

Altadena Prefab Housing Handbook

A Homeowner's Guide to
Rebuilding with Prefab



Introduction

The Altadena Prefab Showcase in November 2025 highlights high-quality prefab homes and the builders ready to bring them to Altadena. It's designed to help residents explore whether prefab could be right for them. This handbook accompanies the exhibition and is part of a broader set of resources our team will be sharing in the coming months.

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Letter from the research team

Ten months after the January 2025 Los Angeles County fires, many families are turning to prefabricated (“prefab”) as a practical, faster way to rebuild. Other families are curious about prefab, but are uncertain about the process, benefits, or long-term value.

Authored by an independent research team from cityLAB-UCLA, this Handbook is designed to help fire survivors in Altadena and beyond understand today’s prefab market and decide whether it’s the right choice for their rebuild.

Prefab construction (also called off-site or factory-built) can expedite timelines, reduce reliance on scarce local labor, lower overall costs, and deliver consistent, high-quality, and resilient homes through a predictable process—all meaningful benefits for fire survivors.

While the construction industry is constantly innovating, prefab has a long history in the U.S. In the early 1900s, companies like Sears, Roebuck, & Co. popularized kit homes sold through a mail-order catalog. After World War II, factory construction methods were occasionally used to meet the vast demand for homes in Southern California. In the 1970s, the federal government’s Operation Breakthrough tested prefab as a way to increase housing affordability by building prototype communities. In recent years, rising housing costs have renewed interest in rethinking how we build housing, driving technological innovation and a growing range of prefab companies and products.

Prefab supports a range of housing types, from Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) to single-family homes to multifamily structures. Until recently, however, most prefab companies focused on meeting the demand in California’s booming ADU market or on working with developers on larger multifamily buildings, not the single-family homes currently sought in the Eaton and Palisades Fire rebuilds. To meet the range and scale of rebuild needs, we’re seeing the emergence of new prefab home models specifically designed for the lot sizes, median price ranges, and sustainability standards of Southern California’s fire-impacted communities.

A few weeks after the Eaton fire, our team met with more than 100 Altadena residents to learn more about their hopes, concerns, and priorities for rebuilding. We’ve studied leading prefab companies to learn about their costs, timelines, methods, and design approaches. Guided by this community input and research, we created this Handbook to share what we know—and what to watch for—as residents consider prefab.

This Handbook answers the most common questions we’ve heard about prefab: what it is, how it compares to traditional site-built construction, how it’s used in fire recovery, what to expect with costs, financing, insurance, permitting, and, finally, guidance for choosing a prefab company.

This Handbook is also your guide for the Fall 2025 Altadena Prefab Showcase, where residents can explore models up close for themselves. See pages 6 and 7 for a map of the Showcase and some information about each company.

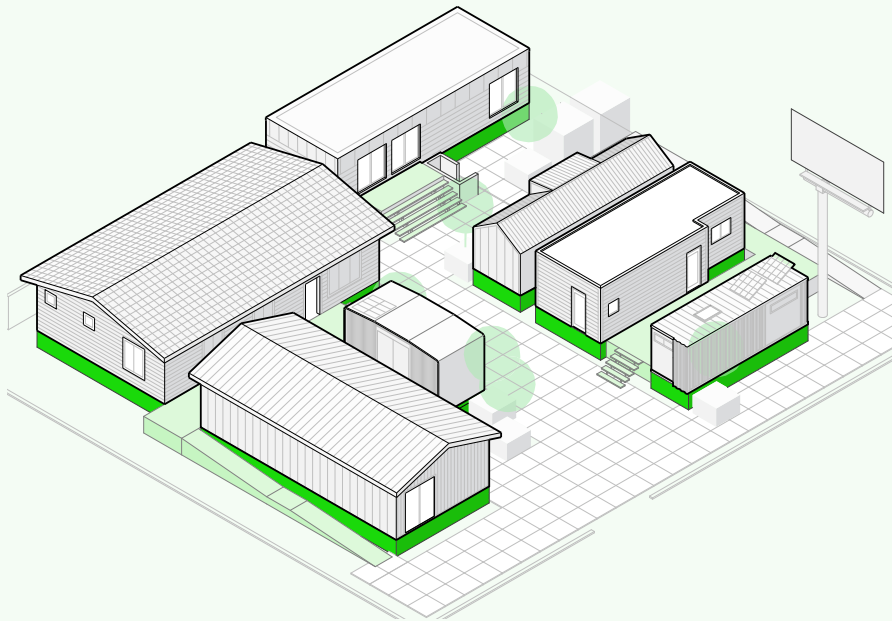
Prefab will not be the right solution for every family. But with recent construction innovations adding to a long history of predictable housing production and a keen understanding of different building approaches, a prefab home can be a powerful tool in the rebuilding toolkit—one that can help someone like you get home faster.

- cityLAB UCLA

About the Showcase

Six prefab homes are featured in the Fall 2025 Altadena Prefab Showcase. The organizers are proud to share these examples as illustrations of the breadth of home types, construction systems, and price points that might help Altadenans better understand how off-site construction can be a part of their rebuilding efforts.

We are also providing information about other prefab companies who were not able to bring a full-size unit. While we cannot endorse any particular manufacturer, our goal is to assemble enough information for property owners to make informed decisions. These options are presented alongside other vendors and community groups—resilient landscaping designers, insurance experts, and more—to provide Altadenans with the information they need to think holistically about rebuilding.



Conex Modular specializes in converting shipping containers into customizable homes and ADUs. Their offerings include a fully-furnished 195 sq. ft. off-grid unit (mini kitchen + full bath), a line of ready-made home-office units, and homes up to 960 sq. ft.

Model/Z, together with its sister company **SoLa Impact**, manufactures modular units in a local factory in Watts, CA. The Model/Z line adapts stackable multifamily units with fire-safe siding, Class A roofing, added windows and ventilation. They are also donating units to families displaced in the Palisades and Eaton fires.

Liv Connected provides both permanent and temporary modular/panelized structures. The showcase model is the mobile 318 sq ft “VIA” unit. Liv Connected has experience in disaster-recovery builds, including coordination after the 2023 Lahaina fires.

Villa Homes is a national home builder that leverages established factory partnerships to deliver stable, cost-effective housing across the country. They showcase a large two-module, 1,200 sq. ft. three-bedroom model equipped with wildfire-urban interface (WUI)-compliant siding for enhanced fire resilience.

AMEG, KHS&S, Spek, and New Economics for Women partnered to deliver a two-bedroom ADU of 793 sq ft. With a full 2.3 kiloWatt solar system installed, this flagship ADU qualifies as Net Zero Energy.

Azure designs and builds all-electric ADUs and custom modular homes up to 5,000 sf in a local Los Angeles, CA factory, reducing build times by 70% and lowering costs up to 30% compared to traditional construction.



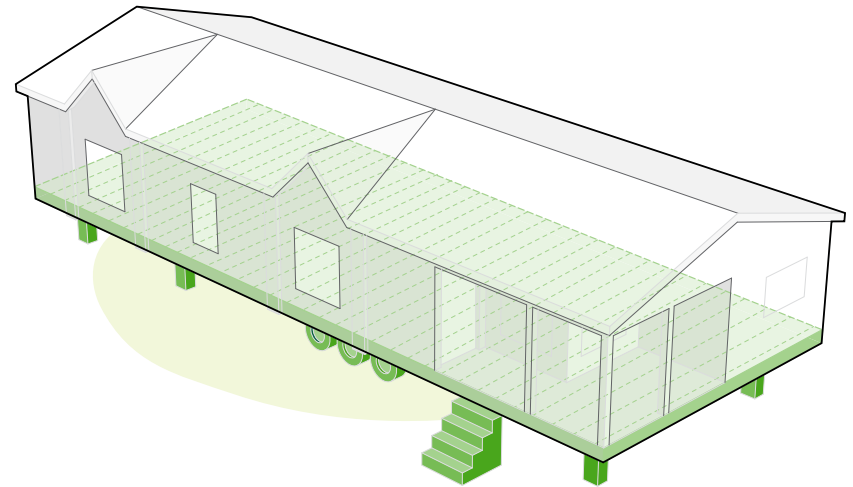
Diagram of the different prefab homes on-site at the Prefab Showcase at Lincoln Avenue and Archwood Place.

What are the types of prefab construction?

“Prefab” is a broad term that refers to a handful of construction methods in which portions—or even the entirety—of a home is produced in a factory, then transported and installed on your property. Minimal on-site work is necessary to connect the home to utilities and a foundation, or add exterior features like a porch or carport.

The time from installation to full completion can be a matter of days or weeks, compared to years for traditional site-built construction. In site-built construction, contractors build the entirety of the home piece by piece—from the foundation and walls to the windows, cabinets, and roof.

There is a wide range of styles, costs, and timelines for prefabs, but there are just three main types that you will see in the Showcase or in the further information we publish online: manufactured, modular, and panelized.



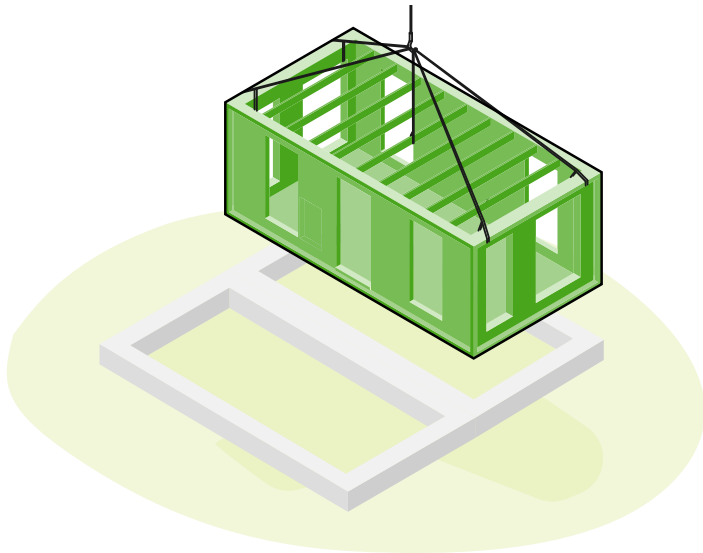
Manufactured: Homes are set on a steel chassis, which facilitates transport and acts as the permanent structural base.

Manufactured Construction

- Manufactured homes are constructed entirely within a factory and are required to meet national building standards regulated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
- Sometimes colloquially referred to as “trailer homes,” manufactured homes are built on a steel chassis for stable transport from the factory.
- When placed on a permanent foundation, manufactured homes may receive similar consideration for financing, appraisal, and insurance as other homes. However, requirements vary among lenders and insurers, and not all offer products for manufactured homes.
- Built to national HUD standards, manufactured homes differ from site-built, modular, and panelized housing, which follow local building codes. As a result, the local planning and permitting process can often move more quickly.

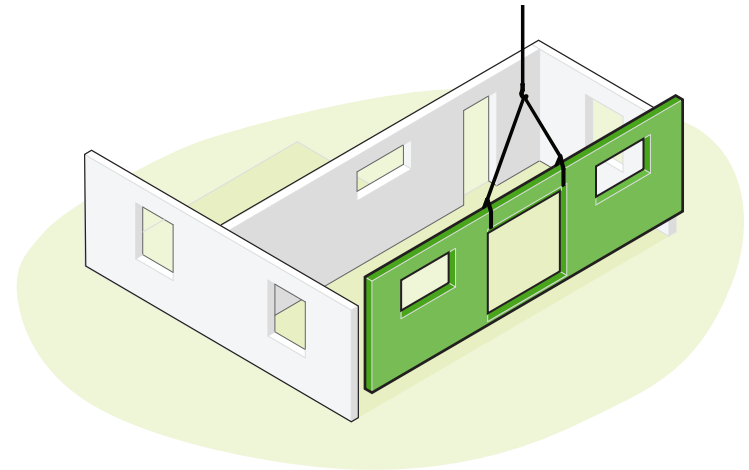
Modular Construction

- Modular construction involves building large sections of a home, called modules in a controlled factory environment. These modules—think of these as room-sized building blocks—are then transported and installed on site.
- The size of these modules is limited by shipping logistics: ADUs might be a single module, while larger buildings might be a handful of modules stitched together.
- Modular homes also have shorter timelines compared to traditional construction, owing to the controlled factory production and concurrent off-site and on-site construction processes. In tight labor markets, and in post-disaster rebuilding areas, modular can offer a stable process with greater certainty about time and cost.
- Because modules are pre-designed and arrive to the site nearly complete, modular homes typically offer less design flexibility than traditional site-built homes.



Panelized Construction

- Panelized homes are built of premade components rather than modules. Panelized homes use pre-built sections of walls, floors, or roof that are assembled on-site to make the final home.
- Panelized construction often takes a bit more time than modular, but offers more opportunities for customization.
- Where modular homes are often sold as a complete product, panelized construction typically involves hiring an architect and a contractor who determine how the pre-made pieces will go together.
- Panelized homes are a middle ground between traditional site-built and modular approaches; they offer faster timelines than traditional construction, but with more adaptability than modular systems.



Panelized: A series of factory-built wall, floor, and roof units are assembled on site.



Modular: Factory-built volumes are stitched together on site, atop site-built foundations.

Overview of Prefab Construction Types

	How much does it cost?	How long will it take?	Where is it built?	What is it made of?
Site-Built	Most expensive. Many builders are quoting up to \$500/sq. ft., not including soft costs.	Slowest. 8-14 months, not including design and permitting.	On-site, sequentially by specialty trades.	Typically wood-framed walls, floors, and roofs on a concrete foundation.
Manufactured	Least expensive. Some units retail below \$200K.	Fastest. About six months or less, with streamlined permitting and little design time.	The entire home is built in a factory.	Typically, traditional framing placed on a steel chassis for transit.
Modular	Less expensive. Modular & panelized systems can help save money by saving time, with the added benefit of a stable cost, once contract is in place.	Faster. About eight months, including design and permitting.	Large modules are built in a factory, then shipped to site.	It depends! Some builders use traditional materials, others use proprietary systems, including novel building systems like structural insulated panels and cross-laminated timber.
Panelized		Fast. About 40% faster than traditional construction.	Small components are built in a factory, then assembled on site.	

Do I get to design it?	Who approves it?	Can I get a loan?	Do I need a Contractor or Architect?	
Yes, site-built construction offers the greatest flexibility.	The local building department.	Yes, standard mortgage financing applies.	Yes and yes. You will likely hold independent contracts with both the GC and architect.	Site-Built
To a limited extent. Buyers can often choose finishes and an appliance package.	HUD approves manufactured homes nationally.	Once fixed to a permanent foundation, it may qualify for financing, depending on the bank.	No. Manufactured homes are sold through a dealer. You may need a GC for site work.	Manufactured
Yes, panelized systems often come with more flexibility to adjust to your needs.	Anything built off-site is approved by California's Housing and Community Development department in the factory. Site-built components are approved by local inspectors.	Yes, standard mortgage financing applies.	Maybe not. Bundled pricing will offer a single price, including design fees and site cost.	Modular
			Probably. Some systems are complete kits, others need an architect to adapt.	Panelized

What do prefabs look like?

One common misconception about prefab homes is that they can't match the character of your neighborhood or your preferred architectural style. They've earned a reputation for being overly boxy—an impression shaped by a handful of uninspired designs—even though the best prefab homes are often indistinguishable from custom-built homes.

As the prefab industry has grown, more companies offer a range of different architectural styles. The differences between manufactured, panelized, and modular building approaches also lead to compelling variety in the types of prefab designs on the market.

Altadenans are rightfully proud of the community's architectural character. With a broader array of prefab designs than ever, you might be surprised to find an approach that works for you.



What are the different types of prefab homes?

Prefab methods can be used to construct a range of housing types:

- A primary, single-family residence.
- An accessory dwelling unit (ADU)—which is a secondary housing unit sometimes referred to as a granny flat. ADUs are permanent dwellings up to 1,200 sq. ft. in size and that qualify for incentives like expedited permitting and reduced setbacks.
- A standalone ADU—a new designation created specifically for the Eaton Fire rebuild, which allows for an ADU without a primary residence. This ordinance expires in 2030, after which point a primary residence must be constructed or the ADU converted into the primary unit.
- A temporary dwelling, up to 1,500 sq. ft. Temporary residences are allowed in fire-affected areas of LA County until 2027, after which point the unit must be converted into a permanent ADU or moved off the property.
- Smaller multifamily buildings like duplexes and fourplexes.
- Larger multifamily apartment buildings.

Because this guide is focused on rebuilding Altadena's residential fabric, we will primarily cover single-family and ADU construction.



Prefab units from Fading West, Clayton, and Liv Connected illustrating varied architectural styles.

Can I build an ADU first?

Some Altadenans are exploring the idea of building an ADU first, and living in that ADU while the main house is rebuilt. LA County has opened a pathway for building ADUs before primary residences: the standalone ADU.

Potential benefits include:

- Allowing households to return to Altadena sooner, supporting local schools and businesses.
- Not paying rent and a mortgage after insurance coverage lapses.
- Creating a potential income source or additional living space in the long-term.

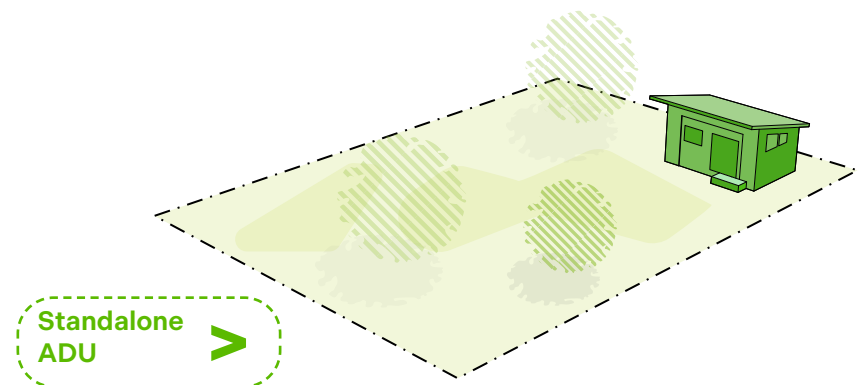
However, this strategy can come with risks:

- The ADU may carry a larger share of site improvement costs, making it expensive on a cost-per-square foot basis. Plus, it requires the homeowner to keep momentum from one construction project to the next.
- It may make the property ineligible for like-for-like rebuild benefits.
- If you have a mortgage, your lender and insurer may require that payouts for your primary residence be completed before any remaining funds can be used for an ADU.
- The site should be designed to comply with Altadena's Community Design Standards, with the ADU serving as the primary residence in case you are unable to rebuild by 2030.

Can an ADU be my primary home?

The same type of prefab home can serve different needs: a standalone ADU for one family, a primary residence for another, or a temporary solution for another. At the Showcase, builders will display a variety of sizes and types—some focused on primary units, some on ADUs, and some on temporary homes. If you're not able to visit the Showcase, photos are available at citylab.ucla.edu.

- Before the fire, the average primary home in Altadena was about 1,200 sq. ft., roughly as big as an ADU can be.
- Prefab homes that are technically ADU models of a similar size can function effectively as a primary residence.
- Adding an ADU alongside a primary house can be a straightforward way to increase living space, boost property value, and generate rental income if the unit is leased.



Have prefabs been used in fire recovery before?

Prefab housing has emerged in the wake of recent disasters as an important recovery strategy. For families facing decision fatigue, fixed pricing, faster timelines, and a more predictable process can ease the path home.

However, post-disaster markets can also bring exaggerated claims and unrealistic promises, and prefabricated housing is no exception. Not all vendors will be a good fit for community needs, and we encourage careful vetting of each company based on their past experience on similar projects in local markets. We outline some important questions to ask when evaluating companies on page 33.

- Emergency Housing: After the 2023 Lahaina fire in Maui, two communities of modular homes—one coordinated by FEMA, another by a local nonprofit—provided housing for hundreds of displaced fire survivors, with one community rebuild in only 100 days. While they are intended as a temporary solution, the homes were built to be stronger and last longer than post-disaster trailers or other temporary accommodations.
- Rebuilding with Prefab: After the 2017 Tubbs fire, homeowners in Sonoma and Napa counties turned to prefab methods not only because of their expedited construction timelines, but also to provide cost stability and quality in a tight construction market.

At right, survivors of the Lahaina fire on Maui in prefabricated recovery housing.



How fire-resilient are prefab homes?

- Many prefab companies design with fire resilience in mind, incorporating more fire-resistant materials and features like covered gutters, enclosed eaves, and simplified rooflines that reduce ignition risks.
- Certifications such as Chapter 7A, IBHS's Wildfire Prepared Home or Passive House often serve as shorthand for higher safety and efficiency standards, and many prefab companies offer products that meet these certifications.
- While prefab construction can increase the fire resilience of your home, no structure is fully fire-proof.
- Intentional design and material selection helps lower risk, but community-level resilience infrastructure and mitigation efforts, as well as ongoing risk management are still essential, particularly in the face of increased climate risk.



Are prefab homes cheaper?

- It depends! Prefab home costs vary widely, from more affordable, less customizable models to premium, higher-end models.
- While prefab methods can help companies building larger buildings reduce their per-unit costs, there is little evidence that prefabs are consistently cheaper for individual homebuyers.
- The potential benefits of prefab—especially for single-family homes or ADUs—lie in the predictability of the process, the faster construction timelines, and the greater assurance that sudden shifts in labor or material availability won't cause large changes midway through your rebuild.



Clockwise from top left, prefab homes from: Clayton, Liv Connected, Plant Prefab, and Samara.

How do prefab companies report costs?

Prefab companies report costs differently than traditional site-built builders, so it is important to dig deeper into what the numbers mean.

One useful way to think about pricing is to separate hard costs—the direct construction expenses of materials and labor—from soft costs—the underlying services, fees, and consultant costs (e.g. design, legal).

- In traditional site-built construction, a homeowner will typically receive an estimate of cost per square foot that includes hard costs, but soft costs are typically paid separately. Inevitable changes during construction will add to the bottom line.
- Many prefab companies, on the other hand, use all-in, turnkey, or direct-to-consumer pricing.
 - These pricing models may bundle some or all of the soft cost fees into the total price.
 - This means the quoted per square foot price may look higher than traditional site-built construction, but more is included in that price.
 - However, site work or foundations may still be a separate cost for some companies, so it's important to have a good understanding of what is and isn't included in the total price when choosing a prefab company.

The following table shows common cost structures in the prefab industry and how they differ from traditional site-built construction.

Cost Structures in Prefab Construction

	Cost Structure	Soft Costs		
		Design & Engineer Fees	Permitting Fees	Transit Costs
Site-Built	Owner pays GC and architect separately , "construction cost" does not include design fees.	Typically not included in cost-per-square-foot estimate, paid separately.	Paid separately , typ. 2-3% of construction costs. Fee waivers available for fire survivors.	Included in GC cost. GC marks up material cost to include transit, staging, and waste.
Manufactured	Home sold through a dealer who may assist with transit, site work, and permitting.	Design and licensing costs are often bundled with construction costs into a single price.	Paid separately. Manufactured dealer or modular builder may assist. Fewer local approvals should lower permit costs.	Delivery of the unit often included in dealer's fee , depending on distance and unit size.
Modular	Bundled pricing: design, labor, and materials included in fixed price; site costs may vary.			Can be significant for modular units, sometimes included in turnkey price.
Panelized	Varies by vendor. Some kits include design, others expedite traditional delivery roles.	May require an architect and engineers , to be paid separately.	Paid separately. Depending on system, full local approvals may be required.	Less significant for panelized: components more easily flat-pack shipped to site.

Hard Costs				
Site Work	Building Structure	Fixtures & Finishes	General Contractor Fee	
Usually included in overall cost per square foot estimate.	Construction bid includes all framing, roofing, exterior walls, and labor.	GC oversees on-site installation by multiple trades.	Charged as percentage of hard cost. GC manages all trades, scheduling, and materials.	Site-Built
	Entire structure arrives prebuilt from the factory ; fixed cost includes factory labor and materials.	Usually included in fixed price. Packages offer limited flexibility for cladding, interior finishes, and fixtures and may add to the cost.	Separate contractor fee may be needed for site work.	Manufactured
Site work often billed separately.			Factory handles bulk of installation coordination. GC may coordinate finish work and site work.	Modular
	Construction bid will include assembling structural materials on-site.	Varies. Some finishes may be included; some may be installed on site.	Varies. On-site assembly may require GC oversight for different trades.	Panelized

Can I finance and insure it? Will it appreciate?

In our community engagement meetings, we heard a number of important questions related to the financial implications of buying a prefab:

- Do prefabs appreciate at the same rate as site-built homes?
- Can prefabs be insured?
- Can I use my insurance payout to buy one?
- Can I refinance?

These are complex questions that depend both on your mortgage and insurance provider and the particular type of prefab you are interested in.

In most cases, prefabs will be treated the same as site-built homes for insurance and financing, though manufactured homes follow a few different regulations. Because prefab projects can have construction timelines and benchmarks that are different from traditional site-built, your insurance payout schedule may also differ. Talk with your mortgage servicer and insurance provider to understand how your specific situation and the type of prefab you're considering may affect financing and insurance coverage.

Our team is continuing to dig to gather information about the ins and outs of these processes. We will share more information on our website when we have it available.

At right, common questions relating to financing and insuring prefab homes, broken down by type.



Financial Considerations of Prefab

Will it appreciate like other homes?	Will insurance cover it?	Can I use my insurance payout?	Can I get a traditional mortgage? Refinance?	
Generally yes , once set on a permanent foundation. Appreciation will vary depending on construction quality, location, and other factors.	Yes , the process will be consistent with conventional, site-built construction..	Yes , though specific provider policies may vary. Speak to your mortgage and insurance provider about using your payout towards a prefab home.	Once fixed to a permanent foundation, it may qualify for financing , depending on the bank.	Manufactured
Yes , though appreciation will vary depending on construction quality, location, and other factors.			Yes , standard mortgage financing applies.	Modular + Panelized
Yes , adding a permitted ADU will often add to the value of a home by increasing square footage.	Yes , speak to your provider about adding an ADU to your existing coverage.	Potentially yes for a Standalone ADU, depending on the size and type of building it's replacing. If building as a secondary unit, you will need to finance separately.	No , most traditional mortgage providers will not finance an ADU.	ADU

Where do I find the rules that govern my rebuild?

Altadena sits in unincorporated Los Angeles County, which means housing development is subject to LA County Planning.

- For instructions specific to rebuilding after the fire, we recommend visiting the County's Road to Rebuilding webpage and going in person to the [Altadena One-Stop Center](#) at 464 W. Woodbury Road.
- To find information on the rules that apply to building on your parcel, you can consult the County's [GISNET platform](#) which allows you to search by address or parcel number to find your lot.

What if I live in LA or Pasadena?

Then the rules are slightly different. This guide's planning and permitting information refers specifically to unincorporated Los Angeles County.

- If you're located in the City of Los Angeles, please use [ZIMAS](#) and visit the City of Los Angeles One-Stop Rebuilding Center: 1828 Sawtelle Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90025.
- If you're located in the City of Pasadena, please refer to their [online GIS zoning tool](#) and visit their Survivor Support Location: 730 E. Altadena Drive, Altadena, CA 91001.

Modular housing is inspected by state authorities in the factory, with limited on-site inspections.

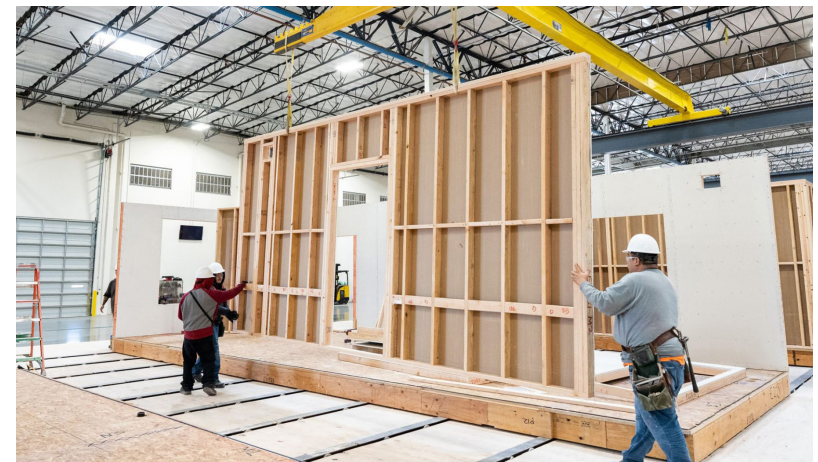


How are prefab homes permitted and approved?

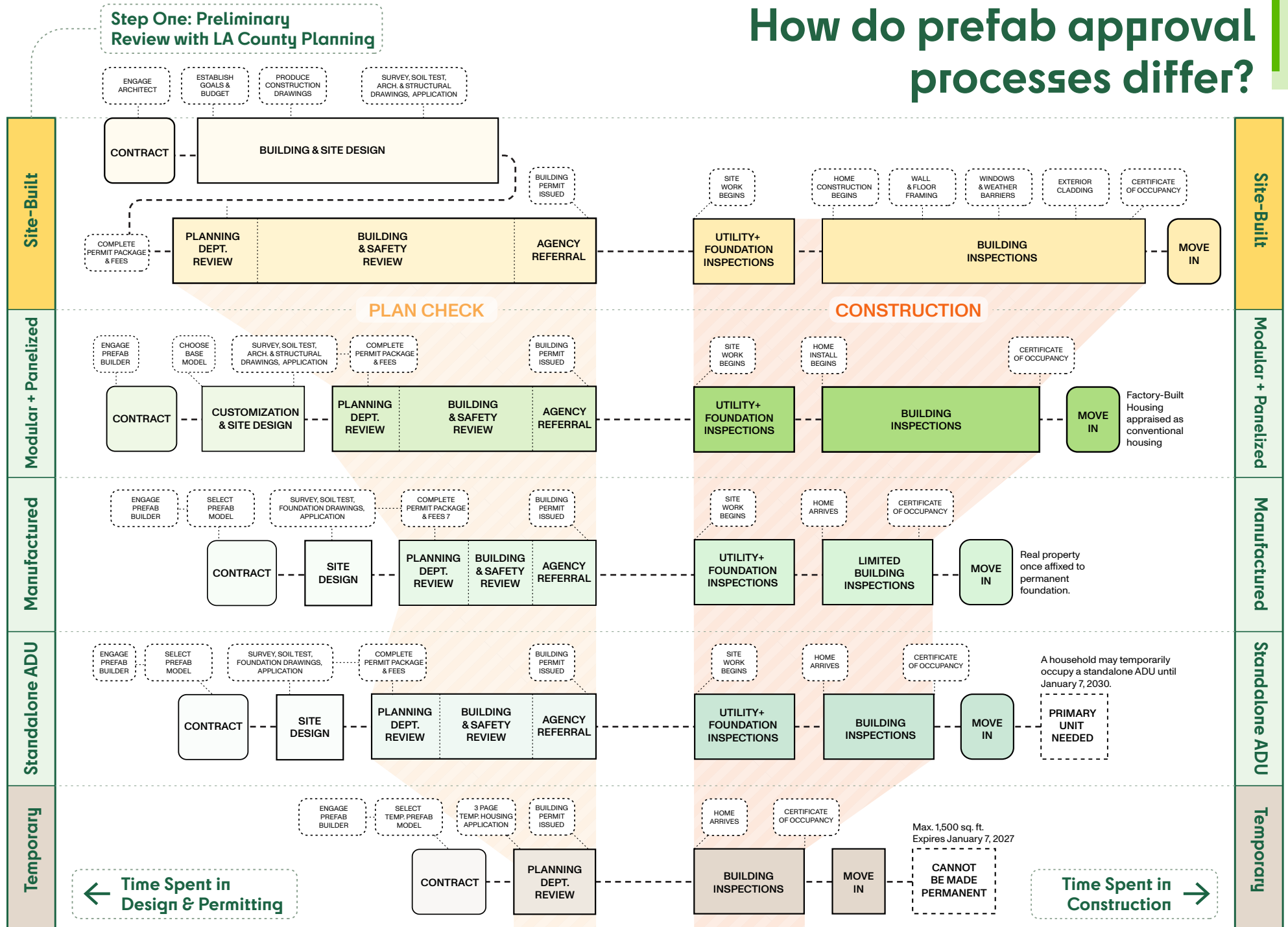
Generally the processes for securing permitting and approvals for a prefab home is the same as for a site-built home because prefab homes are required to be built to the [same state and local building code standards](#).

A key difference, however, is in how inspections are handled:

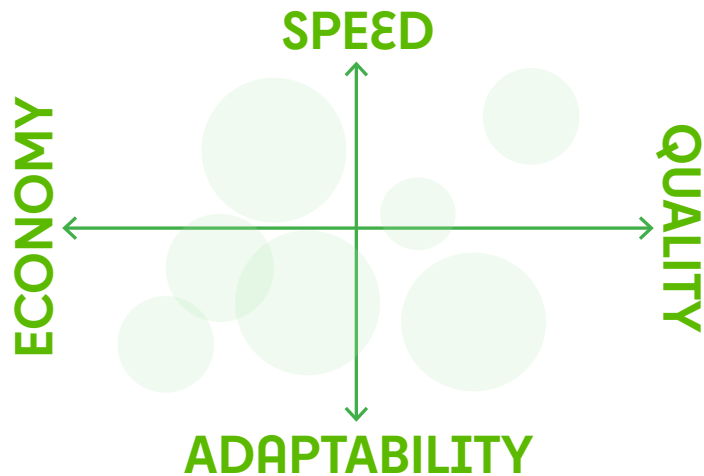
- Any portion of a home constructed off-site is inspected at the factory by a third-party inspector certified through the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)'s [Factory-Built Housing Program](#).
- The portions of the home that are built on-site—such as foundations, cladding, and porches—as well as the installation of the factory-built elements are [inspected by a local Los Angeles inspector](#).



How do prefab approval processes differ?



How do I choose a prefab?



You've decided that prefabricated housing could be a good solution for you and your family's unique rebuild goals. But an important—and likely daunting—question remains: how should you choose which company to go with?

At cityLAB, we have worked to compile some resources related to companies currently producing prefabricated single-family homes and ADUs available in the Southern California market. We will make that information available on our website to stay a more up-to-date resource.

Fundamentally, however, every rebuild is different, and we can't tell you which company is right for you. What we can do is help you ask the right questions to help you make an informed choice.

At right, a guide to understanding the tradeoffs in selecting a prefab unit. ➤

What's important in your rebuild?



Cost?

Manufactured units are usually the most economical, but all prefab units provide more predictable costs than site-built structures.

Speed?

Manufactured and modular units both offer fast timelines. The standalone ADU route is the fastest way to a permanent structure on your own property.



Adaptability?

Panelized systems can adapt well to specific site requirements and user choice. Many allow for a range of plan configurations, plus material and appliance selections.



Size?

Modular homes will scale more easily than manufactured ones. Some modular builders even offer multi-story, 4+bedrooms models.



How should I evaluate different manufacturers?

Over the past six months cityLAB has been speaking with and evaluating dozens of prefab companies who want to contribute to the Altadena rebuild. We have interviewed their staff, researched prefab construction techniques and industry documents, and gathered as much information as possible about their specific product and production process.

Using that information, we subjectively evaluated all of the firms using the following checklist. This is not an exhaustive list, but it can act as a starting point for Altadenans interested in rebuilding with prefab to evaluate companies based on their credibility, experience, and fit for your project.



Clockwise from top left, a variety of prefab homes from Cassette, Vantem, Cover, and Conex Modular.

Evaluation Checklist:

Costs & Payment

- ☐ Will the company commit to a fixed price? What happens if the work is over budget?
- ☐ Are they transparent with what is not included in the rebuild cost, such as transportation and site work?
- ☐ Does the payment schedule proceed with demonstrable progress on-site?

Timeline

- ☐ Will the company commit to a fixed timeline? What happens if the work is delayed?
- ☐ What milestones mark a project's completion?

Flexibility & Character

- ☐ How adaptable is the unit itself? Can I customize it to meet my preferences, lot size, or family needs?
- ☐ Can the structure be added onto?
- ☐ Does the product match my own architectural preferences? Will it complement my neighborhood?

Construction Quality & Reputation

- ☐ Is it well-built and fire-resilient? Does it meet any fire-safe certifications?
- ☐ Has the company successfully delivered a prefab home or ADU in the area before? How many?
- ☐ How long has the company been in business?
- ☐ What warranties or guarantees does the company offer for issues that might arise down the line?

Where can I learn more?

The handbook is one part of a series of resources our team (cityLAB, LA4LA, RNLA, and Community Women Vital voices) has organized over the coming months.

- You are receiving this handbook at the Prefab Showcase, a physical exhibition to show what high-quality prefab units can look like and to help you learn about the prefab companies ready to work in Altadena.
- We are also building a website that will hold an up-to-date repository of our research and further help those who see merit in prefab make decisions about the right vendors to talk to.
- In the coming months, we will organize a series of workshops with experts in housing policy, insurance, financing, and other such fields to help answer outstanding questions you might have as you move forward in your rebuilding journey.



Questions?

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Credits

Special thanks to the following individuals, whose consistent feedback and willingness to lend their expertise have made this guidebook possible.

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Altadena Prefab Housing Handbook

A Homeowner's Guide to
Rebuilding With Prefab