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Introduction

In this section you will...
- Learn how to use this guidebook.
- Learn what an ADU is.
- Discover the different types of ADUs.
- Find answers to common questions.

Home + home: Are you interested in building an Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) and creating another home in your little corner of the world? ADUs have existed historically throughout the Twin Cities, providing important space to rent out for extra income or to meet other household needs. As the metropolitan region grows and changes, homeowners and city planners alike are rediscovering the benefits of ADUs and the role they play in meeting our housing needs. Still, a homeowner thinking about building an ADU can be uncertain about where to start. This guidebook can help make your ADU dreams a reality.
How to Use this Guidebook

This guidebook is organized in two sections:

A. GET INSPIRED. Learn about the benefits of ADUs and see the ADU experiences of real Twin Cities families.

B. HOW TO BUILD AN ADU. Learn the basics of ADU development, from start to finish.

This guidebook is a resource to help you get started, but it cannot replace the knowledge and experience of local designers, builders and planners. The size and shape of your property, the rules of the city you live in, your budget and your own design needs and preferences will make your ADU-building experience unique.

What is an Accessory Dwelling Unit?

An ADU is a self-contained residential unit with its own living room, kitchen and bathroom.

ADUs are known by many names: carriage or coach houses, accessory apartments, garden apartments, mother-in-law suites, granny flats, backyard cottages and secondary dwelling units. Whatever it is called, an ADU is smaller than the primary or main house on the same lot.

An ADU is a self-contained residential unit with its own living room, kitchen and bathroom.
A historic form of housing

Although there is a recent resurgence of interest in ADUs, they are actually a historic form of housing that was common in the Twin Cities before World War II. For example, in the Frogtown neighborhood of St. Paul, new immigrants would commonly build an alley house in the back of their lot while saving to build a larger home in the front (McClure 2018). Many carriage houses (living quarters located above garages) were built alongside larger homes and are still used for housing today. Some modest single-family homes included attic or basement apartments that helped to house larger city populations in the early- and mid-20th century.

How are ADUs different from duplexes?

While they share some similarities, ADUs are generally differentiated from duplexes (two-family houses) in their size, construction timing and use. City building and zoning laws often treat the two housing forms differently:

- ADUs are smaller than the main home. Units in duplexes are usually about the same size.
- Duplexes are usually in the same building, but ADUs can be located within, attached to or detached from the main home.
- Duplexes are usually built as one construction process; ADUs are often built after the main home is completed.
- ADUs are designed as flexible housing and can generate rental income, house multigenerational families or serve other uses.

Could a tiny house be an ADU?

Most tiny houses on the market are set on trailers and have wheels. These are categorized as Recreational Vehicles (RVs) and are usually not allowed as a permanent living space. However, if a tiny house meets residential building standards, is placed on a permanent foundation and is connected to utilities, it could be considered an ADU. Ask your city’s building department to learn more.

Is the usable space above my garage, in my basement, or in my attic an ADU?

If the space has a living area, a kitchen, a bathroom and its own entrance, it may be an ADU. ADUs must also meet certain residential building code requirements, so check with your local planning office. See also Legalizing an Existing ADU on page 38.

Is a granny pod an ADU?

In 2016, the Minnesota Legislature approved a definition of “Temporary Family Health Care Dwellings,” the backyard dwellings sometimes called ‘granny pods.’ The statute defines them as mobile residential dwellings or providing care for a mentally or physically impaired family member. Most Minnesota cities do not allow these temporary care dwellings, and they are treated differently from ADUs in local code (Birkner 2016).

Types of ADUs

There are three basic types of ADUs:

Internal ADUs are located within the structure of the main house, for example, a converted basement or attic. These are generally the least expensive to build.  

Attached ADUs share one or more walls with the primary house. These ADUs are commonly constructed as additions or conversions of attached garages.  

Detached ADUs are the most visible type of ADU. They are typically the most expensive to build and include freestanding backyard structures, detached garage conversions, same-level additions to a detached garage or above-garage units.

Types of ADUs

Internal

Attached

Detached

Coach house at Minnesota Governor’s Residence.
PHOTO CREDIT Minnesota Department of Administration

Jane McClure, “Alley House,” Saint Paul Historical. Accessed August 9, 2018
What type of ADU works best for you?
As you go through this guidebook, return to this question and consider which type of ADU best fits your goals and budget. Local regulations may limit which type you can build.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Am I allowed to build an ADU? 28
How do I legalize an existing ADU? 38
How do I pay for it? 36
How long does it take? 26
How do I get started? 28
How do I find an architect and contractor? 34
How do I become a landlord? 42
Where can I learn more? 44
GET INSPIRED: 

ADU Stories

In this section you will...

Learn about the benefits of ADUs.
Read the stories of other local homeowners who have built them.

Benefits of ADUs  Building an ADU offers many benefits for you and your neighborhood. ADUs are flexible and can serve many purposes over time. While every home’s story is unique, here a few examples.
ADU Benefits

EXPANDING HOUSING OPTIONS
An ADU can have a positive effect on your community. ADUs provide more housing options in neighborhoods that are already built out, which can help relieve the growing demand for housing in a way that does not alter the character of existing neighborhoods.

HOUSING FRIENDS, FAMILY AND CAREGIVERS
ADUs can provide important independent living space for friends, family members and caregivers. Many homeowners are motivated to build their ADU to provide a combination of in-home care and independent living for a family member. The cost of ADU construction and maintenance may be comparable or less expensive than some assisted-living or skilled-nursing facilities, with the added benefit of keeping a loved one close by.

AGING IN PLACE AND DOWNSIZING
Some people move into the ADU while their adult children move into the main house, or they rent out the main house for extra revenue in retirement.

EARNING INCOME
Depending on the circumstances, rental income may make it possible to cover the cost of monthly loan payments and, over a number of years, pay back the initial cost of the ADU’s construction. Even when financial returns are not a primary motivation, earning rental income might make it possible to work part-time, stay home with a child or save for a major expense.

REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS
ADUs tend to be environmentally-friendly simply because they are smaller and use less energy for heating, cooling and light (Stephan and Crawford 2016). Energy-saving designs can be incorporated into an ADU, further lowering its environmental impact. ADUs may help reduce transportation-related environmental impacts when they are located near employment centers and established public transit routes.

A 2014 study found that ADU residents in Portland owned less likely than other residents to own a car (Brown and Palmeri 2014).
The old garage in Megan and Rob’s backyard had seen better days. With no need for enclosed parking, they were hoping to put it to better use. Inspired by the tiny-house movement, Megan and Rob started looking into the possibility of building a detached backyard ADU on their roughly 5,000-square-foot lot. Not only could an ADU replace their old garage, but it could add a needed home in the popular Kingfield neighborhood. An ADU could generate rental income or give the homeowners the option to downsize.

Megan and Rob had many questions at the beginning, including what information they would need to get started. After doing some research online and sketching out a few layout ideas for the ADU, Megan and Rob scheduled a pre-application meeting with Minneapolis city planning staff. This free service allows city residents to ask planning staff questions and learn about applicable regulations and the permitting process.

After going over the general permitting process, planning staff members answered some of Megan and Rob’s questions about their specific property, helping them think through how height limits and parking requirements would apply to their project. With this initial information in hand, Megan and Rob are starting to save for their project and preparing to take the next steps toward their ADU.
DIY ADU

Mike started his ADU journey when his father, Dallas, decided to downsize and sell his home in St. Paul. Mike researched multigenerational living options and decided to build an internal ADU by converting the basement in his south Minneapolis home into an apartment for Dallas.

Mike took on the work of being the designer and general contractor for the ADU. He used software to model the design and then drafted plans to submit for the city permit application. Mike’s design features a spacious two-bedroom unit with lots of natural light. This arrangement will allow Mike and Dallas to stay close while maintaining their own personal space.

After a few rounds of revisions, Mike’s plans were approved and, with building permit in hand, he quickly got started on construction. Mike hired subcontractors to help with specialized work but did most of the project himself. Dallas and Mike’s brother have pitched in, too. While self-managing the project has extended the timeline, it has also saved money, and the new ADU is starting to take shape.

Once completed, their DIY ADU will serve as a place for Mike and Dallas to call home for years to come. Dallas says, “We’ve always been close, but working on this project has brought us even closer together.”

“We’ve always been close, but working on this project has brought us even closer together.”
**A Dream to Downsize**

Cate and Jason loved their neighborhood near Minnehaha Creek in Minneapolis but yearned to downsize when their kids left for college. They initially planned to sell their home and move, but then they came up with a better solution: building a new unit in the backyard that they could live in while renting out their main house.

After looking into various options, including prefabricated modular designs, Cate and Jason decided to pursue a traditional site-built ADU above a two-car garage.

Cate and Jason hired a design-build firm that took them through the process from initial design to city permitting and construction. They learned that they would have to tear down their existing garage and build a new structure with frost footings in order to meet the building code. Still, they were able to cut costs by reusing their old garage door and performing some work themselves, such as ordering the appliances and painting the interior.

The completed ADU, sitting in a shaded backyard, features an open layout with new appliances and an in-unit washer and dryer. Cate and Jason plan to rent it for a few years until they are ready to move in and fulfill their dream of downsizing.
The case studies that follow profile real Twin Cities residents at different points along their ADU journeys—from initial planning and visioning, to construction, to completion.

**CASE STUDY**

Fue Lee’s family had always envisioned multigenerational living when they were on the hunt for their first house. Working with the City of Lakes Community Land Trust (CLCLT), the Lee family had the opportunity to buy one of the very first homes in Minneapolis developed with an attached ADU. The brand new home they purchased in the Lind-Bohanon neighborhood has the perfect layout for their close-knit family. Fue and two of his adult siblings live in the main house. His parents have their own private space in the first-floor ADU.

The house is designed for flexibility. While the Lees have no plans to move, any family that buys the house in the future could choose to rent out the attached unit for extra income.

Responding to demand from its members, the nonprofit CLCLT has recently built two more multigenerational homes with ADUs. Thanks to the community land trust model, all of these homes will remain affordable for future generations of new homebuyers.
Case Study

Flexible for the Future

When Eric & Chrissi purchased their home near a Green Line station in the Hamline-Midway neighborhood of St. Paul, they knew from the start that the house’s detached garage didn’t meet their needs. As they made plans to replace it, they heard from a friend about a new ordinance that gave them the option to build an ADU. Eric and Chrissi started to envision all the ways an ADU could benefit them in the future and met with a designer to develop a plan for a one-bedroom unit above a new two-car garage.

Eric and Chrissi liked the idea of having a flexible space to support more community-oriented living while still maintaining the privacy of their main home. Their ADU could be a place to host friends and family, and it could potentially generate rental revenue that would make it possible for one of them to stay home with a future child.

With experience in home remodeling, Eric decided to become the general contractor for the project. He worked full-time for six to seven months to complete the construction of the ADU, hiring subcontractors for electrical and plumbing work. Chrissi led the interior design work, and friends and family members also helped.

Eric is pleased with the solution they arrived at for connecting water and sewer lines from the ADU to the main lines in the street. Instead of the traditional method of digging an open trench, the lines were installed through an underground, lateral drilling process that preserved more of their existing landscaping and was about one-third less expensive than trenching. Eric and Chrissi also designed the ADU for energy efficiency and for compatibility with photovoltaic panels, so that it can run mostly on solar energy.

Now that the ADU is complete, Eric and Chrissi’s friends and family tell them it does not look at all like what they imagined as a “garage apartment”—the unit is spacious and feels like a home. Eric and Chrissi rent their bright, modern ADU at an affordable price to a student at a nearby university.

Eric and Chrissi’s friends and family tell them it does not look at all like what they imagined as a “garage apartment”—the unit is spacious and feels like a home.
GET EDUCATED: How to Build an ADU

In this section you will...
Learn the basics of ADU development, from start to finish.

Inspired? The following pages will walk you through the basics of getting started and what to expect as you explore an ADU project.

1. Research .......................................................... p28
2. Design ideas .................................................. p32
3. Team selection ................................................. p34
4. Finances .......................................................... p36
5. Permits ........................................................... p38
6. Construction .................................................. p40
7. Move-in ........................................................... p42
Process Overview
From Point A to Point ADU

1. RESEARCH
   - Clarify your goals.
   - Determine if an ADU is allowed on your property.
   - There are printable worksheets for this step.

2. DESIGN IDEAS
   - Consider your goals and design options together.
   - Work on your own or with a designer to sketch out your ADU.
   - There are printable worksheets for this step.

3. TEAM SELECTION
   - Learn about types of development teams.
   - Find out what information to prepare when contacting a company.
   - Review suggested considerations for hiring a company and signing a contract.

4. FINANCES
   - Learn about resources to help you make an informed decision.
   - Learn about potential financing options.

5. PERMITS
   - Review the steps involved in a typical permitting process.
   - Learn why it's important to permit an existing ADU.

6. CONSTRUCTION
   - Learn what to expect during construction.
   - Understand your responsibilities.

7. MOVE IN!
   - Find resources on how to be a landlord.

Print out the included worksheets along the way, and start putting pencil to paper.
An ADU will become part of the story you tell about your life. But what role will it play? Will it help bring your family closer together? Provide a financial cushion? Both?

Determine if an ADU is allowed on your property

One of the first things you’ll need to do is determine whether the ADU you envision is allowed on your property. There are three ways you can do this:

1. Enlist your designer
   If you already have a designer or contractor in mind, enlist their help.

2. Check online
   Many cities and counties have web links to city codes, zoning maps and property information on their websites.

3. Ask a city planner
   This is the most direct way to get up-to-date information about what will be allowed on your property. You can get help from most cities by calling or visiting the planning department. If your city does not have a planning department, ask a representative to connect you to a staff member who is knowledgeable about land use, zoning or building permits. Tell the staff member that you are interested in building an ADU and want to know if it is allowed on your property. Also ask about the types of ADUs allowed and how big and tall they can be. The answers will affect your ADU design decisions.

TIP: Note that information you receive from your city at this stage is preliminary. Some properties have unique circumstances that can affect the outcome of decisions, but these may not be revealed without the thorough process that a formal application provides. The city staffer assigned to your application will work with you to provide solutions to issues that arise.

TIP: You can find a list of cities in the region that allow ADUs, along with their contact information, at the end of this guidebook.

What story will your ADU tell?

In this step you will…

- Clarify your goals
- Determine if an ADU is allowed on your property

In this step

• Clarify your goals.
• Determine if an ADU is allowed on your property.

What story will your ADU tell?

An ADU will become part of the story you tell about your life. But what role will it play? Will it help bring your family closer together? Provide a financial cushion? Both?

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Print this page and use this worksheet to write down your ideas, short- and long-term goals, and questions. Don't worry if you are unsure of some information about your property. You’ll be able to fill it in throughout.
In this step you will...  
Clarify your goals.  
• Determine if an ADU is allowed on your property.

My Property Information

ADDRESS:  
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION (PID) NUMBER:  
ZONING:  
BUILDING TYPE: single-family, duplex, other  
YEAR BUILT:  
LOT SIZE:  
LOT COVERAGE:  
GROSS FLOOR AREA:  
UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS, IF ANY, OF YOUR LOT:  
LOT COVERAGE CALCULATION

5,000 sq. ft. x 45% = 2,250 sq. ft. - 1,500 sq. ft. = 750 sq. ft.

Suggested Questions

Is an ADU permitted on my property?  
What types of ADUs are allowed? (attached, detached, internal)  
Where can it be located? (required setbacks)  
A setback, or required yard, is an amount of space required between two structures, or between a structure and a property line or utility line.  
ADU design constraints:  
How big can it be?  
How small can it be?  
How tall can it be?  
What is the required ceiling height?  
Where can the entrance be located?  
If an internal ADU, are the existing stairs and windows adequate?  
Is owner-occupancy required? If so, how is it defined and enforced?  
Owner-occupancy: Many cities in the region require you to live in either the main house or the ADU and will require a covenant with the county recorder. Some, but not all, cities further define owner-occupancy to say how many days out of the year the owner must reside there. If you think you might live somewhere else temporarily, be sure to ask about these requirements and any associated fees.

If an internal ADU, are the existing stairs and windows adequate?

What will be the address of the ADU?  
Some cities require the ADU to have a separate address while others forbid it. Be sure to understand your city’s rules.

What are the parking requirements?  
What are the requirements for water and sewer hook-ups?  
What fees should I expect?  
How much work am I permitted to do and what is required to be done by a licensed subcontractor?  
How does the permitting process for ADUs work? (see also Permitting on page 38)  

Print these pages and use the worksheets to determine what’s allowed on your property.

TIP Take photos of the exterior of the house and of the site where you want to locate your ADU.
In this step you will…

Consider your goals and design options together. Work on your own or with a designer to sketch out your ADU.

Considerations

While you may already have a vision of what your ADU will look like, it is important to spend some time thinking about function. How will the design of the ADU meet your short-term and long-term objectives?

**Bedrooms**

The number of bedrooms should reflect who you think will spend time there. Studios are attractive for their open and flexible space, but designated bedrooms offer more privacy. Units with designated bedrooms usually rent at a higher price, but they could be more expensive to build.

**Universal design & accessibility**

A home built with universal design means that anyone, regardless of age or ability, can live there comfortably. In addition to ensuring that there is easy access to the unit without stairs, universal design features include pull-out lower drawers, level-entry showers, lower countertops and raised electrical outlets. Building to universal design standards is a smart way to ensure the ADU will meet your needs over time.

**Access**

Think about how ADU residents will get to their front door. At a minimum, you’ll need to provide them a stable, well-lit path. Your city may have regulations that specify where you can place the ADU entrance.

**Traditional or prefabricated construction**

In addition to the many design choices you have for your ADU, you also can choose whether to build your ADU using traditional “stick-built,” on-site construction or some form of prefabricated assembly. Factory-built, modular, panelized and other newer construction technologies are increasingly available, and in some situations can reduce your costs or the time it takes to build. You might also be surprised by the high quality. If you are interested in a prefabricated method, consider how the building will be delivered to your lot, the delivery costs and what site-preparation work will be required.

**Environmental**

You can reduce environmental impacts and save on energy costs through the layout and materials that you choose for your ADU. For instance, you can use recycled materials, insulate well and place windows in locations that will take advantage of the sun’s location throughout the year. You can also incorporate solar panels so that the ADU can generate its own energy. Work with your development team to understand what’s possible.

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Types of Companies and Their Roles

There are a number of ways homeowners can get the help they need to design and build their ADU. Most homeowners choose one of three types of development teams:

1. **ARCHITECT + CONTRACTOR/BUILDER:** The homeowner hires an architect to complete the design of the ADU and then hires a contractor/builder to construct it.

2. **DESIGN-BUILD FIRM:** The homeowner hires a design-build firm that will, as the name implies, design and build the ADU.

3. **DIY:** The homeowner acts as the general contractor, coordinating the overall project and hiring subcontractors for specialized work. Remember, while being your own designer and builder means you take control of every detail, it also means you are responsible for ensuring quality work is done on time and within budget.

In this step you will...

- Learn about types of development teams.
- Understand considerations for hiring a company and signing a contract.

**Building a team**

What to Prepare

There are a few basics you’ll want to prepare before contacting designers and builders.

**GOALS:** First, go back to Step 1 to review your goals. Understanding your goals will help your architect create a design that’s right for you.

**BUDGET:** Next, you’ll want an initial budget. The cost of ADU construction can vary dramatically (for example, from $10,000 to $350,000) depending on ADU type, site and finishes. Your builder or architect can help narrow the price range. The financing available to you will also help determine what you can afford (See Step 4).

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION:** Bring along your property information, a survey and any sketches you made in Step 2 to share with potential architects or builders.

Hiring a Team

An ADU is a long-term personal investment for most homeowners, so it is important to have a development team that understands your vision and with whom you can communicate well. Below are key questions to help you choose a design and development team. Be sure to get bids from multiple designers and builders.

**CREDENTIALS:** Look for architects, designers and builders with professional licenses and business addresses:

- for contractors:
- for architects, designers and engineers

**COMMUNICATION AND PROCESS:** Do you feel that you are being heard and are you receiving responses in a timely manner?

Signing a Contract

When you’ve decided which firm(s) you want to hire, a final contract should detail the work they will do and all costs. The contract is a legal promise by both you and the company to complete the tasks outlined within it. The contract is a foundation for good communication between you and your team.

Make sure everything that you discussed is included in the contract. For example, if you are building an above-garage ADU and want to reuse your old garage door, make sure that’s noted. You have the right to add or modify elements of the contract, even after it is signed, by using a change order.

**TIP** The following is a helpful list of what your contract should include:

- list of work to be accomplished and construction tasks to start and timeline
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Financing Considerations

Obtaining financing is often the greatest challenge homeowners face in trying to build an ADU. That’s because the upfront cost can be large and there are not many financial options specifically tailored to this type of development yet. Typically, homeowners use their own savings, a loan or some combination of those sources to finance their ADU. Here is an overview of some basic considerations and available resources to help you manage or lower your costs.

Making an informed decision

Before making big financial decisions, it’s a good idea to seek advice from an independent homeownership expert. One option in Minnesota is to contact a member of the non-profit Homeownership Advisors Network. Advisory services are available to households of all income levels.

Remember that you don’t have to get a loan from the first lender you meet. Be prepared to seek quotes from several different lenders to see which can offer you the best rate and/or terms.

Building an ADU may raise your property taxes because it will add value to your home, and rental income may affect your income taxes. The specific impacts will be unique to your home and circumstances. Be sure to consult with a qualified professional tax advisor.

Financing Sources & Resources

SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS

The Minnesota Homeownership Center offers a Rehab and Repair Program Matrix that outlines renovation loan programs available by region in the state, some of which may be targeted to specific household income levels. These loan programs are for homeowners.

Minnesota Housing, a state agency, offers home-improvement loans that could be used for ADU projects, in partnership with lenders throughout the state.

www.hocmn.org/resources-for-homeowners

www.mnhousing.gov

TIP

If you are applying for a loan, secure your financing about one month before you’re ready to apply for permits.

SWEAT EQUITY

Find opportunities to do some of the work yourself, depending on your skills. Some ideas include installing cabinets, ordering appliances, painting and landscaping.

RENTING

Renting out your ADU may earn back some of your construction costs over time. Be aware that lender guidelines may not allow consideration of your future rental income when determining your eligibility for a loan.

Considerations

In this step you will...

Learn about resources to help you make an informed decision.
Learn about potential financing options.
In this step you will... Review the steps involved in a typical permitting process.

Learn why it's important to permit an existing ADU.

Prepare and Submit Your Application

Once all your application materials are ready, submit them to the appropriate department (usually the planning department) and, if applicable, pay the application fee. After receiving the application and payment, city staff will conduct an initial review to make sure your application is complete before sending it forward for review.

Revisions

One or more of the city departments reviewing your application will likely request revisions. Revisions are a normal and expected part of the permitting process. There may be several rounds of revisions before your application is approved.

Permitting an Existing ADU

The easiest way to add an ADU to your property is to get a permit for the one you already have! If you’re lucky enough to already have an ADU in your home, or a space that could be converted to an ADU (for example, a basement suite with a mini-bar), find out if you’re legally required to have a permit for it. In some jurisdictions, an unpermitted ADU is illegal. Expect that you may need to upgrade some safety measures, such as smoke detectors, or make other improvements to bring your ADU up to code. Check with your city staff to determine what you need to do.
In this step you will...
- Learn what to expect during construction.
- Understand your responsibilities.

Preparing for disruption
Part of the process of building an ADU is preparing yourself mentally for the disruption that occurs during any construction project. Construction typically lasts from a few months to a full year, during which time workers will have access to your property. There will likely be instances where the construction will reach into places that you use on a normal basis, such as a driveway, yard or basement. Talk about these details with your builder to understand what to expect.

Your responsibilities
While it may feel as though you’re in the backseat during construction while working with a contractor, there are many important responsibilities that you need to fulfill. You’ll need to:
- Monitor the work to make certain it’s progressing according to schedule and that the work quality is high.
- Make decisions in a timely manner when questions arise.
- Ensure that required inspections are occurring.

NOTE: Inspections are usually coordinated by the builder, but it is still your responsibility to confirm that they are performed.

TIP: Refer back to p.35 for more information about working with contractors.

TIP: Remember to update your property insurance to include the completed ADU.
After construction is complete and the final inspections are done, your ADU will be ready for you or someone else to call home. This section will provide a handful of resources for renting out your ADU, should you choose to do so.

License and Registration

Before you can rent out your ADU you’ll need to know whether your city requires you to apply for a rental license or to register your unit. Typically, a short application and fee are required. These applications are managed by different departments depending on the city. Call the city’s general line and ask to be directed to the right department, or ask city staff members for more information during the permitting process.

Becoming a Landlord

If you decide to rent out your ADU, you should brush up on important landlord-tenant and fair housing laws to know your legal obligations and how to resolve any issues that might arise. Having this information can help you and your tenant maintain a positive relationship.

A few resources are highlighted on the next page.

If becoming a landlord isn’t for you, look into hiring a property management company to take care of the details.

Landlord Resources

The Office of the Minnesota Attorney General provides a handbook that contains a thorough overview of landlord-tenant laws:

- landlord and tenant: rights and responsibilities

HousingLink is a nonprofit organization with a mission of expanding housing and neighborhood choices for renters. HousingLink offers landlords the chance to advertise their rental-housing openings for free.

- list a property

The Minnesota Multihousing Association promotes high standards in the development, management and maintenance of rental and owner-occupied multi housing and offers educational programming for landlords.

- MHA Industry Education

HOME Line is a Minnesota tenant advocacy organization that offers publications and trainings to help landlords and tenants understand the laws that govern their relationship.

- The Landlord’s Guide to Minnesota law

Many cities offer support and training for new landlords. Check with city staff to learn what your city offers.
Additional Resources


WEBSITES
- American Planning Association: KnowledgeBase - Accessory Dwelling Units from across the country.
- The Terner Center for Housing KnowledgeBase - Accessory dwellings
- City of Minneapolis Community Planning & Economic Development Community Planning & Economic Development
- City of Chaska, MN Planning and Zoning
- City of Bloomington Community Planning Department
- City of Omaha Community Planning & Economic Development
- City of Lincoln, NE Planning & Community Development
- City of Lincoln, NE Planning & Community Development
- City of Shoreview Planning and Zoning
- City of Saint Paul Safety & Inspections
- City of Stillwater Planning and Zoning
- City of White Bear Lake Planning and Zoning

Twin Cities Planning Departments Contact Information

Contact Information for cities that allow Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) as of 2018.

CITY OF APPLE VALLEY
Community Development Planning 7120 147th St. W. Apple Valley, MN 55124 952-893-2579
www.applevalley.org/DocumentCenter/View/27324/Second-Unit-Workbook-FINAL-ONLINE.pdf

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON
Planning Division 1800 West Old Shakopee Road Bloomington, MN 55431-3027 952-635-8200

CITY OF BUISNBURY
Planning Department 100 Civic Center Parkway Burnsville, MN 55337 952-891-4650

CITY OF CHASKA
Planning Department One City Hall Plaza Chaska, MN 55318 952-488-1050
www.chaskamn.com/148/Planning-Department/Development

CITY OF CRYSTAL
Planning Department 4141 Douglas Dr. N. Crystal, MN 55422 763-311-1542
www.cristalcity.org/communitydevelopment/development/planning-division/crystal-second-unit_planning_doe_stats_energdemand_surveystudy

CITY OF CROOKSTON
Planning Department 1000 1st Avenue South Crookston, MN 56716 701-857-2922

CITY OF CRESTON
Planning Department 800 Main Street Creston, IA 50801 641-782-4201

CITY OF DULUTH
Community Planning & Economic Development Public Service Center 250 South Fourth Street (Room 300) Duluth, MN 55801 218-730-6795

CITY OF EAGAN
Planning Division 1830 Plot Keb Road Laker, MN 55390 651-473-5485

CITY OF INVER GROVE HEIGHTS
Community Development Planning Division 8150 Inver Grove Heights Blvd Inver Grove Heights, MN 55077 651-675-3997
www.invergroveheights.org/Development/Development

CITY OF INVERNESSE
Planning Department 3400 Plymouth Blvd. Plymouth, MN 55447-1482 763-509-5450
www.plymouthmn.gov/departments/planning

CITY OF INVER GROVE
Community Planning & Economic Development Community Planning & Economic Development

CITY OF JEFFERSON
Planning Department 201 Civic Center Drive Jefferson, IA 52550 319-465-2222

CITY OF KENT
Community Planning & Economic Development Community Planning & Economic Development

CITY OF KEOKUK
Community Planning & Economic Development Community Planning & Economic Development

CITY OF KILLINGTON
Planning Department 400 North 1st Street Killington, VT 05751 802-779-2124
www.killingtonvt.gov/352/Planning-Department

CITY OF LAMPASAS
Community Planning & Economic Development Community Planning & Economic Development

CITY OF LAKEVILLE
Planning Department 201 Civic Center Drive Lakeville, MN 55044 952-468-5600
www.lakevillemn.gov/387/Planning-Department

CITY OF LONG LAKE
City Clerk 4100 Front Ave Long Lake, MN 55356 651-674-0605 x1
www.longlakecity.org/446/Planning-Building

CITY OF MINNETONKA
Community Planning & Economic Development Community Planning & Economic Development

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS
Community Planning & Economic Development Community Planning & Economic Development

CITY OF ROSEVILLE
Planning and Zoning 2602 Civic Center Dr. Roseville, MN 55113 651-270-7005
www.ci.roseville.mn.us/201/Planning-Department

CITY OF SHOREVIEW
Planning and Zoning 4600 Victoria Street North Shoreview, MN 55188 651-499-4680
www.ci.shoreview.mn.us/790/Planning-Department

CITY OF SAINT PAUL
Safety & Inspections 175 Jackson Street Suite 220 Saint Paul, MN 55101 651-266-8285
www.ci.stpaul.mn.us/26/Safety-Inspections

CITY OF STILLWATER
Planning and Zoning 216 North Fourth Street Stillwater, MN 55082 651-439-8016
www.ci.stillwater.mn.us/394/Planning-and-Zoning

CITY OF WHITE BEAR LAKE
Planning and Zoning 6700 Highway 61 White Bear Lake, MN 55110 651-439-8254
www.ci.whitebearlake.mn.us/1178/Planning-and-Zoning
About the Family Housing Fund

The Family Housing Fund believes it takes all of us working together to build a strong system that supports access to decent, affordable homes for everyone. Established in 1980, we support the Cities of Minneapolis and Saint Paul, the Metropolitan Council, and Minnesota Housing in their efforts to meet the seven-county metropolitan region’s affordable housing needs. We are unique in focusing on all facets of the housing system and working across sectors to ensure real change.

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