DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF HOUSING POLICY DEVELOPMENT
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October 8, 2025

Jay Wuu, City Manager
City of Laguna Hills
24035 El Toro Rd.
Laguna Hills, CA 92653

Dear Jay Wuu:

RE: City of Laguna Hills – Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Ordinance Updates – Letter of Technical Assistance

The most recent ADU ordinance on file for City of Laguna Hills with the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) is from 2019. Given the numerous changes to State ADU Law since the adoption of the ordinance, the ordinance may be outdated and out of compliance with State ADU Law. If HCD's records are incorrect, and a new ordinance has been adopted, please submit it to the ADU Portal for HCD's review.

Below are the changes to State ADU Law that have occurred in recent years and may warrant an update to the City of Laguna Hills's ADU ordinance:

Updates to the ADU Handbook (2025)

- Clarifies that ADU Law prohibits deed restrictions on ADUs. A deed restriction would be an "additional standard" and thus cannot be imposed on ADUs (Gov. Code, § 66315).
- Clarifies that homeowners' associations (HOAs), as a third party, cannot influence the approval of an application to create an ADU. Third party reviews by an HOA or their representatives or agents would violate State ADU Law. (Gov. Code, § 66315.) No other local ordinances, policies, or regulations may be applied in the approval or denial of an ADU or junior ADU (JADU) permit application (Gov. Code, § 66317, subd. (c)).
- Clarifies that local agencies may not require parking as a condition to permitting a JADU, even when the JADU is converted from an attached garage (Gov. Code, § 66334, subd. (a)).

Changes to ADU Law in 2024:

- SB 477 (Chapter 7, Statutes of 2024) made changes to the numbering of the sections of the Government Code for State ADU and JADU Laws.
- Prohibits a local agency from denying a permit for an unpermitted ADU or JADU that was constructed before January 1, 2020, for building code violations, unless the local agency makes a finding that correcting the violation is necessary to comply with conditions that would otherwise deem a building substandard (Gov. Code, § 66332, subds. (a)-(c)).
- Defines "livable space" as a space in a dwelling intended for human habitation, as the term appears in Government Code sections 66313, subdivision (e), and 66323, subdivision (a)(3)(A).
- Provides that uncovered, off-street parking spaces demolished in conjunction with the construction of an ADU do not need to be replaced (Gov. Code, § 66314, subd. (d)(11)).
- Changes the allowable number of detached ADUs on a lot with an existing multifamily dwelling to eight detached ADUs, provided that the number of ADUs does not exceed the number of existing units on the lot (Gov. Code, § 66323, subd. (a)(4)(A)(ii)).
- Prohibits a local agency from imposing any objective development standards on 66323 Units that are not authorized by the provisions of Government Code section 66323, subdivision (a) (Gov. Code, § 66323, subd. (b)).

Changes to ADU Law in 2023:

- Sunsets a former prohibition on a local agency imposing an owner occupancy requirement on any ADU and instead prohibits a local agency from requiring owner occupancy for an ADU (Gov. Code, § 66315).
- Allows a local agency to adopt a local ordinance to allow the separate conveyance of the primary dwelling unit and ADU(s) as condominiums, subject to certain conditions (Gov. Code, §§ 66340-66342).

Changes to ADU Law in 2021:

- Allows local agencies to permit the separate conveyance of ADUs from the primary dwelling under Government Code section 66341 in certain circumstances.

Changes to ADU Law in 2020:

- Requires that an application for the creation of an ADU or JADU is deemed approved (not just subject to ministerial approval) if the local agency has not approved or denied the completed application within 60 days (Gov. Code, § 66317, subd. (a)).

- Requires ministerial approval of an application for a building permit within a residential or mixed-use zone to create one ADU and one JADU per lot (not one or the other), within the proposed or existing single-family dwelling, if certain conditions are met (Gov. Code, § 66323, subd. (a)(1)(A)).
- Allows for rental or leasing of a separate interest ADU or JADU in a common interest development, notwithstanding governing documents that otherwise appear to prohibit renting or leasing of a unit, and without regard to the date of the governing documents (Civ. Code, §§ 4740, subd. (a); 4741, subd. (a)).
- Allows a homeowner to create "any of the following": one converted or attached ADU; one detached, new construction ADU; and one JADU (Gov. Code, § 66323, subds. (a)(1)-(2)). More information can be found in HCD's 2025 ADU Handbook.

Changes to ADU Law in 2019:

- Prohibits local agencies from including requirements on minimum lot size in development standards for ADUs (Gov. Code, § 66314, subd. (b)(1)).
- Allows local agencies to designate areas where ADUs may be located based on the adequacy of water and sewer services, as well as on impacts on traffic flow and public safety (Gov. Code, § 66314, subd. (a)).
- Eliminates all owner occupancy requirements by local agencies for ADUs approved between January 1, 2020, and January 1, 2025 (Gov. Code, § 66315).
- Prohibits a local agency from establishing a maximum size of an ADU of less than 850 square feet, or 1,000 square feet if the ADU contains more than one bedroom and requires approval of a permit to build an ADU of up to 800 square feet (Gov. Code, § 66321, subds. (b)(2), (b)(3)).
- Prohibits a local agency from requiring replacement of off-street parking spaces for ADUs created through the conversion of a garage, carport, or covered parking structure (Gov. Code, § 66314, subd. (d)(11)).
- Reduces the maximum ADU and JADU application review time from 120 days to 60 days (Gov. Code, §§ 66317, subd. (a); 66335, subd. (2)).
- Clarifies that "public transit" includes various means of transportation that charge set fees, run on fixed routes, and are available to the public (Gov. Code, § 66313, subd. (m)).
- Adds impact fee exemptions and limitations based on the size of the ADU. ADUs up to 750 square feet are exempt from impact fees, and ADUs that are 750 square feet or larger may be charged impact fees, but those fees must be proportional in size (by square foot) to fees charged for the primary dwelling unit (Gov. Code, § 66324, subd. (c)(1)).
- Defines of an "accessory structure" to mean a structure that is accessory and incidental to a dwelling on the same lot (Gov. Code, § 66313, subd. (b)).

- Permits JADUs even where a local agency has not adopted an ordinance expressly authorizing them (Gov. Code, § 66320).
- Allows for a permitted JADU to be constructed within the walls of the proposed or existing single-family residence and eliminates the required inclusion of an existing bedroom and an interior entry into the single-family residence (Gov. Code, § 66333, subd. (d)).
- Requires, upon application and approval, a local agency to delay enforcement against a qualifying substandard ADU for five years to allow the owner to correct the violation, so long as the violation is not a health and safety issue, as determined by the enforcement agency (Gov. Code, § 66331; HSC, § 17980.12).
- Makes covenants, conditions, and restrictions that either effectively prohibit or unreasonably restrict the construction or use of an ADU or JADU on a lot zoned for single-family residential use void and unenforceable (Civ. Code, § 4751)).

If an existing ADU ordinance fails to meet the requirements of State ADU Law, the ordinance is “null and void” and the local jurisdiction must apply the standards set forth in State ADU Law until it adopts an ordinance that complies with state law (Gov. Code, § 66316). HCD recommends that a local jurisdiction with a noncompliant ADU ordinance repeal the ordinance to provide clarity for ADU applicants who may otherwise rely on the outdated ordinance.

HCD requests a response by November 7, 2025 with either (1) a description of how the ADU ordinance continues to comply with State ADU Law despite the changes to the law, or (2) a plan and timeline to either repeal the current ordinance or adopt an amended, compliant ordinance and submit it to HCD for review.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Auzzie at Auzzie.Sheard@hcd.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Jamie Candelaria

Jamie Candelaria
Section Chief, ADU Policy
Housing Accountability Unit