

14.04.010 - Title and purpose.

This chapter shall be known as the Rent Stabilization and Just Cause for Eviction Ordinance of 2010. The purpose of this chapter is to protect residential tenants in the city from unreasonable rent increases, to discourage speculation in rental property, to protect tenants from arbitrary, discriminatory or retaliatory evictions and to assure landlords the right to a fair return.

(Ord. No. 330, § 1, 6-8-2010)

14.04.020 - Findings.

- A. Using the U.S. Census definition of overcrowding as more than one person per room in a household, the city council finds that East Palo Alto's overcrowding rate was high compared to the rate of overcrowding in San Mateo County and indicated a serious overcrowding problem. The council finds that this condition has not presently changed.
- B. Applying a rate of thirty (30) percent of gross income standard, the commonly used state and federal standard for determining what maximum percentage of a household's income should be spent for housing, the city council finds that a substantial proportion of East Palo Alto's rental households are paying rents in excess of the affordability standard.
- C. As of the 2000 census, fifty-five and six-tenths (55.6) percent of all tenant households in multifamily dwellings spent thirty (30) percent or more of their income on rent.
- D. The 2007 American Community Survey of the Census Bureau indicates that thirty-two (32) percent of the residents of East Palo Alto are in the extremely low income category (under thirty (30) percent of the county median, under thirty-three thousand nine hundred forty dollars (\$33,940.00) for a four-person household) and that twenty-four (24) percent of all households are in the very low income category (thirty-one (31) to fifty (50) percent of the county median income, between thirty-three thousand nine hundred fifty dollars (\$33,950.00) and fifty-six thousand five hundred fifty dollars (\$56,550.00)).
- E. As of the 4th quarter of 2008 and the 1st quarter of 2009, average rents for one bedroom apartments were one thousand fifty-five dollars (\$1,055.00) and average rents for two bedroom apartments were one thousand six hundred sixty-three dollars (\$1,663.00). The average rents for one bedroom units exceed the top of the income range considered to be the affordability threshold for extremely low income households.
- F. Average rent levels in the county and neighboring cities are substantially above the average rents in East Palo Alto and are even less affordable to a substantial portion of the residents of East Palo Alto.
- G. In April 1988, the people of the City of East Palo Alto adopted an initiative ordinance entitled "The Rent Stabilization Ordinance of the City of East Palo Alto" (prior ordinance) to protect residential tenants in the city from unreasonable rent increases and to protect tenants from arbitrary, discriminatory or retaliatory evictions; and at the same time to assure landlords the right to a fair return. The prior ordinance does not take into account changes in California law since it was adopted, including the Costa-Hawkins Act.
- H. The changes to the prior rent stabilization ordinance effectuated by this chapter concern residential rent increases and other rights and obligations of residential landlords and tenants.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code, section 21000 et seq.), unless otherwise indicated, statutory references in this section are to the Public Resources Code. References to Guidelines are to the administrative Guidelines for Implementation of CEQA (Cal. Code Regs., title 14, section 15000 et seq.).

If an activity is a project as defined by CEQA and not otherwise exempt, and the possibility exists that it may have a significant effect on the environment, the local agency must undertake an initial threshold study. (CEQA Guidelines, section 15063, subd. (a).) If the study reveals no substantial evidence to support a fair argument that the project will have the requisite effect, the local agency may adopt a negative declaration. (Section 21080, subd. (c); Guidelines, s 15070, subd. (a).)

The City of East Palo Alto did an initial study of the ordinance codified in this chapter and a mitigated negative declaration. The city council considered the mitigated negative declaration together with comments received during the public review process. The city council finds on the basis of the whole record before it, including the initial study and mitigated negative declaration and any comments received, that there is no substantial evidence the project will have a significant effect on the environment and the mitigated negative declaration reflects the city council's independent judgment and analysis.

(Ord. No. 330, § 2, 6-8-2010)

14.04.030 - Prior ordinance repealed.

On the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter, this chapter shall govern residential tenancies in the city except for mobile home park space tenancies. The prior ordinance, and any rules and regulations adopted by the rent stabilization board under the prior ordinance, shall be repealed with respect to residential tenancies but shall continue to be applicable to mobile home park space tenancies, and shall be administered by the board as designated under this chapter.

(Ord. No. 330, § 3, 6-8-2010)

14.04.040 - Definitions.

Board. The rent stabilization board established by this chapter.

City. The City of East Palo Alto.

Costa-Hawkins Act. California Civil Code Sections 1954.50—1954.535.

CPI. The Consumer Price Index for all items for all urban consumers for the San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose area published by the bureau of labor statistics.

Ellis Act. California Government Code Sections 7060—7060.7.

Health facility. Any facility, place or building which is organized, maintained and operated for the diagnosis, care and treatment of physical or mental human illness, including convalescence and rehabilitation and including care during and after pregnancy or for any one or more of these purposes, for one or more persons, to which such persons are admitted for a twenty-four-hour stay or longer.

Housing services. Housing services include, but are not limited to, repairs, maintenance, painting, providing light, hot and cold water, elevator service, window shades and screens, storage, kitchen, bath and laundry facilities and privileges, janitor services, refuse removal, furnishings, parking and any other benefit, privilege or facility connected with the use or occupancy of any rental unit. Services to a rental unit shall include a proportionate part of services provided to common facilities of the building in which the rental unit is contained.

Initial rent. The monthly rent lawfully established by a landlord and tenant for a new tenancy. In the event of a dispute between a landlord and a tenant concerning the amount of the initial rent, where no conclusive documentation of the initial rent level can be produced, the initial rent shall be considered the lawful rent actually charged to the tenant on January 1, 2006, or the monthly rent charged on January 1 of the first year for which documentation can be produced, whichever is later, and that date shall be presumed to be the initial date of the tenancy for all subsequent calculations. This presumption can be rebutted by the parties before a hearing examiner.

Landlord. An owner of record, lessor, sublessor or any other person, entity, or nonnatural person entitled to receive rent for the use or occupancy of any rental unit, or an agent representative, affiliate, member, shareholder, trustee, or successor of any of the foregoing. If an owner of a rental unit is other than a single natural person, then all entities, and persons that share

ownership and/or control (direct or indirect) of the units under the ordinance shall be considered one and the same landlord.

Maximum allowable rent. Maximum allowable rent for a specific rental unit is defined as the maximum amount of rent per month a landlord may charge for a tenancy in a specific rental unit; provided, however, that that the MAR shall not allow an overall rent increase exceeding ten percent (10%) in any twelve-month period. A rent increase must comply with Section 9 (Limitations on Rent Increases), Section 10 (Annual General Adjustment of Maximum Allowable Rent), and Section 12 (Fair Rate of Return), and rent may temporarily be reduced pursuant to Section 13 (Rent Adjustments for Maintenance and Service Reductions).

1. Tenancies commencing prior to July 15, 2009.
 - a. Based on valid certificate. The maximum allowable rent for tenancies commencing prior to July 15, 2009, shall be the maximum allowable rent set forth in the last valid certificate issued prior to July 15, 2009, adjusted by annual general adjustments authorized by the prior ordinance subsequent to the issuance of that certificate, and annual general adjustments authorized pursuant to this 2010 ordinance.
 - b. Certificate invalid or no certificate.
 - i. Tenancy beginning before January 1, 2006: Where either the certificate stating the maximum allowable rent is invalid or no certificate stating the maximum allowable rent has been issued and the tenancy began prior to January 1, 2006, the maximum allowable rent shall be the rent actually charged on January 1, 2006, adjusted by the annual general adjustments authorized under the prior ordinance and annual general adjustments authorized pursuant to this 2010 ordinance.
 - ii. Tenancy beginning on or after January 1, 2006: Where either the certificate stating the maximum allowable rent is invalid or no certificate stating the maximum allowable rent has been issued and the tenancy began on or after January 1, 2006, the maximum allowable rent shall be the rent on the date the tenancy commenced adjusted by the annual general adjustments authorized under the prior ordinance and annual general adjustments authorized under this 2010 ordinance since the date the tenancy commenced.
2. Tenancies commencing on or after July 15, 2009. The maximum allowable rent for tenancies commencing on or after July 15, 2009, shall be the initial rent for the new tenancy adjusted by annual general adjustments authorized pursuant to this 2010 ordinance.
3. Tenancies existing on November 8, 2016. The maximum allowable rent for tenancies established on or before November 8, 2016, shall be increased by nine dollars and seventy-five cents (\$9.75) as of November 8, 2016, to reflect the previous monthly registration fee pass-through amount which will no longer be collected as a separate charge.

New tenancy. A tenancy shall be deemed to commence on the date of the tenant's initial occupancy of the unit. The tenant's entry into a written lease following the initial occupancy does not alter the date of commencement of the tenancy. The board's rules and regulations may define methods for further determining the date of a new tenancy or for calculating the initial rent where the rental agreement includes periods for which the tenant pays reduced, discounted, or "free" rent. The addition of new tenants shall not be deemed a new tenancy when the addition of the tenant(s) does not permit the landlord to set a new initial rent pursuant to the Costa-Hawkins Act.

Prior ordinance. The Rent Stabilization Ordinance of the City of East Palo Alto adopted by voter initiative in April 1988.

Property. A parcel of real property that is assessed and taxed as an undivided whole.

Recognized tenant organization. Any group of tenants, residing in rental units in the same building or in different buildings operated by the same management company, agent or landlord, which requests to be so designated.

Rent. The consideration, including security deposit, cleaning deposit and any other deposits, bonus, benefit or gratuity demanded or received for or in connection with the use or occupancy of rental units and housing services. Rent includes monies and the fair market value of goods or services rendered to or for the benefit of the landlord under the rental agreement.

Rental agreement. An agreement, oral, written or implied, between a landlord and a tenant for use or occupancy of a rental unit and for housing services.

Rental unit. Any unit in any real property, including the land appurtenant thereto, rented or available for rent for residential use or occupancy, located in the city, together with all housing services connected with the use or occupancy of such property such as common areas and recreational facilities available for use by the tenant.

Skilled nursing facility. A health facility or a distinct part of a hospital which provides the following basic services: Skilled nursing care and supportive care to patients whose primary need is for availability of skilled nursing care on an extended basis. It provides twenty-four-hour inpatient care and, as a minimum, includes medical, nursing, dietary, pharmaceutical services and an activity program. The facility shall have effective arrangements, confirmed in writing, through which services required by the patients, but not regularly provided within the facility, can be obtained promptly when needed.

Tenant. Any renter, tenant, subtenant, lessee or sublessee of a rental unit, or successor to a renter's interest, or any group of tenants, subtenants, lessee's, or sublessee's of any rental unit, or any other person entitled to the use or occupancy of such rental unit.

(Ord. No. 330, § 4, 6-8-2010; Ord. No. 403, § 1, 7-5-2016)

14.04.050 - Applicability.

- A. *Fully exempt units.* The following dwelling units are fully exempt from this chapter:
1. *Transient occupancy.* Accommodations in motels, hotels, inns, tourist houses, rooming houses, and boarding houses, provided that such accommodations are not occupied by the same tenant for thirty (30) or more continuous days.
 2. *Care facilities.* Housing accommodations in any hospital, skilled nursing, health or care facility, convalescent home, or nonprofit home for the aged.
 3. *Resident owned nonprofit housing.* Dwelling units in a nonprofit cooperative that is owned, occupied, and controlled by a majority of the residents.
 4. *Units exempted by state and federal law.* Units exempted pursuant to state and federal law.
 5. *Units (rooms) within a dwelling unit shared with the landlord.* Units within a dwelling unit, if the dwelling unit is the principal residence of a landlord, and that landlord shares the bathroom or kitchen facilities with the tenant.
- B. *Partially exempt units.* The following dwelling units are exempt only from Sections 14.04.080, 14.04.090, 14.04.100, 14.04.120, 14.04.130, 14.04.140, and Subsections 14.04.180.A and B of this chapter:
1. *Single-family dwellings.* Single-family dwellings on parcels with only one dwelling unit and other units exempted from rent controls pursuant to the Costa-Hawkins Act.
 2. *Units constructed after January 1, 1988.* Units which were newly constructed and received a certificate of occupancy on or after January 1, 1988. To qualify as a newly constructed dwelling unit, the dwelling unit must be entirely newly constructed or created from space that was formerly entirely nonresidential. This

exemption does not apply to any newly constructed dwelling units that replace covered units withdrawn from the rental market in accordance with the Ellis Act if the notice to withdraw the unit was filed after March 9, 2010.

3. *Units in owner occupied two and three-unit properties.* Dwelling units in properties that have either two or three total units in which one of the units is currently occupied as the principal residence of a natural person who is the owner or a parent or child or sibling of the owner and who has occupied the unit for a continuous period of one year or more.
4. *Nonprofit housing projects with rent covenants.* A rental unit in a residential property owned by an organization exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or an entity that is controlled by an organization that is so exempt for the purposes of operating low-income housing tax credit housing developments, that is rented to a low-income tenant and subject to a regulatory agreement with a governmental agency that controls the unit's rent levels. However, the exemption for such rental units from the terms of this chapter shall be limited to Sections 14.04.080, 14.04.090, 14.04.100, 14.04.120, 14.04.130, 14.04.140, and Subsections 14.04.180.A and B of this chapter and shall apply only for so long as the regulatory agreement is in effect. This exemption shall not apply to rental units at properties that are not subject to a regulatory agreement with a governmental agency. This exemption shall not apply to rental units at properties that are rented by a tenant who occupied the unit prior to the properties' sale to such an agency or to the execution of such an agreement.

C. *Partially exempt units.* The following dwelling units are exempt only from Sections 14.04.090, 14.04.100, 14.04.120, 14.04.130, 14.04.140, and Subsections 14.04.180.A and B:

1. *Units with voucher assistance.* Rental units leased to tenants assisted under the Section 8 program (42 U.S.C. section 1437f) or similar federally-funded rent subsidy programs and not exempt under 5(B)(3). Except as may be preempted by state or federal law, the exemption of such rental units from the terms of Section 14.04.050 of this chapter shall be limited to Sections 14.04.090, 14.04.100, 14.04.120, 14.04.130, 14.04.140, and Subsections 14.04.180.A and B of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 330, § 5, 6-8-2010)

14.04.060 - Notice of ordinance at commencement of tenancy.

At the commencement of any tenancy, the owner of any covered unit must provide the tenant with a written notice of this chapter on a form prescribed by the city. The form shall include notice of the existence and scope of this chapter, a summary of the restrictions on rent increases and good cause for eviction requirements in the ordinance, and notice of the rights of tenants to petition against certain rent increases. The form shall be posted on the city's web page and shall be available from the city clerk and the board. The form shall be published in languages that are commonly used in the community.

(Ord. No. 330, § 6, 6-8-2010).

14.04.070 - Rent stabilization board.

- A. *Composition and eligibility.* There shall be in the city a rent stabilization board. The board shall consist of seven appointed board members and one alternate, all of whom shall be residents of the city. The board shall select annually as chairperson and as vice-chairperson two of its members to serve in those capacities.
- B. *Appointment of board members.* Board members shall be appointed by the city council at a public meeting after interviewing the applicants. All applicants shall submit an application to the city council, by a date specified prior to the public meeting at which the council votes on board appointments. The application shall include a statement under penalty of perjury of the applicant's interests and dealings in real property, including but not limited to,

ownership, trusteeship, sale or management and investment in and association with partnerships, corporations, joint ventures and syndicates engaged in ownership, sale or management of real property during the previous three years.

- C. *Terms of office.* Board members shall be appointed to three-year staggered terms. Upon the effective date of this chapter, all current board members selected by the city council shall continue to serve terms as previously appointed under the prior ordinance, and new board members shall be appointed only when there is a vacancy.
- D. *Powers.* The board shall have the following powers under this chapter:
1. Set rents at fair and equitable levels to achieve the purposes of this chapter. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the board shall have the authority to adopt regulations authorizing individual and/or general rent adjustments or base rent adjustments required by state or federal law.
 2. Require registration of all rental units under Section 14.04.080 of this chapter and set fees for such registration.
 3. Set maximum allowable rent for all rental units.
 4. Issue certificates of maximum allowable rent.
 5. Publicize the manner in which annual general adjustments are established under Section 14.04.100.
 6. Make adjustments in the maximum allowable rent in accordance with Section 14.04.120 and Section 14.04.130.
 7. Hold public hearings.
 8. Issue orders, rules and regulations to further the purposes of the 2010 Ordinance, with regard to all aspects of rent stabilization processes and procedures, the provision of related notices and any board-imposed reporting requirements, and charge fees, including annual program fees.
 9. Make such studies, surveys and investigations, conduct such hearings, and obtain such information as is necessary to carry out its powers and duties.
 10. Report periodically to the city council on the status of rental housing units covered by this chapter.
 11. Decide on tenant petitions for refund of excess rent paid in violation of this chapter.
 12. Administer oaths and affirmations and subpoena witnesses and relevant documents.
 13. Enforce the ordinance under Section 14.04.180.
 14. Establish rules and regulations for enforcement of the ordinance under Section 14.04.180.
 15. Pursue civil remedies in courts of appropriate jurisdiction, subject to city council approval.
 16. Intervene as an interested party in any litigation brought before a court of appropriate jurisdiction by a landlord or tenant with respect to rental units covered by this chapter, subject to city council approval.
 17. Establish a schedule of penalties which may be imposed for noncompliance with this chapter or rules and regulations promulgated under this chapter.
- E. *Rules and regulations.* The board may issue and apply such rules and regulations, including those that are contained in this chapter, as will further the purposes of this chapter. The board shall publicize its rules and regulations prior to promulgated in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the city. A copy of the board's rules and regulations shall be available to the public for inspection at no charge and copying at actual costs for copying and shall be posted in a location easily accessible to all landlords and tenants. All rules and regulations and relevant documents explaining the decisions, orders and policies of the board shall be kept in the board's office and shall be available to the public for inspection and copying, consistent with the provisions of the Public Records Act, Government Code Sections 6250 et seq.
- F. *Publication of ordinance.* The board shall publicize the ordinance codified in this chapter so that all residents of the city will have the opportunity to become informed about their legal rights and duties under this chapter. The board

shall prepare a brochure which describes the legal rights and duties of landlords and tenants under this chapter. The brochure shall be made available to the public.

- G. *Meetings.* The board shall hold regularly scheduled meetings. Special meetings shall be called at the request of the chair or at least a majority of the board. Notice of meetings, agendas and the conduct of meetings shall conform to the provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act, Government Code Sections 54950 et seq.
- H. *Quorum.* Four board members shall constitute a quorum of the board.
- I. *Voting.* The affirmative vote of four members of the board is required for a decision, including all motions, rules, regulations and orders of the board.
- J. *Compensation.* The board shall be a working board. The city council, by resolution, may establish a compensation schedule for members and alternates.
- K. *Dockets.* The board shall maintain and keep in its office all hearing dockets, which shall be available for public inspection.
- L. *Vacancies.* If a vacancy occurs on the board, a person qualified to fill such vacancy shall be appointed by the city council in accordance with this chapter.
- M. *Financing.* The board, except as stated in this subsection, shall finance the reasonable and necessary expenses for its operation by charging landlords an annual program fee for each unit in an amount determined to be reasonable and necessary by the board. The board may make reasonable annual adjustments in the program fee charged to landlords. The board is also empowered to request and receive funding when and if necessary from any available source, including the city's general fund, if approved by the city council, for its reasonable and necessary expenses, including but not limited to salaries and all other operating expenses.
- N. *Staff.* The city manager is authorized to employ and pay staff for the board, including hearing examiners and inspectors, as may be necessary to perform the board's functions efficiently in order to fulfill the purposes of this chapter.
- O. *Registration.* The board shall require the registration of all rental units covered by this chapter as provided in Section 14.04.080. The board may also require landlords to provide current information supplementing their registration statements.
- P. *Conflict of interest.* Board members shall not necessarily be disqualified from exercising any of their powers and duties on the grounds of a conflict of interest solely on the basis of their status as a landlord or tenant. However, a board member shall be disqualified from ruling on a petition for an individual rent adjustment of maximum allowable rent under Section 14.04.140, where the board member is either the landlord of the property or a tenant residing in the property that is involved in the petition. The provisions of the Political Reform Act, Government Code Sections 87100 et seq. shall apply.

(Ord. No. 330, § 7, 6-8-2010; Ord. No. 403, § 1, 7-5-2016)

14.04.080 - Unit registration and certification.

- A. *Registration statements.* All landlords subject to the provisions of this chapter shall file with the board a registration statement for all rental units that they own in the city by January 1, 2011. Within thirty (30) days after the commencement of a new tenancy for a specific rental unit, a landlord shall file a registration statement on a form provided by the board. The landlord shall append a copy of the rental agreement or lease and a signed copy of the rent stabilization program's notice of existence of the ordinance (Section 6) to the registration statement. A landlord is not required to file a registration statement when the addition of tenants to an existing tenancy does not result in a landlord being permitted to set a new initial rent pursuant to the Costa-Hawkins Act. The statement shall provide:
 1. The address of the rental unit.
 2. The name, address and telephone number of the landlord(s) and managing agent, if any. If the landlord

is a corporation, the name, address and telephone number of a corporate officer to whom correspondence may be addressed.

3. The date on which the landlord received legal title to or equitable interest in the rental unit.
 4. The date on which the new tenancy was created, the initial rent and a signed copy of the rental agreement or lease.
 5. The housing services provided.
 6. The grounds for exemption for any rental units claimed to be exempt from the provisions of this chapter.
 7. Any other information deemed relevant by the board to the implementation of the ordinance codified in this chapter.
- B. *Affidavit.* All registration statements provided by landlords in accordance with this chapter shall include an affidavit signed by the landlord declaring under penalty of perjury that the property is in compliance with the ordinance and that the information provided in the statement is true and correct.
- C. *Program fee.* There shall be an annual program fee per unit, set by the board in accordance with Subsection 14.04.070.D.2 of this chapter, which shall be paid by the first business day in January each year.
- D. *Forms.* The board shall develop forms for the information required by this section and provide them to all landlords who are known to be covered by the ordinance. The board shall make reasonable efforts to facilitate the fulfillment of the requirement set forth in this section.
- E. *Penalties.* Every fee and registration statement required by this chapter which is delinquent shall be subject to delinquency fees in accordance with regulations adopted by the board. Under no circumstances shall penalties be passed through to tenants.
- F. *Waiver of penalty.* In accordance with its rules and regulations and with applicable state laws, the board shall waive penalties or fees in those cases where a landlord who had not been in substantial compliance with the registration requirements of this chapter, but who had made a good faith attempt to comply, enters into substantial compliance by filing a registration statement, paying necessary fees, and fulfilling any other requirement of this chapter and rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter.
- G. *Lien.* The amount of any fee or penalty imposed by the provisions of the ordinance shall be deemed a debt to the city, and the board may, at its discretion, cause a lien to be filed on all properties on which registration statements and fees are delinquent more than one hundred eighty (180) days.
- H. *Certificate.* Within one year following the effective date of this 2010 Ordinance, the board shall issue a certificate stating the maximum allowable rent for each rental unit covered by this chapter. Thereafter, the board shall issue a certificate of maximum allowable rent upon the written request of a landlord or tenant or following a new tenancy.
1. A request for issuance of a certificate shall be accompanied by supporting materials documenting such information as the board deems necessary to assure an accurate determination of the maximum allowable rent, including, but not limited to, initial rent, and, if the landlord is making the request, the information that the landlord would be required to provide in a registration statement under Subsection A of this section. Where a landlord requests a certificate of maximum allowable rent but has not supplied complete information, the board shall immediately notify the landlord that the request for the certificate is denied because it is not complete and that the board will not issue the certificate unless the landlord submits complete information.
 2. The board shall issue such certificates within five business days following the request or the landlord's registration of the new tenancy and mail the certificate to the landlord and tenant. All certificates issued after the adoption of this ordinance shall set the maximum allowable rent as specified in Subsection 14.04.040.J.
 3. A landlord or tenant shall have the right to appeal the maximum allowable rent stated in the certificate.

4. The maximum allowable rent stated in the certificate shall, in the absence of intentional misrepresentation and conclusive upon the city as stated on the certificate unless the landlord or tenant appeals the determination, be the maximum allowable rent.
 5. The board shall adopt appropriate fees and rules and regulations for issuance of certificates and appeal of the maximum allowable rent stated in such certificates.
 6. If Civil Code Section 1947.7, or Section 1947.8 is repealed or otherwise determined not to apply to this chapter, this subsection shall be of no force or effect.
- I. *Exempt units.* Landlords of formerly exempt units shall file a registration statement within sixty (60) days after this chapter becomes applicable to the unit. The registration fee for this newly registered unit shall be prorated based upon the number of months remaining to the next program fee deadline.
 - J. *Registration of all units.* No landlord shall be deemed to be in substantial compliance with this section with respect to a given rental unit until the landlord has completed registration for all covered units on the same assessor's parcel and such registration is in substantial compliance with this section. Substantial compliance shall mean that all required information has been provided, and all outstanding fees, interest and applicable penalties have been paid.
 - K. *Security deposits.* The board may establish rules and regulations for the payment of interest on tenants' security deposits.

(Ord. No. 330, § 8, 6-8-2010; Ord. No. 403, § 1, 7-5-2016)

14.04.090 - Limitations on rent increases.

Rental increases pursuant to this chapter shall be limited to increases authorized pursuant to Section 14.04.100 (Annual general adjustments) or Section 14.04.120 (Fair return) of this chapter or to increases that a landlord has a right to implement pursuant to state law, see Section 14.04.110 - Initial rents for new tenants (vacancy decontrol).

(Ord. No. 330, § 9, 6-8-2010; Ord. No. 403, § 1, 7-5-2016)

14.04.100 - Annual general adjustments of maximum allowable rent.

- A. *Annual general adjustment based on CPI.* Subject to other limitations in this chapter, on or after July 1 of each year, the maximum allowable rent for existing tenancies in regulated units shall increase in an amount equal to eighty percent (80%) of the percentage increase in the CPI as defined in Section 14.04.040 of this chapter. If the calculation of eighty percent (80%) of the percentage increase in the CPI results in a percentage higher than ten percent (10%), the annual general adjustment shall be limited to ten percent (10%).
- B. *One increase per year.* Once each year on or after July 1, 2011 all landlords in compliance with Section 14.04.080 of this chapter as well as all other sections of it, shall be permitted to increase rents in accordance with the provisions of this section. Rents may be increased up to the amount of the maximum allowable rent, subject to the limitations of this section, including but not limited to the ten percent (10%) limit on rent increases in Subsection 14.04.100.F. No more than one rent increase per twelve-month period may be imposed on a tenancy in a specific rental unit pursuant to this section.
- C. *Computation of annual general adjustment.* Each year, in April, the board shall compute the annual general adjustment. The computation of all rent increases allowable under this section shall be according to the following formula:
 1. *Step One.* In 2011, subtract the February 2010 CPI index from the February 2011 CPI index. Starting in 2012, subtract the one year prior February CPI index from the current February CPI index. The resulting figure is the index point difference.
 2. *Step Two.* Divide the index point difference computed in Step One by the one year prior February CPI

index. The resulting figure is the applicable percentage change in the CPI.

3. *Step Three.* Multiply the percentage change in the CPI by eighty percent (80%) (0.80). The resulting percentage amount shall be rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent. This figure is the percentage increase that shall be the allowable annual general adjustment.
 4. If the applicable percentage change in the CPI is a negative number, there shall be no annual general adjustment for that year, but no rent decrease shall be required. The percentage decrease shall be deducted from the next allowable percentage increases authorized pursuant to this section when computing the allowable annual general adjustment for that year.
- D. *Notice of annual general adjustment by rent board.* Each year, the board shall notify each properly registered landlord of the annual general adjustment allowed. Said notice shall be sent no later than May 15.
- E. *Rent increases for new tenancies.* No increase shall be permitted for a new tenancy in a specific unit pursuant to this section if the increase pursuant to this section was authorized within twelve (12) months after the date that an increase was authorized pursuant to the Costa-Hawkins Act. This subsection shall apply as long as a new initial rent was authorized pursuant to the Costa-Hawkins Act, even if an increase was not actually implemented.
- F. *Limit on allowable rent increases.* The overall rent increase in any twelve-month period pursuant to this section may not exceed ten (10) percent.
- G. *Notice by landlord to tenant of increase.* Prior to imposing a rent increase pursuant to this section, the landlord shall notify each affected tenant in the manner prescribed by law, with written notice thereof thirty (30) days in advance of the first day for which such adjusted rent may be charged or collected.
- H. *Conditions under which rent increase not allowed.* No rent increase pursuant to this section shall be effective if the landlord:
1. Has failed to register all units under the landlord's control;
 2. Has failed to substantially comply with any provisions of this chapter and/or orders or regulations issued there under; or
 3. Has failed to bring the rental unit into compliance with the implied warranty of habitability; or
 4. Has failed to make repairs as ordered by the city.
- I. *Accumulating authorized annual general adjustments.* A landlord may increase rents pursuant to all or part of authorized annual general adjustments, so long as the rent increase is consistent with all the provisions in this section and does not exceed the maximum allowable rent for the tenancy in the unit.

(Ord. No. 330, § 10, 6-8-2010; Ord. No. 403, § 1, 7-5-2016)

14.04.110 - Initial rents for new tenants (vacancy decontrol).

- A. *Purpose.* The purpose of this section is to provide notice of a state law providing for vacancy decontrol and the rights of landlords to set the initial rent for new tenants rather than to constitute an operative provision of this chapter. Pursuant to the Costa-Hawkins Act, initial rents for new tenants are not subject to restrictions, unless:
1. The previous tenancy has been terminated by the owner by notice pursuant to California Civil Code Section 1954.53(a)(1).
 2. The previous tenancy was terminated following a notice of a rent increase not permitted by this chapter. (See California Civil Code § 1954.53(a)(1))
 3. "[A]n owner ... [who] terminates or fails to renew a contract or recorded agreement with a government agency that provides for a rent limitation to a qualified tenant" ... "shall not be eligible to set an initial rent for three years following the date of the termination or nonrenewal of the contract or agreement" (California Civil Code § 1954.53(a)(1)(A)).

4. The dwelling unit was cited for serious health, safety, fire, or building code violations at least sixty (60) days and the violations were not abated by the time the unit was vacated (California Civil Code § 1954.53(f)).
 5. The previous tenancy was terminated after an Ellis Act Notice, but the withdrawal of the property was not fully or properly completed under the Ellis Act and its local implementing ordinances.
 6. The owner has agreed to a rent restriction in return for public support (California Civil Code § 1954(a)(1)(B)(2)).
- B. *Sublets and assignments.* Under specified conditions, the Costa-Hawkins Act permits an owner to set initial rents without restriction when a covered unit is sublet or assigned and none of the original occupants permanently reside in the covered unit (California Civil Code § 1954.53(d)).
- C. *Rent increases after setting an initial rent.* After the landlord sets an initial rent without restriction pursuant to the Costa-Hawkins Act, the landlord may only increase rent for the same tenant in conformance with Section 14.04.100 (Annual general adjustments) and Section 14.04.120 (Fair return) of this chapter. The landlord may not increase rents based on cost increases, capital improvements, or other circumstances that arose before the new tenancy began.
- (Ord. No. 330, § 11, 6-8-2010; Ord. No. 403, § 1, 7-5-2016)

14.04.120 - Fair return rent adjustments.

- A. *Purpose.* It is the intent of this section to establish rents at a level which will provide landlords a fair return. A landlord may petition the board for a fair return rent adjustment in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 14.04.140 of this chapter.
- B. *Maintenance of net operating income.* A maintenance of net operating income standard shall be used to determine whether a landlord is obtaining a fair return (fair net operating income). Fair return shall be defined as 1985 calendar year net operating income adjusted by one hundred (100) percent of the percentage increase in the CPI between the annual CPI for 1985 and the annual CPI for the year that is the current income and expense calendar year in the rent increase application.
- C. *Net operating income.* Net operating income equals gross rental income minus operating expenses.
- D. *Gross rental income.* Gross rental income equals:
 1. The sum of gross scheduled rental income at one hundred (100) percent paid occupancy, plus garage and parking fees, and all other income or consideration received or receivable for or in connection with the use or occupancy of rental units and housing services;
 2. Minus uncollected rents due to vacancy and bad debts to the extent that the same are beyond the landlord's control. Uncollected rents in excess of three percent of gross rents shall be presumed to be unreasonable unless established otherwise. Where uncollected rents must be estimated, the average of the preceding three years' experience shall be used, or some other comparable method.
- E. *Operating expenses.* Operating expenses include the following expenses:
 1. Real property taxes.
 2. Utility costs that are not reimbursed by the tenants.
 3. Management expenses (contracted or performed), including necessary and reasonable advertising, accounting, insurance, and other managerial expenses, and allowable necessary and routine legal expenses. Management expenses shall be presumed to be the same percentage of gross rental income in the base year and current year unless the level of management service has substantially diminished or increased and/or it is demonstrated that the expense increases in excess of the percentage increases in rents since the base year were reasonable.
 4. Normal repair and maintenance expenses including painting, normal cleaning, fumigation, landscaping, and repair of all standard services.

5. Owner-performed labor, which shall be compensated at the following hourly rates upon documentation being provided showing the date, time, and nature of the work performed:

General maintenance	\$15.00/hr
Skilled labor	\$25.00/hr

These rates shall be adjusted by the percentage increases in the CPI since June 8, 2010. Notwithstanding the above, a landlord may receive greater or lesser compensation for self-labor if the landlord demonstrates that the rates set forth above are unfair in a given case. There shall be a maximum allowance for owner-performed labor of five percent of gross income, unless the landlord shows greater services for the benefit of tenants.

6. License and registration fees required by law that are not reimbursed by the tenants.
7. Capital expenses with a total cost of less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per year per benefitted unit.
8. The amortized costs of capital improvements costing in excess of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per benefitted unit. An interest allowance shall be permitted as part of the cost of amortized capital improvements. The interest allowance shall be equal to the thirty-year fixed mortgage rate index for single-family dwellings plus two percent as of the date the application was first submitted. The thirty-year fixed mortgage rate shall be the rate Freddie Mac last published in its weekly Primary Mortgage Market Survey (PMMS), as of the date of the initial submission to the tenant of a request for a capital improvement increase. (In the event that this rate is no longer published, the board shall designate an alternate rate that most closely approximates this rate.)
9. Attorney's fees and costs incurred in connection with successful good faith attempts to recover rents owing and successful good faith unlawful detainer actions not in derogation of applicable law, to the extent they are not recovered from tenants.
10. Reasonable attorney's fees and other reasonable costs incurred in filing rent increase applications pursuant to Section 14.04.120 of this chapter or participating in other rent adjustment proceedings pursuant to this chapter.

F. *Exclusions from operating expenses.* Operating expenses shall not include:

1. Avoidable and unnecessary expense increases since the base year.
2. Any penalties, fees, or interest assessed or awarded for violation of this or any other law with respect to the rental unit.
3. Depreciation of the property.
4. Any expense for which the landlord has been reimbursed by any security deposit, insurance settlement, judgment for damages, settlement, or any other method.
5. Mortgage interest or principal.
6. Income taxes.

G. *Presumption of fair base year net operating income.* It shall be presumed that the net operating income produced by a property during the base year provided a fair return.

H. *Rebutting presumption of fair base year net operating income.* It may be determined that the base year net operating income yielded other than a fair return on property, in which case, the base year net operating income

may be adjusted accordingly. To make such a determination, the board or hearing examiner must make at least one of the following findings:

1. The landlord's operating and maintenance expenses in the base year were unusually high or low in comparison to other years. In such instances, adjustments may be made in calculating such expenses so the base year operating expenses reflect average expenses for the property over a reasonable period of time. In making this determination, the board or hearing examiner shall consider the following factors:
 - a. The landlord made substantial capital improvements during 1987, which were not reflected in the rent levels on the base date.
 - b. The landlord made substantial repairs due to damage caused by natural disaster or vandalism.
 - c. Maintenance and repair was below accepted standards so as to cause deterioration in the quality of housing service.
 - d. Other expenses were unreasonably high or low notwithstanding the following of prudent business practice. In making this determination, the fact that property taxes prior to 1985 may have been higher than in the base year shall not be considered.
 - e. The base period rent was not established in the course of an arms length transaction.
2. The rent on the base date was disproportionate due to one of the enumerated factors below. In such instances, adjustments may be made in calculating gross rents consistent with the purposes of this section.
 - a. The rent on the base date was established by a lease or other formal rental agreement which provided for substantially higher rent at other periods during the term of the lease.
 - b. The rent on the base date was substantially higher than at other times of the year by reason of seasonal demand or seasonal variations in rent.
 - c. The rent on the base date was substantially higher or lower than proceeding months by reason of premium being charged or rebates being charged or rebated being given for reasons unique to particular units or limited to the period determining the base rent as used in this section.
3. It shall be presumed that where net operating income in the base year is less than fifty (50) percent of gross rental income in the base year, after making adjustments as permitted by Subsections H.1 and H.2 of this section, the landlord was receiving less than a fair return on property. In such a case, for purpose of determining base year net operating income, gross rental income in the base year shall be adjusted upward to twice the amount of adjusted base year operating expenses.

I. *Determination of base year net operating income.*

1. Net operating income during the base year shall be equal to annualized gross income being realized on April 1, 1985 minus actual operating expenses for calendar year 1985 unless the landlord demonstrates to the satisfaction of the board or hearing examiner that some other twelve-consecutive-month period is justified by reasons independent of the purpose of this subsection.
2. In the event that the landlord did not own the subject property on April 1, 1985 and records of base year operating expenses are unavailable, then the actual operating expenses for the current year shall be discounted to project 1985 operating expenses. Discounting of current year expenses to determine base year expenses shall be conducted in accordance with the following guidelines, unless the landlord or tenants demonstrate that different projections of base year operating expenses would be more reasonable. It shall be assumed that:
 - a. Operating expenses, exclusive of property taxes and management expenses, increased at the rate of increase of all items of the CPI;
 - b. That property taxes increased at two percent per year, unless the landlord or tenants can document

that property taxes must have increased by a different amount; and

- c. Management expenses are the same percentage of gross rental income in the base year and the current year, unless there has been an increase or reduction in the level of services.
- J. *Consideration of annual general adjustments.* Any individual adjustment established pursuant to this section shall take into account the extent of any general adjustments the landlord has implemented or may implement and may be limited or conditioned accordingly. Appendix A of this chapter (attached to Ord. No. 330 and on file with the city) contains a list of the annual general adjustments authorized pursuant to the prior ordinance.
- K. *Averaging expenses.* In calculating operating expenses for any year, when an expense item for a particular year is not representative; or is not a reasonable projection of average past or future expenditures for that item, said expense shall be averaged with other expense levels for other years or amortized or adjusted by the CPI or may otherwise be adjusted to establish an expense amount for that item which most reasonably serves the objectives of obtaining a reasonable comparison of base year and current year expenses.
- L. *Reasonableness of operating expenses.* The landlord shall have the burden of proving that all operating expenses are reasonable. Whenever a particular expense exceeds the normal industry or other comparable standard, the landlord shall bear the burden of establishing the reasonableness of the expense. To the extent that the board finds any such expense to be unreasonable, the board shall adjust the expense to reflect the normal industry or other comparable standard.
- M. *Base year in the event of a prior decision.* In the event that a prior decision was made in regard to the allowable rent pursuant to this section, then the base year shall be the year that was used as the current year in the prior application.
- N. *Consideration of maintenance and services.* If in their response to a landlord's fair return petition, the tenants raise issues regarding the maintenance or level of services on the property, then the board shall consider evidence regarding these claims. If there have been significant reductions in maintenance and/or service levels in the five years preceding the application for a rent adjustment, then the board shall take into account any loss of rental value due to these reductions in determining what rent increase may be granted pursuant to this section.

(Ord. No. 330, § 12, 6-8-2010)

14.04.130 - Rent adjustments for reductions in maintenance or service.

- A. *Failure to maintain habitable premises.* Failure to maintain the premises in a habitable condition consistent with building and housing codes is considered an increase in rent. The board may order a rent reduction pursuant to a tenant petition based on a loss in rental value attributable to a failure to maintain the premises in a habitable condition.
- B. *Decrease in housing services.* A decrease in housing services or maintenance without a corresponding reduction in rent is considered an increase in rent. The board may order a rent reduction pursuant to a tenant petition based on loss in rental value attributable to a reduction in maintenance or services.
- C. *Tenant's petition.* A tenant may petition the board for a rent adjustment for maintenance and service reductions in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 14.04.140 of this chapter. The tenant's petition must specify the housing services decreased and demonstrate that the landlord was provided with reasonable notice and opportunity to correct the conditions that provide the basis for the petition.
- D. *Restoration of rent decrease.* Where a rent decrease has been ordered pursuant to this section, the amount of rent decreased (return of excess rent) may be restored in accordance with procedures set out in the regulations when the former housing services or maintenance levels are reinstated. The ten (10) limitation on annual rent increases set forth in Section 14.04.100 of this chapter, shall not be applicable to rent increases pursuant to this subsection.

(Ord. No. 330, § 13, 6-8-2010)

14.04.140 - Procedures for rent adjustment petitions and hearings.

- A. *Regulations.* Procedures for hearing rent adjustment petitions pursuant to Section 14.04.120 (Fair return) or Section 14.04.130 (Service reduction claims) or Subsection 14.04.180.B (Landlord's demand for or retention of excessive rent) or any other provision of this chapter shall be governed by regulations adopted by the board. The board shall provide in such regulations for hearing of rent adjustment petitions by hearing examiners with the right of appeal to the board.
- B. *Notice.* The procedures shall ensure that each party has ample advance notice of the claims, theories, and documentation to be presented by the other party.
- C. *Open hearings.* All hearings pursuant to this section shall be open to all members of the public.
- D. *Right of assistance.* All parties to a hearing may have assistance in presenting evidence and developing their position from attorneys, legal workers, tenant organization representatives, or any other organizations or persons designated by said parties.
- E. *Quantum of proof and notice of decision.* No individual maximum allowable rent adjustment shall be granted unless supported by a preponderance of the evidence submitted at the hearing. The burden of proof for costs shall be on the landlord. All parties to a hearing shall be sent a notice of the decision and a copy of the findings of fact and a copy of the findings of fact and conclusion of law upon which said decision is based. At the same time, parties to the proceedings shall also be notified of their right to appeal to the board and/or to seek judicial review of the decision pursuant to this section and Section 14.04.200 of this chapter.
- F. *Consolidation.* All landlord petitions pertaining to tenants in the same building or under the same ownership or management may be consolidated for hearing, and all petitions filed by tenants occupying the same building or under the same ownership or management may be consolidated for hearing, depending upon the similarity or dissimilarity of facts.
- G. *Contents of decision.* A decision pursuant to Section 14.04.120 (Fair return) shall include itemized findings as to the income and expense calculations that provided the basis for the decision, so as to provide the information that could be used to compare income and expenses considered in this application with income and expenses included in prior applications.
- H. *Records.* The city may require the parties to submit scanned pdf files of all documents that are part of the case.
- I. *Finality of hearing examiner's decision.* The hearing examiner shall render a decision within thirty (30) days of the conclusion of the hearing. The decision of the hearing examiner shall be the final decision of the board in the event of no appeal to the board and shall become effective when the time to appeal has expired. If the decision of the hearing examiner is appealed, the decision of the hearing examiner shall be stayed pending issuance of a final and effective board decision.
- J. *Appeal of hearing officer's decision.* Any person aggrieved by the decision of the hearing examiner may appeal to the board or to any appeals panel of the board established by the board, so long as such panel has at least three board members. An appeal to the board shall be filed no later than fifteen (15) calendar days after receipt of the notice of the decision of the hearing examiner. The board may set a reasonable appeal fee to be paid by the appellant at the time of filing the appeal. On appeal, the board or panel shall affirm, reverse, remand or modify the decision of the hearing examiner. The board or panel may conduct a new (de novo) hearing or may act on the basis of the record before the hearing examiner without permitting new evidence.
- K. *Time for decision.* Final board action on any individual petition shall occur within one hundred twenty (120) days following the date of filing of the individual maximum allowable rent adjustment petition, unless the conduct of the petitioner or other good cause is responsible for the delay.
- L. *Board action in lieu of reference to hearing examiner.* The board, on its own motion or on the request of any landlord or tenant may hold a hearing on an individual petition for a maximum allowable rent adjustment without

the petition first being heard by a hearing examiner.

- M. *Finality of board's decision.* Decisions of the board are final. No administrative appeal may be taken from a decision of the board. A person aggrieved by a decision of the board may challenge the decision in court only.
- N. *Procedures for other hearings.* The procedures established in this section shall apply to rent adjustment petitions pursuant to Section 14.04.120 or Section 14.04.130 of this chapter. The board shall adopt regulations to establish procedures for hearing of other disputes between landlords and tenants under this chapter, including the use of hearing examiners and rights to appeal.

(Ord. No. 330, § 14, 6-8-2010)

14.04.150 - Use and confidentiality of information submitted to board.

- A. *Use of information and forms.* All information and forms required by this chapter and submitted to the board shall not be used by any other governmental unit of the city for the enforcement of city ordinances other than this chapter; provided however, that this shall not prohibit sharing of data for taxing purposes.
- B. *Rules and regulations.* The board shall adopt rules and regulations providing for the confidentiality of information submitted to the board when such confidentiality is deemed necessary by the board.

(Ord. No. 330, § 15, 6-8-2010; Ord. No. 403, § 1, 7-5-2016)

14.04.160 - Just cause required for eviction.

This section shall apply to single-family dwellings as well as multi-unit dwellings, but not to units that are fully exempt pursuant to Subsection 14.04.050.A of this chapter.

- A. *Grounds for landlord's recovery of possession.* No landlord shall be entitled to recover possession of a rental unit unless the landlord shows the existence of one of the following grounds:
1. After being provided with written notice of the identity and mailing address of the landlord, and the amount of rent due, the tenant has failed to pay rent to which the landlord is legally entitled pursuant to the lease or rental agreement and under the provisions of state or local law, unless the tenant has withheld rent pursuant to applicable law, and said failure has continued after service on the tenant of a written notice setting forth the amount of rent then due and requiring it to be paid, within a period, specified in the notice, of not less than three days.
 2. The tenant has failed to cure a violation of any of the material terms of the rental agreement within a reasonable time after receiving written notice from the landlord of the alleged violation, but only if:
 - a. The demand to cure is based on terms that are legal and have been accepted in writing by the tenant or made part of the rental agreement; and
 - b. Such terms have been accepted by the tenant or made part of the rental agreement after the initial creation of the tenancy, but only if:
 - i. The landlord shall have first notified the tenant in writing that he or she need not accept such terms or agree to their being made part of the rental agreement; and
 - ii. The tenant's violation is not of:
 - (1) The obligation to surrender possession on proper notice as required by law; or
 - (2) The obligation to limit occupancy when the additional tenant who joins the occupants is:
 - (A) a dependent child who joins the existing tenancy of a tenant of record or the sole adult tenant; or
 - (B) the spouse, domestic partner, parents, children, brother or sister of the tenant of record, as long as the number of tenants in the unit does not exceed that permitted by the Uniform Housing Code. The landlord has the right to approve or

disapprove a prospective additional tenant who is not a dependent child or the spouse, domestic partner, parents, children, brother or sister of the tenant of record, provided that the approval is not unreasonably withheld.

3. The tenant, after written notice to cease and a reasonable time to cure, commits or permits to exist a nuisance in, or causes substantial damage to the premises, appurtenances, or common areas of the building or rental complex containing the rental unit beyond normal wear and tear, and refuses, after written notice, to pay the reasonable costs of repairing such damage and cease engaging in the conduct identified in the notice to cease.
4. Upon expiration of a prior rental agreement the tenant has refused to agree to a new rental agreement which contains provisions that are substantially identical to the prior rental agreement, and complies with local, state and federal laws.
5. The tenant has continued, following written notice to cease, to be so disorderly as to destroy the peace, quiet, comfort, or safety of the landlord or other tenants of the building or rental complex containing the rental unit, or, where the rental unit is a single-family dwelling, the peace, quiet, comfort or safety of the owner or residents of an adjacent property. Such disorderly conduct includes violations of state and federal criminal law that destroy the peace, quiet, comfort, or safety of the landlord or other tenants of the building or rental complex containing the rental unit, or, where the rental unit is a single-family dwelling, the peace, quiet, comfort or safety of the owner or residents of an adjacent property.
6. The tenant has, after written notice to cease and a reasonable time to cure, refused the landlord access to the unit as required by state or local law.
7. The landlord after having obtained all necessary permits from the city and the approval of the board, seeks in good faith to undertake substantial repairs which are necessary to bring the property into compliance with applicable codes and laws affecting the health and safety of tenants of the building, provided that:
 - a. The repairs costs not less than the product of ten (10) times the amount of the monthly rent times the number of rental units upon which such work is performed. For purposes of this section, the monthly rent shall be the average of the preceding twelve-month period;
 - b. The repairs necessitate the eviction of the tenant because the work will render the rental unit uninhabitable for a period of not less than thirty (30) calendar days;
 - c. The landlord gives advance notice to the tenant of the right of first refusal to any comparable vacant rental units at comparable rent owned by the landlord or to reoccupy the unit upon completion of the repairs at the same rent charged to the tenant before the tenant vacated the unit; and
 - d. In the event the landlord files an application for an individual rent adjustment within six months following the completion of the work, the tenant shall be party to such proceeding the same as if he or she were still in possession, unless the landlord shall submit with such application a written waiver by the tenant of his or her right to reoccupy the premises pursuant to this subsection.
8. The landlord, after having obtained all necessary permits from the city, seeks in good faith to recover possession of the rental unit to remove the rental unit permanently from rental housing use through demolition.
9. The landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of the rental unit to remove the rental unit permanently from rental housing use under the Ellis Act and, having complied in full with the Ellis Act and its local implementing ordinances, does so without ulterior reasons and with honest intent.
10. The landlord seeks to recover possession in good faith, without ulterior reasons and with honest intent:
 - a. For the landlord's use or occupancy as his or her principal residence for a period of at least twelve

(12) continuous months;

- b. For the use or occupancy of the landlord's parents, children, brother or sister, or the landlord's spouse or domestic partner, as their principal place of residency for a period of at least twelve (12) continuous months, in the same building in which the landlord resides as his or her principal place of residency, or in a building in which the landlord is simultaneously seeking possession of a rental unit under this subsection.
 - c. For purposes of this subsection, the term "landlord" shall be defined as an owner of record of at least fifty (50) percent interest in the property.
 - d. A landlord may not recover possession under this subsection if a comparable rental unit owned by the landlord is already vacant and is available, or if such a unit becomes vacant and available before the recovery of possession of the unit. If a comparable unit does become vacant and available before the recovery of possession, the landlord shall rescind the notice to vacate and dismiss any action filed to recover possession of the premises. Provided further, if a noncomparable unit becomes available before the recovery of possession, the landlord shall offer that unit to the tenant at a rent based on the rent that the tenant is paying, with upward or downward adjustments allowed based upon the condition, size, and other amenities of the replacement unit. Disputes concerning the initial rent for the replacement unit shall be determined by the board. It shall be evidence of a lack of good faith if a landlord times the service of the notice, or the filing of an action to recover possession, so as to avoid moving into a comparable unit, or to avoid offering a tenant a replacement unit.
 - e. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the landlord has not acted in good faith if the landlord or relative for whom the tenant was evicted does not move into the rental unit within two months and occupy the unit as that person's principal residence for a minimum of twelve (12) continuous months.
 - f. Once a landlord has successfully recovered possession of a rental unit pursuant to this subsection, then no other current or future landlords may recover possession of any other rental unit in the building under this subsection. It is the intention of this subsection that only one specific unit per building may be used for such occupancy under this subsection and that once a unit is used for such occupancy, all future occupancies under this subsection must be of that same unit, provided that a landlord may file a petition with the board, or at the landlord's option, commence eviction proceedings, claiming that disability or other similar hardship prevents him or her from occupying a unit which was previously occupied by the landlord.
- 11. The tenant fails to vacate a rental unit occupied under the terms of a temporary rental agreement entered into under Subsection A.7 of this section, following expiration of the term of the temporary rental agreement, and following written notice of the availability of tenant's previous rental unit for reoccupancy by tenant.
 - 12. The landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of the rental unit to comply with a government agency's order to vacate, or any other order that necessitates the vacating of the building or rental unit as a result of a violation of the city's ordinances or any other provision of law.
 - 13. The landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of the rental unit to comply with a contractual agreement or government regulation relating to the qualifications of tenancy with a governmental entity, where the tenant is no longer qualified.
 - 14. The tenant holding at the end of the term of the oral or written agreement is a subtenant not approved by the landlord.

B. *Notice to specify good cause for eviction.* A landlord's failure to specify good cause as listed above in the notice of

termination or the notice to quit and in the complaint for possession shall be a defense to any action for possession of a rental unit covered by the terms of this chapter.

- C. *Landlord's compliance with warranty of habitability.* In any action to recover possession of a rental unit covered by the terms of this chapter, except an action to recover possession under Subsections A.7 and A.8 of this section, a landlord shall allege, as to each rental unit on the property, substantial compliance with the implied warranty of habitability as of the date of the notice of termination or notice to quit and as of the date of the commencement of the action for possession and compliance as of the date of the commencement of the action for possession with Section 14.04.100 (Annual adjustments) and Section 14.04.080 (Unit registration) of this chapter. The landlord shall also notify the court of any pending or standing hearing examiner or board decisions affecting the tenancy in question.
- D. *Filing notices with board.* The landlord shall file with the board a copy of any notice of termination, notice to quit, and summons and complaints in unlawful detainer within five calendar days after the tenant has been served with such notice or summons and complaints. Failure of the landlord to comply with eviction-related notice requirements to tenants or to file the required eviction-related documents with the board shall constitute a defense to an eviction action.

(Ord. No. 330, § 16, 6-8-2010; Ord. No. 403, § 1, 7-5-2016)

14.04.170 - Retaliation and harassment prohibited.

- A. *Retaliation.* No landlord may threaten to bring, or bring, an action to recover possession, cause the tenant to quit the unit involuntarily, serve any notice to quit or notice of termination of tenancy, decrease any services or increase the rent where the landlord's dominant motive is retaliation against the tenant for the tenant's assertion or exercise of rights under this chapter. Such retaliation shall be a defense to an action to recover possession, or it may serve as the basis for an affirmative action by the tenant for actual and punitive damages and injunctive relief. A tenant may assert retaliation affirmatively or as a defense to the landlord's action regardless of the period of time which has elapsed between the tenant's assertion or exercise of rights under this chapter and the alleged act of retaliation. The board may address retaliation issues further in its rules and regulations.
- B. *Harassment.* No landlord may threaten to bring, or bring, an action to recover possession, cause the tenant to quit the unit involuntarily, serve any notice to quit or notice of termination of tenancy, decrease any services, refuse to accept or acknowledge receipt of a tenant's lawful rent payment pursuant to this chapter, or interfere with the tenant's quiet enjoyment of the rental unit and common areas as part of an attempt to increase the rent above the maximum allowable rent permitted under this chapter, either by obtaining such excessive rent from the tenant or by creating a vacancy and increasing the rent to a new tenant. Such harassment shall be a defense to an action to recover possession, or it may serve as the basis for an affirmative action by the tenant for actual and punitive damages and injunctive relief. The board may address harassment issues further in its rules and regulations.

(Ord. No. 330, § 17, 6-8-2010)

14.04.180 - Remedies.

In addition to the remedies provided by law, landlords and tenants covered by this chapter shall have the following remedies for violations of the ordinance:

- A. *Landlord's failure to register.*
1. If a landlord fails to register a rental unit in accordance with Section 14.04.080 of this chapter, a tenant may petition the board for appropriate relief. If the board, after giving the landlord proper notice of the petition and after a hearing, determines that a landlord has willfully and knowingly

failed to register a rental unit covered by this chapter, the board may authorize the tenant of such rental unit to withhold all or a portion of the rent for the unit until such time as the landlord registers the rental unit in compliance with this chapter. If the landlord registers the rental unit in compliance with this chapter and provides written notice of compliance to the board and the tenant, the board shall determine the rent owed to the landlord for the period during which the landlord was not in compliance and give written notice of its determination to the landlord and tenant. The tenant shall pay the withheld rent to the landlord in accordance with the board's determination within five business days after receiving the notice from the board. No landlord who has failed to register a rental unit in violation of this chapter shall increase rent for the unregistered rental unit until such unit is brought into compliance with this chapter.

2. In any action by a landlord to recover possession based on nonpayment of rent, the landlord's failure to register the rental unit in violation of this chapter shall be a defense to the action.
 3. If a landlord fails to register a rental unit in accordance with Section 14.04.080 of this chapter, a tenant of the rental unit may seek injunctive relief on behalf of her/himself to restrain the landlord from demanding or receiving any rent for the rental unit until the landlord registers the rental unit in compliance with this chapter.
- B. *Landlord's demand for or retention of excessive rent.* When a landlord demands or retains rent in excess of the maximum rent allowed under this chapter, a tenant may petition the board for a rent adjustment or file suit against a landlord for actual damages. In such a suit, upon a tenant's proof that a landlord has willfully or intentionally demanded or retained rent in excess of the maximum rent allowed under this chapter, the tenant shall be entitled to an award of damages in an amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) or the damages allowed under California Civil Code Section 1947.11, whichever is greater.
- C. *Landlord's violation of owner move-in.* Where a tenant vacates a rental unit based on a notice to quit from the landlord under Section 14.04.160.A.10, if the tenant shows in the appropriate court that the landlord or the landlord's relative has not occupied the rental unit as their principal residence within two months after the tenant vacates the unit or maintained residence in the unit for at least twelve (12) continuous months, the tenant shall be entitled to regain possession of the rental unit. If the tenant shows that the landlord or relative willfully or intentionally misrepresented that the landlord or a relative intended to take possession of the rental unit as their principal residence within two months after the tenant vacates the rental unit or maintain residence in the unit for at least twelve (12) continuous months, in addition to regaining possession of the rental unit the tenant shall be entitled to an award of damages in an amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) or the damages allowed under California Civil Code Section 1947.10, whichever is greater.
- D. *Injunctive relief.* The board may request the city attorney to seek injunctive relief to restrain or enjoin any violation of this chapter or of the rules, regulations, orders and decisions of the board, subject to city council approval.
- E. *Board enforcement action.* If a tenant fails to bring a civil or administrative action to enforce the tenant's rights under this chapter within one hundred twenty (120) days after the date the board became aware of the first occurrence of a violation of this chapter, the city attorney may bring an enforcement action on the tenant's behalf. If the city attorney brings an enforcement action, the city attorney shall provide the tenants the right to opt-in or out of the enforcement action. In the case of an opt-in, the city attorney shall obtain from such tenants a consent and waiver to represent their rights in settlement negotiations involving violation of the ordinance. Nothing in this subsection should be construed as imposing limitations on the tenant's right to private action.
- F. *Attorney's fees.* A prevailing tenant in a civil claim for damages or other remedies based on a violation of

Sections 14.04.160, 14.04.170, Subsections 14.04.180.A, 14.04.180.B or 14.04.180.C shall be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to order of the court.

(Ord. No. 330, § 18, 6-8-2010)

14.04.190 - Nonwaiver.

Any provision in a rental agreement which waives or modifies any provision of this chapter is contrary to public policy and void.

(Ord. No. 330, § 19, 6-8-2010)

14.04.200 - Judicial review.

Among other available legal remedies, any person aggrieved by a decision of the board may seek judicial review of the decision in the Superior Court of the State of California under California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1094.5 within the time required for the filing of such actions under California law.

(Ord. No. 330, § 20, 6-8-2010)

14.04.210 - Criminal penalties.

Any landlord who is found by a court of appropriate jurisdiction to be guilty of a willful violation of this chapter shall be subject to up to a one thousand dollar (\$1,000.00) fine and/or ninety (90) days in jail for a first offense and up to a one thousand dollar (\$1,000.00) fine and/or six months in jail for any subsequent offenses; each violation under this section is a separate offense.

(Ord. No. 330, § 21, 6-8-2010)

14.04.220 - Powers reserved to city council.

This chapter does not address and is not intended to govern relocation benefits to tenants for evictions that do not result from the tenant's breach of a lease agreement, restrictions on demolition of rental units and conditions for replacement housing, or civil fines for failure to comply with this chapter. The city's policy on these issues is reserved for the city council and shall not be preempted by this chapter, either explicitly or implicitly.

(Ord. No. 330, § 22, 6-8-2010)

14.04.230 - Other enforcement.

It shall be unlawful for a landlord to increase rent or rents in violation of the decision of a hearing examiner or the decision of the board on appeal pursuant to the hearing and appeal procedures set forth in Section 14.04.140 of this chapter and its accompanying rules and regulations. It shall further be unlawful for a landlord to charge any rent which exceeds the limitations of this chapter. Any landlord who increases rents in violation of such decisions or who charges excessive rents shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(Ord. No. 330, § 23, 6-8-2010)

14.04.240 - Partial invalidity.

If any provision of this chapter or application thereof is held to be invalid, this invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this chapter which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or applications. The city declares that it would have enacted each section, paragraph and sentence notwithstanding the invalidity of any other section, paragraph or sentence. Accordingly, the provisions or applications of this chapter are severable.

(Ord. No. 330, § 24, 6-8-2010)

14.04.250 - Revisions not requiring approval of electorate.

If the federal government or California state legislature enacts any statute overriding a provision of this chapter, or if any court decision results in one or more provisions of this chapter being in conflict with such court decision, the City Council of the City of East Palo Alto is hereby authorized to revise this chapter in order to comply with the law.

(Ord. No. 403, § 2, 7-5-2016)