plan density requirements. (Ord. 1085 § 4, 2016)

I. Accessory dwelling units shall not be considered new residential uses for the purposes of calculating local agency connection fees or capacity charges for utilities, including sewer and water.

J. If the accessory dwelling unit is contained within the existing space of a single-family residence or accessory structure, has independent exterior access from the existing residence, and the side and rear setbacks are sufficient for fire safety, then accessory dwelling units shall not be required to provide fire sprinklers if they are not required for the primary residence (unless otherwise required by the Fire Chief based on State law). This only applies to development inside of existing residences or accessory structure conversions.

#### 17.110.040. Junior Accessory Dwelling Units

A. Purpose. Consistent with Government Code Section 65852.22, this section implements the provisions of the General Plan Housing Element that encourage the production of affordable housing.

B. Location. In addition to accessory dwelling units, junior accessory dwelling units shall be permitted in locations where accessory dwelling units are permitted, as set forth in Section 17.110.030. Junior accessory dwelling units shall be permitted only in compliance with the requirements of this section, and

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all other requirements of the applicable zoning district, except as otherwise provided by this section, in properties zoned single family residential.

C. Permit Requirements and Fees. A building permit shall be required for a junior accessory dwelling unit. A junior accessory dwelling unit shall not be considered a separate or new dwelling unit for purposes of applying building codes, fire codes, well and septic requirements, collection of impact fees, or the provision of water, sewer, and power, including connection fees that might otherwise be associated with the provision of those services.

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D. Limitation. Junior accessory dwelling units may not be sold separately from the single-family dwelling, but may be rented separately. Occupant(s) need not be related to the property owner. Junior accessory dwelling units may not be rented on a transient occupancy basis (less than thirty (30) days). The single-family dwelling must be owner-occupied, but the owner may reside in either the junior accessory dwelling unit or the remaining portion of the single-family dwelling. This owner-occupancy requirement does not apply to single-family dwellings owned by a public agency, land trust, or non-profit housing organization.

E. Density. As provided by Government Code section 65852.22(d) and (e), junior accessory dwelling units are not considered new or separate dwelling units and, therefore, are exempt from the density limitations of the General Plan. No more than one junior accessory dwelling unit may be located on a parcel.

F. Conditions. Junior accessory dwelling units shall conform with the development standards of the base zoning district. In addition, junior accessory dwelling units shall meet the following standards.

1) Floor Area. A junior accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed five hundred (500) square feet in floor area. If the bathroom is shared with the remainder of the single-family dwelling, it shall not be included in the square footage calculation.

2) Location. A junior accessory dwelling unit shall be installed within a legally established bedroom within the existing walls of a fully permitted single-family dwelling, and also may include other existing square footage in the dwelling.

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3) Access. A separate entrance to the junior accessory dwelling unit shall be provided, and interior access to the remainder of the single-family dwelling shall be maintained.

4) Kitchen. A junior accessory dwelling unit shall contain an efficiency kitchen, which shall include the following:

a. A sink with a maximum waste line diameter of 1.5 inches

b. A cooking facility with appliances that do not require electrical service greater than 120 volts, or natural or propane gas.

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

5) Sanitation. A junior accessory dwelling unit may include a full bathroom, or the occupant(s) may use a full bathroom inside the remainder of the single-family dwelling.

6) Parking. A parking space is not required for a junior accessory dwelling unit.

G. Deed Restriction. A deed restriction shall be recorded that: prohibits the sale of the junior accessory dwelling unit separate from the single-family dwelling; specifies that the deed restriction runs with the land and is therefore enforceable against future property owners; restricts the size and features of the junior accessory dwelling unit in accordance with this section; provides that the junior accessory dwelling unit shall not be rented on a transient occupancy basis (less than thirty one (31) days); and further that the City shall be a third party beneficiary of the deed restriction with the right to enforce the provisions of the deed restriction

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## Senate Bill No. 1069

### CHAPTER 720

An act to amend Sections 65582.1, 65583.1, 65589.4, 65852.150, 65852.2, and 66412.2 of the Government Code, relating to land use.

[Approved by Governor September 27, 2016. Filed with  
Secretary of State September 27, 2016.]

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1069, Wieckowski. Land use: zoning.

The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to regulate, among other things, the intensity of land use, and also authorizes a local agency to provide by ordinance for the creation of 2nd units in single-family and multifamily residential zones, as specified. That law makes findings and declarations with respect to the value of 2nd units to California's housing supply.

This bill would replace the term "second unit" with "accessory dwelling unit" throughout the law. The bill would additionally find and declare that, among other things, allowing accessory dwelling units in single-family or multifamily residential zones provides additional rental housing stock, and these units are an essential component of housing supply in California.

The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes the ordinance for the creation of 2nd units in single-family and multifamily residential zones to include specified provisions regarding areas where accessory dwelling units may be located, standards, including the imposition of parking standards, and lot density. Existing law, when a local agency has not adopted an ordinance governing 2nd units as so described, requires the local agency to approve or disapprove the application ministerially, as provided.

This bill would instead require the ordinance for the creation of accessory dwelling units to include the provisions described above. The bill would prohibit the imposition of parking standards under specified circumstances. The bill would revise requirements for the approval or disapproval of an accessory dwelling unit application when a local agency has not adopted an ordinance. The bill would also require the ministerial approval of an application for a building permit to create one accessory dwelling unit within the existing space of a single-family residence or accessory structure, as specified. The bill would prohibit a local agency from requiring an applicant for this permit to install a new or separate utility connection directly between the unit and the utility or imposing a related connection fee or capacity charge. The bill would authorize a local agency to impose this requirement for other accessory dwelling units.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 65852.2 of the Government Code proposed by AB 2299 that would become operative only

if AB 2299 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2017, and this bill is chaptered last.

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

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

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

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

SECTION 1. Section 65582.1 of the Government Code is amended to read:

65582.1. The Legislature finds and declares that it has provided reforms and incentives to facilitate and expedite the construction of affordable housing. Those reforms and incentives can be found in the following provisions:

(a) Housing element law (Article 10.6 (commencing with Section 65580) of Chapter 3).

(b) Extension of statute of limitations in actions challenging the housing element and brought in support of affordable housing (subdivision (d) of Section 65009).

(c) Restrictions on disapproval of housing developments (Section 65589.5).

(d) Priority for affordable housing in the allocation of water and sewer hookups (Section 65589.7).

(e) Least cost zoning law (Section 65913.1).

(f) Density bonus law (Section 65915).

(g) Accessory dwelling units (Sections 65852.150 and 65852.2).

(h) By-right housing, in which certain multifamily housing are designated a permitted use (Section 65589.4).

(i) No-net-loss-in zoning density law limiting downzonings and density reductions (Section 65863).

(j) Requiring persons who sue to halt affordable housing to pay attorney fees (Section 65914) or post a bond (Section 529.2 of the Code of Civil Procedure).

(k) Reduced time for action on affordable housing applications under the approval of development permits process (Article 5 (commencing with Section 65950) of Chapter 4.5).

(l) Limiting moratoriums on multifamily housing (Section 65858).

(m) Prohibiting discrimination against affordable housing (Section 65008).

(n) California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 12900) of Division 3).

(o) Community redevelopment law (Part 1 (commencing with Section 33000) of Division 24 of the Health and Safety Code, and in particular Sections 33334.2 and 33413).

SEC. 2. Section 65583.1 of the Government Code is amended to read:

65583.1. (a) The Department of Housing and Community Development, in evaluating a proposed or adopted housing element for substantial compliance with this article, may allow a city or county to identify adequate sites, as required pursuant to Section 65583, by a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, redesignation of property to a more intense land use category and increasing the density allowed within one or more categories. The department may also allow a city or county to identify sites for accessory dwelling units based on the number of accessory dwelling units developed in the prior housing element planning period whether or not the units are permitted by right, the need for these units in the community, the resources or incentives available for their development, and any other relevant factors, as determined by the department. Nothing in this section reduces the responsibility of a city or county to identify, by income category, the total number of sites for residential development as required by this article.

(b) Sites that contain permanent housing units located on a military base undergoing closure or conversion as a result of action pursuant to the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526), the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), or any subsequent act requiring the closure or conversion of a military base may be identified as an adequate site if the housing element demonstrates that the housing units will be available for occupancy by households within the planning period of the element. No sites containing housing units scheduled or planned for demolition or conversion to nonresidential uses shall qualify as an adequate site.

Any city, city and county, or county using this subdivision shall address the progress in meeting this section in the reports provided pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 65400.

(c) (1) The Department of Housing and Community Development may allow a city or county to substitute the provision of units for up to 25 percent of the community's obligation to identify adequate sites for any income category in its housing element pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 65583 where the community includes in its housing element a program committing the local government to provide units in that income category within the city or county that will be made available through the provision of committed assistance during the planning period covered by the element to low- and very low income households at affordable housing costs or affordable rents, as defined in Sections 50052.5 and 50053 of the Health and Safety Code, and which meet the requirements of paragraph (2). Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, the community may substitute one dwelling unit for one dwelling unit site in the applicable income category. The program shall do all of the following:

(A) Identify the specific, existing sources of committed assistance and dedicate a specific portion of the funds from those sources to the provision of housing pursuant to this subdivision.

(B) Indicate the number of units that will be provided to both low- and very low income households and demonstrate that the amount of dedicated funds is sufficient to develop the units at affordable housing costs or affordable rents.

(C) Demonstrate that the units meet the requirements of paragraph (2).

(2) Only units that comply with subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) qualify for inclusion in the housing element program described in paragraph (1), as follows:

(A) Units that are to be substantially rehabilitated with committed assistance from the city or county and constitute a net increase in the community's stock of housing affordable to low- and very low income households. For purposes of this subparagraph, a unit is not eligible to be "substantially rehabilitated" unless all of the following requirements are met:

(i) At the time the unit is identified for substantial rehabilitation, (I) the local government has determined that the unit is at imminent risk of loss to the housing stock, (II) the local government has committed to provide relocation assistance pursuant to Chapter 16 (commencing with Section 7260) of Division 7 of Title 1 to any occupants temporarily or permanently displaced by the rehabilitation or code enforcement activity, or the relocation is otherwise provided prior to displacement either as a condition of receivership, or provided by the property owner or the local government pursuant to Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 17975) of Chapter 5 of Part 1.5 of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code, or as otherwise provided by local ordinance; provided the assistance includes not less than the equivalent of four months' rent and moving expenses and comparable replacement housing consistent with the moving expenses and comparable replacement housing required pursuant to Section 7260, (III) the local government requires that any displaced occupants will have the right to reoccupy the rehabilitated units, and (IV) the unit has been found by the local government or a court to be unfit for human habitation due to the existence of at least four violations of the conditions listed in subdivisions (a) to (g), inclusive, of Section 17995.3 of the Health and Safety Code.

(ii) The rehabilitated unit will have long-term affordability covenants and restrictions that require the unit to be available to, and occupied by, persons or families of low- or very low income at affordable housing costs for at least 20 years or the time period required by any applicable federal or state law or regulation.

(iii) Prior to initial occupancy after rehabilitation, the local code enforcement agency shall issue a certificate of occupancy indicating compliance with all applicable state and local building code and health and safety code requirements.

(B) Units that are located either on foreclosed property or in a multifamily rental or ownership housing complex of three or more units, are converted

with committed assistance from the city or county from nonaffordable to affordable by acquisition of the unit or the purchase of affordability covenants and restrictions for the unit, are not acquired by eminent domain, and constitute a net increase in the community's stock of housing affordable to low- and very low income households. For purposes of this subparagraph, a unit is not converted by acquisition or the purchase of affordability covenants unless all of the following occur:

(i) The unit is made available for rent at a cost affordable to low- or very low income households.

(ii) At the time the unit is identified for acquisition, the unit is not available at an affordable housing cost to either of the following:

(I) Low-income households, if the unit will be made affordable to low-income households.

(II) Very low income households, if the unit will be made affordable to very low income households.

(iii) At the time the unit is identified for acquisition the unit is not occupied by low- or very low income households or if the acquired unit is occupied, the local government has committed to provide relocation assistance prior to displacement, if any, pursuant to Chapter 16 (commencing with Section 7260) of Division 7 of Title 1 to any occupants displaced by the conversion, or the relocation is otherwise provided prior to displacement; provided the assistance includes not less than the equivalent of four months' rent and moving expenses and comparable replacement housing consistent with the moving expenses and comparable replacement housing required pursuant to Section 7260.

(iv) The unit is in decent, safe, and sanitary condition at the time of occupancy.

(v) The unit has long-term affordability covenants and restrictions that require the unit to be affordable to persons of low- or very low income for not less than 55 years.

(vi) For units located in multifamily ownership housing complexes with three or more units, or on or after January 1, 2015, on foreclosed properties, at least an equal number of new-construction multifamily rental units affordable to lower income households have been constructed in the city or county within the same planning period as the number of ownership units to be converted.

(C) Units that will be preserved at affordable housing costs to persons or families of low- or very low incomes with committed assistance from the city or county by acquisition of the unit or the purchase of affordability covenants for the unit. For purposes of this subparagraph, a unit shall not be deemed preserved unless all of the following occur:

(i) The unit has long-term affordability covenants and restrictions that require the unit to be affordable to, and reserved for occupancy by, persons of the same or lower income group as the current occupants for a period of at least 40 years.

(ii) The unit is within an "assisted housing development," as defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 65863.10.

(iii) The city or county finds, after a public hearing, that the unit is eligible, and is reasonably expected, to change from housing affordable to low- and very low income households to any other use during the next five years due to termination of subsidy contracts, mortgage prepayment, or expiration of restrictions on use.

(iv) The unit is in decent, safe, and sanitary condition at the time of occupancy.

(v) At the time the unit is identified for preservation it is available at affordable cost to persons or families of low- or very low income.

(3) This subdivision does not apply to any city or county that, during the current or immediately prior planning period, as defined by Section 65588, has not met any of its share of the regional need for affordable housing, as defined in Section 65584, for low- and very low income households. A city or county shall document for any housing unit that a building permit has been issued and all development and permit fees have been paid or the unit is eligible to be lawfully occupied.

(4) For purposes of this subdivision, “committed assistance” means that the city or county enters into a legally enforceable agreement during the period from the beginning of the projection period until the end of the second year of the planning period that obligates sufficient available funds to provide the assistance necessary to make the identified units affordable and that requires that the units be made available for occupancy within two years of the execution of the agreement. “Committed assistance” does not include tenant-based rental assistance.

(5) For purposes of this subdivision, “net increase” includes only housing units provided committed assistance pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (2) in the current planning period, as defined in Section 65588, that were not provided committed assistance in the immediately prior planning period.

(6) For purposes of this subdivision, “the time the unit is identified” means the earliest time when any city or county agent, acting on behalf of a public entity, has proposed in writing or has proposed orally or in writing to the property owner, that the unit be considered for substantial rehabilitation, acquisition, or preservation.

(7) In the third year of the planning period, as defined by Section 65588, in the report required pursuant to Section 65400, each city or county that has included in its housing element a program to provide units pursuant to subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (2) shall report in writing to the legislative body, and to the department within 30 days of making its report to the legislative body, on its progress in providing units pursuant to this subdivision. The report shall identify the specific units for which committed assistance has been provided or which have been made available to low- and very low income households, and it shall adequately document how each unit complies with this subdivision. If, by July 1 of the third year of the planning period, the city or county has not entered into an enforceable agreement of committed assistance for all units specified in the programs adopted pursuant to subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (2), the city

or county shall, not later than July 1 of the fourth year of the planning period, adopt an amended housing element in accordance with Section 65585, identifying additional adequate sites pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 65583 sufficient to accommodate the number of units for which committed assistance was not provided. If a city or county does not amend its housing element to identify adequate sites to address any shortfall, or fails to complete the rehabilitation, acquisition, purchase of affordability covenants, or the preservation of any housing unit within two years after committed assistance was provided to that unit, it shall be prohibited from identifying units pursuant to subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (2) in the housing element that it adopts for the next planning period, as defined in Section 65588, above the number of units actually provided or preserved due to committed assistance.

(d) A city or county may reduce its share of the regional housing need by the number of units built between the start of the projection period and the deadline for adoption of the housing element. If the city or county reduces its share pursuant to this subdivision, the city or county shall include in the housing element a description of the methodology for assigning those housing units to an income category based on actual or projected sales price, rent levels, or other mechanisms establishing affordability.

SEC. 3. Section 65589.4 of the Government Code is amended to read:

65589.4. (a) An attached housing development shall be a permitted use not subject to a conditional use permit on any parcel zoned for an attached housing development if local law so provides or if it satisfies the requirements of subdivision (b) and either of the following:

(1) The attached housing development satisfies the criteria of Section 21159.22, 21159.23, or 21159.24 of the Public Resources Code.

(2) The attached housing development meets all of the following criteria:

(A) The attached housing development is subject to a discretionary decision other than a conditional use permit and a negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration has been adopted for the attached housing development under the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code). If no public hearing is held with respect to the discretionary decision, then the negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration for the attached housing development may be adopted only after a public hearing to receive comments on the negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration.

(B) The attached housing development is consistent with both the jurisdiction's zoning ordinance and general plan as it existed on the date the application was deemed complete, except that an attached housing development shall not be deemed to be inconsistent with the zoning designation for the site if that zoning designation is inconsistent with the general plan only because the attached housing development site has not been rezoned to conform with the most recent adopted general plan.

(C) The attached housing development is located in an area that is covered by one of the following documents that has been adopted by the jurisdiction

within five years of the date the application for the attached housing development was deemed complete:

(i) A general plan.

(ii) A revision or update to the general plan that includes at least the land use and circulation elements.

(iii) An applicable community plan.

(iv) An applicable specific plan.

(D) The attached housing development consists of not more than 100 residential units with a minimum density of not less than 12 units per acre or a minimum density of not less than eight units per acre if the attached housing development consists of four or fewer units.

(E) The attached housing development is located in an urbanized area as defined in Section 21071 of the Public Resources Code or within a census-defined place with a population density of at least 5,000 persons per square mile or, if the attached housing development consists of 50 or fewer units, within an incorporated city with a population density of at least 2,500 persons per square mile and a total population of at least 25,000 persons.

(F) The attached housing development is located on an infill site as defined in Section 21061.0.5 of the Public Resources Code.

(b) At least 10 percent of the units of the attached housing development shall be available at affordable housing cost to very low income households, as defined in Section 50105 of the Health and Safety Code, or at least 20 percent of the units of the attached housing development shall be available at affordable housing cost to lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, or at least 50 percent of the units of the attached housing development available at affordable housing cost to moderate-income households, consistent with Section 50052.5 of the Health and Safety Code. The developer of the attached housing development shall provide sufficient legal commitments to the local agency to ensure the continued availability and use of the housing units for very low, low-, or moderate-income households for a period of at least 30 years.

(c) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a local agency from applying design and site review standards in existence on the date the application was deemed complete.

(d) The provisions of this section are independent of any obligation of a jurisdiction pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 65583 to identify multifamily sites developable by right.

(e) This section does not apply to the issuance of coastal development permits pursuant to the California Coastal Act (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code).

(f) This section does not relieve a public agency from complying with the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) or relieve an applicant or public agency from complying with the Subdivision Map Act (Division 2 (commencing with Section 66473)).

(g) This section is applicable to all cities and counties, including charter cities, because the Legislature finds that the lack of affordable housing is of vital statewide importance, and thus a matter of statewide concern.

(h) For purposes of this section, “attached housing development” means a newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated structure containing two or more dwelling units and consisting only of residential units, but does not include an accessory dwelling unit, as defined by paragraph (4) of subdivision (j) of Section 65852.2, or the conversion of an existing structure to condominiums.

SEC. 4. Section 65852.150 of the Government Code is amended to read:  
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.

SEC. 5. 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 single-family and multifamily residential zones. 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 criteria, that may include, but are not limited to, the adequacy of water and sewer services and the impact of accessory dwelling units on traffic flow and public safety.

(B) Impose standards on accessory dwelling units that include, but are not limited to, parking, height, setback, lot coverage, 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 Places.

(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.

(2) The ordinance shall not be considered in the application of any local ordinance, policy, or program to limit residential growth.

(3) When a local agency receives its first application on or after July 1, 2003, for a permit pursuant to this subdivision, the application shall be considered 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, within 120 days of submittal of a complete building permit application. A local agency may charge a fee to reimburse it for costs that it incurs as a result of amendments to this paragraph enacted during the 2001–02 Regular Session of the Legislature, including the costs of adopting or amending any ordinance that provides for the creation of accessory dwelling units.

(b) (1) When a local agency that has not adopted an ordinance governing accessory dwelling units in accordance with subdivision (a) receives its first application on or after July 1, 1983, for a permit pursuant to this subdivision, the local agency shall accept the application and approve or disapprove the application ministerially without discretionary review pursuant to this subdivision unless it adopts an ordinance in accordance with subdivision (a) within 120 days after receiving the application. Notwithstanding Section 65901 or 65906, every local agency shall ministerially approve the creation of an accessory dwelling unit if the accessory dwelling unit complies with all of the following:

(A) The unit is not intended for sale separate from the primary residence and may be rented.

(B) The lot is zoned for single-family or multifamily use.

(C) The lot contains an existing single-family dwelling.

(D) The accessory dwelling unit is either attached to the existing dwelling and located within the living area of the existing dwelling or detached from the existing dwelling and located on the same lot as the existing dwelling.

(E) The increased floor area of an attached accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed 50 percent of the existing living area, with a maximum increase in floor area of 1,200 square feet.

(F) The total area of floorspace for a detached accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed 1,200 square feet.

(G) Requirements relating to height, setback, lot coverage, architectural review, site plan review, fees, charges, and other zoning requirements generally applicable to residential construction in the zone in which the property is located.

(H) Local building code requirements that apply to detached dwellings, as appropriate.

(1) Approval by the local health officer where a private sewage disposal system is being used, if required.

(2) No other local ordinance, policy, or regulation shall be the basis for the denial of a building permit or a use permit under this subdivision.

(3) This subdivision establishes the maximum standards that local agencies shall use to evaluate proposed accessory dwelling units on lots zoned for residential use that contain an existing single-family dwelling. No additional standards, other than those provided in this subdivision or subdivision (a), shall be utilized or imposed, except that 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.

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

(5) An accessory dwelling unit that conforms to this subdivision 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 units shall not be considered in the application of any local ordinance, policy, or program to limit residential growth.

(c) A local agency may establish minimum and maximum unit size requirements for both attached and detached accessory dwelling units. No minimum or maximum size for an accessory dwelling unit, or size based upon a percentage of the existing dwelling, shall be established by ordinance for either attached or detached dwellings that does not otherwise permit at least an efficiency unit to be constructed in compliance with local development standards. Accessory dwelling units shall not be required to provide fire sprinklers if they are not required for the primary residence.

(d) Parking requirements for accessory dwelling units shall not exceed one parking space per unit or per bedroom. These spaces may be provided as tandem parking on an existing driveway. Off-street 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 fire and life safety conditions. This subdivision shall not apply to a unit that is described in subdivision (e).

(e) 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 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 existing primary residence or an existing 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.

(f) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) to (e), inclusive, a local agency shall ministerially approve an application for a building permit to create within a single-family residential zone one accessory dwelling unit per single-family lot if the unit is contained within the existing space of a single-family residence or accessory structure, has independent exterior access from the existing residence, and the side and rear setbacks are sufficient for fire safety. Accessory dwelling units shall not be required to provide fire sprinklers if they are not required for the primary residence.

(g) (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) Accessory dwelling units shall not be considered new residential uses for the purposes of calculating local agency connection fees or capacity charges for utilities, including water and sewer service.

(A) For an accessory dwelling unit described in subdivision (f), a local agency 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.

(B) For an accessory dwelling unit that is not described in subdivision (f), a local agency 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 size or the number of its plumbing fixtures, upon the water or sewer system. This fee or charge shall not exceed the reasonable cost of providing this service.

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

(i) Local agencies shall submit a copy of the ordinances adopted pursuant to subdivision (a) to the Department of Housing and Community Development within 60 days after adoption.

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

(1) "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.

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

(3) For purposes of this section, "neighborhood" has the same meaning as set forth in Section 65589.5.

(4) "Accessory dwelling unit" means an attached or a detached residential dwelling unit which provides complete independent living facilities for one

or more persons. It shall include permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation on the same parcel as the single-family dwelling is situated. An accessory dwelling unit also includes the following:

(A) An efficiency unit, as defined in Section 17958.1 of Health and Safety Code.

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

SEC. 5.5. 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 single-family and multifamily residential zones. 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 criteria, that may include, but are not limited to, the adequacy of water and sewer services and the impact of accessory dwelling units on traffic flow and public safety.

(B) (i) Impose standards on accessory dwelling units that include, but are not limited to, parking, height, setback, lot coverage, 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 Places.

(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 unit is not intended for sale separate from the primary residence and may be rented.

(ii) The lot is zoned for single-family or multifamily use and contains an existing, single-family dwelling.

(iii) The accessory dwelling unit is either attached to the existing dwelling or located within the living area of the existing dwelling or detached from the existing dwelling and located on the same lot as the existing dwelling.

(iv) The increased floor area of an attached accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed 50 percent of the existing living area, with a maximum increase in floor area of 1,200 square feet.

(v) The total area of floorspace 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 garage that is converted to a accessory dwelling unit, and a setback of no more than five feet from the side and rear lot lines shall be required for an accessory dwelling unit that is constructed above a garage.

(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 unit or per bedroom. These spaces may be provided as tandem parking on an existing 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, or that it is not permitted anywhere else in the jurisdiction.

(III) This clause shall not apply to a 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, and the local agency requires that those offstreet parking spaces be replaced, the replacement spaces may be located in any configuration on the same lot as the accessory dwelling unit, including, but not limited to, as covered spaces, uncovered spaces, or tandem spaces, or by the use of mechanical automobile parking lifts. This clause shall not apply to a unit that is described in subdivision (d).

(2) The ordinance shall not be considered in the application of any local ordinance, policy, or program to limit residential growth.

(3) When a local agency receives its first application on or after July 1, 2003, for a permit pursuant to this subdivision, the application shall be considered 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, within 120 days after receiving the application. A local agency may charge a fee to reimburse it for costs that it incurs as a result of amendments to this paragraph enacted during the 2001–02 Regular Session of the Legislature, 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 subsequent to the effective date of the act adding this paragraph 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. In the event that 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 upon the effective date of the act adding this paragraph 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 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 zoned for residential use that contains an existing single-family dwelling. No additional standards, other than those provided in this subdivision, shall be utilized or imposed, except that 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.

(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 its first application on or after July 1, 1983, for a permit to create an accessory dwelling unit pursuant to this subdivision, the local agency shall accept the application and approve or disapprove the application ministerially without discretionary review pursuant to subdivision (a) within 120 days after receiving the application.

(c) A local agency may establish minimum and maximum unit size requirements for both attached and detached accessory dwelling units. No minimum or maximum size for an accessory dwelling unit, or size based upon a percentage of the existing dwelling, shall be established by ordinance for either attached or detached dwellings that does not permit at least an efficiency unit to be constructed in compliance with local development standards. Accessory dwelling units shall not be required to provide fire sprinklers if they are not required for the primary residence.

(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 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 existing primary residence or an existing 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) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) to (d), inclusive, a local agency shall ministerially approve an application for a building permit to create within a single-family residential zone one accessory dwelling unit per single-family lot if the unit is contained within the existing space of a single-family residence or accessory structure, has independent exterior access from the existing residence, and the side and rear setbacks are sufficient for fire safety. Accessory dwelling units shall not be required to provide fire sprinklers if they are not required for the primary residence.

(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) Accessory dwelling units shall not be considered new residential uses for the purposes of calculating local agency connection fees or capacity charges for utilities, including water and sewer service.

(A) For an accessory dwelling unit described in subdivision (e), a local agency 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.

(B) For an accessory dwelling unit that is not described in subdivision (e), a local agency 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 size or the number of its plumbing fixtures, 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) Local agencies 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.

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

(1) "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.

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

(3) For purposes of this section, "neighborhood" has the same meaning as set forth in Section 65589.5.

(4) “Accessory dwelling unit” means an attached or a detached residential dwelling unit which provides complete independent living facilities for one or more persons. It shall include permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation on the same parcel as the single-family dwelling is situated. An accessory dwelling unit also includes the following:

(A) An efficiency unit, as defined in Section 17958.1 of Health and Safety Code.

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

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

(j) 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 (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.

SEC. 6. Section 66412.2 of the Government Code is amended to read:

66412.2. This division shall not apply to the construction, financing, or leasing of dwelling units pursuant to Section 65852.1 or accessory dwelling units pursuant to Section 65852.2, but this division shall be applicable to the sale or transfer, but not leasing, of those units.

SEC. 7. Section 5.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 65852.2 of the Government Code proposed by both this bill and Assembly Bill 2299. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2017, (2) each bill amends Section 65852.2 of the Government Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after Assembly Bill 2299, in which case Section 5 of this bill shall not become operative.

SEC. 8. 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, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code.

## Assembly Bill No. 2299

### CHAPTER 735

An act to amend Section 65852.2 of the Government Code, relating to land use.

[Approved by Governor September 27, 2016. Filed with Secretary of State September 27, 2016.]

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2299, Bloom. Land use: housing: 2nd units.

The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to regulate, among other things, the intensity of land use, and also authorizes a local agency to provide by ordinance for the creation of 2nd units in single-family and multifamily residential zones, as specified. Existing law authorizes the ordinance to designate areas within the jurisdiction of the local agency where 2nd units may be permitted, to impose specified standards on 2nd units, and to provide that 2nd units do not exceed allowable density and are a residential use, as specified.

This bill would replace the term “second unit” with “accessory dwelling unit.” The bill would, instead, require the ordinance to include the elements described above and would also require the ordinance to require accessory dwelling units to comply with specified conditions. This bill would require ministerial, nondiscretionary approval of an accessory dwelling unit under an existing ordinance. The bill would also specify that a local agency may reduce or eliminate parking requirements for any accessory dwelling unit located within its jurisdiction.

Existing law requires that parking requirements for 2nd units not exceed one parking space per unit or per bedroom. Under existing law, additional parking may be required provided that a finding is made that the additional parking requirements are directly related to the use of the 2nd unit and are consistent with existing neighborhood standards applicable to residential dwellings.

This bill would delete the above-described authorization for additional parking requirements.

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

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 65852.2 of the Government Code proposed by SB 1069 that would become operative only if SB 1069 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2017, and this bill is chaptered last.

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

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

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

SECTION 1. 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 single-family and multifamily residential zones. 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 criteria, that may include, but are not limited to, the adequacy of water and sewer services and the impact of accessory dwelling units on traffic flow and public safety.

(B) Impose standards on accessory dwelling units that include, but are not limited to, parking, height, setback, lot coverage, 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 Places.

(C) Notwithstanding subparagraph (B), a local agency may reduce or eliminate parking requirements for any accessory dwelling unit located within its jurisdiction.

(D) 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.

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

(i) The unit is not intended for sale separate from the primary residence and may be rented.

(ii) The lot is zoned for single-family or multifamily use.

(iii) The accessory dwelling unit is either attached to the existing dwelling or located within the living area of the existing dwelling or detached from the existing dwelling and located on the same lot as the existing dwelling.

(iv) The increased floor area of an attached accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed 50 percent of the existing living area.

(v) The total area of floorspace 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 garage that is converted to a accessory dwelling unit, and a setback of no more than five feet from the side and rear lot lines shall be required for an accessory dwelling unit that is constructed above a garage.

(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 unit or per bedroom. These spaces may be provided as tandem parking on an existing 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, or that it is not permitted anywhere else in the jurisdiction.

(xi) When a garage, carport, or covered parking structure is demolished in conjunction with the construction of an accessory dwelling unit, and the local agency requires that those offstreet parking spaces be replaced, the replacement spaces may be located in any configuration on the same lot as the accessory dwelling unit, including, but not limited to, as covered spaces, uncovered spaces, or tandem spaces, or by the use of mechanical automobile parking lifts.

(2) The ordinance shall not be considered in the application of any local ordinance, policy, or program to limit residential growth.

(3) When a local agency receives its first application on or after July 1, 2003, for a permit pursuant to this subdivision, the application shall be considered 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, within 120 days after receiving the application. A local agency may charge a fee to reimburse it for costs that it incurs as a result of amendments to this paragraph enacted during the 2001–02 Regular Session of the Legislature, including the costs of adopting or amending any ordinance that provides for the creation of accessory dwelling units.

(4) Any existing ordinance governing the creation of accessory dwelling units by a local agency or any such ordinance adopted by a local agency subsequent to the effective date of the act adding this paragraph 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. In the event that 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 upon the effective date of the act adding this paragraph 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 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 proposed accessory dwelling units on lots zoned for residential use that contain an existing single-family dwelling. No additional standards, other than those provided in this subdivision, shall be utilized or imposed, except that a local agency may require an applicant for a permit issued pursuant to this subdivision to be an owner-occupant.

(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 accessory dwelling units 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 units 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 its first application on or after July 1, 1983, for a permit pursuant to this subdivision, the local agency shall accept the application and approve or disapprove the application ministerially without discretionary review pursuant to subdivision (a) within 120 days after receiving the application.

(c) A local agency may establish minimum and maximum unit size requirements for both attached and detached accessory dwelling units. No minimum or maximum size for a accessory dwelling unit, or size based upon a percentage of the existing dwelling, shall be established by ordinance for either attached or detached dwellings that does not permit at least an efficiency unit to be constructed in compliance with local development standards.

(d) Fees charged for the construction of accessory dwelling units shall be determined in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 66000).

(e) This section does not limit the authority of local agencies to adopt less restrictive requirements for the creation of accessory dwelling units, provided those requirements comply with subdivision (a).

(f) Local agencies shall submit a copy of the ordinances adopted pursuant to subdivision (a) to the Department of Housing and Community Development within 60 days after adoption.

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

(1) "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.

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

(3) For purposes of this section, "neighborhood" has the same meaning as set forth in Section 65589.5.

(4) “Accessory dwelling unit” means an attached or a detached residential dwelling unit which provides complete independent living facilities for one or more persons. It shall include permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation on the same parcel as the single-family dwelling is situated. An accessory dwelling unit also includes the following:

(A) An efficiency unit, as defined in Section 17958.1 of Health and Safety Code.

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

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

(h) 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 (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.

SEC. 1.5. 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 single-family and multifamily residential zones. 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 criteria, that may include, but are not limited to, the adequacy of water and sewer services and the impact of accessory dwelling units on traffic flow and public safety.

(B) (i) Impose standards on accessory dwelling units that include, but are not limited to, parking, height, setback, lot coverage, 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 Places.

(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 unit is not intended for sale separate from the primary residence and may be rented.

(ii) The lot is zoned for single-family or multifamily use and contains an existing, single-family dwelling.

(iii) The accessory dwelling unit is either attached to the existing dwelling or located within the living area of the existing dwelling or detached from the existing dwelling and located on the same lot as the existing dwelling.

(iv) The increased floor area of an attached accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed 50 percent of the existing living area, with a maximum increase in floor area of 1,200 square feet.

(v) The total area of floorspace 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 garage that is converted to a accessory dwelling unit, and a setback of no more than five feet from the side and rear lot lines shall be required for an accessory dwelling unit that is constructed above a garage.

(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 unit or per bedroom. These spaces may be provided as tandem parking on an existing 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, or that it is not permitted anywhere else in the jurisdiction.

(III) This clause shall not apply to a 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, and the local agency requires that those offstreet parking spaces be replaced, the replacement spaces may be located in any configuration on the same lot as the accessory dwelling unit, including, but not limited to, as covered spaces, uncovered spaces, or tandem spaces, or by the use of mechanical automobile parking lifts. This clause shall not apply to a unit that is described in subdivision (d).

(2) The ordinance shall not be considered in the application of any local ordinance, policy, or program to limit residential growth.

(3) When a local agency receives its first application on or after July 1, 2003, for a permit pursuant to this subdivision, the application shall be considered 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, within 120 days after receiving the application. A local agency may charge a fee to reimburse it for costs that it incurs as a result of amendments to this paragraph enacted during the 2001–02 Regular Session of the Legislature, 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 subsequent to the effective date of the act adding this paragraph 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. In the event that 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 upon the effective date of the act adding this paragraph 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 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 zoned for residential use that contains an existing single-family dwelling. No additional standards, other than those provided in this subdivision, shall be utilized or imposed, except that 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.

(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 its first application on or after July 1, 1983, for a permit to create an accessory dwelling unit pursuant to this subdivision, the local agency shall accept the application and approve or disapprove the application ministerially without discretionary review pursuant to subdivision (a) within 120 days after receiving the application.

(c) A local agency may establish minimum and maximum unit size requirements for both attached and detached accessory dwelling units. No minimum or maximum size for an accessory dwelling unit, or size based upon a percentage of the existing dwelling, shall be established by ordinance for either attached or detached dwellings that does not permit at least an efficiency unit to be constructed in compliance with local development standards. Accessory dwelling units shall not be required to provide fire sprinklers if they are not required for the primary residence.

(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 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 existing primary residence or an existing 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) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) to (d), inclusive, a local agency shall ministerially approve an application for a building permit to create within a single-family residential zone one accessory dwelling unit per single-family lot if the unit is contained within the existing space of a single-family residence or accessory structure, has independent exterior access from the existing residence, and the side and rear setbacks are sufficient for fire safety. Accessory dwelling units shall not be required to provide fire sprinklers if they are not required for the primary residence.

(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) Accessory dwelling units shall not be considered new residential uses for the purposes of calculating local agency connection fees or capacity charges for utilities, including water and sewer service.

(A) For an accessory dwelling unit described in subdivision (e), a local agency 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.

(B) For an accessory dwelling unit that is not described in subdivision (e), a local agency 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 size or the number of its plumbing fixtures, 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) Local agencies 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.

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

(1) "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.

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

(3) For purposes of this section, "neighborhood" has the same meaning as set forth in Section 65589.5.

(4) "Accessory dwelling unit" means an attached or a detached residential dwelling unit which provides complete independent living facilities for one or more persons. It shall include permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation on the same parcel as the single-family dwelling is situated. An accessory dwelling unit also includes the following:

(A) An efficiency unit, as defined in Section 17958.1 of Health and Safety Code.

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

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

(j) 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 (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.

SEC. 2. Section 1.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 65852.2 of the Government Code proposed by both this bill and Senate Bill 1069. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2017, (2) each bill amends Section 65852.2 of the Government Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after Senate Bill 1069, in which case Section 1 of this bill shall not become operative.

SEC. 3. 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, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code.

## Assembly Bill No. 2406

### CHAPTER 755

An act to add Section 65852.22 to the Government Code, relating to housing, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

[Approved by Governor September 28, 2016. Filed with  
Secretary of State September 28, 2016.]

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2406, Thurmond. Housing: junior accessory dwelling units.

The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency to provide by ordinance for the creation of 2nd units in single-family and multifamily residential areas, as prescribed.

This bill would, in addition, authorize a local agency to provide by ordinance for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units, as defined, in single-family residential zones. The bill would require the ordinance to include, among other things, standards for the creation of a junior accessory dwelling unit, required deed restrictions, and occupancy requirements. The bill would prohibit an ordinance from requiring, as a condition of granting a permit for a junior accessory dwelling unit, additional parking requirements.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

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

SECTION 1. Section 65852.22 is added to the Government Code, immediately following Section 65852.2, to read:

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 already 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 existing walls of the structure, and require the inclusion of an existing bedroom.

(5) Require a permitted junior accessory dwelling to include a separate entrance from the main entrance to the structure, with an interior entry to the main living area. A permitted junior accessory dwelling may include a second interior doorway for sound attenuation.

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

(A) A sink with a maximum waste line diameter of 1.5 inches.

(B) A cooking facility with appliances that do not require electrical service greater than 120 volts, or natural or propane gas.

(C) 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 whether the junior accessory dwelling unit is in compliance 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. A permit shall be issued within 120 days of submission of an application for a permit pursuant to this section. 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 the 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 the 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) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

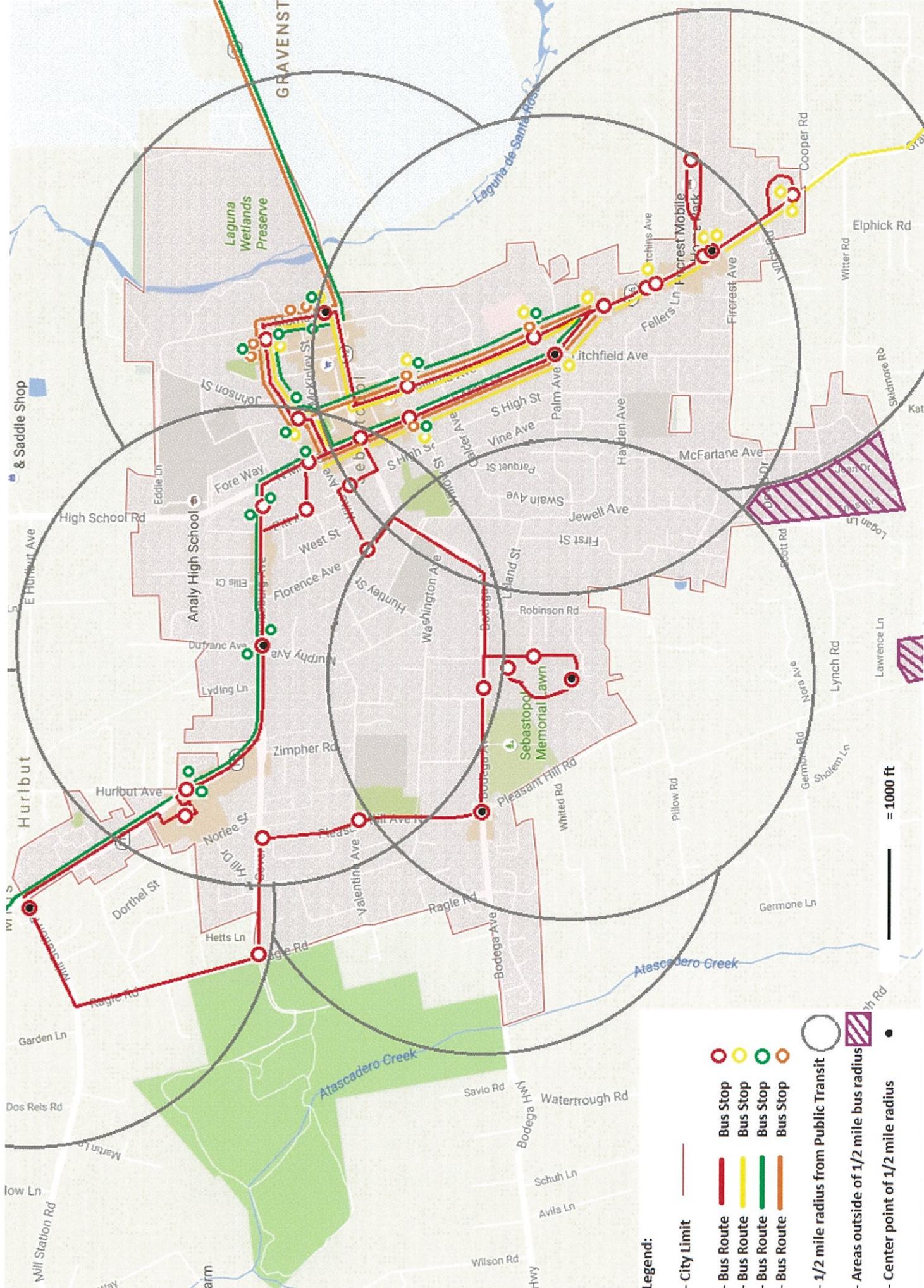
(1) “Junior accessory dwelling unit” means a unit that is no more than 500 square feet in size and contained entirely within an existing single-family structure. A junior accessory dwelling unit may include separate sanitation facilities, or may share sanitation facilities with the existing structure.

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

SEC. 2. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

In order to allow local jurisdictions the ability to promulgate ordinances that create secure income for homeowners and secure housing for renters, at the earliest possible time, it is necessary for this act to take effect immediately.





- Legend:**
- City Limit
  - Bus Route
  - Bus Route
  - Bus Route
  - Bus Route
  - 1/2 mile radius from Public Transit
  - Areas outside of 1/2 mile bus radius
  - Center point of 1/2 mile radius

= 1000 ft

