



RENT STABILIZATION BOARD
Regular Meeting
Thursday, November 17, 2022
7:00 p.m.

PUBLIC ADVISORY: THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH VIDEOCONFERENCE AND TELECONFERENCE

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54953(e)(3), City Council Resolution 70,030-N.S., and City of Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board (Rent Board) Resolution 21-29, this meeting of the **Rent Board** will be conducted exclusively through teleconference and Zoom videoconference. Please be advised that pursuant to the Resolutions and the findings contained therein that the spread of COVID-19 continues to be a threat to the public health and that holding meetings of City legislative bodies in person would present imminent risks to the health and safety of the public and members of legislative bodies. **Therefore, there will not be a physical meeting location available.**

To access this meeting remotely: Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device by clicking on this URL: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/89877012106?pwd=Y3VzSEFZb1FIWXdRT1JrUE1PQXQ2Zz09>. If you do not wish for your name to appear on the screen, then use the drop-down menu and click on "Rename" to rename yourself to be anonymous. To request to speak, use the "Raise Hand" icon by rolling over the bottom of the screen.

To join by phone: Dial 1-669-900-6833 and enter Meeting ID: 898 7701 2106 and Passcode: 793808. If you wish to comment during the public comment portion of the agenda, Press *9 and wait to be recognized by the Chair.

To submit an e-mail comment, send it to amueller@cityofberkeley.info with the Subject line in this format: "RENT BOARD MEETING PUBLIC COMMENT ITEM." Please observe a 150-word limit. Written comments will be entered into the public record. **Email comments must be submitted to the email address above by 5:00 p.m. on the day of the meeting in order to be included.**

Please be mindful that this meeting will be recorded, and all other rules of procedure and decorum will apply for Rent Board meetings conducted by teleconference or videoconference.

This meeting will be conducted in accordance with Government Code Section 54953, 54956, and all current state and local requirements allowing public participation in meetings of legislative bodies. Any member of the public may attend this meeting. Questions regarding this matter may be addressed to DéSeana Williams, Executive Director, at (510) 981-7368. The Rent Board may take action related to any subject listed on the Agenda.

RENT STABILIZATION BOARD
Regular Meeting
Thursday, November 17, 2022
7:00 p.m.

AGENDA

*Times allotted for each item are approximate and may be changed at the Board's discretion during the course of this meeting.

1. Roll call – 1 min.*

CLOSED SESSION: Pursuant to California Government Code Section 54957(b)(1), the Board will convene in closed session for a Public Employee Evaluation of Performance:

Title: General Counsel

2. Land Acknowledgment Statement: The Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board recognizes that the rental housing units we regulate are built on the territory of xučyun (Huchiun- (Hooch-yoon)), the ancestral and unceded land of the Chochenyo (Cho-chen-yo)-speaking Ohlone (Oh-low-nee) people, the ancestors and descendants of the sovereign Verona Band of Alameda County. This land was and continues to be of great importance to all of the Ohlone Tribes and descendants of the Verona Band. As we begin our meeting tonight, we acknowledge and honor the original inhabitants of Berkeley, the documented 5,000-year history of a vibrant community at the West Berkeley Shellmound, and the Ohlone people who continue to reside in the East Bay. We recognize that Berkeley's landlords and tenants have and continue to benefit from the use and occupation of this unceded stolen land since the City of Berkeley's incorporation in 1878 and since the Rent Stabilization Board's creation in 1980. As stewards of the laws regulating rental housing, it is not only vital that we recognize the history of this land, but also recognize that the Ohlone people are present members of Berkeley and other East Bay communities today.

3. Approval of Agenda – 1 min.*

4. Public Comment – 2 min. per speaker for *non*-agendized items*

5. Public Comment – 2 min. per speaker for items on the agenda*

6. CONSENT ITEMS – 1 min.*

a. Approval of the October 20, 2022 regular meeting minutes

7. SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

- a. Presentation of honorary Resolution 22-28 and gift to Commissioner James Chang (To be delivered at the meeting)
- b. Presentation of honorary Resolution 22-29 and gift to Commissioner Paola Laverde (To be delivered at the meeting)
- c. Presentation of honorary Resolution 22-30 and gift to Commissioner Mari Mendonca (To be delivered at the meeting)
- d. Presentation of honorary Resolution 22-31 and gift to Commissioner John Selawsky (To be delivered at the meeting)

8. ACTION ITEMS

from Board Members, Committees, Executive Director or Staff

Public comment will also be heard prior to the Board's vote on each action item listed below – 1 min. per speaker.

- a. Chair Update (Chair Simon-Weisberg) – 5 min.*
- b. Discussion and possible action regarding outreach efforts for the Tenant Survey (Commissioner Kelley & Commissioner Laverde) – 10 min.*

9. INFORMATION, ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ARTICLES/MEDIA

from Board Members, Committees, Executive Director or Staff

NOTE: The Board may vote to move Information Items to the Action calendar.

- a. Update on changes to the eviction moratorium – B.M.C. Section 13.110 – *Verbal* (General Counsel) – 10 min.*
- b. Update on Council's recent action to adopt a Land Acknowledgement Recognizing Berkeley as the Ancestral, Unceded Home of the Ohlone People (Executive Director) – 2 min.*
- c. COVID Amnesty and Administrative Correction Cycle report (Executive Director/Registration Unit Manager) – 5 min.*
- d. Copy of 2023 Annual General Adjustment (AGA) and Security Deposit postcard to landlords and tenants (Executive Director) – 1 min.*
- e. Date to submit agenda topics/items for December's regular Rent Board meeting: **Monday, December 5th at 5:00 p.m.** NOTE: This is a hard deadline and will be enforced.

10. COMMITTEE/BOARD MEETING UPDATES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

- a. Budget and Personnel Committee (Commissioner Chang, Chair) – 5 min.*
Next regularly-scheduled meeting: TBA

November 7th agenda

- b. Eviction/Section 8/Foreclosure Committee (Commissioner Mendonca, Chair) – 5 min.*
Next regularly-scheduled meeting: TBA

October 27th agenda

- c. Legislation, IRA/AGA & Registration Committee (LIRA Committee) (Commissioner Kelley, Chair) – 5 min.*
Next regularly-scheduled meeting: Wed., December 14th at 5:00 p.m.

- d. Outreach Committee (Commissioner Laverde, Chair) – 5 min.*
Next regularly-scheduled meeting: Wed., November 16th at 5:30 p.m.

November 16th agenda

- e. 2 x 2 Committee on Housing: Rent Board/Berkeley Unified School District (Chair TBA) – 3 min.*
Regularly-scheduled meeting date: TBA

- f. 4 x 4 Joint Task Force Committee on Housing: City Council/Rent Board – 5 min.*
(Mayor Arreguín and Chair Simon-Weisberg, Committee Co-Chairs)
Next regularly-scheduled meeting: TBA

October 26th agenda packet (Revised)

- g. Ad Hoc Committee on Rent Board Technology Issues (Commissioner Selawsky, Chair) – 3 min.*
Next meeting date: TBA

- h. Updates and Announcements – 3 min.*

- i. Discussion of items for possible placement on future agenda – 5 min.*

11. ADJOURNMENT

COMMUNICATIONS DISCLAIMER:

Communications to Berkeley boards, commissions or committees are public record and

will become part of the City's electronic records, which are accessible through the City's website. Please note: e-mail addresses, names, addresses, and other contact information are not required, but if included in any communication to a City board, commission or committee, will become part of the public record. If you do not want your e-mail address or any other contact information to be made public, you may deliver communications via U.S. Postal Service to the secretary of the relevant board, commission or committee. If you do not want your contact information included in the public record, please do not include that information in your communication. Please contact the secretary to the relevant board, commission or committee for further information.



Rent Stabilization Board

RENT STABILIZATION BOARD
Regular Meeting
Thursday, October 20, 2022
7:00 p.m.

PUBLIC ADVISORY: THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH VIDEOCONFERENCE AND TELECONFERENCE

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RENT STABILIZATION BOARD
Regular Meeting
Thursday, October 20, 2022
7:00 p.m.

Regular Meeting Minutes - *Unapproved*

- 1. Roll call** – Vice-Chair Alpert called the meeting to order at 7:06 p.m.
Commissioners present: Alpert, Chang, Johnson, Kelley (logged on at 9:39 p.m.),
Laverde, Mendonca, Selawsky, Walker, Simon-Weisberg (logged on at 8:07 p.m.)
Commissioners Absent: None
Staff Present: Brown, Eberhart, Ehlinger, Kim, Mueller, Williams

CLOSED SESSION: Pursuant to California Government Code Section 54956.9(a), the Board convened in closed session for an update on litigation:

Williams, et al. v. Alameda County, Alameda County Board of Supervisors, City of Oakland, Oakland City Council (United States District Court for the Northern District of California Case # 3:22-cv-01274-LB) – amicus brief

Andrew Marowitz v. Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board (Alameda County Superior Court Case # RG19042977)

Athan Magganas and Maxaco, LLC v. City of Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board (Alameda County Superior Court Case # 22CV011758)

NCR Properties, LLC v. City of Berkeley (California Court of Appeal, First District, Division Three Case # A163003)

Following the Board's return from Closed Session, Vice-Chair Alpert announced that the Board took no reportable action.

- 2. Land Acknowledgment Statement:** The Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board recognizes that the rental housing units we regulate are built on the territory of xučyun (Huchiun- (Hooch-yoon)), the ancestral and unceded land of the Chochenyo (Cho-chen-yo)-speaking Ohlone (Oh-low-nee) people, the ancestors and descendants of the sovereign Verona Band of Alameda County. This land was and continues to be of great importance to all of the Ohlone Tribes and descendants of the Verona Band. As we begin our meeting tonight, we acknowledge and honor the original inhabitants of Berkeley, the documented 5,000-year history of a vibrant community at the West Berkeley Shellmound, and the Ohlone people who continue to reside in the East Bay. We recognize that Berkeley's landlords and tenants have and continue to benefit from the use and occupation of this unceded stolen land since the City of Berkeley's incorporation in 1878 and since the Rent Stabilization Board's creation in 1980. As stewards of the laws regulating rental housing, it is not only vital that we recognize the history of this land, but also recognize that the Ohlone people are present members of Berkeley and other East

Bay communities today.

The Land Acknowledgement Statement was played aloud.

3. **Approval of Agenda** – M/S/C (Laverde/Johnson) APPROVE THE AGENDA AS WRITTEN. Roll call vote. YES: Alpert, Chang, Johnson, Laverde, Mendonca, Selawsky, Walker; NO: None; ABSTAIN: None; ABSENT: Kelley, Simon-Weisberg. Carried: 7-0-0-2.
4. **Public Comment** – for *non*-agendized items. There were no speakers.
5. **Public Comment** – for items on the agenda. Diana Christensen spoke about assessed fees and penalties for her property related to her waiver request.
6. **CONSENT ITEMS**
 - a. Approval of the September 15, 2022 regular meeting minutes
 - b. Recommendation to adopt Resolution 22-23 modifying the Staffing Model to add a 1.0 FTE in the Administrative and Fiscal Services Manager classification (Budget & Personnel Committee and Executive Director)
 - c. Recommendation to adopt Resolution 22-24 authorizing the Executive Director to increase the purchase order with ACRO Service Corp. by an amount not to exceed \$115,500 to hire three temporary staff to assist the Registration Unit with the 3Di data cleanup project (Budget & Personnel Committee and Executive Director)
 - d. Proposal to approve staff recommendations on the following requests for waivers of late registration penalties (Executive Director/Registration Unit Manager)

Ministerial Waivers

Property Address

1219 DWIGHT
1625 HARMON
2924 FLORENCE
2935 MLK JR WAY
2645 SHASTA
2251 HILGARD
2647 STUART
770 HILLDALE
2601 ETNA
1801 DERBY

Discretionary Waivers

Waiver No. Property Address

W5051	1210 PERALTA
W5052	1418 HOLLY
W5053	2226 9TH ST
W5054	2817 8TH STREET
W5055	1708 EOLA ST
W5056	515 COLUSA
W5057	3216 BOISE ST
W5058	1134 KEELER
W5059	2760 MABEL ST
W5060	1350 SCENIC
W5061	2551 HILGARD
W5062	2337 BROWNING
W5063	2325 ROOSEVELT

M/S/C (Laverde/Johnson) APPROVE ALL CONSENT ITEMS AS WRITTEN.
Roll call vote. YES: Alpert, Chang, Johnson, Laverde, Mendonca, Selawsky,
Walker; NO: None; ABSTAIN: None; ABSENT: Kelley, Simon-Weisberg.
Carried: 7-0-0-2.

7. **APPEAL – Case No. T-5929 (2208 MLK Jr. Way, #6)**

Parties present:

Yun (Sheldon) Mao, Appellant
Michael Cohn, Respondent

M/S/C (Johnson/Selawsky) AFFIRM THE HEARING EXAMINER’S DECISION.
YES: Alpert, Chang, Johnson, Laverde, Mendonca, Selawsky, Walker, Simon-Weisberg;
NO: None; ABSTAIN: None; ABSENT: Kelley. Carried: 8-0-0-1.

8. **ACTION ITEMS**

from Board Members, Committees, Executive Director or Staff

Public comment will also be heard prior to the Board’s vote on each action item listed below. There were no public speakers.

- a. Chair Update (Chair Simon-Weisberg) – The Chair provided an update on the status of the Demolition Ordinance update process. No action was taken.
- b. Recommendation to adopt Resolution 22-25 authorizing the Executive Director to modify the scope of the contract with Kinnectics, LLC, and add \$30,000 for the current fiscal year (Budget & Personnel Committee and Executive Director)

M/S/C (Johnson/Selawsky) ADOPT RESOLUTION 22-25 AS WRITTEN.

Roll call vote. YES: Alpert, Chang, Johnson, Laverde, Mendonca, Selawsky, Walker; NO: None; ABSTAIN: None; ABSENT: Kelley, Simon-Weisberg.
Carried: 7-0-0-2.

- c. Recommendation to adopt Resolution 22-26 confirming the 2023 Annual General Adjustment (AGA) of 4.4 percent and order that the 2023 AGA be published as Regulation 1145 (General Counsel)

M/S/C (Selawsky/Chang) ADOPT RESOLUTION 22-26 AS WRITTEN. Roll call vote. YES: Alpert, Chang, Johnson, Mendonca, Selawsky, Walker; NO: None; ABSTAIN: Laverde; ABSENT: Kelley, Simon-Weisberg.
Carried: 6-0-1-2.

- d. Recommendation to adopt Resolution 22-27 confirming that the 2023 relocation assistance payments for Owner Move-in and Ellis Act evictions shall increase by 6.8 percent effective January 1, 2023, and publishing the 2023 relocation payment amounts (General Counsel)

M/S/C (Walker/Selawsky) ADOPT RESOLUTION 22-27 AS WRITTEN. Roll call vote. YES: Alpert, Chang, Johnson, Laverde, Mendonca, Selawsky, Walker; NO: None; ABSTAIN: Simon-Weisberg; ABSENT: Kelley. Carried: 7-0-1-1.

9. INFORMATION, ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ARTICLES/MEDIA
from Board Members, Committees, Executive Director or Staff

**ALL ITEMS BELOW WERE BRIEFLY MENTIONED OR DISCUSSED.
UNDERLINED ITEMS HAVE ADDITIONAL COMMENTS.**

- a. Update on Rent Board providing mediation services and technical assistance to the Town of Fairfax – *Verbal* (Executive Director)
- b. Summary of Ellis Act Evictions through June 1, 2022 (Eviction/Section 8/Foreclosure Committee)
- c. Owner Move-in Eviction Tracking Report (July 2019 - June 2022) (Eviction/Section 8/Foreclosure Committee)
- d. Commissioner attendance at Board and Committee meetings updated through the 3rd quarter of 2022 (Board Secretary)
- e. Rent Board staff to participate in the City of Berkeley’s Harvest Festival/Community Day on Saturday, October 15, 2022 from 11:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. in Cedar Rose Park (1300 Rose Street) – *Verbal* (Executive Director)
- f. September 30, 2022 *Berkeleyside* article by Supriya Yelimeli titled, “Residents return to North Berkeley apartments after local land trust buys back building”

(Chair Simon-Weisberg)

<https://www.berkeleyside.org/2022/09/30/solano-avenue-ellis-act-eviction-north-berkeley>

- g. Date to submit agenda topics/items for November's regular Rent Board meeting: **Friday, November 4th at 5:00 p.m.** NOTE: This is a hard deadline and will be enforced.

10. COMMITTEE/BOARD MEETING UPDATES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

- a. Budget and Personnel Committee (Commissioner Chang, Chair) – Committee Chair Chang reported that the Committee discussed the staffing model and employee evaluation processes.

Next regularly-scheduled meeting: Monday, Nov. 7th at 5:30 p.m.

October 11th agenda

- b. Eviction/Section 8/Foreclosure Committee (Commissioner Mendonca, Chair)
Next regularly-scheduled meeting: Thursday, Oct. 27th at 5:30 p.m.

September 22nd agenda

- c. Legislation, IRA/AGA & Registration Committee (LIRA Committee)
(Commissioner Kelley, Chair)
Next regularly-scheduled meeting: TBA

September 21st agenda

- d. Outreach Committee (Commissioner Laverde, Chair) – Committee Chair Laverde provided a tenant survey update, and confirmed that the Committee will look into ways to ensure the full Board is aware of outreach events they can participate in.

Next regularly-scheduled meeting: Wednesday, Oct. 19th at 5:30 p.m.

September 21st agenda

October 19th agenda

- e. 2 x 2 Committee on Housing: Rent Board/Berkeley Unified School District (Chair TBA)
Regularly-scheduled meeting date: TBA

- f. 4 x 4 Joint Task Force Committee on Housing: City Council/Rent Board – Chair Simon-Weisberg provided an update on the Committee's work related to the Habitability Plan, and briefly addressed questions about the Elevator Ordinance.

(Mayor Arreguín and Chair Simon-Weisberg, Committee Co-Chairs)
Next regularly-scheduled meeting: Wednesday, Oct. 26th at 3:00 p.m.

September 28th agenda packet (Revised)

- g. Ad Hoc Committee on Rent Board Technology Issues (Commissioner Selawsky, Chair)
Next meeting date: TBA
- h. Updates and Announcements
- i. Discussion of items for possible placement on future agenda – Commissioner Johnson inquired about whether AB 1482 expanded a local city’s authority to increase the time window that rent control could apply.

CLOSED SESSION: Pursuant to California Government Code Section 54957(b)(1), the Board convened in closed session for a Public Employee Evaluation of Performance:

Title: General Counsel

Upon returning from closed session, the Chair reported that the Board took no reportable action.

11. ADJOURNMENT – M/S/C (Laverde/Alpert) ADJOURN THE MEETING. Roll call vote. YES: Alpert, Chang, Johnson, Kelley, Laverde, Mendonca, Walker, Simon-Weisberg; NO: None; ABSTAIN: None; ABSENT: Selawsky. Carried: 8-0-0-1.

The meeting adjourned at 10:39 p.m.



Rent Stabilization Board

DATE: November 17, 2022

TO: Honorable Members of the Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board

FROM: DéSeana Williams, Executive Director

SUBJECT: Possible Resolution 22-32 authorizing the Executive Director to modify the contract with CSU Fullerton's Auxiliary Services Corporation (ASC) for the Tenant Survey Project and extending the contract through March 30, 2023.

The Rent Board Tenant Survey project is underway, and the vendor has raised a concern that the goal of 766 survey responses may not be met. If the Board were to determine that additional surveys should be issued to fulfill the goal of 766 responses, a contract amendment authorizing additional spending on the project would need to be approved. The vendor can expand the survey outreach at the rate of \$10,000 per 1,000 surveys. This item intends to give the Board an update on the project status and an opportunity to authorize more funding for the project should the Board feel inclined. The current number of responses and follow-up measures to date will be provided to the Board during the discussion of this item.

Resolution 22-32, if approved, authorizes the Executive Director to modify the contract with CSU Fullerton's Auxiliary Services Corporation (ASC) with additional funding to issue additional surveys to tenants to assist in achieving a sufficient number of responses.

Background

The Board has retained the services of Cal State Fullerton's research program "Auxiliary Services Corporation" through a competitive Request for Proposal process to conduct a citywide Tenant Survey of rent-controlled units. The current contract includes distributing 2,600 surveys with an anticipated return rate of roughly 29.5% for a goal of 766 survey responses. These numbers are based on the 2009 survey's distribution and response rates for a scientifically sound survey study. However, due to concerns about the downward trend of survey participation rates, the vendor is concerned that we may see closer to a 20% return rate and thus may not achieve a scientifically representative amount of responses.

In the attached letter from the vendor dated October 13, 2022, the vendor describes the concern and highlights that issuing an additional 1,000 surveys for a total of 3,600 surveys would decrease the required response rate from 29.5% to 21.3% to get the desired 766 responses.

The letter also acknowledges that reminder postcards and phone calls to selected households have yet to occur and that we may still reach our desired outcomes with response rates under the existing conditions.

While staff acknowledges the concern of declining survey participation as a trend, having conferred with our Tenant Survey consultant, Dr. Stephen Barton, on October 24, 2022, he urges patience and to use the resources already included in the contract, such as reminder postcards, and direct phone call reminders to the selected participants as the primary way to boost participation before sending out more surveys. Sending out additional surveys would extend the timeline of the project through at least March of 2023 and have the possibility of seeing more than the anticipated number of surveys come back, which would be good from a data collection standpoint but have other unintended consequences such as supplying more incentive gift cards for those who respond to the survey beyond the projected amount.

Given the timing of the project and the time it takes to do a contract modification and conduct the same survey process with any new additional surveys, it may be prudent for the Board to authorize additional funding now so that additional surveys can be sent out sooner than later. However, it may be premature to issue additional surveys, and it may be more sensible to allow time for the process of sending reminder postcards and making direct phone calls to occur.

Financial Impact

Based upon the current budget, there is upwards of \$60,000 unallocated in the capital reserve budget that could be considered to be used for sending additional surveys.

Name and Telephone Number of Contact Person:

DéSeana Williams, Executive Director (510) 981-7368

Attachment:

1. October 13, 2022 letter from CSU Fullerton's Social Science Research Center

RESOLUTION 22-32

AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TO MODIFY THE CONTRACT WITH CSU FULLERTON AUXILIARY SERVICES CORPORATION (ASC) BY EXTENDING THE CONTRACT THROUGH MARCH 30, 2023, AND INCREASING THE CONTRACT BY AN ADDITIONAL AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$10,000 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022/2023

BE IT RESOLVED by the Rent Stabilization Board (RSB) of the City of Berkeley as follows:

WHEREAS, the initial survey contract estimated the cost at \$77,246 for a representative sampling of 2,600 surveys mailed with approximately 766 responses to be received; and

WHEREAS, RSB’s experts have advised that the rate of return of surveys has decreased nationally, and thus a pro-active use of pre-notification outreach materials, an incentive gift card, a web-based survey with a QR code, and follow-up phone calls are effective practices, but that the best practice is to increase the total number of surveys issued; and

WHEREAS, a more robust sampling will engender a more significant return of tenant responses to help ensure a representative sampling; and

WHEREAS, the cost of up to an additional \$10,000 is reasonable to issue up to 1,000 additional surveys to help ensure that there is a scientifically representative response for data analysis;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the City of Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board that the Executive Director is hereby authorized to modify Contract #32300036 (see attached including Exhibit A “Scope of Services, Timeline” and Exhibit B “Payment”), increasing the contract by an additional amount not to exceed \$10,000 to send surveys to up to 1,000 more tenants to assist in analyzing the state of housing conditions, accessibility, emergency preparedness, landlord relationships, services assessment, resources needed, etc. to assist planning into the next ten years, with the total amount payable under this contract not to exceed \$87,246 (from the initial contract of \$77,246).

Dated: November 17, 2022

Adopted by the City of Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board by the following vote:

YES:

NO:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

Leah Simon-Weisberg, Chair
Rent Stabilization Board

Attest: _____
DéSeana Williams, Executive Director

*Social Science Research Center*

P.O. Box 6850, Fullerton, CA 92834-6850 / T 657-278-3185 / F 657-278-2549

October 13, 2022

To: Moni Law, Project Manager for City Berkeley Rent Board 2022 Tenant Survey

Cc: Nate Dahl, Public Information Unit Supervisor

The attached budget is to support the successful completion of the City of Berkeley Tenant Survey. As the project is unfolding, it has come to our attention that unforeseen circumstances such as slower than usual postal service delivery times, and lower response rates than were seen in 2009 when the last Tenant survey was administered may yield a response rate that is lower than the expected 29.5%. There are several avenues the SSRC has incorporated into the existing proposal to address these challenges. For example, in the 2022 survey administration, the SSRC has incorporated an online survey component to increase the response rate among younger tenants. In addition, we have also embedded reminder phone calls into the study design, such that those individual households for which we were able to have telephone numbers appended will receive telephone calls reminding them to complete the survey.

Another method that could prove fruitful in assuring that the study reaches its target number of survey completions is increasing the number of households who are invited to complete the survey. Currently, 2,600 records were chosen to receive an invitation to participate in the Tenant Survey. A target sample size of 766, results in a response rate of 29.5%. Inviting another 1,000 households to participate in the survey (for a total of 3,600 households) would result in a response rate of 21.3%, a much more achievable goal. The cost associated with this effort is approximately \$10,000.

Sincerely,

Laura Gil-Trejo, MA, MPH
Director
Social Science Research Center
California State University, Fullerton
(657)278-7691

Social Science Research Center
 Cost Estimate: Up to 766 Mail and Web-Based Surveys
 2022 Tenant Survey
 Sponsor: Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board
 Project Period TBD

Task	Description of Services	Ph.D. Level Staff/Project Director	Research Operations Coordinator	Project Manager	Assistant Project Manager	Research Assistant	Shift Supervisors	Telephone Interviewers	Administrative Operations Manager	Total
1	Refine outreach and recruitment materials to encourage participation.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2	IRB application	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3	SPONSOR will furnish the SSRC with a data file containing the name and most recent contact information of units.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
4	Program English and Spanish versions of survey instrument into Qualtrics software for web-based data collection.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
5	Develop, print and send pre-notification outreach materials. Provide option to complete web-based survey by including a QR code.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 126	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 67	\$ 259	\$ -	\$ 452
6	Print and mail survey materials to households	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 101	\$ -	\$ 146	\$ 551	\$ -	\$ 798
7	Conduct reminder calls to non-participants after two week of fielding survey.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
8	Develop, print and send reminder outreach materials. Provide option to complete web-based survey by including a QR code.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 128	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60	\$ 226	\$ -	\$ 414
9	Print and mail second wave of survey materials to non-participating households	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 88	\$ 101	\$ -	\$ 117	\$ 441	\$ -	\$ 747
10	Using the data file referenced in Task 3, obtain surveys with up to 766 household residents via online and mail-based data collection efforts	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
11	Mail \$5 Amazon or Target gift card to up to 766 respondents who complete the questionnaire.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
12	Sample frame and data file management.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
13	Monitor data collection for quality control.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
14	Oversight of automated data entry of paper-based surveys, including provision of a unique identifier for each household in the data file referenced in Task 3.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
15	Send regular updates to client regarding progress of data collection effort.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
16	Clean and merge all data.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
17	Compile the completed database as an SPSS portable "save" file.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
18	Prepare a full report.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
19	Payroll and budget administration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
20	Overall project oversight	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sub-total Personnel		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 342	\$ 202	\$ -	\$ 390	\$ 1,477	\$ -	\$ 2,411
Other Direct Costs										
	Incentives									\$ -
	Materials									\$ 2,694
	Postage									\$ 3,689
	Translation									\$ -
	Telephone/ FAX									\$ -
	License									\$ -
Sub-total for Other Direct Costs										\$ -
Total Costs										
	Total Direct Costs									\$ 8,794
	Indirect Costs (Base: Total Direct Costs) 30%									\$ 2,638
Total Costs										\$ 11,432

SERVICE CONTRACT

THIS CONTRACT is between the CITY OF BERKELEY RENT BOARD (“BOARD”), a Charter City organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, and CSU Fullerton Auxiliary Services Corporation (“ASC”), a non-profit corporation which is a recognized auxiliary organization serving California State University, Fullerton (CSUF), operating pursuant to California Education Code § 89900, *et seq.* and California Code of Regulations Title 5, § 42400, *et seq.* doing business at 1121 N. State College Boulevard, Fullerton, CA 92831-3014 USA who agree as follows:

1. **SCOPE OF SERVICES**

ASC agrees to perform all services described in Exhibit A, in accordance with its stated terms and conditions. Exhibit A is attached to and made a part of this Contract.

2. **PAYMENT**

For services referred to in Section 1, Board will pay ASC a total amount not to exceed \$77,246.00 Board shall make payments to ASC in accordance with the provisions described in Exhibit B, which is attached to and made a part of this Contract.

3. **TERM**

a. This Contract shall begin on July 1, 2022 and end on January 31, 2023. The Executive Director of the Board may extend the term of this Contract by giving written notice.

b. Either Party may terminate this Contract for default upon ten business days’ written notice to the other if the other Party has substantially failed to fulfill any of its obligations under this Contract in a timely manner. Board may terminate this Contract at its convenience and without cause upon thirty (30) days written notice to ASC. Cause shall be defined as any material breach of Contract, any misrepresentation of fraud on the part of each Party. Board shall provide ASC fifteen (15) days to fix the cause of or cure any defaults identified by Board. If Contract is terminated by Board without cause, Board agrees to pay ASC for all costs, including non-cancellable obligations incurred through the date of termination.

c. A written notice is deemed served when a party sends the notice in an envelope addressed to the other Party to this Contract and deposits it with the U.S. Postal Service, first class mail, postage prepaid. For purposes of this Contract, all notices to Board shall be addressed as follows:

Executive Director
City of Berkeley
2125 Milvia Street
Berkeley, California 94704

For purposes of this Contract, all notices to ASC shall be addressed as follows:

Authorized Officer with legal authority to sign the Contract:

Charles D. Kissel, Executive Director
CSU Fullerton Auxiliary Services Corporation
1121 N. State College Blvd. Fullerton, CA 92831-3014
Email: ckissel@fullerton.edu

Designated Financial Officer responsible for the administrative aspects:

Sydney Dawes, Director, Office of Sponsored Programs
CSU Fullerton Auxiliary Services Corporation
1121 N. State College Blvd. Fullerton, CA 92831-3014
Email: sdawes@fullerton.edu

d. If Board terminates this Contract for convenience before ASC completes the services in Exhibit A, ASC shall then be entitled to recover its costs expended up to that point plus a reasonable profit, but no other loss, cost, damage, expense or liability may be claimed, requested or recovered.

4. **INDEMNIFICATION**

Each party agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the other from and against all liability, loss, expense (including reasonable attorney's fees), or claims for injury or damages arising out of the performance of this Contract but only in proportion to and to the extent such liability, loss, expense, attorney's fees, or claims for injury or damages are caused by or result from negligent or intentional acts or omissions of the indemnifying Party, its officers, employees or agents.

5. **INSURANCE**

a. ASC shall maintain at all times during the performance of this Contract a commercial general liability insurance policy with a minimum occurrence coverage in the amount of \$2,000,000 (two-million dollars); an automobile liability insurance policy in the minimum amount of \$1,000,000 (one-million dollars); and, if any licensed professional performs services under this Contract, a professional liability insurance policy in the minimum amount of \$1,000,000 (one-million dollars) cover any claims arising out of ASC's performance of services under this Contract. All insurance, except professional liability, shall name the Board, its officers, agent, volunteers and employees as additional insureds and shall provide primary coverage with respect to the Board.

All insurance policies shall: 1) provide that the insurance carrier shall not cancel, terminate or otherwise modify the terms and conditions of said policies except upon written notice to the Board's Contract Administrator; 2) be evidenced by the original Certificate of Insurance, specifying the required coverage and the insurance carrier's standard additional insured form endorsement; and 3) be approved as to form and sufficiency by the Board's Contract Administrator. **The original insurance certificates and all extensions to the insurance certificates should be sent to the address identified below.**

b. If the commercial general liability insurance referred to above is written on a Claims Made Form then, following termination of this Contract, coverage shall survive for a period of not less than five years. Coverage shall also provide for a retroactive date of placement coinciding with the effective date of this Contract.

c. If ASC employs any person, it shall carry workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance and shall provide a certificate of insurance to the Board. The workers' compensation insurance shall: 1) provide that the insurance carrier shall not cancel, terminate or otherwise modify the terms and conditions of said insurance except upon thirty (30) days written notice to the Board's Contract Administrator; 2) provide for a waiver of any right of subrogation against Board to the extent permitted by law; and 3) shall be approved as to form and sufficiency by the Contract Administrator.

d. ASC shall forward all insurance documents to:

Berkeley Rent Board C/O Executive Director
2125 Milvia Street
Berkeley, CA 94704

6. **CONFORMITY WITH LAW AND SAFETY**

a. ASC shall observe and comply with all applicable laws, ordinances, codes and regulations of governmental agencies, including federal, state, municipal and local governing bodies having jurisdiction over any or all of the scope of services, including all provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1979 as amended, all California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations, and all other applicable federal, state, municipal and local safety regulations. All services performed by ASC must be in accordance with these laws, ordinances, codes and regulations. ASC shall release, defend, indemnify and hold harmless Board, its officers, agents, volunteers and employees from any and all damages, liability, fines, penalties and consequences from any noncompliance or violation of any laws, ordinances, codes or regulations.

b. If a death, serious personal injury or substantial property damage occurs in connection with the performance of this Contract, ASC shall immediately notify the Executive Director of the Board by telephone. If any accident occurs in connection with this Contract, ASC shall promptly submit a written report to Board within 48 hours, in such form as the Board may require. This report shall include the following information: 1) name and address of the injured or deceased person(s); 2) name and address of ASC's subcontractor, if any; 3) name and address of ASC's liability insurance carrier; and 4) a detailed description of the accident, including whether any of Board's equipment, tools or materials were involved.

c. If a release of hazardous materials or hazardous waste that cannot be controlled occurs in connection with the performance of this Contract, ASC shall immediately notify the Berkeley Police Department and the City's Health Protection office.

d. ASC shall not store hazardous materials or hazardous waste within the City of Berkeley without a proper permit from the City.

7. **MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS**

a. To comply with the City's Hazard Communication Program, ASC agrees to submit Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for all "hazardous substances" ASC intends to use in the performance of work under this Contract in any City facility. "Hazardous substances" are defined as those substances so designated by the Director of Industrial Relations pursuant to the Hazardous Substances Information and Training Act (Labor Code sec. 6360 *et seq.*). The SDS for all products must be submitted to the City before commencing work. The SDS for a particular product must be reviewed and approved by the City's Risk Manager before ASC may use that product.

b. City will inform ASC about hazardous substances to which it may be exposed while on the job site and protective measures that can be taken to reduce the possibility of exposure.

8. **OWNERSHIP OF DOCUMENTS**

a. When this Contract is terminated, ASC agrees to return to Board all documents, drawings, photographs and other written or graphic material, however produced,

that it received from Board, its contractors or agents, in connection with the performance of its services under this Contract. All materials shall be returned in the same condition as received.

b. ASC grants Board a royalty-free, exclusive and irrevocable license to reproduce, publish, use and to authorize others to do so, all original computer programs, writing, sound recordings, pictorial reproductions, diagrams, charts, computations, drawings and other works of similar nature produced in the course of the performance of this Contract. ASC shall not publish any such material without the prior written agreement of the Board.

c. With the prior written approval of Board's Project Manager, ASC may retain and use copies of its work for reference and as documentation of its experience and capabilities.

9. **NON-DISCRIMINATION**

ASC hereby agrees to comply with the provisions of Berkeley Municipal Code ("B.M.C.") Chapter 13.26 as amended from time to time. In the performance of this Contract, ASC agrees as follows:

a. ASC shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, age (over 40), sex, pregnancy, marital status, disability, sexual orientation or AIDS.

b. ASC shall permit the City access to records of employment, employment advertisements, application forms, EEO-1 forms, affirmative action plans and any other documents which, in the opinion of the City, are necessary to monitor compliance with this non-discrimination provision. In addition, ASC shall fill-out, in a timely fashion, forms supplied by the City to monitor this non-discrimination provision.

10. **INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR**

a. ASC shall be deemed at all times to be an independent contractor and shall be wholly responsible for the manner in which ASC performs the services required of ASC by the terms of this Contract. ASC shall be liable for its acts and omissions, and those of its employees and its agents. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as creating an employment, agency or partnership relationship between Board and ASC.

b. Direction from Board regarding the subject of this Contract shall be construed as providing for direction as to policy and the result of ASC's Work only and not as to the means or methods by which such a result is obtained.

c. Except as expressly provided in this Contract, nothing in this Contract shall operate to confer rights or benefits on persons or entities not party to this Contract.

d. Payment of any taxes, including California Sales and use Taxes, levied upon this Contract, the transaction, or the services or goods delivered pursuant hereto, shall be the obligation of ASC.

11. **CONFLICT OF INTEREST PROHIBITED**

a. In accordance with Government Code section 1090, Berkeley City Charter section 36 and B.M.C. Chapter 3.64, neither ASC nor any employee, officer, director, partner or member of ASC, or immediate family member of any of the preceding, shall have served as an elected officer, an employee, or a City board,

committee or commission member, who has directly or indirectly influenced the making of this Contract.

b. In accordance with Government Code section 1090 and the Political Reform Act, Government Code section 87100 *et seq.*, no person who is a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee or consultant of the ASC, or immediate family member of any of the preceding, shall make or participate in a decision made by the City or a City board, commission or committee, if it is reasonably foreseeable that the decision will have a material effect on any source of income, investment or interest in real property of that person or ASC.

c. Interpretation of this section shall be governed by the definitions and provisions used in the Political Reform Act, Government Code section 87100 *et seq.*, its implementing regulations, manuals and codes, Government Code section 1090, Berkeley City Charter section 36 and B.M.C. Chapter 3.64.

12. NUCLEAR FREE BERKELEY

ASC agrees to comply with B.M.C. Chapter 12.90, the Nuclear Free Berkeley Act, as amended from time to time.

13. OPPRESSIVE STATES CONTRACTING PROHIBITION

a. In accordance with Resolution No. 59,853-N.S., ASC certifies that it has no contractual relations with, and agrees during the term of this Contract to forego contractual relations to provide personal services to, the following entities:

- (1) The governing regime in any Oppressive State.
- (2) Any business or corporation organized under the authority of the governing regime of any Oppressive State.
- (3) Any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, association, or any other commercial organization, and including parent-entities and wholly-owned subsidiaries (to the extent that their operations are related to the purpose of its contract with the City), for the express purpose of assisting in business operations or trading with any public or private entity located in any Oppressive State.

b. For purposes of this Contract, the Tibet Autonomous Region and the provinces of Abo, Kham, and U-Tsang shall be deemed oppressive states.

c. ASC's failure to comply with this section shall constitute a default of this Contract and City may terminate this Contract pursuant to Section 3. In the event that the City terminates ASC due to a default under this provision, City may deem ASC a non-responsible bidder for not more than five (5) years from the date this Contract is terminated.

14. SANCTUARY CITY CONTRACTING

ASC hereby agrees to comply with the provisions of the Sanctuary City Contracting Ordinance, B.M.C. Chapter 13.105. In accordance with this Chapter, ASC agrees not to provide the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Division of the United States Department of Homeland Security with any Data Broker or Extreme Vetting Services as defined herein:

a. "Data Broker" means either of the following:

- i. The collection of information, including personal information about

consumers, from a wide variety of sources for the purposes of reselling such information to their customers, which include both private-sector business and government agencies;

- ii. The aggregation of data that was collected for another purpose from that for which it is ultimately used.
- b. “Extreme Vetting” means data mining, threat modeling, predictive risk analysis, or other similar services. Extreme Vetting does not include:
- i. The City’s computer-network health and performance tools;
 - ii. Cybersecurity capabilities, technologies and systems used by the City of Berkeley Department of Information Technology to predict, monitor for, prevent, and protect technology infrastructure and systems owned and operated by the City of Berkeley from potential cybersecurity events and cyber-forensic based investigations and prosecutions of illegal computer based activity.

15. **RECYCLED PAPER FOR WRITTEN REPORTS**

If ASC is required by this Contract to prepare a written report or study, ASC shall use recycled paper for said report or study when such paper is available at a cost of not more than ten percent more than the cost of virgin paper, and when such paper is available at the time it is needed. For the purposes of this Contract, recycled paper is paper that contains at least 50% recycled product. If recycled paper is not available, ASC shall use white paper. Written reports or studies prepared under this Contract shall be printed on both sides of the page whenever practical.

16. **BERKELEY LIVING WAGE ORDINANCE**

a. ASC hereby agrees to comply with the provisions of the Berkeley Living Wage Ordinance, B.M.C. Chapter 13.27. If ASC is currently subject to the Berkeley Living Wage Ordinance, as indicated by the Living Wage Certification form, attached hereto, ASC will be required to provide all eligible employees with City mandated minimum compensation during the term of this Contract, as defined in B.M.C. Chapter 13.27, as well as comply with the terms enumerated herein. ASC expressly acknowledges that, even if ASC is not currently subject to the Living Wage Ordinance, cumulative contracts with City may subject ASC to the requirements under B.M.C. Chapter 13.27 in subsequent contracts.

b. If ASC is currently subject to the Berkeley Living Wage Ordinance, ASC shall be required to maintain monthly records of those employees providing service under the Contract. These records shall include the total number of hours worked, the number of hours spent providing service under this Contract, the hourly rate paid, and the amount paid by ASC for health benefits, if any, for each of its employees providing services under the Contract. These records are expressly subject to the auditing terms described in Section 17.

c. If ASC is currently subject to the Berkeley Living Wage Ordinance, ASC shall include the requirements thereof, as defined in B.M.C. Chapter 13.27, in any and all subcontracts in which ASC engages to execute its responsibilities under this Contract. All subcontractor employees who spend 25% or more of their compensated time engaged in work directly related to this Contract shall be entitled to a living wage, as described in B.M.C. Chapter 13.27 and herein.

d. If ASC fails to comply with the requirements of this Section, the City shall have the rights and remedies described in this Section, in addition to any rights and remedies provided by law or equity.

ASC's failure to comply with this Section shall constitute a material breach of the Contract, upon which City may terminate this Contract pursuant to Section 3. In the event that City terminates ASC due to a default under this provision, City may deem ASC a non-responsible bidder for not more than five (5) years from the date this Contract is terminated.

In addition, at City's sole discretion, ASC may be responsible for liquidated damage in the amount of \$50 per employee per day for each and every instance of an underpayment to an employee. It is mutually understood and agreed that ASC's failure to pay any of its eligible employees at least the applicable living wage rate will result in damages being sustained by the City; that the nature and amount of the damages will be extremely difficult and impractical to fix; that the liquidated damage set forth herein is the nearest and most exact measure of damage for such breach that can be fixed at this time; and that the liquidated damage amount is not intended as a penalty or forfeiture for ASC's breach. City may deduct any assessed liquidated damages from any payments otherwise due ASC.

17. BERKELEY EQUAL BENEFITS ORDINANCE

a. ASC hereby agrees to comply with the provisions of the Berkeley Equal Benefits Ordinance, B.M.C. Chapter 13.29. If ASC is currently subject to the Berkeley Equal Benefits Ordinance, as indicated by the Equal Benefits Certification form, attached hereto, ASC will be required to provide all eligible employees with City mandated equal benefits, as defined in B.M.C. Chapter 13.29, during the term of this Contract, as well as comply with the terms enumerated herein.

b. If ASC is currently or becomes subject to the Berkeley Equal Benefits Ordinance, ASC agrees to provide the City with all records the City deems necessary to determine compliance with this provision. These records are expressly subject to the auditing terms described in Section 17 of this Contract.

c. If ASC fails to comply with the requirements of this Section, City shall have the rights and remedies described in this Section, in addition to any rights and remedies provided by law or equity.

ASC's failure to comply with this Section shall constitute a material breach of the Contract, upon which City may terminate this contract pursuant to Section 3. In the event the City terminates this contract due to a default by ASC under this provision, the City may deem ASC a non-responsible bidder for not more than five (5) years from the date this Contract is terminated.

In addition, at City's sole discretion, ASC may be responsible for liquidated damages in the amount of \$50.00 per employee per day for each and every instance of violation of this Section. It is mutually understood and agreed that ASC's failure to provide its employees with equal benefits will result in damages being sustained by City; that the nature and amount of these damages will be extremely difficult and impractical to fix; that the liquidated damages set forth herein is the nearest and most exact measure of damages for such breach that can be fixed at this time; and that the liquidated damage amount is not intended as a penalty or forfeiture for ASC's breach. City may deduct any assessed liquidated damages from any payments otherwise due ASC.

18. **AUDIT**

Pursuant to Section 61 of the Berkeley City Charter, the City Auditor's Office may conduct an audit of ASC's financial, performance and compliance records maintained in connection with the operations and services performed under this Contract. In the event of such audit, ASC agrees to provide the City Auditor with reasonable access to ASC's employees and make all such financial, performance and compliance records available to the Auditor's Office. City agrees to provide ASC an opportunity to discuss and respond to any findings before a final audit report is filed.

19. **SETOFF AGAINST DEBTS**

ASC agrees that City may deduct from any payments due to ASC under this Contract any monies that ASC owes City under any ordinance, contract or resolution for any unpaid taxes, fees, licenses, unpaid checks or other amounts.

20. **CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION**

ASC understands and agrees that, in the performance of the services under this Contract or in the contemplation thereof, ASC may have access to private or confidential information which may be owned or controlled by Board and that such information may contain proprietary or confidential details, the disclosure of which to third parties may be damaging to Board. All related records and information, shall be identified and marked as "Confidential", pursuant to all statutory laws relating to privacy and confidentiality that currently exist or exist at any time during the term of this Contract. ASC agrees that all information disclosed by Board to ASC shall be appropriately marked as "Confidential", and shall be held in confidence and used only in performance of the Contract, unless required by law. ASC shall exercise the same standard of care to protect such information as a reasonably prudent consultant would use to protect its own proprietary data.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, ASC may release information concerning the existence of the project, the general nature of the research, the level and duration of funding, the Contract period of performance, identity of the Board.

21. **PREVAILING WAGES**

Certain labor categories under this contract may be subject to prevailing wages as identified in the State of California Labor Code commencing with Sections 1720 et. seq. and 1770 et. seq. These labor categories, when employed for any "work performed during the design and preconstruction phases of construction including, but not limited to, inspection and land surveying work," constitute a "Public Work" within the definition of Section 1720(a)(1) of the California Labor Code requiring payment of prevailing wages. In performing its obligations under this contract, ASC is solely responsible to determine which, if any, of the work is governed by a labor category pursuant to California Labor Code sections 1720 et. seq. and 1770 et. seq. and pay the pertinent prevailing wage. ASC shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless Board concerning any liability arising out of Labor Code section 1720 et. seq. and 1770 et. seq.

22. **GOVERNING LAW**

This Contract shall be deemed to have been executed in Alameda County. The formation, interpretation and performance of this Contract shall be governed by the laws of the State of California, excluding its conflict of laws rules. Venue for all litigation relative to the formation, interpretation and performance of this Contract shall be in Alameda County, California.

23. **AMENDMENTS**

The terms and conditions of this Contract shall not be altered or otherwise modified except by a written amendment to this Contract executed by Board and ASC.

24. **ENTIRE CONTRACT**

a. The terms and conditions of this Contract, all exhibits attached and any documents expressly incorporated by reference represent the entire Contract between the Parties with respect to the subject matter of this Contract. This Contract shall supersede any and all prior contracts, oral or written, regarding the subject matter between Board and ASC. No other contract, statement, or promise relating to the subject matter of this Contract shall be valid or binding except by a written amendment to this Contract.

b. If any conflicts arise between the terms and conditions of this Contract and the terms and conditions of the attached exhibits or any documents expressly incorporated, the terms and conditions of this Contract shall control.

25. **SEVERABILITY**

If any part of this Contract or the application thereof is declared invalid for any reason, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions of this Contract which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Contract are declared to be severable.

26. **WAIVER**

Failure of Board to insist on strict performance shall not constitute a waiver of any of the provisions of this Contract or a waiver of any other default of ASC.

27. **ASSIGNMENT**

ASC may not assign this Contract without the prior written consent of the Board, except that ASC may assign its right to any money due or to become due hereunder.

28. **EFFECT ON SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS**

This Contract shall be binding on and inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns of the Parties hereto.

29. **CONSULTANTS TO SUBMIT STATEMENTS OF ECONOMIC INTEREST**

The City's Conflict of Interest Code, Resolution No. 60,788-N.S., as amended, requires consultants who make a governmental decision or act in a staff capacity as defined in 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §18700, as amended from time to time, to disclose conflicts of interest by filing a Statement of Economic Interest (Form 700). Consultants agree to file such statements with the City Clerk at the beginning of the contract period and upon termination of the ASC's service.

30. **SECTION HEADINGS**

The sections and other headings of this Contract are for convenience of reference only and shall be disregarded in the interpretation of this Contract.

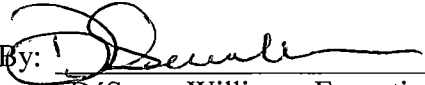
31. **CITY BUSINESS LICENSE, PAYMENT OF TAXES, TAX I.D. NUMBER**

ASC has obtained a City business license as required by B.M.C. Chapter 9.04, and its license number is written below; or, ASC is exempt from the provisions of B.M.C. Chapter 9.04 and has written below the specific B.M.C. section under which it is exempt. ASC shall pay all state and federal income taxes and any other taxes due. **ASC certifies under penalty of perjury that the taxpayer identification number written below is correct.**

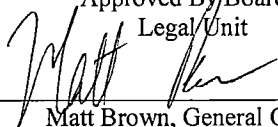
Business License Number N/A
B.M.C. § Government Entity
Taxpayer ID Number: _____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Board and ASC have executed this Contract as of the date first mentioned above.


**CITY OF BERKELEY
RENT STABILIZATION BOARD**

By: 

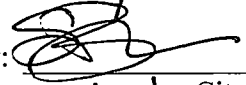
DéSeana Williams, Executive
Director

Approved By Board's
Legal Unit


Matt Brown, General Counsel

Registered on
behalf
of the City Auditor
by: 

Finance Department


Attest by: 

Assistant. City Clerk

ASC

CSU Fullerton Auxiliary Services Corporation

ASC Name (print or type)



17AUG22

Signature

Charles D. Kissel, Executive Director

Print Name

Tax Identification # _____

Berkeley Business License # N/A

Incorporated: Yes No N/A

Certified Woman Business Enterprise: Yes No

Certified Minority Business Enterprise: Yes No

If yes, state ethnicity: _____

Certified Disadvantaged Business Enterprise: Yes No

EXHIBIT A

SCOPE OF SERVICES

For this project, ASC will:

- Refine outreach and recruitment materials to encourage participation;
- Submit an IRB application;
- Board will furnish the SSRC with a data file containing the addresses of the units to be sampled;
- Translate survey instrument and outreach materials into Spanish;
- Program English and Spanish versions of survey instrument into Qualtrics software for web-based data collection;
- Print, prepare and send pre-notification outreach materials. An option to complete web-based survey by including a QR code will also be provided;
- Print, prepare and mail survey to households;
- Develop, print and send reminder outreach materials. An option to complete web-based survey by including a QR code will be provided;
- Conduct reminder calls to non-participants after two week of fielding survey;
- Print and mail second wave of survey materials to non-participating households;
- Using the data file provided by the Board, obtain surveys with up to 766 household residents via online and mail-based data collection efforts;
- Mail \$5 Amazon or Target gift card to up to 766 respondents who complete the questionnaire;
- Sample frame and data file management;
- Monitor data collection for quality control;
- Oversight of automated data entry of paper-based surveys, including provision of a unique identifier for each household in the data file provided by the Board;
- Send regular updates to client regarding progress of data collection effort;
- Clean and merge all data;
- Compile the completed database as an SPSS portable “save” file;
- Prepare a full report;
- Provide overall project oversight, including payroll and budget administration.

Project Timeline

Task	Description	
1	Develop and refine survey instrument with RSB Staff	Through August 17 th
2	Develop prenotification outreach materials	August 17-August 31
3	Send draft survey to RSB Staff	August 17
4	Submit IRB application	August 31
5	Print surveys and outreach materials	August 31
6	Program survey instrument into Qualtrics	August 24-August 31
7	Mail pre-notification letters	September 14
8	Send survey	September 28
9	Send reminder postcard	October 10
11	Send replacement survey	October 19
10	Make reminder phone calls	October 25
12	Collect 766 surveys with Berkeley tenants	Sept 28-Dec 1
13	Monitor data for quality control	Sept 28-December 1st
14	Enter data	October 12 -Dec 19
15	Clean and merge all data	Jan 9-Jan 13
16	Analyze data	Jan 16-Jan 30
17	Send data results to RSB Staff	Feb 6
18	First draft of report	Feb 10
19	Send data results to RSB Staff	Feb 6
20	Produce final report	Jan 16-Feb 16
21	Integrate revisions./feedback from Rent Board into final draft of report	Feb 17-Feb 24

EXHIBIT B

PAYMENT

GENERAL: Contract Not to Exceed amount is \$77,246.00

BILLING: ASC will submit invoices for services rendered, per the payment schedule below.

INVOICES: Invoices must be fully itemized, and provide sufficient information for approving payment and audit. Invoices must be accompanied by receipt for services in order for payment to be processed. **Email invoices to Amueller@cityofberkeley.info and cc' Mlaw@cityofberkeley.info and Ndahl@cityofberkeley.info** (List on invoice, Attn: Project Manager Moni Law – Rent Stabilization Board) and reference the contract number.

Attn: Aimee Mueller
City of Berkeley
Rent Stabilization Board
2125 Milvia Street
Berkeley, CA 94704

Email: amueller@cityofberkeley.info

Billing and Payment

At execution of the Contract.....	\$38,623.00 [50% of total cost]
At completion of Tasks 1 – 12	\$19,311.50 [25% of total cost]
At submission of final report/completion	\$19,311.50 [25% of total cost]

Payments: The Rent Board will make payment to the vendor within 30 days of receipt of a correct, approved and complete invoice.



City Clerk Department

October 21, 2022

To: Berkeley Unified School District
Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board
Board of Library Trustees
Berkeley Housing Authority
All Berkeley Boards & Commissions

From: Mark Numainville, City Clerk

Subject: Land Acknowledgement Recognizing Berkeley as the Ancestral, Unceded Home of the Ohlone People

On October 11, 2022, the Berkeley City Council unanimously adopted the Land Acknowledgement Statement Resolution. The Statement acknowledges that the City of Berkeley rests upon the ancestral lands of the Chochenyo speaking Lisjan Ohlone people, brings attention to their centuries of resistance to colonial violence, and reminds our City and community of the need to take concrete restorative actions.

The full recommendation of the City Council is as follows:

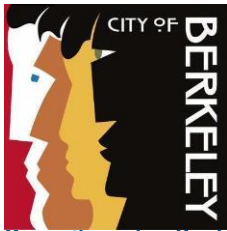
1. Adopt the Land Acknowledgement Statement Resolution recognizing that Berkeley is the ancestral, unceded home of the Ohlone people.
2. Display the Land Acknowledgement in writing at all in-person or online Regular meetings of the City Council and read the Acknowledgement at the first Regular meeting of each month in which Regular City Council meetings are held.
3. Recommend to all Berkeley Commissions, Committees, Boards, and other elected and appointed City entities to consider inclusion of the Land Acknowledgement in meeting practices and direct the City Manager to convey a copy of this Item and Resolution to all such entities for reference.
4. Direct the City Manager to post the Land Acknowledgement or a prominent link to the Acknowledgement on the home page of the City's website and to create a webpage dedicated to Ohlone history and culture.
5. Now and in the future, consider additional more substantive reparative and restorative actions, including but not limited to those described under the heading "Actions/Alternatives Considered."

This memo transmits the agenda item and resolution to you as directed by the City Council in recommendation number three. Recommendation number three also states that the City Council recommends to all Berkeley Commissions, Committees, Boards, and other elected and appointed City entities to consider inclusion of the Land Acknowledgement in their meeting practices.

Thank you for your review and consideration of this important item.

cc: Mayor and City Council
Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager

Enc.



Councilmember Sophie Hahn
City of Berkeley, District 5

CONSENT CALENDAR

October 11, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
From: Councilmember Hahn (Author)
Mayor Jesse Arreguín (Co-Sponsor)
Councilmember Taplin (Co-Sponsor)
Councilmember Robinson (Co-Sponsor)
Subject: Land Acknowledgement Recognizing Berkeley as the Ancestral,
Unceded Home of the Ohlone people.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Adopt the Land Acknowledgement Statement Resolution recognizing that Berkeley is the ancestral, unceded home of the Ohlone people.
2. Display the Land Acknowledgement in writing at all in-person or online Regular meetings of the City Council and read the Acknowledgement at the first Regular meeting of each month in which Regular City Council meetings are held.
3. Recommend to all Berkeley Commissions, Committees, Boards, and other elected and appointed City entities to consider inclusion of the Land Acknowledgement in meeting practices and direct the City Manager to convey a copy of this Item and Resolution to all such entities for reference.
4. Direct the City Manager to post the Land Acknowledgement or a prominent link to the Acknowledgement on the home page of the City's website and to create a webpage dedicated to Ohlone history and culture.
5. Now and in the future, consider additional more substantive reparative and restorative actions, including but not limited to those described under the heading "Actions/Alternatives Considered."

SUMMARY

Acknowledging that the City of Berkeley rests upon the ancestral lands of the Chochenyo speaking Lisjan Ohlone people brings attention to their centuries of resistance to colonial violence and reminds our City and community of the need to take concrete restorative actions.

The settlers of California, primarily Europeans seeking religious converts, agricultural land and economic opportunity during the gold rush, committed one of the most egregious genocides in history. Settlers murdered 80 percent of Indigenous people in the state from

1846 to 1873 through massacre by state-directed militias, enslavement in mining and agricultural production, displacement causing starvation, and compulsory assimilation.¹

Land acknowledgment is a traditional custom that dates back centuries in many Native nations and communities. Today, land acknowledgments are used by Native Peoples and non-Natives to recognize Indigenous Peoples who are the original stewards of the lands on which we now live.² To begin public meetings, dozens of localities across the United States including Denver (CO), Portland (OR), and Phoenix (AZ) now share official land acknowledgements. Many public agencies, including the National Park Service, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), read these acknowledgements as well. The practice has been common for nearly a decade in Canada, New Zealand, and Australia.³

Locally, many public and public-facing private institutions have also adopted land acknowledgement statements including UC Berkeley, Mills College, Chabot Las Positas Community College District, California College of the Arts, UCSF, Stanford, and recently, Berkeley's Rent Stabilization Board.

However impactful these statements may be, it's important to consider that land acknowledgements have been criticized as appropriating the Indigenous practice of acknowledging the ancestral roots of land without taking concrete action against ongoing oppression.⁴ According to University of Oklahoma Professor of Native American Cultural Studies Dustin Tahmahkera, "To acknowledge Indigenous homelands and to return those lands are related, but the former alone allows for rhetoric without further action."⁵

Dr. Duke Redbird, an Elder of the Saugeen First Nation in Ontario recently noted that Canada has invited non-Indigenous territories such as Prince Edward Island into the government's confederation, giving them lawmaker representation in parliament, while excluding millions of Indigenous people from the same opportunity:⁶

¹ Madley, B. (2016). *An American Genocide. The United States and the California Indian Catastrophe*. Yale University Press. Print. p. 10, 12. Note: approximately, one in ten of these 125,000 deaths were the result of direct violence, often perpetuated by volunteer militias. Others resulted indirectly through displacement and disease.

² Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian, *Honoring Original Indigenous Inhabitants: Land Acknowledgment*. [Web](#).

³ Dewey, C. (2021). *Growing Number of Cities Weigh Tribal 'Land Acknowledgements.'* Pew Research Trust. [Web](#).

⁴ Kaur, H. (2021). *Land acknowledgments are often an empty gesture, some Indigenous people say.* CNN. [Web](#).

⁵ Wood, G. (2021). *'Land Acknowledgments' Are Just Moral Exhibitionism.* The Atlantic. [Web](#).

⁶ Museum of Toronto (2020). *Ask an Elder: What do Land Acknowledgements represent?* [Web](#).

To get up in government and give a land acknowledgement without even inviting us into confederation, we were left out. What is the land acknowledgement supposed to represent? Give us a feeling that we should be grateful? Grateful for what?

Naomi Bob, an Indigenous Youth Wellness Project Coordinator with the Snaw'naw'as and Nanoose First Nation, shared his perspective:⁷

I'm seeing land acknowledgements done in a way that is tokenizing and minimizes responsibility and our history... It's really easy to list off your host nations you found off of a google search but I want to hear how you as an individual have ended up on their land and I want to hear about the work you're doing to reconcile responsibilities you have inherited . . .

One of the leading advocacy groups for land acknowledgement, the Native Governance Center, acknowledges this issue of “optical allyship,” asking that local governments and community groups craft land acknowledgements that go beyond a mere statement, by providing research on the history of Indigenous peoples and offering concrete actions to support them. The organization’s Guide to Indigenous Land Acknowledgement states “every moment spent agonizing over land acknowledgement wording is time that could be used to actually support indigenous people... an apology or an acknowledgement is one thing, but what are you going to do next?”⁸

At an April 2022 Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board meeting Lisjan Ohlone Chairperson Corrina Gould spoke in support of their land acknowledgment and emphasized that we must acknowledge not only the past but also the future. She stressed that land acknowledgements are “a way to create goals together so there is an ongoing partnership taking care of the lands, and waters, and places that we live.”⁹ The City of Berkeley should honor this intention and use this resolution and the Land Acknowledgement practice as a first step to bring attention to these histories and as a foundation for further concrete actions.

This item asks for the Land Acknowledgement to be formally adopted, displayed, and spoken by the City Council at the start of proceedings, and asks other appointed and elected governmental bodies in Berkeley to consider adopting similar Land

⁷ CFSC Video (2020). Why are land acknowledgments important? Naomi Bob - Indigenous Voices on Reconciliation. [Web](#).

⁸ Native Governance Center (2019), quoting Dr. Kate Beane of the Falandreau Santee Dakota and Muskogee Creek as well as Robert Larson of the Sioux Indian Community. A Guide to Indigenous Land Acknowledgement. [Web](#).

⁹ City of Berkeley (2022). Berkeley Rent Board Adopts Land Acknowledgement Statement. [Web](#).

Acknowledgement practices. More importantly, *it is intended to serve as a starting point for further restorative and reparative work our City and community must engage in*, not as an end in and of itself.

BACKGROUND

The United States, the State of California, and the City of Berkeley came into being through the deliberate and sustained genocide of Indigenous people, and modern forms of this colonial violence continue to this day both here in Berkeley and across the country and globe. This history is often obscured or erased. Schools for decades have failed to teach the truth about this legacy, replacing hard and ugly facts with a variety of convenient myths and misrepresentations. Surviving Native Americans endured forced reeducation at boarding schools that suppressed oral history transmission, and fear of violence and murder drove many to hide their Indigenous ancestry, further eroding culture and memory.¹⁰ But Lisjan Ohlone and other Native American people found ways to survive this murderous and cultural genocide, and many are with us today.

To contextualize this painful history, honor the Indigenous people who have survived and resisted this violence, and chart a new path forward for our community, this item briefly recounts elements of this history to understand the present.

The Ohlone are a group of around 50 separate tribes, who for 10,000 years lived on ancestral lands that spanned the coast of what is now known as San Francisco through Monterey Bay to the lower Salinas Valley.¹¹ There were eight different nations in the Bay Area alone, including the Lisjan; many came to adopt the term Ohlone in solidarity with other nations to push back against the Spanish colonizers' blanket name of "Costanoan."¹²

The territory xučyun (Huchiun), extending from what is now known as the Berkeley Hills to the Bay Shore from West Oakland to El Cerrito, is the home territory of the Chochenyo speaking Ohlone people. The cities of Alameda, Berkeley, Emeryville, El Cerrito, and most of Oakland were created on this ancestral territory. Nearly 310,000 Indigenous people across the region lived in what is now called California, speaking as many as 100 languages.¹³

Spain began colonizing these lands in 1769, establishing military forts and religious "mission" outposts across the region, including Mission San Jose in Fremont and

¹⁰ Madley, B. (2016). Ibid. p. 10.

¹¹ UC Berkeley, n.d. Berkeley sits in the territory of xučyun. [Web](#).

¹² Gould, Corrina. (2021). Berkeley's Ohlone History. Peralta Community Garden. [Web](#).

¹³ Madley, B. (2016). Ibid. p. 23.

Mission Dolores in San Francisco, that enslaved the ancestors of some modern-day Berkeley and East Bay Ohlone people.¹⁴ ¹⁵Spain used slavery, rape, and torture of Indigenous people to secure silver mines to compete against colonial powers like Russia and Britain and “spiritually conquer” the region in the name of Catholicism.¹⁶ In this period, Spain claimed ownership of the land and granted use rights to some ranchers and farmers.¹⁷

In 1818, the Spanish soldier Luis Peralta petitioned the Spanish authorities to be granted 48,000 acres extending from modern day San Leandro Creek to El Cerrito. This area, encapsulating modern day Berkeley, was known as “Rancho San Antonio.” Two of Peralta’s four sons, Domingo and Vicente (for which streets are named today), administered the territory for nearly two decades, through the transfer of the region to Mexico from Spain. Ranching appropriated and destroyed native landscapes and diverted streams for irrigation at great cost to native peoples, some of whom found ways to survive amid ongoing Spanish oppression.¹⁸

Following Mexican independence in 1821, the new Mexican government granted private land rights to individual “ranchos” through the Missions: these land grant settlers began occupying prime agricultural lands across the state, but remained less than 20 percent of California’s population – the remainder being Native American.¹⁹ The Peralta family soon had company in the form of other landed “aristocratic” families, which replaced the missionary friars as the most powerful people across the region.²⁰

Amid the 1850’s Gold Rush, U.S. soldiers victorious over Mexico and other squatters began to make legal claims to the Peralta lands. Federal judges of the California Land Commission in 1851, not well prepared for their tasks, attempted to resolve these numerous land disputes, but the Peraltas were overwhelmed by lawyers’ bills and property taxes, eventually selling off much of their lands to pay their debts.²¹ Meanwhile the violent occupation of settlers as well as the spread of European diseases like smallpox reduced the Indigenous population to only 150,000 people by the time the United States had taken legal control of what is now California in 1846, during the Mexican-American war.²²

¹⁴ Novan, K. (2021). California Agriculture: Dimensions and Issues, 2nd Edition: Chapter 3, California’s Evolving Landscape. University of California: Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. [Web](#). p. 59.

¹⁵ Gould, Corrina. (2021). Ibid.

¹⁶ Novan, K. (2021). Ibid. p. 59.

¹⁷ Madley, B. (2016). Ibid. p. 27 - 38.

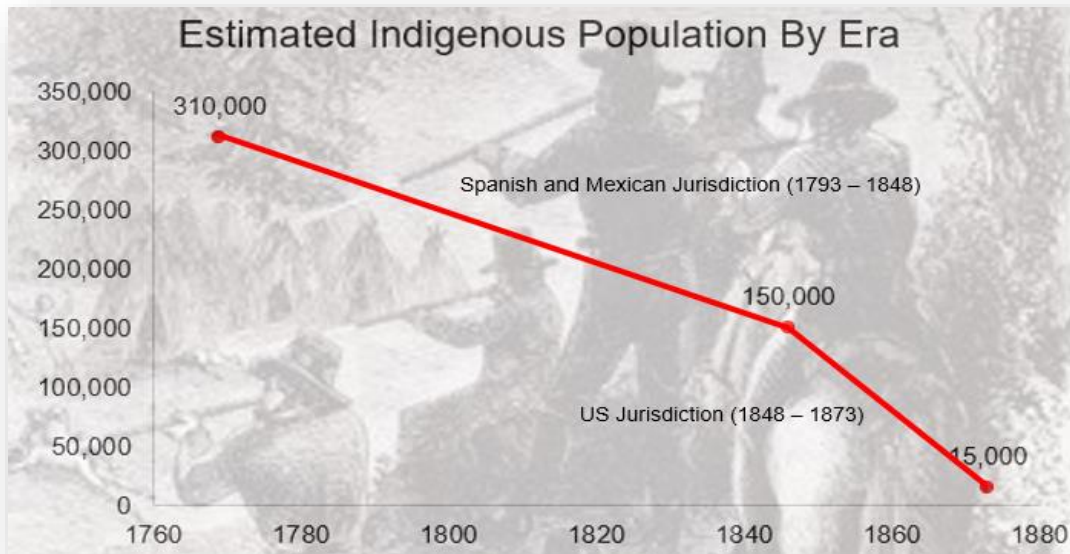
¹⁸ Wollenberg, C. (2008). Berkeley: A City in History. Chapter One: First Settlers. UC Press. p. 8. [Web](#).

¹⁹ Novan, K. (2021). Ibid. p. 60. / Lindsay, B.C. (2012), p. 131

²⁰ Wollenberg, C. (2008). Ibid. P. 8

²¹ Wollenberg, C. (2008). Ibid. P. 14

²² Madley, B. (2016). Ibid. p. 3, 12



So began the era of more affirmative, state-sponsored genocide that led US Indian Affairs Commissioner John Collier to declare in 1935 that “The world’s annals contain few comparable instances of swift depopulation— practically, of racial massacre—at the hands of a conquering race.”²³ Brenden C. Lindsay, Associate Professor of History at Sacramento State and author of *Murder State: California’s Native American Genocide*, concludes that “northern California’s Native population faced a genocidal assault perhaps unrivaled in North America in terms of its ferocity, bloodiness, and loss of human life,” this violence was executed through state-sponsored and state-tolerated violence, enslavement, and displacement.²⁴

It was just not just a select few who engaged in this violence. European settlers flooding into Northern California in search of gold came with a manufactured fear of Indigenous people, due to repetitive, sensationalized, and false storytelling in newspapers and other reports. Deaths from disease, natural causes, and even suicide were attributed to Indigenous people while actual violence by Indigenous people against settlers was quite rare. For example, contrary to popular myths, only 115 of nearly 90,000 new settlers were killed in conflicts with Indigenous people during the 1840s.²⁵ This manufactured fear, which translated into hatred, provided pretext for California Governors John

²³ Madley, B.

²⁴ Lindsay, B.C. (2012) *Murder State: California’s Native American Genocide, 1846-1873*. University of Nebraska Press. Print. p. 177

²⁵ Lindsay, B.C. (2012). *Ibid.* p. 9, 23, 31, 39, 120.

McDougal and Peter Burnett to legally sanction volunteer militias tasked with pushing Indigenous people off farming and ranching lands in the most economically efficient way possible: massacre.²⁶ Justifying this genocide with slurs like “digger,” Indigenous people were equated with animals for the purpose of literally hunting them with guns.²⁷

Many Indigenous people were enslaved for labor as well. Prominent State Senators and ranchers during California’s early years pushed the Governor to create reservations where Indigenous people could be used for hard labor but kept separate from whites. Legislation was also passed echoing legislation in southern States to reduce Indigenous people to non-legal entities who could be legally enslaved.²⁸ If Indigenous people were found drunk on Sundays, they were arrested and enslaved: the Los Angeles Star reported one instance where a jail door fell down because the cell was so crowded with imprisoned native people.²⁹ These and similar atrocities precipitated the unsuccessful pan-Indigenous “Garra Revolt” during the 1850s.

This enslavement also went hand in hand with displacement from ranching, which led to extreme poverty and starvation, with many Indigenous people desperate for work to survive. Ranching throughout California depended on the labor of enslaved Indigenous people as quests for gold by settlers drained the labor force.³⁰ Ranchers hunted deer and elk that competed for food with their cows and horses, devastating wild herds. Domesticated animals like cows, pigs, and sheep ate thousands of acres of plants Indigenous people depended on for food.³¹ This environmental devastation drove some Indigenous people such as the Paiutes to attack cows and horses (though even this tactic of survival was exaggerated by settlers, who often attributed the natural deaths of domesticated animals to Indigenous people).³² In an ironic twist, Indigenous peoples who killed domesticated animals tended to receive more in reservation funding, as this act of resistance created heavy costs for the ranchos.

The legal system, disguised with the veneer of “democratic will,” barred Indigenous people from testifying in court against settlers: in practice, legalizing their murder.³³ The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican-American War, was violated as California took Indigenous affairs, a federal responsibility, into local hands following

²⁶ Lindsay, B.C. (2012). *Ibid.* p. 151, 170.

²⁷ Lindsay, B.C. (2012). *Ibid.* p. 133, 185

²⁸ Lindsay, B.C. (2012). *Ibid.* p. 146-148

²⁹ Lindsay, B.C. (2012). *Ibid.* p. 23, 153

³⁰ Lindsay, B.C. (2012). *Ibid.* p. 31, 136, 153

³¹ Lindsay, B.C. (2012). *Ibid.* p. 176, 181, 183, 186

³² Lindsay, B.C. (2012). *Ibid.* p. 17, 136, 186

³³ Lindsay, B.C. (2012). *Ibid.* p. 27, 28, 132, 168,

statehood.³⁴ For its part, however, the federal government reimbursed the cost of volunteer militias with millions in funding, effectively bankrolling massacre. It also issued a decree allowing soldiers from the Mexican-American war to claim up to 160 acres of land in California as a bounty, another factor in the demise of Ranchos and the establishment of “land rights” - to land that was stolen once from Indigenous peoples and a second time from the “owners” of formerly Spanish and later Mexican Ranchos.

The Sogorea Te’ Land Trust is an urban Indigenous women-led land trust based in the Bay Area that facilitates the return of Indigenous land to Indigenous people. The Trust’s website includes a short history of the Lisjan Ohlone, which parallels the history recounted in other sources.

“The Lisjan people have lived in the territory of Huchiun since the beginning of time. For thousands of years, hundreds of generations, the Lisjan Ohlone people have lived on the land that is now known as the East Bay in the San Francisco Bay Area. We did not own the land, we belonged to it. Generation after generation, we have cultivated reciprocal relationships with the plants and animals we share this place with, and developed beautiful and powerful cultural practices that keep us in balance.

The Confederated Villages of Lisjan are one of many Ohlone nations, each with its own geography and history. Our tribes, cultures and languages are as diverse as the ecosystems we live within. When the Spanish invaded in the late 1700s, in their ignorance they called us Costanoan, people of the coast. In the 1960s and 70s, inspired by the Black Power and American Indian Movements, we organized and renamed ourselves Ohlone. The different nations of Ohlone people are connected but have different territories and languages. The Confederated Villages of Lisjan speak the language Chochenyo.

The Lisjan are made up of the six nations that were directly enslaved at Mission San Jose in Fremont, CA and Mission Dolores in San Francisco, CA: Lisjan (Ohlone), Karkin (Ohlone), Bay Miwok, Plains Miwok, Delta Yokut and Napian (Patwin). Our territory includes 5 Bay Area counties; Alameda, Contra Costa, Solano, Napa and San Joaquin, and we are directly tied to the “Indian Town” census of the 1920s and the Verona Band.

The colonization of this land began with the reign of terror inflicted by Spanish soldiers and missionaries who sought to convert all Indigenous people into Catholic subjects of Spain and steal their land. The Missions were plantations, built by slave

³⁴ Lindsay, B.C. (2012). Ibid. p. 28, 140-143

labor and sustained through brutal physical violence and extractive land practices. The Spanish brought deadly diseases, invasive species, and Christian ideology, based on human dominion of the natural world, causing devastating consequences for the Lisjan people and all living beings we have shared the land with.

After a brief but harrowing Mexican rancho period, Lisjan survivors faced extermination policies by the United States that aimed to eliminate California Indians entirely. In a climate of virulent racial discrimination and state-sponsored vigilante killings, most Lisjan families survived by isolating themselves and concealing their identities. Cultural and spiritual traditions were forced into dormancy or secrecy, and much knowledge perished with the passing of generations.

Despite these concerted efforts to erase our history and identity, the Lisjan community forms a diverse and vibrant constellation of tribes and families. Utilizing a wide array of survival strategies to navigate a profoundly altered 21st century world, we continue to revitalize our cultural practices and uphold our responsibilities to protect and care for our ancestral homeland.

We have survived over two centuries of genocide and colonization during the Spanish, Mexican and American eras. Today, we continue to inhabit our ancestral homeland, fight for our sacred sites and revitalize our cultural practices.”³⁵

Despite the incredible strength it has taken to survive the repeated onslaughts of slavery, disease, environmental destruction, land appropriation, and state-sponsored physical and cultural genocide, centuries of trauma from colonization manifest themselves in ongoing struggles for Indigenous People in California and beyond. The nearly two million Indigenous people living under U.S. jurisdiction suffer the highest rate of poverty of any racial group—almost twice the national average. Rates of suicide, alcoholism, gang membership, and sexual abuse are also far higher than that of the non-Indigenous population, with challenges particularly acute on reservations.³⁶

By restoring sovereignty and land to Indigenous people, with negotiated environmental protections and meaningful economic opportunity, is one way to help repair deeply scarred communities.

As Standing Rock and other pipeline opposition campaigns have shown, Indigenous peoples living under U.S. jurisdiction continue to stand up against pipelines, oil extraction,

³⁵ Sogorea Te' Land Trust, Lisjan (Ohlone) History & Territory. [Web](#).

³⁶ Riley, N.S. (2016). One Way to Help Native Americans: Property Rights. The Atlantic. [Web](#).

and other desecrations that destroy their limited lands and poison communities with cancer and polluted water. The petroleum industry has demolished sacred sites and confronts individuals who resist with rubber bullets, attack dogs, and other war-like practices.³⁷ While Indigenous People are anything but a monolith, this common cause against extraction, pollution and desecration unites many. As Dallas Goldtooth of the Dakota Nation and Indigenous Environmental Network has described:

[Resistance] resonates across the diaspora of Indigenous Peoples. This is a critical moment we find ourselves in on this planet, not just in the sense for addressing climate change, but also a sense for social justice, a sense of just overall justice for all species. Indigenous Peoples tend to be, and rightfully are, on the frontline of those fights and those struggles. That's encapsulated by this idea of us rising together.

This connection even extends internationally, as the state of California plays an outsized role in the extraction and destruction of Indigenous homelands in the Amazon as well. In turn, the deforestation of the Amazon destroys moisture distribution that contains wildfires across North America, and California in particular.³⁸ A recent investigation demonstrated that California consumes more oil extracted from the Western Amazon than any other region on earth, refining it for airports, Amazon, PepsiCo and COSTCO.³⁹

In another example of the enduring nexus between our State and community and forces of destruction to Indigenous lands, a federal investigation found the largest animal production company in the world, JBS, has been implicated in the continued deforestation of the Amazon as well as the torture and murder of Indigenous people of the Amazon.^{40 41} Several of Europe's largest supermarket chains have responded by banning JBS beef products, acknowledging that animal feed crops and animal grazing drives 80 percent of Amazon deforestation.^{42 43} Through our consumption here in Berkeley, we literally fuel practices that continue to destroy Indigenous People and the lands on which they survive.

³⁷ Bunten, A.C. (2017). Indigenous Resistance: The Big Picture behind Pipeline Protests. Cultural Survival. [Web](#).

³⁸ Lazard, O. (2020). One Answer to California's Fires Lies in the Amazon. Carnegie Europe. [Web](#).

³⁹ Amazon Watch. Linked Fates: How California's Oil Imports Affect the Future of the Amazon Rainforest. [Web](#).

⁴⁰ Mano, A. (2021). Brazil's JBS bought 301,000 cattle from 'irregular' farms in the Amazon, audit finds. Reuters. [Web](#).

⁴¹ Phillips, D. (2020). Brazilian meat companies linked to farmer charged with 'massacre' in Amazon. The Guardian. [Web](#).

⁴² Spring, J. and Deutsch, A. (2021). European supermarkets stop selling Brazil beef over deforestation links. Reuters. [Web](#).

⁴³ Butler, R. (2009). Controlling the Ranching Boom that Threatens the Amazon. Yale School of the Environment. [Web](#).

With knowledge of these connections between the meat we eat and petroleum we consume to continued oppression of Indigenous People and desecration of their lands, we should consider actions like the boycotts undertaken in European countries.

Thoughtfully acknowledging our own history and current aspirations for local and other Indigenous Peoples prior to public deliberation offers hope for more permanent and meaningful restorative action in Berkeley as well as statewide, nationally, and across the globe.

REVIEW OF EXISTING PLANS PROGRAMS, POLICIES, AND LAWS

The City of Berkeley has a legacy of acknowledging the oppression and genocide of Indigenous people and taking concrete steps to support their struggle against institutions that grew out of settler-colonialist ideology as well as oppressive actions that persist today.

In 1992, Berkeley became the first city in the United States to rename as Indigenous Peoples' Day the federal holiday formerly recognized as Columbus Day. This action motivated changes to BUSD's history curriculum and undermined a long-standing revisionist history that European colonizer Christopher Columbus was a hero instead of a violent leader whose arrival led to the murder, enslavement, rape, and disease-related deaths of millions of Indigenous People.⁴⁴ Since then, nearly 130 cities nationwide and 20 states have acknowledged this day of recognition as well.

In 2000, the City of Berkeley officially designated the West Berkeley Shellmound, one of 425 ceremonial burial mounds that ringed San Francisco Bay to honor ancestors, as a landmark. The site is also recognized by the State of California and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, meaning it meets all of the criteria for such listing. In 2020, the National Trust for Historic Preservation designated the Berkeley Shellmound and Village Site one of the 11 Most Endangered Historic Places in the United States.⁴⁵

Regarding the significance of the Shellmound and Village historic district, the "Shellmound - Ohlone Heritage Site and Sacred Ground" website documents that:

"For thousands of years, the people of this original village on the East Bay shore thrived on the abundant resources of land and sea, developing a sophisticated maritime culture. Towering over the village was a great mound, estimated to have been at least 20 feet high and hundreds of feet long, one of the largest of the 425

⁴⁴ Associated Press (1992). In Berkeley, Day for Columbus Is Renamed. New York Times. [Web](#).

⁴⁵ Dinkelspiel, F. (2020). West Berkeley Shellmound is now considered one of the U.S.'s 11 most endangered historic places. BerkeleySide. [Web](#).

shellmound funerary monuments that once lined the shores of San Francisco Bay. These mounds are older than the pyramids in Egypt and most of the major cities in the world.

Archaeologists have long recognized the importance of the West Berkeley Shellmound site, also known as the “West Berkeley Site,” or CA-ALA-307. The site has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under all four criteria, and is listed on the California Register of Historical Resources. Archaeological evidence from the West Berkeley Site has fundamentally shaped understandings of the early human history of the San Francisco Bay Area, and ongoing research continues to enrich and reinterpret an amazing historical narrative.

Eminent UC Berkeley archaeologist Kent Lightfoot describes the West Berkeley Site as a fishing village where “an active port was maintained over hundreds of years,” with dozens of tule balsa canoes going out on fishing and hunting expeditions, or ferrying people and goods across the Bay. Large nets were used to catch fish such as sturgeon, salmon, thresher sharks, jacksmelt and surfperch. Hunters pursued antelope, deer, tule elk, dolphins, porpoises, otters, sea birds and other quarry, cooking their catch in underground ovens and hearths.

A unique 40-foot long oval-shaped building at the site is thought to have functioned as a center for ceremonies, dances and special meetings. Charmstones, abalone pendants and other ritual items have been recovered from the site. Hundreds of human burials have been recorded, as well as ritual burials of coyotes and a California condor.”⁴⁶

In May of 2009, the City Council adopted a resolution recognizing and endorsing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), a statement of values denouncing forced assimilation, land removal, violent exploitation, cultural genocide, and other actions abridging Indigenous People’s right to self-determination.⁴⁷ In 2015, the Council later delivered a letter to the UN Secretary General and US Ambassador to the UN urging this declaration to be adopted as a convention, which would be legally binding.

In January of 2016, the City Council adopted a resolution formally recognizing the Ohlone Peoples as the original inhabitants of Berkeley and referred to the Berkeley Shellmound landmark.⁴⁸ The latter affirmed the City’s commitment to the “defense of Indigenous rights,

⁴⁶ Shellmound – Ohlone Heritage Site and Sacred Grounds. [Web](#).

⁴⁷ United Nations General Assembly (2007). United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. [Web](#).

⁴⁸ Berkeley Resolution No. 67,352-N.S. Recognizing the Ohlone Peoples. [Web](#).

culture, and dignity” as an official value, committing that “free, prior, and informed consent of the Ohlone and other Indigenous people should be integral to any alteration planning for the Berkeley Shellmound sacred site...”⁴⁹ The success of this measure underscores how Indigenous groups including Ohlone members and conservation activists have organized in spreading awareness throughout the community about their homeland and sacred sites in Berkeley and the Bay Area.

In January 2018, Council adopted a policy changing Berkeley's City Limits signs to read "Welcome to Berkeley - Ohlone Territory." In October 2018, the City Council took further action and adopted a similar measure replacing all existing Welcome to Berkeley signs to signs including "Ohlone Territory." As part of their deliberations, the City Council decided that in addition to recognizing the Ohlone People through signage, there was a need for more learning opportunities to add historical context, including a special Council session on Ohlone history and culture, a webpage on the City of Berkeley website linking to cultural and historic information, and inviting representatives of the Ohlone to speak at a City Council meeting.

On June 9, 2020 the City Council passed an item to paint the words “Black Lives Matter” and “Ohlone Territory” on streets adjacent to Berkeley’s City Hall.

At its January 20, 2022 meeting, the Berkeley Rent Board unanimously voted to adopt a land acknowledgement statement to be read out loud at all future board and committee meetings.⁵⁰

In the spirit of continuing to demonstrate and deepen the City of Berkeley’s commitment to recognition and inclusion of the Ohlone People we bring the proposal for an official land acknowledgment forward, including consideration of concrete actions that may follow from public deliberation.

ACTIONS/ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

The City of Berkeley should consult with Lisjan Ohlone leadership regarding any decisions related to restorative, reparative, or other supportive actions. Some actions the City may wish to consult on include:

⁴⁹ Berkeley Resolution No. 67,353-N.S. Honor Berkeley Shellmound Indigenous Sacred Site, UC Berkeley Return Ancestral Remains to Ohlone Peoples. [Web](#).

⁵⁰City of Berkeley (2022). Berkeley Rent Board Adopts Land Acknowledgement Statement. [Web](#).

Create Easements and/or Return City land: The Sogorea Te' Land Trust and the City of Oakland on September 8, 2022 announced a visionary, historic plan to return approximately five acres of land owned by the City to Indigenous stewardship.

The Oakland City Council will hold hearings to consider conveying the site, known as Sequoia Point, to the Sogorea Te' Land Trust, and the East Bay Ohlone tribe, Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation. The City would grant a cultural conservation easement in perpetuity to the Land Trust, allowing the Land Trust to immediately use the land for natural resource restoration, cultural practices, public education, and to plan for additional future uses.

What started out with a casual conversation between Oakland Mayor Libby Schaaf and tribal Chairperson Corrina Gould in 2018, grew into a partnership between the City and the Land Trust to begin to address the historic harms of Oakland's founding.

In the short term, the easement would allow the Land Trust to immediately begin tending to the land, gather Native plants and foods, clean up the area, and perform environmental and natural habitat restoration. The long-term vision of this project is to create a thriving, beautiful, ceremonial gathering place and structure where Indigenous people and their guests can come together and share cultural information and celebrations.

"I am committed to returning land to Indigenous stewardship, to offer some redress for past injustices to Native people," said Mayor Schaaf. "I hope the work we are doing in Oakland with the Sogorea Te' Land Trust can serve as a model for other cities working to return Indigenous land to the Indigenous community we stole it from."

In recognition of this historic moment, tribal Chairperson Corrina Gould said, "This agreement will restore our access to this important area, allowing a return of our sacred relationship with our ancestral lands in the hills. The easement allows us to begin to heal the land and heal the scars that have been created by colonization for the next generations."⁵¹

Berkeley should consider this or similar actions to return land to Ohlone ownership and/or stewardship.

⁵¹ Sogorea Te' Land Trust and City of Oakland Announce Plan to Return Land to Indigenous Stewardship. [Web.](#)

Local Support for Land Transfers: As part of the land acknowledgement process, the City of Berkeley might consider encouraging residents to donate land to indigenous stakeholders such as the Sogorea Te' Land Trust that partners with dozens of local food justice and environmental groups to protect our shared environment.⁵² The Council could recognize donations of land or actions taken by community members to donate land through wills. The City could also partner to distribute information on the Sogorea Te' Land Trust and include information about the Trust on its website, including a guide to these types of donations produced by the Sustainable Economies Law Center, a copy of which is attached.^{53 54}

Local support for Voluntary Land Taxes: The City of Berkeley may consider further means to encourage residents to donate Indigenous causes through payment of voluntary land taxes, "Shuumi," that support the return of Indigenous land to Indigenous people.⁵⁵ The Sogorea Te' Land Trust, located in the East Bay, has such a program, and a similar program allows residents of the Humboldt Bay region to pay a voluntary tax to the Wiyot people. In Seattle, nearly 4,300 residents have signed up to pay the Duwamish Tribe symbolic rent.⁵⁶

Support for Statewide Indigenous Land Sovereignty: The City of Berkeley may continue its consideration of support letters, resolutions, and education campaigns that highlight exploitation of ancestral Indigenous people and lands.

Future efforts could support action to return land or pay restitution to Indigenous people. Returning land to Indigenous sovereignty or using restitution funds for Indigenous-led sustainability initiatives acknowledges the leading role that the securing of land had in the genocide of Indigenous people across the region.⁵⁷

Berkeley further may consider statements of support for giving Indigenous people sovereignty over national and local parks, acknowledging the acts of violence and genocide that drove them from these locations. Precedent exists in New Zealand and Australia.

⁵² Sogorea Te' Land Trust. Return the Land / Land Return. [Web](#).

⁵³ Sustainable Economies Law Center. Options for Transferring Land. [Web](#).

⁵⁴ Note: for lands outside this region, individuals can often find information on donations by searching "Tribal Historic Preservation Officer" along with the name of the nation they wish to give to.

⁵⁵ Sogorea Te' Land Trust. Shuumi Land Tax. [Web](#).

⁵⁶ Singh, M. (2019). Native American 'land taxes': a step on the roadmap for reparations. The Guardian. [Web](#).

⁵⁷ Lindsay, B.C. (2012) Murder State: California's Native American Genocide, 1846-1873. University of Nebraska Press. Print. P. 147- 186.

Indigenous communities are already stakeholders in park management, with a century of experience managing the layers of bureaucracy involved in managing these lands.⁵⁸

CONSULTATION/OUTREACH OVERVIEW AND RESULTS

Much like the process the Rent Stabilization Board pursued, the wording and intentions behind this land acknowledgement were developed in close consultation with Ohlone representatives. Academic and Native American sources underly the brief historical overview.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

The City of Berkeley has a moral obligation to acknowledge local and broader atrocities against Indigenous people, and continued injustices. The regular repetition of the Land Acknowledgement, coupled with opportunities for deeper learning, will serve as a constant reminder of our responsibilities, and open the door to further restorative actions by the City and members of the community.

IMPLEMENTATION, ADMINISTRATION & ENFORCEMENT

Very little staff time or expense is needed to carry out the requirements of this referral. For Zoom meetings, a written version of the Acknowledgement will need to be prepared for screening prior to Council meetings, and the Agenda Committee will need to add the reading of the Acknowledgement to the Ceremonial Agenda of the first Regular City Council meeting of each month. For in-person meetings, a poster-sized version of the Land Acknowledgement should be produced for display in a prominent location in the Council chambers. This likely can be accomplished for under \$100.

Staff will further need to convey a copy of this item and resolution to the secretaries and chairs of each appointed or elected body in Berkeley, with a note that the City Council has requested such bodies to consider incorporating the acknowledgement into their meeting practices.

Posting the Land Acknowledgement on the City's website homepage and completing the new Ohlone history webpage is a limited expense and should be completed as quickly as possible. Other jurisdictions and organizations that practice the reading of Land Acknowledgements often also include pages about the history of local Indigenous People on their websites. These can serve as examples. Consultation with Lisjan Ohlone representatives is central to ensuring what is posted is complete and accurate.

⁵⁸ Treuer, D. (2021). Return the National Parks to the Tribes. The Atlantic. [Web](#).

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

This resolution raises awareness of how genocide and exploitation of land and other natural resources intersects with climate change, wildfire, food insecurity, and other major challenges our community – and planet - face. It will also raise awareness of the local conservation and environmental work of the Ohlone people.

FISCAL IMPACT

See Section in Implementation, Administration, and Enforcement for a description of de minimus associated costs.

OUTCOMES & EVALUATION

The City Council should partner with the Ohlone to develop and carry out more substantive acts of education, partnership, and restitution. This will prevent the land acknowledgement statement from becoming a mere “check-box of optical allyship.”

CONTACT PERSON

Councilmember Sophie Hahn, shahn@cityofberkeley.info; 510-682-5905

Attachments

1. Land Acknowledgement Statement
2. Land Acknowledgement Resolution
3. Sustainable Economies Law Center Options for Transferring Land – A Brief Guide

ATTACHMENT 1

Land Acknowledgement Statement

The City of Berkeley recognizes that the community we live in was built on the territory of xučyun (Huchiun (Hooch-yoon)), the ancestral and unceded land of the Chochenyo (Cho-chen-yo)-speaking Ohlone (Oh-low-nee) people, the ancestors and descendants of the sovereign Verona Band of Alameda County. This land was and continues to be of great importance to all of the Ohlone Tribes and descendants of the Verona Band. As we begin our meeting tonight, we acknowledge and honor the original inhabitants of Berkeley, the documented 5,000-year history of a vibrant community at the West Berkeley Shellmound, and the Ohlone people who continue to reside in the East Bay. We recognize that Berkeley's residents have and continue to benefit from the use and occupation of this unceded stolen land since the City of Berkeley's incorporation in 1878. As stewards of the laws regulating the City of Berkeley, it is not only vital that we recognize the history of this land, but also recognize that the Ohlone people are present members of Berkeley and other East Bay communities today. The City of Berkeley will continue to build relationships with the Lisjan Tribe and to create meaningful actions that uphold the intention of this land acknowledgement.

ATTACHMENT 2 - RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION #####-N.S.

RECOGNIZING THAT BERKELEY IS THE ANCESTRAL, UNCEDED HOME OF THE OHLONE PEOPLE AND ADOPTING AN OFFICIAL CITY OF BERKELEY LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND PRACTICES

WHEREAS Acknowledging that the City of Berkeley rests upon the ancestral lands of the Chochochenyo speaking Lisjan Ohlone people brings attention to their centuries of resistance to colonial violence and reminds our City and community of the need to take concrete restorative actions; and

WHEREAS Land acknowledgment is a traditional custom that dates back centuries in many Native nations and communities, land acknowledgments continue to be used by Native Peoples and non-Natives to recognize Indigenous Peoples who are the original stewards of the lands on which we now live; and

WHEREAS To begin public meetings, localities across the United States including Denver (CO), Portland (OR), and Phoenix (AZ) now share official land acknowledgements as well as many public agencies, including the National Park Service, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); and

WHEREAS Many public and public-facing private institutions have also adopted land acknowledgment statements including UC Berkeley, Mills College, Chabot Las Positas Community College District, California College of the Arts, UCSF, Stanford, and recently, Berkeley's Rent Stabilization Board; and

WHEREAS One of the leading advocacy groups for land acknowledgement, the Native Governance Center, asks that land acknowledgements go beyond a mere statement, by providing research on the history of indigenous peoples and offering concrete actions to support them; and

WHEREAS The settlers of California, primarily Europeans seeking religious converts, agricultural land, and economic opportunity during the gold rush committed one of the most egregious genocides in history, murdering 80 percent of Indigenous people in the state from 1846 to 1873 through massacre by state-directed militias, enslavement in mining and agricultural production, displacement causing starvation, and compulsory assimilation; and

WHEREAS The Lisjan people have lived in the territory of Huchiun, the land that is now known as the East Bay in the San Francisco Bay Area, since the beginning of time and for thousands of years and hundreds of generations; and

WHEREAS the Lisjan people did not own the land, *they belonged to it*, and generation after generation they have cultivated reciprocal relationships with plants and animals and developed beautiful and powerful cultural practices that keep us in balance; and

WHEREAS The Confederated Villages of Lisjan are one of many Ohlone nations, each with its own geography and history, whose tribes, cultures and languages are as diverse as the ecosystems we live within; and

WHEREAS The Lisjan are made up of the six nations that were directly enslaved at Mission San Jose in Fremont, CA and Mission Dolores in San Francisco, CA: Lisjan (Ohlone), Karkin (Ohlone), Bay Miwok, Plains Miwok, Delta Yokut and Napian (Patwin); and

WHEREAS The colonization of the land where Berkeley is located began with the reign of terror inflicted by Spanish soldiers and missionaries who sought to convert all Indigenous people into Catholic subjects of Spain and steal their land; and

WHEREAS The Missions were plantations, built by slave labor and sustained through brutal physical violence and extractive land practices, and the Spanish also brought deadly diseases, invasive species, and Christian ideology based on human dominion of the natural world, causing devastating consequences for the Lisjan people and all living beings they shared the land with; and

WHEREAS After a brief but harrowing Mexican rancho period, Lisjan survivors faced extermination policies by the United States that aimed to eliminate California Indians entirely; and

WHEREAS In a climate of virulent racial discrimination and state-sponsored vigilante killings, most Lisjan families survived by isolating themselves and concealing their identities, and cultural and spiritual traditions were forced into dormancy or secrecy resulting in much knowledge perishing with the passing of generations; and

WHEREAS Despite these concerted efforts to erase Lisjan history and identity, the Lisjan community forms a diverse and vibrant constellation of tribes and families that utilizes a wide array of survival strategies to navigate a profoundly altered 21st century

world, and the Lisjan continue to revitalize their cultural practices and uphold their responsibilities to protect and care for their ancestral homeland; and

WHEREAS Having survived over two centuries of genocide and colonization during the Spanish, Mexican and American eras, the Lisjan continue to inhabit their ancestral homeland, fight for their sacred sites, and revitalize their cultural practices; and

WHEREAS The City of Berkeley has a legacy of acknowledging the oppression and genocide of Indigenous people and taking both symbolic and concrete steps to support their struggle against institutions that grew out of settler-colonialist ideology as well as steps to address oppressive actions that persist today; and

WHEREAS In 1992, Berkeley became the first city in the United States to rename as Indigenous Peoples' Day the federal holiday formerly recognized as Columbus Day, which motivated changes to BUSD's history curriculum and undermined a long-standing revisionist history that European colonizer Christopher Columbus was a hero instead of a violent leader whose arrival led to the murder, enslavement, rape, and disease-related deaths of millions of Indigenous People; and

WHEREAS In 2000, the City of Berkeley officially designated the West Berkeley Shellmound, one of 425 ceremonial burial mounds that ringed San Francisco Bay to honor ancestors, as an official Landmark, and the site is also recognized by the State of California and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, meaning it meets all of the criteria for such listing; and

WHEREAS In 2020, the National Trust for Historic Preservation designated the Berkeley Shellmound and Village Site one of the 11 Most Endangered Historic Places in the United States; and

WHEREAS In May of 2009, the City Council adopted a resolution recognizing and endorsing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), a statement of values denouncing forced assimilation, land removal, violent exploitation, cultural genocide, and other actions abridging Indigenous People's right to self-determination and in 2015 the Council delivered a letter to the UN Secretary General and US Ambassador to the UN urging this declaration to be adopted as a convention, which would be legally binding; and

WHEREAS In January of 2016, the City Council adopted a resolution formally recognizing the Ohlone Peoples as the original inhabitants of Berkeley and affirmed the City's commitment to the "defense of Indigenous rights, culture, and dignity" as an official value,

committing that “free, prior, and informed consent of the Ohlone and other Indigenous people should be integral to any alteration planning for the Berkeley Shellmound sacred site...”; and

WHEREAS In January 2018, the City Council adopted a policy changing Berkeley's City Limits signs to read "Welcome to Berkeley - Ohlone Territory" and in October 2018, the City Council took further action and adopted a similar measure replacing all existing Welcome to Berkeley signs to signs including "Ohlone Territory;" and

WHEREAS During deliberations to recognize the Ohlone on City Limit Signs, the City Council decided that in addition to recognizing the Ohlone People through signage, there was a need for more learning opportunities to add historical context, including a special Council session on Ohlone history and culture, a webpage on the City of Berkeley website linking to cultural and historic information, and inviting representatives of the Ohlone to speak at a City Council meeting; and

WHEREAS On June 9, 2020 the City Council passed an item to paint the words “Black Lives Matter” and “Ohlone Territory” on streets adjacent to Berkeley’s City Hall; and

WHEREAS At its January 20, 2022 meeting, the Berkeley Rent Board unanimously voted to adopt a land acknowledgement statement to be read out loud at all future board and committee meetings, providing an important example for the City to follow.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED In the spirit of continuing to demonstrate and deepen the City of Berkeley’s recognition, inclusion, restitution, and repair towards the Lisjan Ohlone, whose ancestral home lies where the City of Berkeley is located, and who have survived centuries of cultural, physical, and environment genocide at the hands of Spanish, Mexican, and American colonists, the Council of the City of Berkeley hereby adopts the following Land Acknowledgement:

The City of Berkeley recognizes that the community we live in was built on the territory of xučyun (Huchiun (Hooch-yoon)), the ancestral and unceded land of the Chochenyo (Cho-chen-yo)-speaking Ohlone (Oh-low-nee) people, the ancestors and descendants of the sovereign Verona Band of Alameda County. This land was and continues to be of great importance to all of the Ohlone Tribes and descendants of the Verona Band. As we begin our meeting tonight, we acknowledge and honor the original inhabitants of Berkeley, the documented 5,000-year history of a vibrant community at the West Berkeley Shellmound, and the Ohlone people who continue to reside in the East Bay. We recognize that Berkeley’s residents have and continue to benefit from the use and occupation of

this unceded stolen land since the City of Berkeley's incorporation in 1878. As stewards of the laws regulating the City of Berkeley, it is not only vital that we recognize the history of this land, but also recognize that the Ohlone people are present members of Berkeley and other East Bay communities today. The City of Berkeley will continue to build relationships with the Lisjan Tribe and to create meaningful actions that uphold the intention of this land acknowledgement.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED That the Land Acknowledgement shall be displayed in writing at all Regular Meetings of the Berkeley City Council and shall be read out loud during the Ceremonial portion of the first Regular City Council Meeting of each month.



OPTIONS FOR TRANSFERRING LAND

A BRIEF GUIDE

This short guide summarizes various options for landowners interested in transferring land to another person, group, or community. Landowners who are particularly interested in transferring ownership to nonprofit land trusts, indigenous tribes, and community-based organizations will find this guide most useful.

Because we have written this guide with landowners in mind, we also provide a brief consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of each option from that perspective. Having said that, we think it is essential that landowners consider their own goals as well as the goals and needs of the party or community to whom they would like to transfer land.

Four key questions to consider as you read through this guide focus on the *financial* and *use* needs of the parties.

1. What are the **financial needs** of the transferring party?
2. What are the **financial needs** of the receiving party?
3. What are the **use needs** of the transferring party after the transfer?
4. What are the **use needs** of the receiving party after the transfer?

The land transfer mechanisms covered in this guide include:

- Full Value Sale
- Charitable (Bargain) Sale
- Full Donation
- Donation of a Remainder Interest
- Revocable Transfer on Death (Lady Bird Deed)
- Donation by Bequest
- Sale or Donation of an Easement

In any situation, we strongly recommend that you seek individualized tax, legal, and estate planning advice to determine which of these options is best suited to your circumstances. Laws vary from state to state, so having appropriate counsel where the land is located is critical.



Full Value Sale

This is likely the kind of transfer of ownership that most people are familiar with. In this scenario, the landowner sells to the buyer at a price determined by a third-party appraisal. The buyer pays the full value and receives title to the property. For many people, including nonprofits and other community-based organizations, a full value sale is not an affordable option. However, there are ways to make this option more affordable by delaying payment in two ways.

1. **Installment Sale:** An installment sale allows the buyer to make payments over several years at intervals and amounts that are agreeable to both parties. The landowner would retain title to the property until the final payment. The parties could agree to provide the buyer with use of the land at any point during the payment period, including at the first payment or after payment has been made in full.
2. **Seller Financing:** Alternatively, the landowner could provide seller financing, meaning that title immediately transfers to buyer, and in exchange, the landowner gets a promissory note in which the buyer promises to pay the landowner over time, with or without interest. A deed of trust is recorded on the property to secure payment of the promissory note.

Advantages of this option:

- Fee simple ownership of land gives the buyer the greatest ability to fulfill their mission and ensure secure tenure over the long term.

Disadvantages of this option:

- The landowner will have to pay income tax on the capital gain if the land has appreciated in value since it was originally purchased.
- This is the least financially feasible option for buyers, particularly nonprofit organizations with a limited budget and limited capacity to raise capital.
- An installment sale may limit the buyer's uses of the land until the transfer is complete.



Charitable (Bargain) Sale

A charitable, or bargain, sale occurs when the landowner sells land to a *tax-exempt nonprofit* organization for less than market value. This kind of sale makes the land more affordable to the buying nonprofit, and can offer tax deduction benefits to the selling landowner. The parties can also use the **Installment Sale** or **Seller Financing** options discussed above in this situation as well, if affordability is still a concern for the nonprofit buying the land.

Advantages of this option:

- The difference between full market value and the sale price can qualify the landowner for an income tax deduction and capital gains tax reduction for that portion of the value. This can offset the income taxes and capital gains taxes the landowner will incur from the sale of the property, after reducing ordinary income.
- If the land has significantly increased in value since the seller purchased it, this option can offset a large amount of the resulting capital gains liability for the increased value.
- The nonprofit buyer will be more likely to afford the purchase price of the land.

Disadvantages of this option:

- The landowner does not realize the full income from the market value of the property.
- This may not be the best strategy if the landowner would otherwise qualify for public benefits in the next several years. Recently transferred assets like land can negatively impact eligibility for benefits.



Full Donation

This is the simplest way to transfer land to another party and is the most affordable option for receiving nonprofits or community-based organizations to advance their mission to protect, preserve, and steward land in the long term.

Advantages of this option:

- Fee simple donation to an eligible tax-exempt organization would give the landowner the greatest immediate income tax benefits, sometimes for the full appraised value of the land, in addition to relief from property taxes, and potential estate tax benefits.
- The receiving party would not require financing in order to receive the land.
- The land would be immediately available to the receiving party.

Disadvantages of this option:

- The landowner does not realize the full income from the market value of the property.
- This may not be the best strategy if the landowner would otherwise qualify for public benefits in the next several years. Recently transferred assets like land can negatively impact eligibility for benefits.



Donation of a Remainder Interest

If the landowner would like to donate the land to an eligible tax-exempt nonprofit organization but retain the ability to live on the land during their, or their family members', lifetime, they can donate what is called a "remainder interest" in the land while retaining what is called a "life estate."

Advantages of this option:

- Full transfer to the receiving party will occur immediately upon the landowner's death. Upon the landowner's, or their designated family members', death, this kind of transfer avoids the expense and delay of probate.
- The landowner may be able to receive an immediate income tax deduction for the value of the property that was donated (determined by an appraisal).
- This may be a good option for landowners who receive public benefits. The state can make a claim for repayment of these benefits against an estate and place a lien on property after death. However, because donating a remainder interest is irrevocable, the property will not be part of the estate at death.
- The land will not be subject to capital gains tax on appreciated value.
- The property will not be part of the donor's taxable estate, where the donor (and/or the donor's spouse) are the only life tenants.

Disadvantages of this option:

- The landowner will need to pay the property taxes on the land while retaining use of the property.
- The landowner does not realize the full income from the market value of the property.
- The receiving party would not require financing in order to receive the land.
- Without another agreement, the land will not be immediately available for use by the receiving party.



Revocable Transfer on Death Deed (Lady Bird Deed)

Lady Bird Deeds, which are only available in some states, are similar to deeds described above that create a life estate and donate a remainder interest, except that Lady Bird Deeds are revocable, meaning that the landowner can, during their lifetime, revoke the transfer. This gives more control to the landowner, but can put the receiving party in an uncertain position. Lady Bird Deeds are available in California until 2021, unless legislation is introduced to extend the law.

Advantages of this option:

- Transfer of title will occur immediately upon the landowner's death, so the donation will not be subject to the expense and delay of probate.
- The land donation will not be subject to capital gains tax on appreciated value.
- The landowner can revoke the deed at any time during their lifetime.

Disadvantages of this option:

- Because the deed is revocable, the landowner does not receive an income tax deduction available with other land donations.
- Without another agreement, the land will not be immediately available to the receiving party.
- The receiving party would not require financing in order to receive the land.
- This kind of transfer does not provide reliable certainty to the receiving party since the transfer can be revoked during the landowner's lifetime.



Donation by Will or Living Trust (Bequest)

A landowner can donate land in a will or through a revocable living trust. Both strategies allow the landowner to retain full use of the land during their lifetime.

Advantages of this option:

- Reduces estate or inheritance taxes.
- Can be changed or revoked at any time during landowner's lifetime.
- The receiving party would not require financing in order to receive the land.

Disadvantages of this option:

- The landowner will still be responsible for paying property taxes for the entire property during their lifetime.
- Without another agreement, the land will not be immediately available to the receiving party.



Agricultural, Conservation, or Cultural Easement Donation

An *easement* is an agreement between the landowner and a third party that affects the landowner's rights on the land covered by the easement. Easements are generally recorded on the deed of the property and are therefore permanent. Conservation, agricultural, and cultural easements are specific kinds of agreements that can be entered into with eligible organizations or tribes that can also qualify as a charitable contribution if donated by the landowner.

- A *conservation easement* permanently restricts uses on the land that interfere with the ecological conservation of that land.
- An *agricultural easement* permanently protects farmland by setting limitations on the use of the land.
- A *cultural easement*, available in some states, grants indigenous communities certain access rights to lands for continuing and preserving cultural heritage.

Easements can be sold or donated. The party holding the easement cannot also be the party that holds title to the land.

Advantages of this option:

- The landowner can retain ownership of the land and convey the land to their heirs.
- If the easement meets IRS criteria, the landowner may be able to deduct the value of any donated portion of the easement up to 50% of their adjusted gross income, or 100% if they are a farmer, for up to 15 years.
- Affirmative easements (those requiring certain uses) can increase the value of the easement and reduce the overall value of the land, making it more affordable if the easement is sold instead of donated
- In addition to an income tax deduction, the easement may reduce property taxes and estate taxes.

Disadvantages of this option:

- Easements do not convey an ownership interest in the land to the party holding the easement. This may not align with the intent of either or both parties.
- Easements can be expensive to enforce, thus creating a financial liability for the easement-holding party.
- Easements, alone, do not preserve long-term affordability of land, because an easement only reduces the relative market value of the land, but does not immunize the land value from increasing through speculation and other market forces.

RESOLUTION 70,564-N.S.

RECOGNIZING THAT BERKELEY IS THE ANCESTRAL, UNCEDED HOME OF THE OHLONE PEOPLE AND ADOPTING AN OFFICIAL CITY OF BERKELEY LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND PRACTICES

WHEREAS Acknowledging that the City of Berkeley rests upon the ancestral lands of the Chochenyo speaking Lisjan Ohlone people brings attention to their centuries of resistance to colonial violence and reminds our City and community of the need to take concrete restorative actions; and

WHEREAS Land acknowledgment is a traditional custom that dates back centuries in many Native nations and communities, land acknowledgments continue to be used by Native Peoples and non-Natives to recognize Indigenous Peoples who are the original stewards of the lands on which we now live; and

WHEREAS To begin public meetings, localities across the United States including Denver (CO), Portland (OR), and Phoenix (AZ) now share official land acknowledgements as well as many public agencies, including the National Park Service, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); and

WHEREAS Many public and public-facing private institutions have also adopted land acknowledgement statements including UC Berkeley, Mills College, Chabot Las Positas Community College District, California College of the Arts, UCSF, Stanford, and recently, Berkeley's Rent Stabilization Board; and

WHEREAS One of the leading advocacy groups for land acknowledgement, the Native Governance Center, asks that land acknowledgements go beyond a mere statement, by providing research on the history of indigenous peoples and offering concrete actions to support them; and

WHEREAS The settlers of California, primarily Europeans seeking religious converts, agricultural land, and economic opportunity during the gold rush committed one of the most egregious genocides in history, murdering 80 percent of Indigenous people in the state from 1846 to 1873 through massacre by state-directed militias, enslavement in mining and agricultural production, displacement causing starvation, and compulsory assimilation; and

WHEREAS The Lisjan people have lived in the territory of Huchiun, the land that is now known as the East Bay in the San Francisco Bay Area, since the beginning of time and for thousands of years and hundreds of generations; and

WHEREAS the Lisjan people did not own the land, *they belonged to it*, and generation after generation they have cultivated reciprocal relationships with plants and animals and developed beautiful and powerful cultural practices that keep us in balance; and

WHEREAS The Confederated Villages of Lisjan are one of many Ohlone nations, each with its own geography and history, whose tribes, cultures and languages are as diverse as the ecosystems we live within; and

WHEREAS The Lisjan are made up of the six nations that were directly enslaved at Mission San Jose in Fremont, CA and Mission Dolores in San Francisco, CA: Lisjan (Ohlone), Karkin (Ohlone), Bay Miwok, Plains Miwok, Delta Yokut and Napien (Patwin); and

WHEREAS The colonization of the land where Berkeley is located began with the reign of terror inflicted by Spanish soldiers and missionaries who sought to convert all Indigenous people into Catholic subjects of Spain and steal their land; and

WHEREAS The Missions were plantations, built by slave labor and sustained through brutal physical violence and extractive land practices, and the Spanish also brought deadly diseases, invasive species, and Christian ideology based on human dominion of the natural world, causing devastating consequences for the Lisjan people and all living beings they shared the land with; and

WHEREAS After a brief but harrowing Mexican rancho period, Lisjan survivors faced extermination policies by the United States that aimed to eliminate California Indians entirely; and

WHEREAS In a climate of virulent racial discrimination and state-sponsored vigilante killings, most Lisjan families survived by isolating themselves and concealing their identities, and cultural and spiritual traditions were forced into dormancy or secrecy resulting in much knowledge perishing with the passing of generations; and

WHEREAS Despite these concerted efforts to erase Lisjan history and identity, the Lisjan community forms a diverse and vibrant constellation of tribes and families that utilizes a wide array of survival strategies to navigate a profoundly altered 21st century world, and the Lisjan continue to revitalize their cultural practices and uphold their responsibilities to protect and care for their ancestral homeland; and

WHEREAS Having survived over two centuries of genocide and colonization during the Spanish, Mexican and American eras, the Lisjan continue to inhabit their ancestral homeland, fight for their sacred sites, and revitalize their cultural practices; and

WHEREAS The City of Berkeley has a legacy of acknowledging the oppression and genocide of Indigenous people and taking both symbolic and concrete steps to support their struggle against institutions that grew out of settler-colonialist ideology as well as steps to address oppressive actions that persist today; and

WHEREAS In 1992, Berkeley became the first city in the United States to rename as Indigenous Peoples' Day the federal holiday formerly recognized as Columbus Day, which motivated changes to BUSD's history curriculum and undermined a long-standing

revisionist history that European colonizer Christopher Columbus was a hero instead of a violent leader whose arrival led to the murder, enslavement, rape, and disease-related deaths of millions of Indigenous People; and

WHEREAS In 2000, the City of Berkeley officially designated the West Berkeley Shellmound, one of 425 ceremonial burial mounds that ringed San Francisco Bay to honor ancestors, as an official Landmark, and the site is also recognized by the State of California and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, meaning it meets all of the criteria for such listing; and

WHEREAS In 2020, the National Trust for Historic Preservation designated the Berkeley Shellmound and Village Site one of the 11 Most Endangered Historic Places in the United States; and

WHEREAS In May of 2009, the City Council adopted a resolution recognizing and endorsing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), a statement of values denouncing forced assimilation, land removal, violent exploitation, cultural genocide, and other actions abridging Indigenous People's right to self-determination and in 2015 the Council delivered a letter to the UN Secretary General and US Ambassador to the UN urging this declaration to be adopted as a convention, which would be legally binding; and

WHEREAS In January of 2016, the City Council adopted a resolution formally recognizing the Ohlone Peoples as the original inhabitants of Berkeley and affirmed the City's commitment to the "defense of Indigenous rights, culture, and dignity" as an official value, committing that "free, prior, and informed consent of the Ohlone and other Indigenous people should be integral to any alteration planning for the Berkeley Shellmound sacred site..."; and

WHEREAS In January 2018, the City Council adopted a policy changing Berkeley's City Limits signs to read "Welcome to Berkeley - Ohlone Territory" and in October 2018, the City Council took further action and adopted a similar measure replacing all existing Welcome to Berkeley signs to signs including "Ohlone Territory;" and

WHEREAS During deliberations to recognize the Ohlone on City Limit Signs, the City Council decided that in addition to recognizing the Ohlone People through signage, there was a need for more learning opportunities to add historical context, including a special Council session on Ohlone history and culture, a webpage on the City of Berkeley website linking to cultural and historic information, and inviting representatives of the Ohlone to speak at a City Council meeting; and

WHEREAS On June 9, 2020 the City Council passed an item to paint the words "Black Lives Matter" and "Ohlone Territory" on streets adjacent to Berkeley's City Hall; and

WHEREAS At its January 20, 2022 meeting, the Berkeley Rent Board unanimously voted to adopt a land acknowledgement statement to be read out loud at all future board and committee meetings, providing an important example for the City to follow.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED In the spirit of continuing to demonstrate and deepen the City of Berkeley's recognition, inclusion, restitution, and repair towards the Lisjan Ohlone, whose ancestral home lies where the City of Berkeley is located, and who have survived centuries of cultural, physical, and environment genocide at the hands of Spanish, Mexican, and American colonists, the Council of the City of Berkeley hereby adopts the following Land Acknowledgement:

The City of Berkeley recognizes that the community we live in was built on the territory of xučyun (Huchiun (Hooch-yoon)), the ancestral and unceded land of the Chochenyo (Cho-chen-yo)-speaking Ohlone (Oh-low-nee) people, the ancestors and descendants of the sovereign Verona Band of Alameda County. This land was and continues to be of great importance to all of the Ohlone Tribes and descendants of the Verona Band. As we begin our meeting tonight, we acknowledge and honor the original inhabitants of Berkeley, the documented 5,000-year history of a vibrant community at the West Berkeley Shellmound, and the Ohlone people who continue to reside in the East Bay. We recognize that Berkeley's residents have and continue to benefit from the use and occupation of this unceded stolen land since the City of Berkeley's incorporation in 1878. As stewards of the laws regulating the City of Berkeley, it is not only vital that we recognize the history of this land, but also recognize that the Ohlone people are present members of Berkeley and other East Bay communities today. The City of Berkeley will continue to build relationships with the Lisjan Tribe and to create meaningful actions that uphold the intention of this land acknowledgement.


BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED That the Land Acknowledgement shall be displayed in writing at all Regular Meetings of the Berkeley City Council and shall be read out loud during the Ceremonial portion of the first Regular City Council Meeting of each month.

The foregoing Resolution was adopted by the Berkeley City Council on October 11, 2022 by the following vote:

Ayes: Bartlett, Droste, Hahn, Harrison, Kesarwani, Robinson, Taplin, Wengraf, and Arreguin.

Noes: None.

Absent: None.


Jesse Arreguin, Mayor

Attest: 
Mark Numainville, City Clerk



Rent Stabilization Board
Office of the Executive Director

DATE: November 17, 2022

TO: Honorable Members of the Rent Stabilization Board

FROM: DéSeana Williams, Executive Director

SUBJECT: COVID Amnesty and Administrative Correction Cycle under Resolution 22-21

Summary

As of October 30, 2022, Rent Board Staff waived \$37,334 in penalties assessed for the 2022/2023 fiscal year for properties eligible for the COVID-19 Amnesty or the Administrative Correction as allowed under Berkeley Rent Board Resolution 22-21.

Background:

In 2020, the Berkeley Rent Board adopted Resolution 20-14, which established an amnesty period for landlords to have their penalty fees waived if they were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and were unable to pay their Registration Fees timely. The amnesty program was very successful that year and allowed staff to settle delinquent accounts for 310 rental units and collect over \$75,000 in outstanding Registration Fees. In 2021, the COVID-19 Amnesty period covered both fully and Partially (Measure MM) covered units mirroring the amnesty program that the Board adopted in 2020.

On July 21, 2022, the Berkeley Rent Board passed Resolution 22-21. Under this resolution, property owners who did not pay their annual registration fee by the July 1 due date could qualify to have 100% of their penalties waived administratively if the registration payment was paid by September 30th. Owners were required to submit a declaration alleging that late payment was due to one of the following reasons.

Covid-19

- A material decrease in business income caused by a reduction in hours or consumer demand (including non-payment of rent for existing tenancy).
- A material decrease in household income caused by caregiving responsibilities.
- A material decrease in household income caused by layoffs or a reduction in the number of compensable hours of work.
- Material out-of-pocket medical expenses.

Administrative correction

- Property was listed under “Past Properties” even though it is the active property on the account.
- Unable to verify or reset email and password.
- Did not receive a billing statement.
- Request for PIN or APN unanswered.

Conclusion

For the 2022/2023 Registration Cycle, Registration Fees were due Friday, July 1. At the July 2022 Board Meeting, staff reported 1,180 properties out of compliance with the 2022/2023 registration requirement. By Friday, September 30, 232 property owners had submitted payment and their declaration for waiver of penalty fees. The remaining properties that did not pay their fees by September 30, 2022, have been advised to submit requests for penalty waivers directly to the Board.

Name and Telephone Number of Contact Person

DéSeana Williams, Executive Director (510) 981-4949
Rent Stabilization Board

Attachment:

1. Amnesty Collection Report as of November 7, 2022

Amnesty Collection Report - As of November 7, 2022			
Registration Year	Fee Per Unit	Registration Fees Collected	Number of Properties For Penalty Billing (Approximate)
2017/2018	\$270	\$5.12 million	456
2018/2019	\$250	\$4.64 million	512
2019/2020	\$250	\$4.72 million	444
2020/2021	\$250	\$4.61 million	438
2021/2022	\$250	\$4.62 million	445
2022/2023	\$250	\$4.88 million	1,180 (As of July 7, 2022)
Registration Fees Collected During the 90-Day Amnesty			
2022/2023	\$250 or \$150	\$193,112	
2022/2023	Penalties Waived	\$37,334	597

2022/2023 ONLY – Current Outstanding balances Comparison

July 2022 Collection Report		November 2022 Amnesty Collection Report	
Current year fees	\$879,472	Current year fees	\$384,409.12
Prior Year fees	\$195,295	Prior Year fees	\$91,487.00
Penalties	\$2,268,333.36	Penalties	\$860,598.61
Credits	\$(35,414.28)	Credits	\$(5,653.00)
TOTAL	3,307,936.08	TOTAL	\$1,330,841.73

2023 AGA & SECURITY DEPOSIT INTEREST INFORMATION

From The Berkeley Rent Board

**2023
AGA is
4.4%**

The Berkeley Rent Board has adopted the **2023 Annual General Adjustment (AGA) of 4.4%**.

Beginning January 2023, landlords may raise rent ceilings by 4.4% after giving tenants a proper written notice of rent increase (at least 30 days' notice for an increase less than 10% and at least 90 days' notice for an increase of 10% or more). A landlord is **not eligible** for the 2023 AGA if a tenancy started in 2022, or if the property is not properly registered with the Rent Board.

**Security
Deposit
Interest is
0.1 %**

The 2022 security deposit interest rate is **0.1%**. The Berkeley Rent Ordinance requires that landlords return annual interest on tenants' security deposits by the end of December, or deduct the owed interest amount from January 2023 rent. Per Rent Board Regulation 704, if the interest is not paid by January 31st, the tenant can deduct 10% of their security deposit amount from the next month's rent.

Helpful AGA & Security Deposit Tools Including:

- AGA Calculator
- Sample Rent Increase Notice
- Security Deposit Interest Calculator

For all this and more, visit our website at www.rentboard.berkeleyca.gov



Join Our
Email Lists!

You could have received this information *faster* via email!

Sign up with this QR code:



Questions? Make a counseling appointment online at: tinyurl.com/rentboardintakeform, call 510-981-7368 (RENT), email rent@cityofberkeley.info, or visit www.rentboard.berkeleyca.gov

For information related to unit registration, annual fees, billing, or changing owner or tenant information in our system, please contact our Registration Unit at:

rentregistry@cityofberkeley.info

If you have questions or concerns about the **apparent lawful rent ceilings** for a unit, please contact us by email with the subject line “**Rent Ceiling**” at:

rent@cityofberkeley.info

To view our past webinars:
Visit our website and click the “Services” tab at the top, then select the “Community Outreach” link.

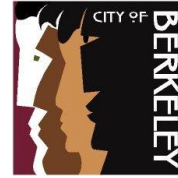
For our Unit Information Lookup tool, visit:
[Tinyurl.com/UnitLookUp](https://tinyurl.com/UnitLookUp)

24/7 Online Access to Unit Information

Tenancy data is available online at the webpage listed above.

You may look up your unit information, including the current rent ceiling, unit status, tenancy start date, and housing services. Please contact us if you believe the information is incorrect.

Esto contiene información importante para propietarios e inquilinos. Para solicitar esta tarjeta postal en español, llámenos al 510-981-7368.



Rent Stabilization Board
2125 Milvia Street
Berkeley, CA 94704

NOV. 2022

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Email: rent@cityofberkeley.info

Office Hours: M-F (Closed Wed.) 9:00 am - 2:00 pm

Website: www.rentboard.berkeleyca.gov



RENT STABILIZATION BOARD
BUDGET & PERSONNEL COMMITTEE MEETING

Monday, November 7, 2022

7:00 p.m.

PUBLIC ADVISORY: THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH VIDEOCONFERENCE AND TELECONFERENCE.

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54953(e)(3), City Council Resolution 70,030-N.S. and Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board (Rent Board) Resolution 21-29, this meeting of the Rent Board's **Budget & Personnel Committee** (Committee) will be conducted exclusively through teleconference and Zoom videoconference. Please be advised that pursuant to the Executive Order and the Shelter-in-Place Order, and to ensure the health and safety of the public by limiting human contact that could spread the COVID-19 virus, **there will not be a physical meeting location available.**

To access this meeting remotely: Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device by clicking on this URL: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/87386015570?pwd=VEtEOEF0VUo0ZE5uRVhHQnVnd29kUT09>. If you do not wish for your name to appear on the screen, then use the drop-down menu and click on "Rename" to rename yourself to be anonymous. To request to speak, use the "Raise Hand" icon by rolling over the bottom of the screen.

To join by phone: Dial 1-669-900-6833 and enter Webinar ID: 873 8601 5570 and Passcode: 476638. If you wish to comment during the public comment portion of the agenda, Press *9 and wait to be recognized by the Committee Chair.

To submit an e-mail comment to be read aloud during Public Comment, email amueller@cityofberkeley.info with the Subject line in this format: "PUBLIC COMMENT ITEM FOR BUDGET & PERSONNEL COMMITTEE." Please observe a 150-word limit. Time limits on public comments will apply. Written comments will be entered into the public record. **Email comments must be submitted to the email address above by 5:00 p.m. on the day of the Committee meeting in order to be included.**

Please be mindful that this will be a public meeting, and all rules of procedure and decorum will apply for meetings conducted by teleconference or videoconference.

This meeting will be conducted in accordance with Government Code Section 54953 and all current state and local requirements allowing public participation in meetings of legislative bodies. Any member of the public may attend this meeting. Questions regarding this matter may be addressed to DéSeana Williams, Executive Director of the Rent Board, at 510-981-7368 (981-RENT). The Committee may take action related to any subject listed on the Agenda.



Rent Stabilization Board

RENT STABILIZATION BOARD
BUDGET & PERSONNEL COMMITTEE MEETING

Monday, November 7, 2022 – 7:00 p.m.

AGENDA

1. Roll Call
2. Land Acknowledgment Statement: *The Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board recognizes that the rental housing units we regulate are built on the territory of xučyun (Huchiun-(Hooch-yoon)), the ancestral and unceded land of the Chochenyo (Cho-Chen-yo)-speaking Ohlone (Oh-low-nee) people, the ancestors, and descendants of the sovereign Verona Band of Alameda County. This land was and continues to be of great importance to all of the Ohlone Tribes and descendants of the Verona Band. As we begin our meeting tonight, we acknowledge and honor the original inhabitants of Berkeley, the documented 5,000-year history of a vibrant community at the West Berkeley Shellmound, and the Ohlone people who continue to reside in the East Bay. We recognize that Berkeley's landlords and tenants have and continue to benefit from the use and occupation of this unceded stolen land since the City of Berkeley's incorporation in 1878 and since the Rent Stabilization Board's creation in 1980. As stewards of the laws regulating rental housing, it is not only vital that we recognize the history of this land but also recognize that the Ohlone people are present members of Berkeley and other East Bay communities today.*
3. Approval of agenda
4. Public Comment
5. Approval of October 11, 2022, meeting minutes (attached to agenda)
6. Fiscal Year 2022/23 1st quarter budget update (see attached spreadsheet)
7. Update, discussion, and possible action on the current staffing model and existing vacancies (verbal update only)
8. **CLOSED SESSION:** Public Employee Evaluation of Performance pursuant to California Government Code Section 54957(b)(1):

Title: General Counsel
9. Future agenda items
10. Discussion and possible action to set next meeting
11. Adjournment

STAFF CONTACT: DéSeana Williams, Executive Director (510) 981-7368
COMMITTEE: James Chang (Chair), John Selawsky, Leah Simon-Weisberg, Dominique Walker



RENT STABILIZATION BOARD
EVICTION / SECTION 8 / FORECLOSURE COMMITTEE MEETING

Thursday, October 27, 2022

5:30 p.m.

PUBLIC ADVISORY: THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH VIDEOCONFERENCE AND TELECONFERENCE.

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54953(e)(3), City Council Resolution 70,030-N.S., and Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board (Rent Board) Resolution 21-29, this meeting of the Rent Board's **Eviction/Section 8/Foreclosure Committee** (Committee) will be conducted exclusively through teleconference and Zoom videoconference. Please be advised that pursuant to the Executive Order and the Shelter-in-Place Order, and to ensure the health and safety of the public by limiting human contact that could spread the COVID-19 virus, **there will not be a physical meeting location available.**

To access this meeting remotely: Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device by clicking on this URL: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84658646580?pwd=aXpkNDlIVnkxQmp4eVd3N3MzM0NnUT09>. If you do not wish for your name to appear on the screen, then use the drop-down menu and click on "Rename" to rename yourself to be anonymous. To request to speak, use the "Raise Hand" icon by rolling over the bottom of the screen.

To join by phone: Dial 1-669-900-6833 and enter Webinar ID: 846 5864 6580 and Passcode: 568334. If you wish to comment during the public comment portion of the agenda, Press *9 and wait to be recognized by the Committee Chair.

To submit an e-mail comment to be read aloud during Public Comment, email oeHLinger@cityofberkeley.info with the Subject line in this format: "PUBLIC COMMENT ITEM FOR EVICTION/SECTION 8 COMMITTEE". Please observe a 150-word limit. Time limits on public comments will apply. Written comments will be entered into the public record. **Email comments must be submitted to the email address above by 3:30 p.m. on the day of the Committee meeting in order to be included.**

Please be mindful that this will be a public meeting and all rules of procedure and decorum will apply for meetings conducted by teleconference or videoconference.

This meeting will be conducted in accordance with Government Code Section 54953 and all current state and local requirements allowing public participation in meetings of legislative bodies. Any member of the public may attend this meeting. Questions regarding this matter may be addressed to DéSeana Williams, Executive Director of the Rent Board, at 510-981-7368 (981-RENT). The Committee may take action related to any subject listed on the Agenda.



Rent Stabilization Board

RENT STABILIZATION BOARD
EVICTIION / SECTION 8 / FORECLOSURE COMMITTEE MEETING

Thursday, October 27, 2022 – 5:30 p.m.

AGENDA

1. Roll call
2. Approval of the Agenda
3. Land Acknowledgment Statement: The Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board recognizes that the rental housing units we regulate are built on the territory of xučyun (Huchiun-(Hooch-yoon)), the ancestral and unceded land of the Chochenyo (Cho-chen-yo)-speaking Ohlone (Oh-low-nee) people, the ancestors and descendants of the sovereign Verona Band of Alameda County. This land was and continues to be of great importance to all of the Ohlone Tribes and descendants of the Verona Band. As we begin our meeting tonight, we acknowledge and honor the original inhabitants of Berkeley, the documented 5,000-year history of a vibrant community at the West Berkeley Shellmound, and the Ohlone people who continue to reside in the East Bay. We recognize that Berkeley's landlords and tenants have and continue to benefit from the use and occupation of this unceded stolen land since the City of Berkeley's incorporation in 1878 and since the Rent Stabilization Board's creation in 1980. As stewards of the laws regulating rental housing, it is not only vital that we recognize the history of this land, but also recognize that the Ohlone people are present members of Berkeley and other East Bay communities today.
4. Approval of Minutes of the September 22, 2022 meeting (attached to Agenda)
5. Public Comment
6. Discussion and possible action regarding topics for next slate of committee members
7. Discussion and possible action regarding future agenda items
8. Confirm next meeting date (Commissioners: please bring calendars to meeting)
9. Adjournment

STAFF CONTACT: Ollie Ehlinger, Staff Attorney – (510) 981-4924

COMMITTEE: Paola Laverde, Mari Mendonca (Chair), John Selawsky, Dominique Walker



RENT STABILIZATION BOARD
OUTREACH COMMITTEE MEETING

Wednesday, November 16, 2022 – 5:30 p.m.

PUBLIC ADVISORY: THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH VIDEOCONFERENCE AND TELECONFERENCE.

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54953(e)(3), City Council Resolution 70,030-N.S. and Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board (Rent Board) Resolution 21-29, this meeting of the Rent Board's **Outreach Committee** (Committee) will be conducted exclusively through teleconference and Zoom videoconference. Please be advised that pursuant to the Resolution and the findings contained therein, the spread of COVID-19 continues to be a threat to public health and that holding meetings of City legislative bodies in person would present imminent risks to the health and safety of the public and members of legislative bodies. Therefore, **there will not be a physical meeting location available.**

To access this meeting remotely: Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device by clicking on this URL: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/85916321822?pwd=NnMvVzFXdjllc1Q4OE4vWFJWemE0Zz09>. If you do not wish your name to appear on the screen, then use the drop-down menu and click on "Rename" to rename yourself as anonymous. To request to speak, use the "Raise hand" icon by rolling over the bottom of the screen.

To join by phone: Dial 1-669-900-6833, enter Webinar ID: 859 1632 1822, and Passcode: 374117. If you wish to comment during the Public Comment portion of the agenda, Press *9 and wait to be recognized by the Committee Chair.

To submit an e-mail comment to be read aloud during Public Comment, email mlaw@cityofberkeley.info with the Subject line in this format: "PUBLIC COMMENT ITEM FOR OUTREACH COMMITTEE." Please observe a 150-word limit. Time limits on public comments will apply. Written comments will be entered into the public record. **Email comments must be submitted to the email address above by 3:30 p.m. on the day of the Committee meeting to be included.**

Please be mindful that this will be a public meeting, and all other rules of procedure and decorum will apply for meetings conducted by teleconference or videoconference.

This meeting will be conducted in accordance with Government Code Section 54953 and all current state and local requirements allowing public participation in meetings of legislative bodies. Any member of the public may attend this meeting. Questions regarding this matter may be addressed to DéSeana Williams, Executive Director, at (510) 981-7368 (981-RENT). The Committee may take action related to any subject listed on the Agenda.



Rent Stabilization Board

RENT STABILIZATION BOARD

OUTREACH COMMITTEE MEETING

November 16, 2022 – 5:30 p.m.

AGENDA

1. Roll call (2 min)
2. Land Acknowledgment Statement: *The Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board recognizes that the rental housing units we regulate are built on the territory of xučyun (Huchiun- (Hooch-yoon)), the ancestral and unceded land of the Chochenyo (Cho-chen-yo)-speaking Ohlone (Oh-low-nee) people, the ancestors, and descendants of the sovereign Verona Band of Alameda County. This land was and continues to be of great importance to all of the Ohlone Tribes and descendants of the Verona Band. As we begin our meeting tonight, we acknowledge and honor the original inhabitants of Berkeley, the documented 5,000-year history of a vibrant community at the West Berkeley Shellmound, and the Ohlone people who continue to reside in the East Bay. We recognize that Berkeley's landlords and tenants have and continue to benefit from the use and occupation of this unceded stolen land since the City of Berkeley's incorporation in 1878 and since the Rent Stabilization Board's creation in 1980. As stewards of the laws regulating rental housing, it is not only vital that we recognize the history of this land but also recognize that the Ohlone people are present members of Berkeley and other East Bay communities today.*
3. Approval of the Agenda (2 min)
4. Approval of the Minutes of the October 19, 2022 Meeting (Attached to agenda) (5 min)
5. Public Comment (5 min)
6. Tenant Survey Update (Laura Gil-Trejo, Cal State Fullerton Research Center) (25 min)
7. Fair Chance Ordinance (Informational Update re Underground Scholars And JustCities collaboration) (10 min)
8. Preparation for Emergencies: Wildfire and Earthquakes (5 min)
(Information attached re Earthquake preparedness)
<https://berkeleyca.gov/community-recreation/news/apply-nov-29-seismic-retrofit-grants>

<https://berkeleyca.gov/community-recreation/events/earthquake-brace-bolt-virtual-workshop> (November 16, 2022 online workshop 6:30p.m. – 8:00pm)

<https://berkeleyca.gov/safety-health/disaster-preparedness/community-emergency-response-team-cert> (Emergency Prep Classes Online)

<https://www.readyforwildfire.org/prepare-for-wildfire/>
(How to Prepare for Wildfires)

9. Staff Report: Recent and Upcoming Events (10 min)
 - Early Planning for Eviction Webinar in January
 - Joint Presentation on Fair Chance Ordinance with JustCities
10. Outgoing Commissioners Share Reflections: Past and Future (15 min)
11. Schedule Next Meeting Date (January 2023) (2 min)
12. Future Agenda Items (5 min)
13. Adjournment (2 min)

STAFF CONTACT: Moni T. Law, Housing Counselor (510) 981-4906

COMMITTEE: James Chang, Andy Kelley, Paola Laverde (Chair), Mari Mendonca



4x4 Joint Task Force Committee on Housing
City Council and Rent Board

4 X 4 JOINT TASK FORCE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING CITY COUNCIL/RENT STABILIZATION BOARD

Wednesday, October 26, 2022 – 3:00 p.m.

PUBLIC ADVISORY: THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH VIDEOCONFERENCE AND TELECONFERENCE.

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54953(e)(3), City Council Resolution 70,030-N.S., and Rent Board Resolution 21-29, this meeting of the City Council and Rent Stabilization Board's **4 x 4 Joint Task Force Committee on Housing** (Committee) will be conducted exclusively through teleconference and Zoom videoconference. Please be advised that pursuant to the Resolutions and the findings contained therein that the spread of COVID-19 continues to be a threat to the public health and that holding meetings of City legislative bodies in person would present imminent risks to the health and safety of the public and members of legislative bodies. Therefore, **there will not be a physical meeting location available.**

To access this meeting remotely: Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device by clicking on this URL: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82899637076?pwd=MIZzdFNNTVIBTFBBZ1NNeDRwbmpWdz09>. If you do not wish for your name to appear on the screen, then use the drop-down menu and click on "Rename" to rename yourself to be anonymous. To request to speak, use the "Raise hand" icon by rolling over the bottom of the screen.

To join by phone: Dial 1-669-900-6833 and enter Webinar ID: 828 9963 7076 and Passcode: 272220. If you wish to comment during the public comment portion of the agenda, Press *9 and wait to be recognized by the Committee Chair.

To submit an e-mail comment to be read aloud during Public Comment, email LBursell@berkeleyca.gov with the Subject line in this format: "PUBLIC COMMENT ITEM FOR 4 X 4 COMMITTEE". Please observe a 150-word limit. Time limits on public comments will apply. Written comments will be entered into the public record. **Email comments must be submitted to the email address above by 1:00 p.m. on the day of the Committee meeting in order to be included.**

Please be mindful that this will be a public meeting and all rules of procedure and decorum will apply for meetings conducted by teleconference or videoconference.

This meeting will be conducted in accordance with Government Code Section 54953 and all current state and local requirements allowing public participation in meetings of legislative bodies. Any member of the public may attend this meeting. Questions regarding this matter may be addressed to DéSeana Williams, Executive Director of the Rent Board, at (510) 981-7368 (981-RENT). The Committee may take action related to any subject listed on the Agenda.



4x4 Joint Task Force Committee on Housing
City Council and Rent Board

AGENDA

4 X 4 JOINT TASK FORCE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING CITY COUNCIL/RENT STABILIZATION BOARD

Wednesday, October 26, 2022 – 3:00 p.m.

1. Roll call
2. Land Acknowledgment Statement: *The Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board recognizes that the rental housing units we regulate are built on the territory of xučyun (Huchiun-(Hooch-yoon)), the ancestral and unceded land of the Chochenyo (Cho-chen-yo)-speaking Ohlone (Oh-low-nee) people, the ancestors and descendants of the sovereign Verona Band of Alameda County. This land was and continues to be of great importance to all of the Ohlone Tribes and descendants of the Verona Band. As we begin our meeting tonight, we acknowledge and honor the original inhabitants of Berkeley, the documented 5,000-year history of a vibrant community at the West Berkeley Shellmound, and the Ohlone people who continue to reside in the East Bay. We recognize that Berkeley's landlords and tenants have and continue to benefit from the use and occupation of this unceded stolen land since the City of Berkeley's incorporation in 1878 and since the Rent Stabilization Board's creation in 1980. As stewards of the laws regulating rental housing, it is not only vital that we recognize the history of this land, but also recognize that the Ohlone people are present members of Berkeley and other East Bay communities today.*
3. Approval of the agenda
4. Public comment on non-agenda matters
5. Approval of September 28, 2022 Committee meeting minutes (see attachment)
6. Discussion and possible action to consider a recommendation to City Council regarding amendments to the Demolition Ordinance (Steve Buckley, Planning Department, see attached October 19, 2022 staff report to the Planning Commission)
7. Discussion on the enforcement of Short-Term Rentals (Steve Buckley, Planning Department)
8. Discussion of possible future agenda items
9. Confirm next meeting date
10. Adjournment

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Mayor Jesse Arreguín
City Councilmember Kate Harrison
City Councilmember Rigel Robinson
City Councilmember Terry Taplin

Rent Board Chairperson Leah Simon-Weisberg
Rent Board Vice-Chairperson Soli Alpert
Rent Board Commissioner Xavier Johnson
Rent Board Commissioner Andy Kelley



4x4 Joint Task Force Committee on Housing
City Council and Rent Board

4 X 4 JOINT TASK FORCE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING CITY COUNCIL/RENT STABILIZATION BOARD

Wednesday, September 28, 2022 – 3:00 p.m.

PUBLIC ADVISORY: THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH VIDEOCONFERENCE AND TELECONFERENCE.

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54953(e)(3), City Council Resolution 70,030-N.S., and Rent Board Resolution 21-29, this meeting of the City Council and Rent Stabilization Board's **4 x 4 Joint Task Force Committee on Housing** (Committee) will be conducted exclusively through teleconference and Zoom videoconference. Please be advised that pursuant to the Resolutions and the findings contained therein that the spread of COVID-19 continues to be a threat to the public health and that holding meetings of City legislative bodies in person would present imminent risks to the health and safety of the public and members of legislative bodies. Therefore, **there will not be a physical meeting location available.**

To access this meeting remotely: Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device by clicking on this URL: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81975393372?pwd=S21hNlFtKzJ0amRlPczFneVFHVE1HZz09>. If you do not wish for your name to appear on the screen, then use the drop-down menu and click on "Rename" to rename yourself to be anonymous. To request to speak, use the "Raise hand" icon by rolling over the bottom of the screen.

To join by phone: Dial 1-669-900-6833 and enter Webinar ID: 819 7539 3372 and Passcode: 282147. If you wish to comment during the public comment portion of the agenda, Press *9 and wait to be recognized by the Committee Chair.

To submit an e-mail comment to be read aloud during Public Comment, email btran@cityofberkeley.info with the Subject line in this format: "PUBLIC COMMENT ITEM FOR 4 X 4 COMMITTEE". Please observe a 150-word limit. Time limits on public comments will apply. Written comments will be entered into the public record. **Email comments must be submitted to the email address above by 1:00 p.m. on the day of the Committee meeting in order to be included.**

Please be mindful that this will be a public meeting and all rules of procedure and decorum will apply for meetings conducted by teleconference or videoconference.

This meeting will be conducted in accordance with Government Code Section 54953 and all current state and local requirements allowing public participation in meetings of legislative bodies. Any member of the public may attend this meeting. Questions regarding this matter may be addressed to DéSeana Williams, Executive Director of the Rent Board, at (510) 981-7368 (981-RENT). The Committee may take action related to any subject listed on the Agenda.



4x4 Joint Task Force Committee on Housing
City Council and Rent Board

4 X 4 JOINT TASK FORCE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING CITY COUNCIL/RENT STABILIZATION BOARD

Wednesday, September 28, 2022 – 3:00 p.m.

Minutes To Be Approved

- Roll call: RB Chair Simon-Weisberg called the meeting to order at 3:10 p.m.
Present: Mayor Arreguín (logged in at 3:24 p.m., logged off at 5:09 p.m.), RB Chair Simon-Weisberg, CM Harrison (logged in at 3:14 p.m., logged off at 5:11 p.m.), RBC Johnson, RBC Kelley, CM Robinson, CM Taplin.
Absent: RBC Walker.
Staff present: Matt Brown, Steve Buckley, Lief Bursell, Brendan Darrow, Oliver Ehlinger, Stefan Elgstrand, Margot Ernst, Hannah Kim, Jordan Klein, David Lopez, Jenny McNulty, Alex Roshal, Angel Sindayen, Be Tran, DéSeana Williams, Mike Uberti.
- Land Acknowledgment Statement: *The Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board recognizes that the rental housing units we regulate are built on the territory of xučyun (Huchiun-(Hooch-yoon)), the ancestral and unceded land of the Chochenyo (Cho-chen-yo)-speaking Ohlone (Oh-low-nee) people, the ancestors and descendants of the sovereign Verona Band of Alameda County. This land was and continues to be of great importance to all of the Ohlone Tribes and descendants of the Verona Band. As we begin our meeting tonight, we acknowledge and honor the original inhabitants of Berkeley, the documented 5,000-year history of a vibrant community at the West Berkeley Shellmound, and the Ohlone people who continue to reside in the East Bay. We recognize that Berkeley's landlords and tenants have and continue to benefit from the use and occupation of this unceded stolen land since the City of Berkeley's incorporation in 1878 and since the Rent Stabilization Board's creation in 1980. As stewards of the laws regulating rental housing, it is not only vital that we recognize the history of this land, but also recognize that the Ohlone people are present members of Berkeley and other East Bay communities today.*

The land acknowledgement statement was not read aloud.
- Approval of the agenda: M/S/C (Robinson/Kelley) Approve the agenda as written. Roll call vote. YES: Johnson, Kelley, Robinson, Simon-Weisberg, Taplin; NO: None; ABSTAIN: None; ABSENT: Arreguín, Harrison, Walker. Carried: 5-0-0-3.
- Public comment on non-agenda matters: There were no speakers.
- Approval of May 3, 2022 Committee meeting minutes (see attachment): M/S/C (Robinson/Taplin) Approve the minutes as written. Roll call vote. YES: Johnson, Kelley, Robinson, Simon-Weisberg, Taplin; NO: None; ABSTAIN: None; ABSENT: Arreguín, Harrison, Walker. Carried: 5-0-0-3.

6. Update on the implementation of the Rental Housing Safety Program's cyclical inspection process (presentation by Jenny McNulty, Planning Department staff): Jenny McNulty presented and answered questions from the committee.

There were no public speakers.

7. Discussion on the amendments to the Berkeley Housing Code (Planning Department staff, see attachment): Jenny McNulty, David Lopez, Alex Roshal, and Angel Sindayen presented and answered questions from the committee.

M/S/C (Robinson/Arreguín) Recommend that City Council adopt proposed amendments to the Berkeley Housing Code as recommended by Planning Department Staff. Roll call vote. YES: Arreguín, Harrison, Johnson, Kelley, Robinson, Simon-Weisberg, Taplin; NO: None; ABSTAIN: None; ABSENT: Walker. Carried: 7-0-0-1.

There were no public speakers.

8. Discussion and possible policy recommendation to Council regarding Tenant Habitability Plan Ordinance (requested by Mayor Arreguín and Chair Simon-Weisberg, see attachment): M/S/C (Arreguín/Robinson) Recommend the City Council refer the Tenant Habitability Plan proposal to the City Manager. Roll call vote. YES: Arreguín, Harrison, Johnson, Kelley, Robinson, Simon-Weisberg, Taplin; NO: None; ABSTAIN: None; ABSENT: Walker. Carried: 7-0-0-1.

There were no public speakers.

9. Discussion and possible recommendations on signage related to the Elevator Ordinance (requested by Executive Director Williams): Item tabled to the next meeting.

10. Discussion on proposed demolition of eight dwelling units at 2435 Haste Street (requested by Chair Simon-Weisberg, see attached memo): Chair Simon-Weisberg spoke briefly about this item and wanted to continue discussion at the next meeting. She invited CMs Robinson and Taplin's offices to contact Rent Board staff if they want to have more discussion about this project and San Pablo (item #11) and the tenancies at issue.

There were no public speakers.

11. Discussion on proposed demolition of eight dwelling units at 2429-33 San Pablo Avenue (requested by Chair Simon-Weisberg): This item was discussed with item #10, see above.

12. Quick updates on previously discussed items

- a. Demolition Ordinance: Mayor Arreguín asked Planning Director Jordan Klein for an update. Mr. Klein said the proposed amendments to the ordinance will be going to Planning Commission in November and City Council in early 2023.

13. Discussion of possible future agenda items: No discussion on this item.

14. Confirm next meeting date: No discussion on this item.

15. Adjournment: M/S/C (Robinson/Johnson) Adjourn the meeting. Roll call vote. YES: Johnson, Kelley, Robinson, Simon-Weisberg, Taplin; NO: None; ABSTAIN: None; ABSENT: Arreguín, Harrison, Walker. Carried: 5-0-0-3.

The meeting adjourned at 5:12 p.m.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Mayor Jesse Arreguín
City Councilmember Kate Harrison
City Councilmember Rigel Robinson
City Councilmember Terry Taplin

Rent Board Chairperson Leah Simon-Weisberg
Rent Board Vice-Chairperson Soli Alpert
Rent Board Commissioner Xavier Johnson
Rent Board Commissioner Andy Kelley



Planning and Development Department
Land Use Planning Division

STAFF REPORT

DATE: October 19, 2022

TO: Members of the Planning Commission

FROM: Steven Buckley, Land Use Planning Manager

SUBJECT: Zoning Ordinance Amendments to Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 23.326 [Demolition and Dwelling Unit Controls]

BACKGROUND

The Planning Commission is asked to make a recommendation to the City Council regarding amendments to the demolition ordinance. The existing and proposed ordinance are presented in Attachments 1a and 1b, respectively. A comparison of the two versions is provided in Attachment 1c.

On November 18, 2020, the Planning Commission considered proposed amendments to Berkeley Municipal Code (BMC) Chapter 23C.08 [Demolition and Dwelling Unit Controls]¹ (“the Demolition Ordinance”), and made recommendations for further refinements. (See Attachments 2 and 3).

Since then, staff has continued work on the ordinance and conducted outreach through several meetings with the 4x4 Joint Task Force Committee on Housing of the City Council and Rent Stabilization Board, as well as with staff in the Housing and Community Services Division and the Rent Stabilization Board. The 4x4 Committee made final recommendations on April 18, 2022 (see Attachments 4 and 5). The staff report for that meeting provides extensive background materials from the prior hearings. This includes the existing ordinance, various draft versions, and staff analysis, as well as excerpts of applicable State law.

The draft ordinance for consideration by the Planning Commission includes revisions reflecting the direction of the 4x4 Committee and additional technical and administrative edits recommended by staff. Specific areas for further consideration are identified below.

¹ The ordinance has since been recodified as Chapter 23.326 of the new Zoning Ordinance.

Summary of Existing Demolition Ordinance Provisions

The Demolition Ordinance (BMC Chapter 23.326, previously codified as Chapter 23C.08) requires a use permit to be issued prior to the demolition of a dwelling unit. The ordinance also addresses situations where units are combined (for example, when a duplex is converted to a single-family home) and conversions to other uses such as daycare centers and nursing homes. The provisions related to non-residential structures are not addressed in this ordinance revision.

The Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB) may issue a use permit for the demolition of a dwelling unit for specific enumerated reasons, including in instances where a building is “hazardous or unusable and is infeasible to repair” or “demolition is necessary to permit construction . . . of at least the same number of dwelling units.” Before permitting the demolition of a dwelling unit, ZAB must also find that “the elimination of the dwelling units would not be materially detrimental to the housing needs and public interest of the affected neighborhood and the City.” In addition, applicants must either provide below market rate replacement units to “qualifying household[s]” or pay an in-lieu fee, but the fee has never been set.

Demolition of dwelling units is prohibited where a building has been removed from the rental market under the Ellis Act during the preceding five years or where there have been verified cases of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction during the immediately preceding three years. Applicants are generally required to provide relocation benefits, including moving expenses and differential rent payments. In addition, displaced tenants are provided a right of first refusal to rent new units.

Most of these provisions are carried forward in the proposed ordinance, though in modified form.

Draft Amendments to the Demolition Ordinance

In 2019, the California state legislature adopted Senate Bill 330 (SB330), “the Housing Crisis Act of 2019”, which established new statewide provisions for housing unit demolition and replacement. The proposed updates to BMC 23.326 are intended to bring Berkeley’s zoning ordinance into alignment with the state provisions, while retaining some local features as well. In particular, the local ordinance applies to units constructed prior to, and therefore subject to, local rent control. The proposed ordinance amendments also respond to feedback provided by the Planning Commission and the 4x4 committee, who asked that staff craft the ordinance to ensure fair and equitable treatment of tenants and prevent displacement, to the greatest extent allowable by law and without compromising project feasibility. The proposed ordinance also includes amendments to address various technical and administrative issues.

Some of the central provisions of the Demolition Ordinance, and proposed changes, include the following:

- **Replacement units.** SB 330 imposes a requirement that any housing development project that requires the demolition of dwelling units must “create at least as many residential dwelling units as will be demolished.” This provision allows (and requires) the City to condition demolition on the provision of replacement units when units are demolished for the purpose of constructing a new residential development. SB 330 also requires that any “protected units” (including rent control or units occupied by low or very-low income households) must be replaced in kind if a new housing development project is being built. The proposed ordinance amends the City’s existing provisions to also require replacement units in every case, and to specifically require that replacement units meet the City’s affordability requirements.
- **Rights of sitting tenants.** The current ordinance establishes the right of sitting tenants to return to new units by requiring the developer to offer equivalent below-market-rate units at prior rent levels regardless of income. The proposed revision clarifies that tenants who do not qualify for below-market-rate (BMR) units due to income limits must still be provided a market-rate replacement unit at their prior rent, in addition to any required BMR units, and caps rent increases consistent with standard rent control provisions. The ordinance further establishes that tenants shall have until the date that the new units are ready for occupancy to decide whether to move into the newly constructed building.
- **Applicability to legally established units.** The ordinance as written applies to legally established units. There are many units throughout the City that have been created without proper land use or building permits. Many are registered with the Rent Stabilization Board, have addresses, and have sitting tenants. However, they are not recognized in other circumstances, may not comply with zoning standards, and may present some hazards to the tenants. In these unwarranted units tenant protections generally apply. The City provides property owners an opportunity to correct violations rather than remove the units, particularly when there is a sitting tenant. If units are ultimately removed to correct the violation, then they would not be replaced under this ordinance.
- **Relocation Assistance.** The current ordinance includes provisions for tenants that may be temporarily displaced during the period when units are demolished and replaced. The ordinance requires that the applicant subsidize the rent differential for a comparable replacement unit, in the same neighborhood if feasible, until new units are ready for occupancy; and that those benefits be guaranteed in a manner acceptable to the City. Those existing provisions are carried forward in the draft ordinance revisions.
- **Other Housing Types.** The proposed ordinance removes provisions related to single-room-occupancy hotels (SROs) and adds Live/Work units and Group Living Accommodations to the housing types covered by the ordinance.

Next Steps and Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission conduct a Public Hearing, take public comment, discuss draft Ordinance amendments, provide direction, and forward a recommendation to City Council, with any changes identified through a vote of the Planning Commission.

The Planning Commission could consider the following issues in formulating its recommendation to City Council:

- Should applicability of the ordinance be expanded to include units that are not legally established?
- Should the ordinance retain controls on single-family units?
- Any other issues raised during public comment and deliberation.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1a. Existing Ordinance
- 1b. Draft Ordinance
- 1c. Compare Versions
2. Staff Report to Planning Commission, November 18, 2020
3. Minutes of Planning Commission, November 18, 2020
4. Staff Report to 4x4 Committee, March 30, 2022
5. Minutes, 4x4 Committee, April 18, 2022
6. Public Hearing Notice

Chapter 23.326 DEMOLITION AND DWELLING UNIT CONTROL

Sections:

- 23.326.010 Chapter Purpose.
- 23.326.020 General Requirements.
- 23.326.030 Eliminating Dwelling Units through Demolition.
- 23.326.040 Eliminating Dwelling Units through Conversion and Change of Use.
- 23.326.050 Private Right of Action.
- 23.326.060 Elimination of Residential Hotel Rooms.
- 23.326.070 Demolitions of Non-Residential Buildings.
- 23.326.080 Building Relocations.
- 23.326.090 Limitations.

23.326.010 Chapter Purpose.

This chapter establishes demolition and dwelling unit control standards that promote the affordable housing, aesthetic, and safety goals of the City. (Ord. 7787-NS § 2 (Exh. A), 2021)

23.326.020 General Requirements.

- A. *Applicability.* No dwelling unit or units may be eliminated or demolished except as authorized by this chapter.
- B. *Findings.* In addition to the requirements below, the Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB) may approve a Use Permit to eliminate or demolish a dwelling unit only upon finding that eliminating the dwelling unit would not be materially detrimental to the housing needs and public interest of the affected neighborhood and Berkeley. (Ord. 7787-NS § 2 (Exh. A), 2021)

23.326.030 Eliminating Dwelling Units through Demolition.

- A. *Buildings with Two or More Units Constructed Before June 1980.*

1. *Applicability.* This subsection only applies to building with two or more units constructed before June 1980.

2. *Limitation.*

(a) Demolition is not allowed if:

- i. The building was removed from the rental market under the Ellis Act during the preceding five years; or
- ii. There have been verified cases of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction during the immediately preceding three years.

(b) Where allegations of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction are in dispute, either party may request a hearing before a Rent Board Hearing Examiner. The Rent Board Hearing Examiner will provide an assessment of the evidence and all available documentation to the ZAB. The ZAB shall determine whether harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction occurred.

3. *Findings.* The ZAB may approve a Use Permit to demolish a building constructed before June 1980 on a property containing two or more dwelling units if any of the following are true:

- (a) The building containing the units is hazardous or unusable and is infeasible to repair.
- (b) The building containing the units will be moved to a different location within Berkeley with no net loss of units and no change in the affordability levels of the units.
- (c) The demolition is necessary to permit construction of special housing needs facilities such as, but not limited to, childcare centers and affordable housing developments that serve the greater good of the entire community.
- (d) The demolition is necessary to permit construction approved pursuant to this chapter of at least the same number of dwelling units.

4. *Fee Required.*

(a) The applicant shall pay a fee for each unit demolished to mitigate the impact of the loss of affordable housing in Berkeley.

(b) The amount of the fee shall be set by resolution of the City Council.

(c) *In Lieu of a Fee.*

- i. In lieu of paying the impact fee, the applicant may provide a designated unit in the new project at a below market rate to a qualifying household in perpetuity.

ii. The affordability level of the below market rent and the income level of the qualifying household shall be set by resolution of the City Council.

iii. The applicant shall enter into a regulatory agreement with the City of Berkeley to provide the in lieu units.

5. *Occupied Units.*

(a) *Applicability.*

i. The requirements in this subsection apply if units to be demolished are occupied.

ii. These requirements do not apply to tenants who move in after the application for demolition is submitted to the City if the owner informs each prospective tenant about the proposed demolition and that demolition constitutes good cause for eviction.

(b) *Notice.* The applicant shall provide all sitting tenants notice of the application to demolish the building no later than the date it is submitted to the City, including notice of their rights under Municipal Code Section [13.76](#) (Rent Stabilization and Eviction for Good Cause Program).

(c) *General Requirements.*

i. The applicant shall provide assistance with moving expenses equivalent to in Chapter [13.84](#) (Relocation Services and Payments for Residential Tenant Households).

ii. The applicant shall subsidize the rent differential for a comparable replacement unit, in the same neighborhood if feasible, until new units are ready for occupancy. Funding for the rent differential shall be guaranteed in a manner approved by the City.

iii. *Exception.* An applicant who proposes to construct a 100 percent affordable housing project is not required to comply with this subsection but must comply with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 as amended and the California Relocation Act (Government Code sections [7260](#) et seq.).

(d) *Sitting Tenants Rights.*

i. Sitting tenants who are displaced as a result of demolition shall be provided the right of first refusal to move into the new building.

ii. Tenants of units that are demolished shall have the right of first refusal to rent new below-market rate units designated to replace the units that were demolished, at the rent that would have applied if they had remained in place, as long as their tenancy continues.

iii. Income restrictions do not apply to displaced tenants.

iv. *Exception.*

(1) An applicant who proposes to construct a 100 percent affordable housing project is not required to comply with [23.326.030.A.5.a](#), [b](#), and [c](#), but must comply with the following requirement.

(2) Sitting tenants who are displaced as a result of demolition and who desire to return to the newly constructed building will be granted a right of first refusal subject to their ability to meet income qualifications and other applicable eligibility requirements when the new units are ready for occupancy.

B. *Buildings with a Single Dwelling Unit.*

1. *Applicability.* This subsection only applies to buildings with a single dwelling unit.

2. *Limitation.*

(a) Demolition is not allowed if:

i. The building was removed from the rental market under the Ellis Act during the preceding five years; or

ii. There have been verified cases of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction during the immediately preceding three years.

(b) Where allegations of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction are in dispute, either party may request a hearing before a Rent Board Hearing Examiner. The Rent Board Hearing Examiner will provide an assessment of the evidence and all available documentation to the ZAB. The ZAB shall determine whether harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction occurred.

C. *Accessory Buildings.* Notwithstanding anything in Municipal Code Title [23](#) (Zoning Ordinance) to the contrary, but subject to any applicable requirements in Municipal Code Section [3.24](#) (Landmarks Preservation Ordinance), accessory buildings of any size, including, but not limited to, garages, carports, and sheds, but not including any structure containing a lawfully established dwelling unit, which serves and is located on the same lot as a lawful residential use, may be demolished by right. (Ord. 7810-NS § 1, 2022; Ord. 7787-NS § 2 (Exh. A), 2021)

23.326.040 Eliminating Dwelling Units through Conversion and Change of Use.

A. *General.* The ZAB may approve a Use Permit for the elimination of a dwelling unit in combination with another dwelling unit used for occupancy by a single household if it finds that:

1. The existing number of dwelling units exceeds maximum residential density in the district where the building is located; and
2. One of the following is true:
 - (a) One of the affected dwelling units has been occupied by the applicant’s household as its principal place of residence for no less than two years before the date of the application and none of the affected units are currently occupied by a tenant.
 - (b) All of the affected dwelling units are being sold by an estate and the decedent occupied the units as their principal residence for no less than two years before the date of their death.

B. *Limitations.*

1. Demolition is not allowed if:
 - (a) The building was removed from the rental market under the Ellis Act during the preceding five years; or
 - (b) There have been verified cases of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction during the immediately preceding three years.
2. Where allegations of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction are in dispute, either party may request a hearing before a Rent Board Hearing Examiner. The Rent Board Hearing Examiner will provide an assessment of the evidence and all available documentation to the ZAB. The ZAB shall determine whether harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction occurred.

C. *Effect of Noncompliance with the Two-Year Requirement.*

1. If a unit eliminated under Subsection [A](#) (General) is not occupied by the applicant’s household for at least two consecutive years from the date of elimination, the affected unit must be restored to separate status.
2. This requirement shall be implemented by a condition of approval and a notice of limitation on the property, acceptable to the City of Berkeley.
3. The condition and notice will provide that if the owner’s household does not occupy the unit for at least two years from the date of elimination the affected units must either be restored as separate dwelling units and the vacant unit(s) offered for rent within six months or the owner must pay a fee of \$75,000 in 2013 dollars, adjusted in May of each year according to the Consumer Price Index for the San Francisco Bay Area. The fee shall be deposited into the City of Berkeley’s Housing Trust Fund.

4. The City of Berkeley may exempt an applicant from the two-year residency requirement if of an unforeseeable life change that requires relocation.

D. *Effect of Eliminating a Dwelling Unit.*

1. If eliminating a dwelling unit reduces the number of units in a building to four, the applicant shall record a notice of limitation against the subject property that the limitation on eviction of tenants under Chapter [13](#) (Public Peace, Morals and Welfare) shall continue to apply until:

- (a) The building is demolished; or
- (b) Sufficient units are added or restored such that the building contains at least five units.

2. The Zoning Officer may issue an AUP for a building conversion which eliminates a dwelling unit upon finding that the conversion will restore or bring the building closer to the original number of dwelling units that was present at the time it was first constructed, provided the conversion meets the requirements [23.326.040.A.1](#) and [2](#) and [23.326.040.B](#) and [C](#).

E. *Exceptions.*

1. The ZAB may approve a Use Permit for a change of use to a community care or a child care facility which eliminates a dwelling unit if it finds that such use is in conformance with the regulations of the district in which it is located.

2. The ZAB may approve a Use Permit to eliminate a dwelling unit through combination with another dwelling unit for the purpose of providing private bathrooms, kitchenettes, accessibility upgrades, and/or seismic safety upgrades to single-residential occupancy rooms in residential developments undergoing a publicly-funded rehabilitation.

3. Notwithstanding the general Use Permit requirement under [23.326.020](#) (General Requirements), a lawfully established accessory dwelling unit that is not a controlled rental unit may be eliminated with a Zoning Certificate if:

- (a) The re-conversion restores the original single-family use of the main building or lot; and
- (b) No tenant is evicted. (Ord. 7787-NS § 2 (Exh. A), 2021)

23.326.050 Private Right of Action.

Any affected tenant may bring a private action for injunctive and/or compensatory relief against any applicant and/or owner to prevent or remedy a violation of Sections [23.326.030](#) (Eliminating Dwelling Units through

Demolition) and [23.326.040](#) (Eliminating Dwelling Units through Conversion and Change of Use). In any such action a prevailing plaintiff may recover reasonable attorney's fees. (Ord. 7787-NS § 2 (Exh. A), 2021)

23.326.060 Elimination of Residential Hotel Rooms.

A. *General Requirements.* Before removal, the following requirements must be met for the ZAB to approve a Use Permit for the elimination of residential hotel rooms:

1. The residential hotel owner shall provide or cause to be provided standard housing of at least comparable size and quality, at comparable rents and total monthly or weekly charges to each affected tenant.
2. One of the following three requirements shall be met:
 - (a) The residential hotel rooms being removed are replaced by a common use facility, including, but not limited to, a shared kitchen, lounge, or recreation room, that will be available to and primarily of benefit to the existing residents of the residential hotel and that a majority of existing residents give their consent to the removal of the rooms.
 - (b) Before the date on which the residential hotel rooms are removed, one-for-one replacement of each room to be removed is made, with a comparable room, in one of the methods set forth in this section.
 - (c) Residential hotel rooms are removed because of building alterations related to seismic upgrade to the building or to improve access to meet the requirements of the American Disabilities Act (ADA).

B. *Criteria for Replacement Rooms.* For purposes of this section, replacement rooms must be:

1. Substantially comparable in size, location, quality, and amenities;
2. Subject to rent and eviction controls substantially equivalent to those provided by the Rent Stabilization Ordinance or those that applied to the original rooms which are being replaced; and
3. Available at comparable rents and total monthly or weekly charges to those being removed. Comparable rooms may be provided by:
 - (a) Offering the existing tenants of the affected rooms the right of first refusal to occupy the replacement rooms;

(b) Making available comparable rooms, which are not already classified as residential hotel rooms to replace each of the rooms to be removed; or

(c) Paying to the City of Berkeley’s Housing Trust Fund an amount sufficient to provide replacement rooms.

i. The amount to be paid to the City of Berkeley shall be the difference between the replacement cost, including land cost, for the rooms and the amount which the City of Berkeley can obtain by getting a mortgage on the anticipated rents from the newly constructed rooms.

ii. The calculations shall assume that rents in the newly constructed rooms shall not exceed the greater of either a level comparable to the weekly or monthly charges for the replaced rooms or the level which would be charged if no current tenant paid more than 30 percent of such tenant’s gross income for rent.

C. *Exception for Non-Profit Ownership.* In a residential hotel owned and operated by a non-profit organization, recognized as tax-exempt by either the Franchise Tax Board and/or the Internal Revenue Service, residential hotel rooms may be changed to non-residential hotel room uses if the average number of residential hotel rooms per day in each calendar year is at least 95 percent of residential hotel rooms established for that particular residential hotel. (Ord. 7787-NS § 2 (Exh. A), 2021)

23.326.070 Demolitions of Non-Residential Buildings.

A. *Main Non-Residential Buildings.* A main building used for non-residential purposes may be demolished with a Use Permit.

B. *Accessory Buildings.*

1. Demolishing an accessory building with less than 300 square feet of floor area is permitted as of right.
2. An accessory building with 300 square feet or more of floor area may be demolished with an AUP.

C. *Landmarks Preservation Commission Review.*

1. Any application for a Use Permit or AUP to demolish a non-residential building or structure which is 40 or more years old shall be forwarded to the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for review before consideration of the Use Permit or AUP.
2. The LPC may initiate a landmark or structure-of-merit designation or may choose solely to forward to the ZAB its comments on the application.

3. The ZAB shall consider the recommendations of the LPC in when acting on the application.

D. *Findings.* A Use Permit or an AUP for demolition of a non-residential building or structure may be approved only if the ZAB or the Zoning Officer finds that:

1. The demolition will not be materially detrimental to the commercial needs and public interest of any affected neighborhood or the City of Berkeley; and
2. The demolition:
 - (a) Is required to allow a proposed new building or other proposed new use;
 - (b) Will remove a building which is unusable for activities which are compatible with the purposes of the district in which it is located or which is infeasible to modify for such uses;
 - (c) Will remove a structure which represents an inhabitable attractive nuisance to the public; or
 - (d) Is required for the furtherance of specific plans or projects sponsored by the City of Berkeley or other local district or authority upon a demonstration that it is infeasible to obtain prior or concurrent approval for the new construction or new use which is contemplated by such specific plans or projects and that adhering to such a requirement would threaten the viability of the plan or project.
(Ord. 7787-NS § 2 (Exh. A), 2021)

23.326.080 Building Relocations.

A. *Treatment of Building Relocation.*

1. Relocating a building from a lot is considered a demolition for purposes of this chapter.
2. Relocating a building to a lot is considered new construction and is subject to all requirements applicable to new construction.
3. When a building is relocated to a different lot within in Berkeley, the lot from which the building is removed shall be known as the source lot and the lot on which the building is to be sited shall be known as the receiving lot. In such cases all notification requirements apply to both the source and receiving lots.

B. *Findings.* The ZAB may approve a Use Permit to relocate a building upon finding that:

1. The building to be relocated is not in conflict with the architectural character, or the building scale of the neighborhood or area to which it will be relocated; and

2. The receiving lot provides adequate separation of buildings, privacy, yards, and usable open space.
(Ord. 7787-NS § 2 (Exh. A), 2021)

23.326.090 Limitations.

A. *Unsafe, Hazard, or Danger.*

1. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, if a building or structure is unsafe, presents a public hazard, and is not securable and/or is in imminent danger of collapse so as to endanger persons or property, as determined by the city's building official, it may be demolished without a Use Permit.
2. The Building Official's determination in this matter shall be governed by the standards and criteria in the most recent edition of the California Building Code that is in effect in the City of Berkeley.

B. *Ellis Act.* This chapter shall be applied only to the extent permitted by state law as to buildings which have been entirely withdrawn from the rental market pursuant to the Ellis Act (California Government Code Chapter [12.75](#)). (Ord. 7787-NS § 2 (Exh. A), 2021)

The Berkeley Municipal Code is current through Ordinance 7830-NS, passed July 26, 2022.

Disclaimer: The City Clerk's Office has the official version of the Berkeley Municipal Code. Users should contact the City Clerk's Office for ordinances passed subsequent to the ordinance cited above.

[City Website: www.berkeleyca.gov](http://www.berkeleyca.gov)
[Code Publishing Company](#)

ORDINANCE NO.

AMENDING BERKELEY MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 23.326, DEMOLITION AND
DWELLING UNIT CONTROLS

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Berkeley as follows:

Section 1. That Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 23.326 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Chapter 23.326^[1]_[SEP] DEMOLITION AND DWELLING UNIT CONTROLS

Sections:

- 23.326.010 Chapter Purpose.
- 23.326.020 General Requirements.
- 23.326.030 Demolition of Residential Units.
- 23.326.040 Eliminating Dwelling Units through Combination with Other Units.
- 23.326.050 Demolition of Accessory Buildings.
- 23.326.060 Private Right of Action.
- 23.326.070 Demolition of Non-Residential Buildings.
- 23.326.080 Building Relocations.
- 23.326.090 Limitations.

23.326.010 Chapter Purpose.

This chapter establishes demolition and dwelling unit control standards that promote the affordable housing and safety goals of the City.

23.326.020 General Requirements.

No residential unit or units may be eliminated or demolished except as authorized by this chapter. For purposes of this Chapter, “residential unit” includes any lawfully-created Dwelling Unit, any bedroom or sleeping quarters in a Group Living Accommodation, and/or any Live/Work Unit.

23.326.030 Demolition of Residential Units.

A. *Applicability.* This subsection only applies to properties with two or more residential units constructed before June 30, 1980. For purposes of this subsection, “constructed before June 30, 1980” shall mean that the unit was first certified for occupancy before June 30, 1980.

B. *Limitation.*

1. Demolition is not allowed if:

- (a). The unit (or units) was removed from the rental market under the Ellis Act during the preceding five years; or
- (b). There is evidence of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction during the immediately preceding three years. Where allegations of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction are in dispute, either party may request a hearing before a Rent Board Hearing Examiner. The Rent Board Hearing Examiner will provide an assessment of the evidence and all available documentation to the Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB). The ZAB shall determine whether harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction occurred during a public hearing on the matter, conducted according to Use Permit procedures.

2. *Procedure and Findings.* A Use Permit is required to demolish one or more residential units constructed before June 1980 on a property containing two or more residential units. The ZAB shall approve the Use Permit if one of the following is true:

- (a) The building containing the units is hazardous or unusable and is infeasible to repair.

(b) The building containing the unit(s) will be moved to a different location within Berkeley with no net loss of units and no change in the rent levels of the unit(s).

(c) The demolition is necessary to permit construction of special needs facilities such as, but not limited to, childcare centers and affordable housing developments that serve the greater good of the entire community. Any conversion to childcare center, nursing home, or other permitted use is conditioned on returning the units to residential use if the other use is ever vacated.

(d) The demolition is necessary to permit construction approved pursuant to this chapter of at least the same number of dwelling units.

3. *Conditions of Approval.* Any protected unit(s) that will be demolished shall be replaced with units of equivalent size and comply with applicable affordability requirements in Chapter 22.20, Chapter 23.328, and Chapter 23.330 as they may be amended from time to time.

4. *Requirements for Occupied Units.*

(a) *Applicability.* The following requirements do not apply to tenants who move in after the application for demolition is submitted to the City if the owner informs each prospective tenant about the proposed demolition and that demolition constitutes good cause for eviction.

(b) *Notice.* The applicant shall provide all sitting tenants notice of the application to demolish the unit(s) no later than the date the application is submitted to the City, including notice of their rights under Municipal Code Chapter [13.76](#) (Rent Stabilization and Eviction for Good Cause Program).

(c) *General Requirements.*

i. The applicant shall provide assistance with moving and relocation assistance equivalent to the requirements set forth in Municipal Code Chapter [13.84](#) or Government Code section 66300(d)(2)(D)(i), whichever requires greater relocation assistance to displaced tenants. Notwithstanding the requirements of Chapter 13.84.070.B.3(a), the applicant shall subsidize

the rent differential for a comparable replacement unit, in the same neighborhood if feasible, until new units are ready for occupancy. Tenants shall have until the date that the new units are ready for occupancy to decide whether to move into the newly constructed building. Funding for the rent differential shall be guaranteed in a manner approved by the City Council by Resolution; provided, however, that any project that is carried out or funded by the state or federal government shall be subject to applicable provisions of the California Relocation Act (Government Code section 7260 *et seq.*) and/or the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. sections 4601-4655).

ii. *Exception.* An applicant who proposes to construct a 100 percent affordable housing project is not required to comply with this subsection but must comply with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 as amended and the California Relocation Act (Government Code sections [7260](#) *et seq.*).

(d) *Sitting Tenants Rights.*

i. Any tenant of a unit that is permitted to be demolished under this section shall have the right of first refusal to rent a comparable unit at the same rent in effect at the time the unit was vacated, subject to any applicable eligibility requirements for affordable units.

ii. Income restrictions do not apply to displaced tenants; in the event that a displaced household is ineligible for Below-Market Rent replacement units, a market rate unit shall be made available to that household.

iii. Any increase in rent of an affordable unit offered for rent shall be no greater than 65% of the increase in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) in the San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose region as reported and published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the twelve-month period ending the previous December 30 but not to exceed 65% of the corresponding increase in AMI for the same calendar year.

iv. *Exception.*

(1) An applicant who proposes to construct a 100 percent affordable housing project is not required to comply with [23.326.030.A.4.a](#), [b](#), and [c](#), but must comply with the following requirement.

(2) Sitting tenants who are displaced as a result of demolition and who desire to return to the newly constructed building will be granted a right of first refusal subject to their ability to meet income qualifications and other applicable eligibility requirements when the new units are ready for occupancy.

23.326.040 Eliminating Dwelling Units through Combination With Other Units.

A. *General.* A Use Permit is required to eliminate one or more residential units. The ZAB may approve a Use Permit for the elimination of one or more residential units by combining with another dwelling unit if it finds that:

1. The existing number of dwelling units exceeds the current maximum allowed residential density in the zoning district where the units are located; and

2. One of the following is true:

(a) One of the affected dwelling units has been occupied by the applicant's household as its principal place of residence for no less than two years before the date of the application and none of the affected units are currently occupied by a tenant.

(b) All of the affected dwelling units are being sold by an estate and the decedent occupied the units as their principal residence for no less than two years before the date of their death.

B. *Limitations.* Combination is not allowed if:

1. The building was removed from the rental market under the Ellis Act during the preceding five years; or

2. There have been verified cases of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction during the immediately preceding three years.

Where allegations of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction are in dispute, either party may request a hearing before a Rent Board Hearing Examiner. The Rent Board Hearing Examiner will provide an assessment of the evidence and all available documentation to the Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB). The ZAB shall determine whether harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction occurred at a public hearing according to Use Permit procedures.

C. Two-Year Occupancy Requirement Following Elimination

1. If a unit eliminated under Subsection [A](#) (General) is not occupied by the applicant's household for at least two consecutive years from the date of elimination, the affected unit must be restored to separate status.
2. This requirement shall be implemented by a condition of approval and a notice of limitation on the property, acceptable to the City of Berkeley.
3. The condition and notice will provide that if the owner's household does not occupy the unit for at least two years from the date of elimination then the affected units must either be restored as separate dwelling units and the vacant unit(s) offered for rent within six months or the owner must pay a fee of \$75,000 in 2013 dollars, adjusted in May of each year according to the Consumer Price Index for the San Francisco Bay Area. The fee shall be deposited into the City of Berkeley's Housing Trust Fund.
4. The City of Berkeley may exempt an applicant from the two-year residency requirement if there is an unforeseeable life change that requires relocation.

D. *Effect of Eliminating a Dwelling Unit.* The Zoning Officer may issue an AUP for a building conversion which eliminates a dwelling unit upon finding that the conversion will restore or bring the building closer to the original number of dwelling units that was present at the time it was first constructed, provided the conversion meets the requirements of [23.326.040.A.1](#) and [2](#) and [23.326.040.B](#) and [C](#).

E. Exceptions.

1. The ZAB may approve a Use Permit for a change of use to a community care or a child care facility which eliminates a dwelling unit if it finds that such use is in conformance with the regulations of the district in which it is located.

2. The ZAB may approve a Use Permit to eliminate a dwelling unit through combination with another dwelling unit for the purpose of providing private bathrooms, kitchenettes, accessibility upgrades, and/or seismic safety upgrades to single-resident occupancy rooms in residential developments undergoing a publicly-funded rehabilitation.

3. Notwithstanding the general Use Permit requirement under [23.326.020](#) (General Requirements), a lawfully established accessory dwelling unit that is not a controlled rental unit may be eliminated with a Zoning Certificate if:

(a) The re-conversion restores the original single-family use of the main building or lot; and

(b) No tenant is evicted.

23.326.050 Demolition of Accessory Buildings.

Notwithstanding anything in Municipal Code Title [23](#) (Zoning Ordinance) to the contrary, but subject to any applicable requirements in Municipal Code Section [3.24](#) (Landmarks Preservation Ordinance), Accessory Buildings of any size, including, but not limited to, garages, carports, and sheds may be demolished by right except where the Accessory Building contains a lawfully established residential unit, which serves and is located on the same lot as a lawful residential use.

23.326.060 Private Right of Action.

Any affected tenant may bring a private action for injunctive and/or compensatory relief against any applicant and/or owner to prevent or remedy a violation of Sections [23.326.030](#) (Eliminating Dwelling Units through Demolition) and [23.326.040](#) (Eliminating Dwelling Units through Conversion and Change of Use). In any such action a prevailing plaintiff may recover reasonable attorney's fees.

23.326.070 Demolition of Non-Residential Buildings.

A. *Main Non-Residential Buildings.* A main building used for non-residential purposes may be demolished with a Use Permit.

B. *Accessory Buildings*. For non-residential lots, Accessory Buildings may be demolished as follows:

1. Demolishing an accessory building with less than 300 square feet of floor area is permitted as of right.
2. An accessory building with 300 square feet or more of floor area may be demolished with an AUP.

C. *Landmarks Preservation Commission Review*.

1. Any application for a Use Permit or AUP to demolish a non-residential building or structure which is 40 or more years old shall be forwarded to the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for review before consideration of the Use Permit or AUP.
2. The LPC may initiate a landmark or structure-of-merit designation or may choose solely to forward to the ZAB or Zoning Officer its comments on the application.
3. The ZAB or Zoning Officer shall consider the recommendations of the LPC when acting on the application.

D. *Findings*. A Use Permit or an AUP for demolition of a non-residential building or structure may be approved only if the ZAB or the Zoning Officer finds that:

1. The demolition will not be materially detrimental to the commercial needs and public interest of any affected neighborhood or the City of Berkeley; and
2. The demolition:
 - (a) Is required to allow a proposed new building or other proposed new use;
 - (b) Will remove a building which is unusable for activities which are compatible with the purposes of the district in which it is located or which is infeasible to modify for such uses;
 - (c) Will remove a structure which represents an uninhabitable attractive nuisance to the public; or

(d) Is required for the furtherance of specific plans or projects sponsored by the City of Berkeley or other local district or authority upon a demonstration that it is infeasible to obtain prior or concurrent approval for the new construction or new use which is contemplated by such specific plans or projects and that adhering to such a requirement would threaten the viability of the plan or project.

23.326.080 Building Relocations.

A. *Treatment of Building Relocation.*

1. Relocating a building from a lot is considered a demolition for purposes of this chapter.
2. Relocating a building to a lot is considered new construction and is subject to all requirements applicable to new construction.
3. When a building is relocated to a different lot within Berkeley, the lot from which the building is removed shall be known as the source lot and the lot on which the building is to be sited shall be known as the receiving lot. In such cases all notification requirements apply to both the source and receiving lots.

B. *Findings.* The ZAB may approve a Use Permit to relocate a building upon finding that:

1. The building to be relocated is not in conflict with the architectural character or the building scale of the neighborhood or area to which it will be relocated; and
2. The receiving lot provides adequate separation of buildings, privacy, yards, and usable open space.

23.326.090 Limitations.

A. *Unsafe, Hazard, or Danger.*

1. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, if a building or structure is unsafe, presents a public hazard, and is not securable and/or is in imminent danger of collapse so as to endanger persons or property, as determined by the city's building official, it may be demolished without a Use Permit.

2. The Building Official's determination in this matter shall be governed by the standards and criteria in the most recent edition of the California Building Code that is in effect in the City of Berkeley.

B. *Ellis Act*. This chapter shall be applied only to the extent permitted by state law as to buildings which have been entirely withdrawn from the rental market pursuant to the Ellis Act (California Government Code Chapter [12.75](#)).

ORDINANCE NO.

AMENDING BERKELEY MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 23.326
DEMOLITION AND DWELLING UNIT ~~CONTROL~~ CONTROLS

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Berkeley as follows:

Section 1. That Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 23.326 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Chapter 23.326^[SEP] DEMOLITION AND DWELLING UNIT CONTROLS

Sections:

~~23.326.010 Chapter Purpose.~~

~~23.326.020 General Requirements.~~

~~23.326.030 Eliminating Dwelling Units through Demolition.~~

~~23.326.040 Eliminating Dwelling Units through Conversion and Change of Use.~~

~~23.326.050 Private Right of Action.~~

~~23.326.060 Elimination of Residential Hotel Rooms.~~

~~23.326.070 Demolitions of Non-Residential Buildings.~~

~~23.326.080 Building Relocations.~~

~~23.326.090 Limitations.~~ 23.326.010 Chapter Purpose.

23.326.020 General Requirements.

23.326.030 Demolition of Residential Units.

23.326.040 Eliminating Dwelling Units through Combination with Other Units.

23.326.050 Demolition of Accessory Buildings.

23.326.060 Private Right of Action.

23.326.070 Demolition of Non-Residential Buildings.

23.326.080 Building Relocations.

23.326.090 Limitations.

23.326.010 Chapter Purpose.

This chapter establishes demolition and dwelling unit control standards that promote the affordable housing, ~~aesthetic~~, and safety goals of the City. (~~Ord. 7787 NS § 2 (Exh. A), 2021~~)

23.326.020 General Requirements.

~~A. *Applicability.*~~ No ~~dwelling~~residential unit or units may be eliminated or demolished except as authorized by this chapter.

~~B. *Findings.*~~ ~~In addition to the requirements below, the Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB) may approve a Use Permit to eliminate or demolish a dwelling~~ For purposes of this Chapter, “residential unit only upon finding that eliminating the dwelling unit would not be materially detrimental to the housing needs and public interest of the affected neighborhood and Berkeley. (~~Ord. 7787 NS § 2 (Exh. A), 2021~~)

~~23.326.030—Eliminating” includes any lawfully-created Dwelling Units through Unit, any bedroom or sleeping quarters in a Group Living Accommodation, and/or any Live/Work Unit.~~

23.326.030 Demolition of Residential Units.

~~A. *Buildings with Two or More Units Constructed Before June 1980.*~~

~~1. *Applicability.*~~ This subsection only applies to ~~building~~properties with two or more residential units constructed before June 30, 1980. For purposes of this subsection, “constructed before June 30, 1980,” shall mean that the unit was first certified for occupancy before June 30, 1980.

~~2. *B. Limitation.*~~

~~(a) 1.~~ Demolition is not allowed if:

~~i. (a).~~ The ~~building~~unit (or units) was removed from the rental market under the Ellis Act during the preceding five years; or

~~(b). ii.~~ There ~~have been verified cases~~is evidence of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction during the immediately preceding three years. Where allegations of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction are in dispute, either party may request a hearing before a Rent

Board Hearing Examiner. The Rent Board Hearing Examiner will provide an assessment of the evidence and all available documentation to the

~~(b) Where allegations of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction are in dispute, either party may request a hearing before a Rent Board Hearing Examiner. The Rent Board Hearing Examiner will provide an assessment of the evidence and all available documentation to the ZAB. Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB). The ZAB shall determine whether harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction occurred during a public hearing on the matter, conducted according to Use Permit procedures.~~

~~3.2. Procedure and Findings. The ZAB may approve a~~ A Use Permit is required to demolish a building one or more residential units constructed before June 1980 on a property containing two or more dwelling residential units. The ZAB shall approve the Use Permit if any one of the following are is true:

- (a) -The building containing the units is hazardous or unusable and is infeasible to repair.
- (b) -The building containing the ~~units~~ unit(s) will be moved to a different location within Berkeley with no net loss of units and no change in the ~~affordability~~ rent levels of the ~~units~~ unit(s).
- (c) -The demolition is necessary to permit construction of special ~~housing~~ needs facilities such as, but not limited to, childcare centers and affordable housing developments that serve the greater good of the entire community. Any conversion to childcare center, nursing home, or other permitted use is conditioned on returning the units to residential use if the other use is ever vacated.
- (d) -The demolition is necessary to permit construction approved pursuant to this chapter of at least the same number of dwelling units.

~~4. Fee Required.~~

- ~~(a) The applicant shall pay a fee for each unit demolished to mitigate the impact of the loss of affordable housing in Berkeley.~~
- ~~(b) The amount of the fee shall be set by resolution of the City Council.~~
- ~~(c) In Lieu of a Fee.~~

~~i. In lieu of paying the impact fee, the applicant may provide a designated unit in the new project at a below market rate to a qualifying household in perpetuity.~~

~~ii. The affordability level of the below market rent and the income level of the qualifying household shall be set by resolution of the City Council.~~

~~iii. The applicant shall enter into a regulatory agreement with the City of Berkeley to provide the in-lieu units.~~

~~5.3. Conditions of Approval. Any protected unit(s) that will be demolished shall be replaced with units of equivalent size and comply with applicable affordability requirements in Chapter 22.20, Chapter 23.328, and Chapter 23.330 as they may be amended from time to time.~~

4. Requirements for Occupied Units.

(a) *-Applicability.*

~~i. The requirements in this subsection apply if units to be demolished are occupied.~~

~~ii. These~~The following requirements do not apply to tenants who move in after the application for demolition is submitted to the City if the owner informs each prospective tenant about the proposed demolition and that demolition constitutes good cause for eviction.

(b) *-Notice.* The applicant shall provide all sitting tenants notice of the application to demolish the ~~building~~unit(s) no later than the date ~~the application~~ is submitted to the City, including notice of their rights under Municipal Code ~~Section 13.76~~Chapter 13.76 (Rent Stabilization and Eviction for Good Cause Program).

(c) *-General Requirements.*

i. -The applicant shall provide assistance with moving ~~expenses~~and relocation assistance equivalent to the requirements set forth in Chapter 13.84 Municipal Code Chapter 13.84 (Relocation Services and Payments for Residential Tenant Households).

~~ii. The~~or Government Code section 66300(d)(2)(D)(i), whichever requires greater relocation assistance to displaced tenants. Notwithstanding the

requirements of Chapter 13.84.070.B.3(a), the applicant shall subsidize the rent differential for a comparable replacement unit, in the same neighborhood if feasible, until new units are ready for occupancy. ~~Tenants shall have until the date that the new units are ready for occupancy to decide whether to move into the newly constructed building.~~ Funding for the rent differential shall be guaranteed in a manner approved by the City- Council by Resolution; provided, however, that any project that is carried out or funded by the state or federal government shall be subject to applicable provisions of the California Relocation Act (Government Code section 7260 et seq.) and/or the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. sections 4601-4655).

~~ii. iii.~~ *Exception.* An applicant who proposes to construct a 100 percent affordable housing project is not required to comply with this subsection but must comply with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 as amended and the California Relocation Act (Government Code sections 7260 et seq.).

(d) *-Sitting Tenants Rights.*

~~i. -Sitting tenants who are displaced as a result~~ Any tenant of demolition shall be provided the right of first refusal to move into the new building.

~~ii. - Tenants of units~~ a unit that ~~are~~ is permitted to be demolished under this section shall have the right of first refusal to rent ~~new below-market rate units designated to replace the units that were demolished,~~ a comparable unit at the same rent that would have applied if they had remained in place, as long as their tenancy continues effect at the time the unit was vacated, subject to any applicable eligibility requirements for affordable units.

~~ii. -~~ Income restrictions do not apply to displaced tenants; in the event that a displaced household is ineligible for Below-Market Rent replacement units, a market rate unit shall be made available to that household.

iii. Any increase in rent of an affordable unit offered for rent shall be no greater than 65% of the increase in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban

Consumers (CPI-U) in the San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose region as reported and published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the twelve-month period ending the previous December 30 but not to exceed 65% of the corresponding increase in AMI for the same calendar year.

iv. *-Exception.*

(1) -An applicant who proposes to construct a 100 percent affordable housing project is not required to comply with [23.326.030.A.4.a](#), [b](#), and [c](#), but must comply with the following requirement.

(2) -Sitting tenants who are displaced as a result of demolition and who desire to return to the newly constructed building will be granted a right of first refusal subject to their ability to meet income qualifications and other applicable eligibility requirements when the new units are ready for occupancy.

~~B. *Buildings with a Single Dwelling Unit.*~~

~~1. *Applicability.* This subsection only applies to buildings with a single dwelling unit.~~

~~2. *Limitation.*~~

~~(a) *Demolition is not allowed if:*~~

~~i. *The building was removed from the rental market under the Ellis Act during the preceding five years; or*~~

~~ii. *There have been verified cases of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction during the immediately preceding three years.*~~

~~(b) *Where allegations of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction are in dispute, either party may request a hearing before a Rent Board Hearing Examiner. The Rent Board Hearing Examiner will provide an assessment of the evidence and all available documentation to the ZAB. The ZAB shall determine whether harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction occurred.*~~

~~C. *Accessory Buildings.* Notwithstanding anything in Municipal Code Title 23 (Zoning Ordinance) to the contrary, but subject to any applicable requirements in Municipal Code Section 3.24 (Landmarks Preservation Ordinance), accessory buildings of any size, including, but not limited to, garages, carports, and sheds, but not~~

~~including any structure containing a lawfully established dwelling unit, which serves and is located on the same lot as a lawful residential use, may be demolished by right. (Ord. 7810 NS § 1, 2022; Ord. 7787 NS § 2 (Exh. A), 2021)~~

23.326.040 Eliminating Dwelling Units through ~~Conversion and Change of Use~~Combination With Other Units.

A. ~~-General. A Use Permit is required to eliminate one or more residential units. The ZAB may approve a Use Permit for the elimination of a dwelling unit in combination~~one or more residential units by combining with another dwelling unit ~~used for occupancy by a single household~~ if it finds that:

1. ~~-The existing number of dwelling units exceeds~~ the current maximum allowed residential density in the zoning district where the ~~building is~~units are located; and
2. ~~-One of the following is true:~~
 - (a) ~~-One of the affected dwelling units has been occupied by the applicant's household as its principal place of residence for no less than two years before the date of the application and none of the affected units are currently occupied by a tenant.~~
 - (b) ~~-All of the affected dwelling units are being sold by an estate and the decedent occupied the units as their principal residence for no less than two years before the date of their death.~~

B. ~~-Limitations. Demolition is not allowed if:~~

1. ~~Demolition is not allowed if:~~
 - (a) ~~___~~ The building was removed from the rental market under the Ellis Act during the preceding five years; or
 - (b) ~~2.~~ There have been verified cases of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction during the immediately preceding three years.
- ~~2.~~ Where allegations of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction are in dispute, either party may request a hearing before a Rent Board Hearing Examiner. The Rent Board Hearing Examiner will provide an assessment of the

evidence and all available documentation to the Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB). The ZAB shall determine whether harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction occurred at a public hearing according to Use Permit procedures.

C. ~~Effect of Noncompliance with the~~ Two-Year Occupancy Requirement: Following Elimination

1. -If a unit eliminated under Subsection A (General) is not occupied by the applicant's household for at least two consecutive years from the date of elimination, the affected unit must be restored to separate status.
2. -This requirement shall be implemented by a condition of approval and a notice of limitation on the property, acceptable to the City of Berkeley.
3. -The condition and notice will provide that if the owner's household does not occupy the unit for at least two years from the date of elimination then the affected units must either be restored as separate dwelling units and the vacant unit(s) offered for rent within six months or the owner must pay a fee of \$75,000 in 2013 dollars, adjusted in May of each year according to the Consumer Price Index for the San Francisco Bay Area. The fee shall be deposited into the City of Berkeley's Housing Trust Fund.
4. -The City of Berkeley may exempt an applicant from the two-year residency requirement if ~~or~~ there is an unforeseeable life change that requires relocation.

D. ~~Effect of Eliminating a Dwelling Unit~~.

~~1. If eliminating a dwelling unit reduces the number of units in a building to four, the applicant shall record a notice of limitation against the subject property that the limitation on eviction of tenants under Chapter 13 (Public Peace, Morals and Welfare) shall continue to apply until:~~

~~(a) The building is demolished; or~~

~~(b) Sufficient units are added or restored such that the building contains at least five units.~~

~~2. The Zoning Officer may issue an AUP for a building conversion which eliminates a dwelling unit upon finding that the conversion will restore or bring the building closer to the original number of dwelling units that was present at the time it was first constructed,~~

provided the conversion meets the requirements of [23.326.040.A.1](#) and [2](#) and [23.326.040.B](#) and [C](#)[BS1].

E. *-Exceptions.*

1. -The ZAB may approve a Use Permit for a change of use to a community care or a child care facility which eliminates a dwelling unit if it finds that such use is in conformance with the regulations of the district in which it is located.
2. -The ZAB may approve a Use Permit to eliminate a dwelling unit through combination with another dwelling unit for the purpose of providing private bathrooms, kitchenettes, accessibility upgrades, and/or seismic safety upgrades to single-~~residential~~resident occupancy rooms in residential developments undergoing a publicly-funded rehabilitation.
3. -Notwithstanding the general Use Permit requirement under [23.326.020](#) (General Requirements), a lawfully established accessory dwelling unit that is not a controlled rental unit may be eliminated with a Zoning Certificate if:
 - (a) -The re-conversion restores the original single-family use of the main building or lot; and
 - (b) -No tenant is evicted.

[23.326.050](#) Demolition of Accessory Buildings.

Notwithstanding anything in Municipal Code Title 23 (Zoning Ordinance) to the contrary, but subject to any applicable requirements in Municipal Code Section 3.24 (Landmarks Preservation Ordinance), Accessory Buildings of any size, including, but not limited to, garages, carports, and sheds may be demolished by right except where the Accessory Building contains a lawfully established residential unit, which serves and is located on the same lot as a lawful residential use.

[23.326.060](#) Private Right of Action.

Any affected tenant may bring a private action for injunctive and/or compensatory relief against any applicant and/or owner to prevent or remedy a violation of Sections [23.326.030](#) (Eliminating Dwelling Units through Demolition) and [23.326.040](#) (Eliminating

Dwelling Units through Conversion and Change of Use). In any such action a prevailing plaintiff may recover reasonable attorney's fees.

~~23.326.060—Elimination of Residential Hotel Rooms.~~

~~A.—General Requirements. Before removal, the following requirements must be met for the ZAB to approve a Use Permit for the elimination of residential hotel rooms:~~

~~1.—The residential hotel owner shall provide or cause to be provided standard housing of at least comparable size and quality, at comparable rents and total monthly or weekly charges to each affected tenant.~~

~~2.—One of the following three requirements shall be met:~~

~~(a)—The residential hotel rooms being removed are replaced by a common use facility, including, but not limited to, a shared kitchen, lounge, or recreation room, that will be available to and primarily of benefit to the existing residents of the residential hotel and that a majority of existing residents give their consent to the removal of the rooms.~~

~~(b)—Before the date on which the residential hotel rooms are removed, one for one replacement of each room to be removed is made, with a comparable room, in one of the methods set forth in this section.~~

~~(c)—Residential hotel rooms are removed because of building alterations related to seismic upgrade to the building or to improve access to meet the requirements of the American Disabilities Act (ADA).~~

~~B.—Criteria for Replacement Rooms. For purposes of this section, replacement rooms must be:~~

~~1.—Substantially comparable in size, location, quality, and amenities;~~

~~2.—Subject to rent and eviction controls substantially equivalent to those provided by the Rent Stabilization Ordinance or those that applied to the original rooms which are being replaced; and~~

~~3.—Available at comparable rents and total monthly or weekly charges to those being removed. Comparable rooms may be provided by:~~

~~(a)—Offering the existing tenants of the affected rooms the right of first refusal to occupy the replacement rooms;~~

~~(b)—Making available comparable rooms, which are not already classified as residential hotel rooms to replace each of the rooms to be removed; or~~

~~(e) Paying to the City of Berkeley's Housing Trust Fund an amount sufficient to provide replacement rooms:~~

~~i. The amount to be paid to the City of Berkeley shall be the difference between the replacement cost, including land cost, for the rooms and the amount which the City of Berkeley can obtain by getting a mortgage on the anticipated rents from the newly constructed rooms.~~

~~ii. The calculations shall assume that rents in the newly constructed rooms shall not exceed the greater of either a level comparable to the weekly or monthly charges for the replaced rooms or the level which would be charged if no current tenant paid more than 30 percent of such tenant's gross income for rent.~~

~~C. Exception for Non-Profit Ownership. In a residential hotel owned and operated by a non-profit organization, recognized as tax exempt by either the Franchise Tax Board and/or the Internal Revenue Service, residential hotel rooms may be changed to non-residential hotel room uses if the average number of residential hotel rooms per day in each calendar year is at least 95 percent of residential hotel rooms established for that particular residential hotel. (Ord. 7787 NS § 2 (Exh. A), 2021)~~

23.326.070 ~~Demolitions~~Demolition of Non-Residential Buildings.

A. *-Main Non-Residential Buildings.* A main building used for non-residential purposes may be demolished with a Use Permit.

B. *-Accessory Buildings.* For non-residential lots, Accessory Buildings may be demolished as follows:

1. -Demolishing an accessory building with less than 300 square feet of floor area is permitted as of right.
2. -An accessory building with 300 square feet or more of floor area may be demolished with an AUP.

C. *-Landmarks Preservation Commission Review.*

1. -Any application for a Use Permit or AUP to demolish a non-residential building or structure which is 40 or more years old shall be forwarded to the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for review before consideration of the Use Permit or AUP.

2. -The LPC may initiate a landmark or structure-of-merit designation or may choose solely to forward to the ZAB or Zoning Officer its comments on the application.
3. -The ZAB or Zoning Officer shall consider the recommendations of the LPC ~~in~~ when acting on the application.

D. *-Findings.* A Use Permit or an AUP for demolition of a non-residential building or structure may be approved only if the ZAB or the Zoning Officer finds that:

1. -The demolition will not be materially detrimental to the commercial needs and public interest of any affected neighborhood or the City of Berkeley; and
2. -The demolition:
 - (a) -Is required to allow a proposed new building or other proposed new use;
 - (b) -Will remove a building which is unusable for activities which are compatible with the purposes of the district in which it is located or which is infeasible to modify for such uses;
 - (c) -Will remove a structure which represents an ~~inhabitable~~uninhabitable attractive nuisance to the public; or
 - (d) -Is required for the furtherance of specific plans or projects sponsored by the City of Berkeley or other local district or authority upon a demonstration that it is infeasible to obtain prior or concurrent approval for the new construction or new use which is contemplated by such specific plans or projects and that adhering to such a requirement would threaten the viability of the plan or project.

23.326.080 Building Relocations.

A. *-Treatment of Building Relocation.*

1. -Relocating a building from a lot is considered a demolition for purposes of this chapter.
2. -Relocating a building to a lot is considered new construction and is subject to all requirements applicable to new construction.

3. -When a building is relocated to a different lot within ~~in~~ Berkeley, the lot from which the building is removed shall be known as the source lot and the lot on which the building is to be sited shall be known as the receiving lot. In such cases all notification requirements apply to both the source and receiving lots.

B. -*Findings*. The ZAB may approve a Use Permit to relocate a building upon finding that:

1. -The building to be relocated is not in conflict with the architectural character, or the building scale of the neighborhood or area to which it will be relocated; and
2. -The receiving lot provides adequate separation of buildings, privacy, yards, and usable open space.

23.326.090 Limitations.

A. -*Unsafe, Hazard, or Danger*.

1. -Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, if a building or structure is unsafe, presents a public hazard, and is not securable and/or is in imminent danger of collapse so as to endanger persons or property, as determined by the city's building official, it may be demolished without a Use Permit.
2. -The Building Official's determination in this matter shall be governed by the standards and criteria in the most recent edition of the California Building Code that is in effect in the City of Berkeley.

B. -*Ellis Act*. This chapter shall be applied only to the extent permitted by state law as to buildings which have been entirely withdrawn from the rental market pursuant to the Ellis Act (California Government Code Chapter [12.75](#)).



Planning and Development Department
Land Use Planning Division

STAFF REPORT

DATE: November 18, 2020

TO: Members of the Planning Commission

FROM: Steve Buckley, Land Use Manager
Alene Pearson, Principal Planner

SUBJECT: Zoning Ordinance Amendments to Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 23C.08 [Demolition and Dwelling Unit Controls]

BACKGROUND

Berkeley Municipal Code (BMC) Chapter 23C.08 [Demolition and Dwelling Unit Controls] is often referred to as the “Demolition Ordinance.” Although this ordinance does regulate demolitions, Chapter 23C.08 also establishes rental unit protections and regulates elimination of units that occurs through modifications to existing housing stock (e.g. removing kitchens, combining units).

Over the past decade, State legislation and court cases have influenced the City’s ability to require inclusionary housing or in lieu fees for new housing projects. These laws have also affected the City’s ability to administer Chapter 23C.08. Some of this history is provided below:

The Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance (1973): In response to unchecked demolition of single family homes and construction of “ticky-tacky” apartment buildings in the 1950s through the early 1970s, Berkeley residents voted into law restrictions on housing demolition. The Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance (NPO) only allows demolition of housing when replacement housing is included in new projects.

Rent Control (1980): Berkeley voters passed the Rent Stabilization and Eviction for Good Cause Ordinance in 1980, which instituted rent control. This ordinance established baseline rents and guidelines for rent increases necessary to cover operating expenses, property maintenance, and landlord profit. This ordinance provided vacancy control rent stabilization -- meaning that rent levels stayed the same even after tenants moved out. Note that the applicability of the ordinance was modified by the Costa Hawkins Rental Housing Act (see below) in 1995.

Rental Removal Ordinance (1984): To prevent demolition of rent stabilized housing, the Rental Removal Ordinance was enacted in Berkeley in 1984. This

ordinance prohibited demolitions of rental units if an applicant was able to make a fair return on their property without demolishing.

Costa Hawkins: The Costa Hawkins Rental Housing Act (Costa Hawkins), passed in 1995, allows local governments to enact and use rent control, except on (a) housing that was first occupied after February 1, 1995, and (b) certain classes of housing units, such as condominiums, townhouses, and single-family homes. Costa Hawkins allows landlords to increase rent to market rates when a tenant vacates a unit. This is called vacancy decontrol.

Ellis Act and Measure Y: The Ellis Act is a state law which gives landlords the right to evict tenants if they need to "go out of business." For an Ellis eviction, the landlord must remove all of the units in the building from the rental market. When a landlord invokes the Ellis Act, the apartments cannot be re-rented, except at the same rent the evicted tenant was paying, for five years following evictions. While there are restrictions on ever re-renting the units, there are no restrictions on conversion to ownership units (e.g., tenancies in common or condos).

In response to an increased number of owner-move-in evictions, Berkeley voters adopted Measure Y as an amendment to the Rent Stabilization and Eviction for Good Cause Ordinance in 2000. Measure Y allowed property owners to evict tenants if the owner or a qualifying relative intended to move in¹. Property owners who evicted low income tenants were required to pay relocation assistance and required to reset the cost of the rental to the previous rent-control rate when/if the unit were to come back onto the market. Furthermore, evicted tenants would have the opportunity move back into the unit if it came back onto the market.

Palmer Decision: The 2009 Palmer Decision (*Palmer/Sixth Street Properties vs City of Los Angeles*) invalidated ordinances that imposed inclusionary affordable housing requirements on residential projects due to conflict with Costa Hawkins' vacancy decontrol provisions (e.g. limiting a landlord's ability to establish the initial rental rate of a unit).

Berkeley's Ordinance: In March 2016, the City Council adopted an ordinance which modified BMC Chapter 23C.08 to account for the loss of rent-stabilized housing that can occur with building demolition. That ordinance established the City's authority to set and collect a fee for each rent-stabilized unit that would be demolished. It also allowed for projects to provide one-for-one replacement units in lieu of fee payment as long as the units were restricted in perpetuity as below market rate. Unfortunately, a fee was never established by resolution, so no fees were ever collected.

The "Palmer Fix": In 2017, the California legislature passed Assembly Bill (AB) 1505 in response to the Palmer Decision. AB 1505 authorizes cities to adopt inclusionary housing ordinances that require development to include a certain

¹ An owner could evict a tenant so that the owner, or his/her spouse, child, or parent could move in; however, the owner-relative must live in the unit for 36 continuous months. Additionally, with few exceptions, property owners could not evict seniors or disabled tenants who have occupied their rental units for five years or more in buildings with four or more units.

percentage of affordable residential rental units. AB 1505 also requires cities provide an alternate means of compliance, such as in-lieu fees, land dedication, off-site construction, or acquisition and rehabilitation of existing units.

Senate Bill 330: Senate Bill (SB) 330, passed in 2019, requires that cities only approve housing projects that include demolition of residential units if the project replaces existing units. Furthermore, if the project involves demolition of rent-controlled or below market rate units, the project will only be approved if the following criteria are met:

1. The project will replace all existing or demolished protected units (which would also count towards meeting inclusionary housing requirements).
2. The project will include at least as many residential dwelling units as the greatest number of residential dwelling units that existed on the project site within the last five years.
3. Existing residents, if any, are allowed to occupy their units until six months before the start of construction.
4. The developer agrees to provide relocation benefits and a right of first refusal for units available in the new housing development at an affordable rent for the household.

The City's Rent Stabilization Board (RSB) provides an annual summary of rental housing stock which includes the total number of units registered in the City and the number of new tenancies. The table below summarizes this information at three points over the last twenty years:

	1999			2009			2019		
	all units	new tenancies	percent turnover	all units	new tenancies	percent turnover	all units	new tenancies	percent turnover
studio	3,840	1,145	29.8%	3,740	1,081	28.9%	4,145	956	23.1%
1 BR	8,145	1,927	23.7%	7,945	1,887	23.8%	8,044	1,520	18.9%
2 BR	5,659	1,245	22.0%	5,721	1,406	24.6%	6,045	1,101	18.2%
3 BR	831	172	20.7%	887	254	28.6%	1,047	198	18.9%
TOTAL	18,475	4,489	24.3%	18,293	4,628	25.3%	19,281	3,775	19.6%

In 2013, the RSB published a report that summarized the benefits of Berkeley's rent stabilization program². At that time, affordability was provided to approximately 3,300 pre-1999 tenants whose apartments have never qualified for a vacancy decontrol increase. Approximately 2,200 of those tenants were low income, and 1,200 were elderly or disabled. Since 2013, the number of pre-1999 tenants has declined to 1,903 (as of October 1, 2020) as tenants have aged and/or moved out. Additional support of

² Rent Stabilization and the Berkeley Housing Market 15 Years after Vacancy Decontrol (January 28, 2013) https://www.cityofberkeley.info/uploadedFiles/Rent_Stabilization_Board/Level_3_-_General/Summary%20of%20Economic%20Studies%20Part%20I.pdf

housing affordability is provided through deed restricted, below market rate inclusionary and density bonus units, subsidized housing developments and monthly rental assistance (Housing Vouchers and Shelter + Care). The demolition and dwelling unit controls regulated in BMC Chapter 23C.08 are integral to the preservation of affordable housing in the City of Berkeley – especially as the number of pre-1999 tenants declines.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

The goal of updating BMC Chapter 23C.08 is to protect existing housing stock and ensure that Berkeley's Zoning Ordinance leverages and complies with State regulations. As illustrated above, State law and case law have and will continue to evolve over time. The proposed amendments, explained below, will reference State law where possible, as opposed to restating State law, so that the City can maintain compliance over time and the ordinance will be more straightforward to understand and enforce.

Draft Zoning Ordinance amendments can be found in Attachment 1. Amendments strike current regulations that are no longer enforceable due to the information presented above. More specifically, the proposed amendments do the following:

1. Reference State Law

New code directly references Government Code sections in order to comply with new regulations and avoid conflicts as State legislation evolves.

2. Ensure Compliance with the BMC

Amendments explicitly require compliance with other BMC chapters in order to preserve and protect affordable housing in Berkeley. Issuance of Demolition Permits must be contingent upon the following:

- Chapter 22.20 [Mitigation and Fees - Conditions for Approval of Development Projects]
- Chapter 23C.12 [Inclusionary Housing Requirements]
- Section 23E.20.080 [Low Income Inclusionary Live / Work Units]
- Chapter 13.76 [Rent Stabilization]

Rationale: Proposed amendments will cross-reference other sections of the BMC. These references are necessary to clearly list regulations required for administering demolition and unit controls. The ordinances listed above are currently under review and will update related topics such as fee structures and inclusionary housing requirements. The overall goal of these dual efforts is to protect and preserve affordable housing in the City.

3. Clarify Use Permit Conditions that Pertain to Tenants

Applicant responsibilities to tenants in terms of noticing, relocation assistance and right of first refusal for new replacement units are provided in Section 23C.08.010.E [Demolition or Elimination of Residential Units] and refer to BMC Chapters 13.76 [Rent Stabilization and Eviction dor Good Cause Program] and BMC 13.84 [Relocation Services and Payments for Residential Tenant Households] and applicable Government Code Sections.

4. Extend the definition of “dwelling unit”

Government Code Section 66300 applies to “dwelling units.” The proposed amendment clarifies the definition of “dwelling unit” to reflect definitions within the California Building Code, including shared and independent living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation facilities. This includes, but is not limited to, Group Living Accommodations (GLAs), Live/Work Units, and Residential Hotel Rooms.

Rationale: Dwelling Unit under the existing ordinance is narrowly defined and inconsistent with State law and other sections of the BMC. Using a broadly established definition of “dwelling unit” will provide internal and external consistency and will also accommodate the City’s unique household characteristics and diversity of housing models and living situations.

5. Clarify Permit Thresholds for Demolition of Non-residential Buildings

New code would clearly outlines permits required for demolition of non-residential buildings, when zoning district-specific regulations do not apply (e.g. protected uses in the MU-LI district). The table below summarizes the proposed regulations:

Non-residential Building Type	Size Threshold	Demolition Permit Required
Main Building	<5,000 ft ²	ZC
	>=5,000 ft ²	AUP
Accessory Building	<300 ft ²	AUP
	>=300 ft ²	UP(PH)

Rationale: Existing code did not clearly state general thresholds and permits requirement for the demolition of non-residential buildings. The new code provides greater clarity and consistency, although some zoning districts have additional requirements for compliance.

NEXT STEPS

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission hold a Public Hearing, take public comment, discuss draft Ordinance amendments, provide direction, and forward a recommendation to City Council, with any changes identified through a vote of the Planning Commission.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Ordinance
2. Public Hearing Notice



Planning Commission

FINAL MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING November 18, 2020

The meeting was called to order at 7:04 p.m.

Location: Virtual meeting via Zoom

1. ROLL CALL:

Commissioners Present: Benjamin Beach, Robb Kapla, Shane Krpata, Steve Martinot, Mary Kay Lacey, Christine Schildt, Jeff Vincent, Brad Wiblin, and Rob Wrenn.

Commissioners Absent: None.

Staff Present: Secretary Alene Pearson, Katrina Lapira, Leslie Mendez, and Chris Jensen.

2. **ORDER OF AGENDA:** No changes.

3. **PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD:** 0

4. PLANNING STAFF REPORT:

- City Council – November 17
 - Adopted General Plan amendment to reflect Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) in Transportation Policy T-18 per SB 743
 - Adopted a referral requesting redesignation and rezone of 5 parcels adjacent to the Adeline Corridor Plan Area
- Land Use Planning Positions Available
 - Principal Planner
 - Planning Technician
- City Council – December 1
 - Parking Reform
- Berkeley Considers Survey - coming soon
- Special PC Meeting on December 16

Information Items:

- None

Communications:

- October 22 – Memo from the City Manager
- October 11 – Staff, Supplemental Information

Late Communications: *See agenda for links.*

- Supplemental Packet One
- Supplemental Packet Two
- Supplemental Packet Three

5. CHAIR REPORT:

- None

6. COMMITTEE REPORT: Reports by Commission committees or liaisons. In addition to the items below, additional matters may be reported at the meeting.

- None

7. APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

Motion/Second/Carried (Vincent/Krpata) to approve the Planning Commission Meeting Minutes from October 21, 2020 with noted amendments.

Ayes: Beach, Kapla, Krpata, Lacey, Martinot, Schildt, Vincent, Wrenn, and Wiblin. Noes: None. Abstain: None. Absent: None. (9-0-0-0)

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS AND OTHER PLANNING-

- December 2 PC Meeting
 - BART CAG - EIR Scoping Session
 - Research and Development Referral Discussion

AGENDA ITEMS

9. Discussion: ***Public Hearing: Bayer Development Agreement Update & SEIR Scoping Meeting***

Staff and the applicant (Bayer) shared information about the update to the Bayer Development Agreement and the timeline for the SEIR. After the presentation, staff received comments from both the public and the commissioners. The deadline to provide public comment on the Notice of Preparation is December 3, 2020. Please direct all comments to staff planner, Leslie Mendez, via email at lmendez@cityofberkeley.info.

Motion/Second/Carried (Wrenn/Vincent) to close the public hearing on the Bayer Development Agreement Update & SEIR Scoping Meeting at 9:35pm.

Ayes: Beach, Kapla, Krpata, Lacey, Martinot, Schildt, Vincent, Wrenn, and Wiblin. Noes: None. Abstain: None. Absent: None. (9-0-0-0)

Public Comments: 11

10. Discussion:

Public Hearing: Demolition Ordinance

Staff shared proposed amendments to BMC Chapter 23C.08 Demolition and Dwelling unit Controls in response to recent changes in State law. After receiving public comment and providing initial feedback on proposed amendments, the Planning Commission continued the public hearing for the Demolition Ordinance. The 4x4 Committee will meet on November 24 to discuss the proposed amendments and provide feedback to the Planning Commission.

Public Comments: 11

Members in the public in attendance: 51

Public Speakers: 20 speakers

Length of the meeting: 4 hours and 7 minutes



Alene Pearson

Planning Commission Secretary



Planning & Development Department
Land Use Planning Division

DATE: March 30, 2022

TO: Members of the City Council and Rent Stabilization Board 4x4 Joint Task Force Committee on Housing

FROM: Jordan Klein, Director, Planning & Development Department
Steven Buckley, Land Use Planning Manager

SUBJECT: Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 23.326 Demolition and Dwelling Unit Control

This memorandum provides a summary of provisions of the existing City of Berkeley Municipal Code (BMC) Chapter 23.326 Demolition and Dwelling Unit Control, commonly known as the Demolition Ordinance, relating to the demolition of dwelling units,¹ and potential revisions in response to Council referrals and prior discussion at the 4X4 Committee. It also discusses the effect of recent legislation (Senate Bill (SB) 330), which intersects with Density Bonus law and Ellis Act provisions that could affect the City's approach to demolition controls where replacement units are to be provided.

1. Summary of Existing Demolition Ordinance Provisions

The Demolition Ordinance (BMC Chapter 23.326, previously codified as Chapter 23C.08²) requires a use permit to be issued prior to the demolition of a dwelling unit. (BMC § 23C.08.010.B.) Under section 23C.08.020, the Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB) may issue a use permit for the demolition of a dwelling unit for specific

¹ The Demolition Ordinance also includes provisions regulating the demolition of non-residential structures and residential hotels. Those provisions are outside the scope of this report.

² Code references in this report are to the BMC as it was codified in 2021. Recent reorganization of the code has renumbered code sections, but has not resulted in any changes to the text. A copy of the prior code is attached to this report. The renumbered code sections are found at BMC Section 23.326 and are available online: [Ch. 23.326 Demolition and Dwelling Unit Control | Berkeley Municipal Code](#). The proposed ordinance modifications will be updated to reflect the current Zoning Ordinance numbering and structure when this item is brought to the Planning Commission.

enumerated reasons, including in instances where a building is “hazardous or unusable and is infeasible to repair” or “demolition is necessary to permit construction . . . of at least the same number of dwelling units.” (BMC § 23C.08.20.A.)³ Before permitting the demolition of a dwelling unit, ZAB must also find that “the elimination of the dwelling units would not be materially detrimental to the housing needs and public interest of the affected neighborhood and the City.” (BMC § 23C.08.010.B.) In addition, section 23C.08.020.A requires applicants to either provide below market rent replacement units to “qualifying household[s]” or pay an in lieu fee, but the fee has never been set. (BMC § 23C.08.020.A.)

Chapter 23C.08 prohibits demolition of dwelling units where a building has been removed from the rental market under the Ellis Act during the preceding five years or “there have been verified cases of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction during the immediately preceding three years.” (BMC § 23C.08.020.B.) Applicants are generally required to provide relocation benefits, including moving expenses and differential rent payments. (BMC § 23C.08.020.C.1.)⁴ In addition, displaced tenants are provided a right of first refusal to rent new units. (BMC § 23C.08.020.C.3.)

2. Impact of SB 330 on Local Demolition Controls

SB 330 amends California Government Code section 66300 to impose specific requirements on the demolition of dwelling units and expands local jurisdictions’ ability to regulate certain aspects of demolition, while limiting other aspects of local discretion. The statute includes specific language that expands the City’s ability to legally require replacement units and to provide for comprehensive relocation benefits. These amendments do not directly modify the provisions of the Ellis Act, which also restricts a local agency’s ability to regulate the removal of rental units from the marketplace.

First, SB 330 imposes a requirement that any housing development project that requires the demolition of dwelling units must “create at least as many residential dwelling units as will be demolished.” (Gov. Code, § 66300(d)(1).) This provision allows (and requires) the City to condition demolition on the provision of replacement units, when units are demolished for the purpose of constructing a new residential development.

Second, SB 330 requires that any “protected units” (including rent control or units occupied by low or very low income households) must be replaced if a new housing

³ The Demolition Ordinance also allows demolition of dwelling units where (a) “[t]he building containing the units will be moved to a different location within the City of Berkeley with no net loss of units and no change in the affordability levels of the units”; and (b) “[t]he demolition is necessary to permit construction of special housing needs facilities such as, but not limited to, childcare centers and affordable housing developments that serve the greater good of the entire community.” (BMC § 23C.08.20.A.) The occurrence of those conditions is relatively rare and is not addressed in this report.

⁴ “The applicant shall subsidize the rent differential for a comparable replacement unit, in the same neighborhood if feasible, until new units are ready for occupancy. Funding for the rent differential shall be guaranteed in a manner approved by the City.” (BMC § 23C.08.20.C.1.c.)

development project is being built.⁵ (Gov. Code, § 66300(d)(2)(A).) Where a unit is occupied by a lower-income household, the requirements for providing replacement units are the same as those in the State Density Bonus Law. (See Gov. Code, § 66300(d)(2)(E)(iii).) Generally speaking, the State Density Bonus Law requires that a proposed housing development must “provide at least the same number of units of equivalent size to be made available at affordable rent or affordable housing cost to, and occupied by, persons and families in the same or lower income category as those households in occupancy.” (Gov. Code, § 65915(c)(3)(B)(i).) This general rule is subject to somewhat complicated provisions for setting replacement unit rent or housing costs where units are vacant and/or the income of previous residents is unknown. (Gov. Code, § 65915(c)(3)(B)(i)–(ii).) However, the basic requirement ensures that units occupied by lower-income households must be replaced with equivalently sized income-restricted, below-market rate (BMR) units.

With respect to the replacement of any rent controlled unit that “is or was occupied by persons or families above lower income,” the City can elect whether to (1) “[r]equire that the replacement units be made available at affordable rent or affordable housing cost to, and occupied by, low-income persons or families,” or to (2) “[r]equire that the units be replaced in compliance with the jurisdiction’s rent or price control ordinance.” (Gov. Code, § 66300(d)(2)(A)(iii) (emphasis added).)

Under either of the above provisions, any BMR units provided as replacement units must also be counted as BMR units for purposes of State Density Bonus Law and the City’s local affordable housing requirements. (Gov. Code, § 66300(d)(2)(A)(ii).)

Subjecting replacement units for moderate and higher-income households to rent control instead of requiring such units to be income-restricted has several advantages. First, it would allow moderate- and higher-income tenants who would not qualify for BMR units to move into replacement units. Second, any increase in rents would be limited under the Rent Stabilization Ordinance to a rate that has in recent years been less than the increase in Area Mean Income (“AMI”) that is used to set BMR rents under the City’s BMR Program Guidelines and certain state and federal programs.

Note, however, that applying rent control to newly constructed replacements units is currently not permitted under the Berkeley Municipal Code and would require a ballot measure to amend the voter-approved Rent Stabilization Ordinance. Additionally, while SB 330 allows a local jurisdiction to subject replacement units to rent control, it does not address the vacancy decontrol provisions of the Costa-Hawkins Act, which would likely restrict the ability of the Rent Board to set initial rents for replacement units.⁶

⁵ Protected units also include units that were withdrawn from the rental market under the Ellis Act within the past 10 years. (Gov. Code, § 66300(d)(2)(E)(ii).)

⁶ The Costa Hawkins-Act includes an exception that allows the imposition of rent control where the property owner has agreed by contract with a public entity in consideration for a direct financial contribution or any other forms of assistance specified in Chapter 4.3. . . of the Government Code [section 65915 *et seq.*]. (Civ. Code, § 1954.52(b).)

Requiring that all replacement units charge below-market rate rents has the advantage of creating deeper and longer-term affordability (55 years under state law, and permanently under City ordinances). While rent control may be the most effective and established means of limiting rents for existing tenants, it is unlikely that the City has authority to establish initial rents for replacement units, and subsequent tenants will similarly be subject to vacancy decontrol unless the Costa-Hawkins Act is repealed.

It may also be possible to address the impact of AMI-related rent increases on existing BMR tenants through modifications to the City's BMR housing program, assuming state and federal law, regulations, and program guidelines allow rent increases to be limited to the CPI or a similar metric. HUD regulations expressly preempt any local rent regulation of certain federally subsidized and insured projects. (24 C.F.R. §§ 246.20–246.21.) In contrast, the Housing Choice Voucher program (Section 8) explicitly preserves the ability to regulate rental charges through rent control or “other limits under local, state, or federal law.” (24 C.F.R. §§ 982.509, 983.305) These provisions appear to allow the City to contractually limit increase in rents for units receiving Section 8 funding through its BMR program. Ultimately, the ability to limit rent increases through a BMR regulatory agreement must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, given the diversity of funding sources available for affordable housing development in the City.⁷

Third, SB 330 creates statewide tenant protections. Existing residents will be allowed to occupy their units until six months before the start of construction activities. (Gov. Code, § 66300(d)(2)(C).) In addition, residents of protected units must be provided relocation benefits under Government Code section 7260 *et seq.* (generally, actual and reasonable moving expenses) and a right of first refusal for lower income households to a comparable unit available in the new housing development affordable to the household at an affordable rent or housing cost. (Gov. Code, § 66300(d)(2)(D).)

Fourth, SB 330 includes a savings clause that expressly preserves the validity of “any objective provision of a locally adopted ordinance that places restrictions on the demolition of residential dwelling units or the subdivision of residential rental units that are [1] more protective of lower income households, [2] requires the provision of a greater number of units affordable to lower income households, or [3] that requires greater relocation assistance to displaced households.” (Gov. Code, § 66300(d)(3).)

3. Draft Amendments to Demolition Ordinance

The 4x4 Committee met and discussed a draft revision to the demolition ordinance in November of 2020 (see Attachment 3). That version of the revisions was a streamlined amendment that referred to other State law and local ordinances and regulations, relying on those generally-applicable provisions for the more detailed requirements related to tenant protections (such as notice, relocation assistance, and right to return), rent control and below-market-rent, and replacement unit standards. The Planning

⁷ For example, the state Housing and Community Development Department website currently lists 29 different “active” affordable housing programs. (See <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-funding/active-funding/index.shtml>.)

Commission also took up the topic in November of 2020, as did the Rent Stabilization Board in December of 2020.

Feedback included a desire to make the local ordinance more robust than State law wherever possible, including to enhance tenant protections and relocation assistance, to explore means of applying rent control as well as below-market-rent provisions to replacement units, and to ensure that the provisions based in SB330 carry forward if that law expires.

A revised ordinance amendment has been prepared that responds to the previous feedback and addresses some aspects of State law described above (see Attachment 2). Options are provided where policy decisions are needed.

Alternative A requires replacement units as BMRs. Alternative B allows the applicant to request continuation of rent control on units occupied by households who are not lower income, including at the existing rent level, subject to rent control regulations, and that tenants who would not otherwise qualify for a BMR unit would have the right of first refusal.

BMC Section 13.77.040.D also incorporates and expands upon the Ellis Act provisions related to removal of rental units from the market. It requires that, where units are demolished and replaced, the newly constructed accommodations shall be subject to rent control notwithstanding any provision of law which otherwise exempts newly constructed units.

Also subject to discussion is the method of calculating the rent differential for displaced tenants. While several factors are provided, no fixed amount or explicit formula is provided in this draft. BMC Section 13.84 offers some guidance. That section addresses situations where code enforcement requires temporary displacement. The draft demolition ordinance makes that provision applicable to tenants that are involuntarily displaced due to demolition.

Finally, the provisions of SB330 are incorporated by reference, and those provisions are intended to be carried forward even if the law sunsets. It may also be prudent to include reference to possible future amendments to the pertinent Government Code to the extent they are more protective or extend the provisions of the law.

Note, in no case is a mitigation fee required. This is because State law now provides, in several scenarios, that replacement units are required with no option to instead pay a fee. The City needs to maintain consistency with state law and avoid duplication of mitigation efforts, and prior efforts to establish a fee have not been successful.

The State law also has several provisions that address projects that include demolition of existing units, construction of replacement units, qualification for a density bonus, and satisfaction of local inclusionary requirements. The law generally requires that local agencies recognize proposed BMR units as satisfying all of these requirements. It may

be possible that a local ordinance could require additional inclusionary units for projects that demolish existing units, but any such requirement would have to be subjected to careful legal and economic review to ensure that it does not reduce the development capacity of the parcel or otherwise render infeasible the construction of new housing. As noted above, the Costa Hawkins Act also limits how the City can regulate any newly constructed units that might be voluntarily brought under rent-control; i.e., they would likely be subject to vacancy decontrol, so the long-term affordability of those units would be limited.

Next Steps

Staff requests that the committee discuss and provide feedback on the issues identified in this report and proposed draft ordinance. Subsequently, staff can advance the draft ordinance to the Planning Commission, Housing Advisory Committee, and others for input.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Excerpts of State Law
Govt. Code 66300 (SB-330)
Govt. Code 65915 (Density Bonus)
Govt. Code 7060 (Ellis Act)
2. Revised Draft Demolition Ordinance (2022)
3. Previous 4x4 Committee Meeting Packet (November 2020)
4. Existing Demolition Ordinance

ATTACHMENT 1 – STATE LAW EXCERPTS

Govt. Code section 66300 (SB-330, Housing Crisis Act of 2019)

.....

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, both of the following shall apply:

(1) An affected city or an affected county shall not approve a housing development project that will require the demolition of residential dwelling units unless the project will create at least as many residential dwelling units as will be demolished.

(2) An affected city or an affected county shall not approve a housing development project that will require the demolition of occupied or vacant protected units, unless all of the following apply:

(A) (i) The project will replace all existing or demolished protected units.

(ii) Any protected units replaced pursuant to this subparagraph shall be considered in determining whether the housing development project satisfies the requirements of Section 65915 or a locally adopted requirement that requires, as a condition of the development of residential rental units, that the project provide a certain percentage of residential rental units affordable to, and occupied by, households with incomes that do not exceed the limits for moderate-income, lower income, very low income, or extremely low income households, as specified in Sections 50079.5, 50093, 50105, and 50106 of the Health and Safety Code.

(iii) Notwithstanding clause (i), in the case of a protected unit that is or was, within the five-year period preceding the application, subject to a form of rent or price control through a local government's valid exercise of its police power, and that is or was occupied by persons or families above lower income, the affected city or affected county may do either of the following:

(I) Require that the replacement units be made available at affordable rent or affordable housing cost to, and occupied by, low-income persons or families. If the replacement units will be rental dwelling units, these units shall be subject to a recorded affordability restriction for at least 55 years.

(II) Require that the units be replaced in compliance with the jurisdiction's rent or price control ordinance, provided that each unit is replaced. Unless otherwise required by the affected city or affected county's rent or price control ordinance, these units shall not be subject to a recorded affordability restriction.

(B) The housing development project will include at least as many residential dwelling units as the greatest number of residential dwelling units that existed on the project site within the last five years.

(C) Any existing residents will be allowed to occupy their units until six months before the start of construction activities with proper notice, subject to Chapter 16 (commencing with Section 7260) of Division 7 of Title 1.

(D) The developer agrees to provide both of the following to the occupants of any protected units:

(i) Relocation benefits to the occupants of those affordable residential rental units, subject to Chapter 16 (commencing with Section 7260) of Division 7 of Title 1.

(ii) A right of first refusal for a comparable unit available in the new housing development affordable to the household at an affordable rent, as defined in Section 50053 of the Health and Safety Code, or an affordable housing cost, as defined in 50052.5.

(E) For purposes of this paragraph:

(i) "Equivalent size" means that the replacement units contain at least the same total number of bedrooms as the units being replaced.

(ii) "Protected units" means any of the following:

(I) Residential dwelling units that are or were subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of lower or very low income within the past five years.

(II) Residential dwelling units that are or were subject to any form of rent or price control through a public entity's valid exercise of its police power within the past five years.

(III) Residential dwelling units that are or were occupied by lower or very low income households within the past five years.

(IV) Residential dwelling units that were withdrawn from rent or lease in accordance with Chapter 12.75 (commencing with Section 7060) of Division 7 of Title 1 within the past 10 years.

(iii) "Replace" shall have the same meaning as provided in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 65915.

(3) This subdivision shall not supersede any objective provision of a locally adopted ordinance that places restrictions on the demolition of residential dwelling units or the subdivision of residential rental units that are more protective of lower income households, requires the provision of a greater number of units affordable to lower income households, or that requires greater relocation assistance to displaced households.

(4) This subdivision shall only apply to a housing development project that submits a complete application pursuant to Section 65943 on or after January 1, 2020.

Govt. Code section 65915 (Density Bonus Law)

(c) (1) (A) An applicant shall agree to, and the city, county, or city and county shall ensure, the continued affordability of all very low and low-income rental units that qualified the applicant for the award of the density bonus for 55 years or a longer period of time if required by the construction or mortgage financing assistance program, mortgage insurance program, or rental subsidy program.

(B) (i) Except as otherwise provided in clause (ii), rents for the lower income density bonus units shall be set at an affordable rent, as defined in Section 50053 of the Health and Safety Code.

(ii) For housing developments meeting the criteria of subparagraph (G) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), rents for all units in the development, including both base density and density bonus units, shall be as follows:

(I) The rent for at least 20 percent of the units in the development shall be set at an affordable rent, as defined in Section 50053 of the Health and Safety Code.

(II) The rent for the remaining units in the development shall be set at an amount consistent with the maximum rent levels for a housing development that receives an allocation of state or federal low-income housing tax credits from the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee.

(2) An applicant shall agree to, and the city, county, or city and county shall ensure that, the initial occupant of all for-sale units that qualified the applicant for the award of the density bonus are persons and families of very low, low, or moderate income, as required, and that the units are offered at an affordable housing cost, as that cost is defined in Section 50052.5 of the Health and Safety Code. The local government shall enforce an equity sharing agreement, unless it is in conflict with the requirements of another public funding source or law. The following apply to the equity sharing agreement:

(A) Upon resale, the seller of the unit shall retain the value of any improvements, the downpayment, and the seller's proportionate share of appreciation. The local government shall recapture any initial subsidy, as defined in subparagraph (B), and its proportionate share of appreciation, as defined in subparagraph (C), which amount shall be used within five years for any of the purposes described in subdivision (e) of Section 33334.2 of the Health and Safety Code that promote home ownership.

(B) For purposes of this subdivision, the local government's initial subsidy shall be equal to the fair market value of the home at the time of initial sale minus the initial sale price to the moderate-income household, plus the amount of any downpayment assistance or mortgage assistance. If upon resale the market value is lower than the initial market value, then the value at the time of the resale shall be used as the initial market value.

(C) For purposes of this subdivision, the local government's proportionate share of appreciation shall be equal to the ratio of the local government's initial subsidy to the fair market value of the home at the time of initial sale.

(3) (A) An applicant shall be ineligible for a density bonus or any other incentives or concessions under this section if the housing development is proposed on any property that includes a parcel or parcels on which rental dwelling units are or, if the dwelling units have been vacated or demolished in the five-year period preceding the application, have been subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of lower or very low income; subject to any other form of rent or price control through a public entity's valid exercise of its police power; or occupied by lower or very low income households, unless the proposed housing development replaces those units, and either of the following applies:

(i) The proposed housing development, inclusive of the units replaced pursuant to this paragraph, contains affordable units at the percentages set forth in subdivision (b).

(ii) Each unit in the development, exclusive of a manager's unit or units, is affordable to, and occupied by, either a lower or very low income household.

(B) For the purposes of this paragraph, "replace" shall mean either of the following:

(i) If any dwelling units described in subparagraph (A) are occupied on the date of application, the proposed housing development shall provide at least the same number of units of equivalent size to be made available at affordable rent or affordable housing cost to, and occupied by, persons and families in the same or lower income category as those households in occupancy. If the income category of the household in occupancy is not known, it shall be rebuttably presumed that lower income renter households occupied these units in the same proportion of lower income renter households to all renter households within the jurisdiction, as determined by the most recently available data from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy database. For unoccupied dwelling units described in subparagraph (A) in a development with occupied units, the proposed housing development shall provide units of equivalent size to be made available at affordable rent or affordable housing cost to, and occupied by, persons and families in the same or lower income category as the last household in occupancy. If the income category of the last household in occupancy is not known, it shall be rebuttably presumed that lower income renter households occupied these units in the same proportion of lower income renter households to all renter households within the jurisdiction, as determined by the most recently available data from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy database. All replacement calculations resulting in fractional units shall be rounded up to the next

whole number. If the replacement units will be rental dwelling units, these units shall be subject to a recorded affordability restriction for at least 55 years. If the proposed development is for-sale units, the units replaced shall be subject to paragraph (2).

(ii) If all dwelling units described in subparagraph (A) have been vacated or demolished within the five-year period preceding the application, the proposed housing development shall provide at least the same number of units of equivalent size as existed at the highpoint of those units in the five-year period preceding the application to be made available at affordable rent or affordable housing cost to, and occupied by, persons and families in the same or lower income category as those persons and families in occupancy at that time, if known. If the incomes of the persons and families in occupancy at the highpoint is not known, it shall be rebuttably presumed that low-income and very low income renter households occupied these units in the same proportion of low-income and very low income renter households to all renter households within the jurisdiction, as determined by the most recently available data from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy database. All replacement calculations resulting in fractional units shall be rounded up to the next whole number. If the replacement units will be rental dwelling units, these units shall be subject to a recorded affordability restriction for at least 55 years. If the proposed development is for-sale units, the units replaced shall be subject to paragraph (2).

(C) Notwithstanding subparagraph (B), for any dwelling unit described in subparagraph (A) that is or was, within the five-year period preceding the application, subject to a form of rent or price control through a local government's valid exercise of its police power and that is or was occupied by persons or families above lower income, the city, county, or city and county may do either of the following:

(i) Require that the replacement units be made available at affordable rent or affordable housing cost to, and occupied by, low-income persons or families. If the replacement units will be rental dwelling units, these units shall be subject to a recorded affordability restriction for at least 55 years. If the proposed development is for-sale units, the units replaced shall be subject to paragraph (2).

(ii) Require that the units be replaced in compliance with the jurisdiction's rent or price control ordinance, provided that each unit described in subparagraph (A) is replaced. Unless otherwise required by the jurisdiction's rent or price control ordinance, these units shall not be subject to a recorded affordability restriction.

(D) For purposes of this paragraph, "equivalent size" means that the replacement units contain at least the same total number of bedrooms as the units being replaced.

(E) Subparagraph (A) does not apply to an applicant seeking a density bonus for a proposed housing development if the applicant's application was submitted to, or processed by, a city, county, or city and county before January 1, 2015.

Govt. Code section 7060 et seq (Ellis Act)

(a) No public entity, as defined in Section 811.2, shall, by statute, ordinance, or regulation, or by administrative action implementing any statute, ordinance or regulation, compel the owner of any residential real property to offer, or to continue to offer, accommodations in the property for rent or lease, except for guestrooms or efficiency units within a residential hotel, as defined in Section 50519 of the Health and Safety Code, if the residential hotel meets all of the following conditions:

(1) The residential hotel is located in a city and county, or in a city with a population of over 1,000,000.

(2) The residential hotel has a permit of occupancy issued prior to January 1, 1990.

(3) The residential hotel did not send a notice of intent to withdraw the accommodations from rent or lease pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 7060.4 that was delivered to the public entity prior to January 1, 2004.

(b) For the purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Accommodations" means either of the following:

(A) The residential rental units in any detached physical structure containing four or more residential rental units.

(B) With respect to a detached physical structure containing three or fewer residential rental units, the residential rental units in that structure and in any other structure located on the same parcel of land, including any detached physical structure specified in subparagraph (A).

(2) "Disabled" means a person with a disability, as defined in Section 12955.3 of the Government Code.

7060.1

Notwithstanding Section 7060, nothing in this chapter does any of the following:

(a) Prevents a public entity from enforcing any contract or agreement by which an owner of residential real property has agreed to offer the accommodations for rent or lease in consideration for a direct financial contribution or, with respect to written contracts or agreements entered into prior to July 1, 1986, for any consideration. Any contract or agreement specified in this subdivision is not enforceable against a person who acquires title to the accommodations as a bona fide purchaser for value (or successors in interest thereof), unless:

(1) the purchaser at the time of acquiring title to the accommodations has actual knowledge of the contract or agreement, or

(2) a written memorandum of the contract or agreement which specifically describes the terms thereof and the affected real property, and which identifies the owner of the property, has been recorded with the county recorder prior to July 1, 1986, or not less than 30 days prior to transfer of title to the property to the purchaser. The county recorder shall index such a written memorandum in the grantor-grantee index.

As used in this subdivision, “direct financial contribution” includes contributions specified in Section 65916 and any form of interest rate subsidy or tax abatement provided to facilitate the acquisition or development of real property.

(b) Diminishes or enhances, except as specifically provided in Section 7060.2, any power which currently exists or which may hereafter exist in any public entity to grant or deny any entitlement to the use of real property, including, but not limited to, planning, zoning, and subdivision map approvals.

(c) Diminishes or enhances any power in any public entity to mitigate any adverse impact on persons displaced by reason of the withdrawal from rent or lease of any accommodations.

(d) Supersedes any provision of Chapter 16 (commencing with Section 7260) of this division, Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 12900) of Division 3 of Title 2 of this code, Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 17200) of Part 2 of Division 7 of the Business and Professions Code, Part 2 (commencing with Section 43) of Division 1 of the Civil Code, Title 5 (commencing with Section 1925) of Part 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code, Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 1159) of Title 3 of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or Division 24 (commencing with Section 33000) of the Health and Safety Code.

(e) Relieves any party to a lease or rental agreement of the duty to perform any obligation under that lease or rental agreement.

7060.2

If a public entity, by valid exercise of its police power, has in effect any control or system of control on the price at which accommodations may be offered for rent or lease, that entity may, notwithstanding any provision of this chapter, provide by statute or ordinance, or by regulation as specified in Section 7060.5, that any accommodations which have been offered for rent or lease and which were subject to that control or system of control at the time the accommodations were withdrawn from rent or lease, shall be subject to the following:

(a) (1) For all tenancies commenced during the time periods described in paragraph (2), the accommodations shall be offered and rented or leased at the lawful rent in effect at the time any notice of intent to withdraw the accommodations is filed with the public entity, plus annual adjustments available under the system of control.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall apply to all tenancies commenced during either of the following time periods:

(A) The five-year period after any notice of intent to withdraw the accommodations is filed with the public entity, whether or not the notice of intent is rescinded or the withdrawal of the accommodations is completed pursuant to the notice of intent.

(B) The five-year period after the accommodations are withdrawn.

(3) This subdivision shall prevail over any conflicting provision of law authorizing the landlord to establish the rental rate upon the initial hiring of the accommodations.

(b) If the accommodations are offered again for rent or lease for residential purposes within two years of the date the accommodations were withdrawn from rent or lease, the following provisions shall govern:

(1) The owner of the accommodations shall be liable to any tenant or lessee who was displaced from the property by that action for actual and exemplary damages. Any action by a tenant or lessee pursuant to this paragraph shall be brought within three years of the withdrawal of the accommodations from rent or lease. However, nothing in this paragraph precludes a tenant from pursuing any alternative remedy available under the law.

(2) A public entity which has acted pursuant to this section may institute a civil proceeding against any owner who has again offered accommodations for rent or lease subject to this subdivision, for exemplary damages for displacement of tenants or lessees. Any action by a public entity pursuant to this paragraph shall be brought within three years of the withdrawal of the accommodations from rent or lease.

(3) Any owner who offers accommodations again for rent or lease shall first offer the unit for rent or lease to the tenant or lessee displaced from that unit by the withdrawal pursuant to this chapter, if the tenant has advised the owner in writing within 30 days of the displacement of the tenant's desire to consider an offer to renew the tenancy and has furnished the owner with an address to which that offer is to be directed. That tenant, lessee, or former tenant or lessee may advise the owner at any time during the eligibility of a change of address to which an offer is to be directed.

If the owner again offers the accommodations for rent or lease pursuant to this subdivision, and the tenant or lessee has advised the owner pursuant to this subdivision of a desire to consider an offer to renew the tenancy, then the owner shall offer to reinstitute a rental agreement or lease on terms permitted by law to that displaced tenant or lessee.

This offer shall be deposited in the United States mail, by registered or certified mail with postage prepaid, addressed to the displaced tenant or lessee at the address furnished to the owner as provided in this subdivision, and shall describe the terms of the offer. The displaced tenant or lessee shall have 30 days from the deposit of the offer in the mail to accept the offer by personal delivery of that acceptance or by deposit of the acceptance in the United States mail by registered or certified mail with postage prepaid.

(c) A public entity which has acted pursuant to this section, may require by statute or ordinance, or by regulation as specified in Section 7060.5, that an owner who

offers accommodations again for rent or lease within a period not exceeding 10 years from the date on which they are withdrawn, and which are subject to this subdivision, shall first offer the unit to the tenant or lessee displaced from that unit by the withdrawal, if that tenant or lessee requests the offer in writing within 30 days after the owner has notified the public entity of an intention to offer the accommodations again for residential rent or lease pursuant to a requirement adopted by the public entity under subdivision (c) of Section 7060.4. The owner of the accommodations shall be liable to any tenant or lessee who was displaced by that action for failure to comply with this paragraph, for punitive damages in an amount which does not exceed the contract rent for six months, and the payment of which shall not be construed to extinguish the owner's obligation to comply with this subdivision.

(d) If the accommodations are demolished, and new accommodations are constructed on the same property, and offered for rent or lease within five years of the date the accommodations were withdrawn from rent or lease, the newly constructed accommodations shall be subject to any system of controls on the price at which they would be offered on the basis of a fair and reasonable return on the newly constructed accommodations, notwithstanding any exemption from the system of controls for newly constructed accommodations.

(e) The amendments to this section enacted by the act adding this subdivision shall apply to all new tenancies created after December 31, 2002. If a new tenancy was lawfully created prior to January 1, 2003, after a lawful withdrawal of the unit under this chapter, the amendments to this section enacted by the act adding this subdivision may not apply to new tenancies created after that date.

7060.3

If a public entity determines to apply constraints pursuant to Section 7060.2 to a successor in interest of an owner who has withdrawn accommodations from rent or lease, the public entity shall record a notice with the county recorder which shall specifically describe the real property where the accommodations are located, the dates applicable to the constraints and the name of the owner of record of the real property. The notice shall be indexed in the grantor-grantee index.

A person who acquires title to the real property subsequent to the date upon which the accommodations thereon have been withdrawn from rent or lease, as a bona fide purchaser for value, shall not be a successor in interest for the purposes of this chapter if the notice prescribed by this section has not been recorded with the county recorder at least one day before the transfer of title.

7060.4

(a) Any public entity which, by a valid exercise of its police power, has in effect any control or system of control on the price at which accommodations are offered for rent or lease, may require by statute or ordinance, or by regulation as specified in

Section 7060.5, that the owner notify the entity of an intention to withdraw those accommodations from rent or lease and may require that the notice contain statements, under penalty of perjury, providing information on the number of accommodations, the address or location of those accommodations, the name or names of the tenants or lessees of the accommodations, and the rent applicable to each residential rental unit. Information respecting the name or names of the tenants, the rent applicable to any residential rental unit, or the total number of accommodations, is confidential information and for purposes of this chapter shall be treated as confidential information by any public entity for purposes of the Information Practices Act of 1977 (Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1798) of Title 1.8 of Part 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code). A public entity shall, to the extent required by the preceding sentence, be considered an "agency," as defined by subdivision (d) of Section 1798.3 of the Civil Code.

(b) The statute, ordinance, or regulation of the public entity may require that the owner record with the county recorder a memorandum summarizing the provisions, other than the confidential provisions, of the notice in a form which shall be prescribed by the statute, ordinance, or regulation, and require a certification with that notice that actions have been initiated as required by law to terminate any existing tenancies. In that situation, the date on which the accommodations are withdrawn from rent or lease for purposes of this chapter is 120 days from the delivery in person or by first-class mail of that notice to the public entity. However, if the tenant or lessee is at least 62 years of age or disabled, and has lived in their accommodations or unit within the accommodations for at least one year prior to the date of delivery to the public entity of the notice of intent to withdraw pursuant to subdivision (a), then the date of withdrawal of the accommodations of that tenant or lessee shall be extended to one year after the date of delivery of that notice to the public entity, provided that the tenant or lessee gives written notice of their entitlement to an extension to the owner within 60 days of the date of delivery to the public entity of the notice of intent to withdraw. In that situation, the following provisions shall apply:

(1) The tenancy shall be continued on the same terms and conditions as existed on the date of delivery to the public entity of the notice of intent to withdraw, subject to any adjustments otherwise available under the system of control.

(2) No party shall be relieved of the duty to perform any obligation under the lease or rental agreement.

(3) The owner may elect to extend the tenancy on any other unit within the accommodations up to one year after date of delivery to the public entity of the notice of intent to withdraw, subject to paragraphs (1) and (2).

(4) Within 30 days of the notification by the tenant or lessee to the owner of their entitlement to an extension, the owner shall give written notice to the public entity of the claim that the tenant or lessee is entitled to stay in their accommodations or unit within the accommodations for one year after date of delivery to the public entity of the notice of intent to withdraw.

(5) Within 90 days of date of delivery to the public entity of the notice of intent to withdraw, the owner shall give written notice of the owner's election to

extend a tenancy under paragraph (3) and the revised date of withdrawal to the public entity and any tenant or lessee whose tenancy is extended.

(6) The date of withdrawal for the accommodations as a whole, for purposes of calculating the time periods described in Section 7060.2, shall be the latest termination date among all tenants within the accommodations, as stated in the notices required by paragraphs (4) and (5). An owner's further voluntary extension of a tenancy beyond the date stated in the notices required by paragraphs (4) and (5) shall not extend the date of withdrawal.

(c) The statute, ordinance, or regulation of the public entity adopted pursuant to subdivision (a) may also require the owner to notify any tenant or lessee displaced pursuant to this chapter of the following:

(1) That the public entity has been notified pursuant to subdivision (a).

(2) That the notice to the public entity specified the name and the amount of rent paid by the tenant or lessee as an occupant of the accommodations.

(3) The amount of rent the owner specified in the notice to the public entity.

(4) Notice to the tenant or lessee of their rights under paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 7060.2.

(5) Notice to the tenant or lessee of the following:

(A) If the tenant or lessee is at least 62 years of age or disabled, and has lived in their accommodations for at least one year prior to the date of delivery to the public entity of the notice of intent to withdraw, then tenancy shall be extended to one year after date of delivery to the public entity of the notice of intent to withdraw, provided that the tenant or lessee gives written notice of their entitlement to the owner within 60 days of date of delivery to the public entity of the notice of intent to withdraw.

(B) The extended tenancy shall be continued on the same terms and conditions as existed on date of delivery to the public entity of the notice of intent to withdraw, subject to any adjustments otherwise available under the system of control.

(C) No party shall be relieved of the duty to perform any obligation under the lease or rental agreement during the extended tenancy.

(d) The statute, ordinance, or regulation of the public entity adopted pursuant to subdivision (a) may also require the owner to notify the public entity in writing of an intention to again offer the accommodations for rent or lease.

7060.5

The actions authorized by Sections 7060.2 and 7060.4 may be taken by regulation adopted after public notice and hearing by a public body of a public entity, if the members of the body have been elected by the voters of the public entity. The regulation shall be subject to referendum in the manner prescribed by law for the ordinances of the legislative body of the public entity except that:

(a) The decision to repeal the regulation or to submit it to the voters shall be made by the public body which adopted the regulation.

(b) The regulation shall become effective upon adoption by the public body of the public entity and shall remain in effect until a majority of the voters voting on the issue vote against the regulation, notwithstanding Section 9235, 9237, or 9241 of the Elections Code or any other law.

7060.6

If an owner seeks to displace a tenant or lessee from accommodations withdrawn from rent or lease pursuant to this chapter by an unlawful detainer proceeding, the tenant or lessee may appear and answer or demur pursuant to Section 1170 of the Code of Civil Procedure and may assert by way of defense that the owner has not complied with the applicable provisions of this chapter, or statutes, ordinances, or regulations of public entities adopted to implement this chapter, as authorized by this chapter.

7060.7

It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this chapter to supersede any holding or portion of any holding in *Nash v. City of Santa Monica*, 37 Cal.3d 97 to the extent that the holding, or portion of the holding, conflicts with this chapter, so as to permit landlords to go out of business. However, this act is not otherwise intended to do any of the following:

(a) Interfere with local governmental authority over land use, including regulation of the conversion of existing housing to condominiums or other subdivided interests or to other nonresidential use following its withdrawal from rent or lease under this chapter.

(b) Preempt local or municipal environmental or land use regulations, procedures, or controls that govern the demolition and redevelopment of residential property.

(c) Override procedural protections designed to prevent abuse of the right to evict tenants.

(d) Permit an owner to do any of the following:

(1) Withdraw from rent or lease less than all of the accommodations, as defined by paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 7060.

(2) Decline to make a written rental offer to any tenant or lessee who occupied a unit at the time when the owner gave the public entity notice of its intent to withdraw the accommodations, in the manner and within the timeframe specified in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), or in subdivision (c), of Section 7060.2. But the requirements of this paragraph shall not apply to:

(A) A unit that was the principal place of residence of any owner or owner's family member at the time of withdrawal, provided that it

continues to be that person's or those persons' principal place of residence when accommodations are returned to the rental market as provided in this section.

(B) A unit that is the principal place of residence of an owner when the accommodations are returned to the rental market, if it is the owners' principal place of residence, at the time of return to the rental market, as provided in this section. If the owner vacates the unit within 10 years from the date of withdrawal, the owner shall, within 30 days, offer to rerent if required under this paragraph.

(e) Grant to any public entity any power which it does not possess independent of this chapter to control or establish a system of control on the price at which accommodations may be offered for rent or lease, or to diminish any such power which that public entity may possess, except as specifically provided in this chapter.

(f) Alter in any way either Section 65863.7 relating to the withdrawal of accommodations which comprise a mobilehome park from rent or lease or subdivision (f) of Section 798.56 of the Civil Code relating to a change of use of a mobilehome park.

1 **ATTACHMENT 2 – REVISED DRAFT DEMOLITION ORDINANCE**

2 **BMC Chapter 23C.08**
3 **Demolition and Dwelling Unit Controls**

4 **Sections:**

5 **23C.08.010 Demolition or Elimination of Residential Units**

6 **23C.08.020 Demolition of Accessory Buildings and Buildings Used for**
7 **Commercial, Manufacturing, Community, Institutional or Other Non-**
8 **Residential Uses**

9 **23C.08.030 Building Relocations**

10 **23C.08.040 Imminent Hazards**

11 **23C.08.010 Demolition or Elimination of Residential Units**

12 A. No residential unit may be eliminated or demolished except as authorized by the
13 provisions of the chapter and State law, including but not limited to Government Code
14 section 66300 *et seq.* For purposes of this Chapter, “residential unit” includes any
15 Dwelling Unit, bedroom or sleeping quarters in a Group Living Accommodation,
16 Live/Work Unit, or Residential Hotel Room.

17 **[Alternative A]**

18 B. A Use Permit for the demolition of one or more residential units in connection with a
19 housing development project shall be issued only if the project complies with the
20 requirements of Government Code sections 65915(c)(3) and 66300(d), as applicable,
21 and the Board makes the findings required under Section 23B.32.040.A. Any protected
22 units shall be replaced with units of equivalent size that comply with applicable
23 affordability requirements in Chapter 22.20, Chapter 23C.12, and Section 23E.20.080.

24 **[Alternative B]**

25 B. A Use Permit for the demolition of one or more residential units in connection with a
26 housing development project shall be issued only if the project complies with the
27 requirements of Government Code sections 65915(c)(3) and 66300(d), as applicable,
28 and the Board makes the findings required under Section 23B.32.040.A. Any protected
29 units shall be replaced with units of equivalent size that comply with applicable
30 affordability requirements in Chapter 22.20, Chapter 23C.12, and Section 23E.20.080;

31 provided, however, the applicant may request that any protected unit occupied at the
32 time the application is filed by a tenant who is not eligible to occupy an affordable unit
33 under Chapter 22.20, Chapter 23C.12, or Section 23E.20.080 be replaced with a unit
34 that complies with the requirements of the Rent Stabilization Ordinance, Chapter 13.76
35 *et seq.* The Board shall condition the approval on the requirements that (1) the rent for
36 the replacement unit may not exceed the rent that would what have been charged if the
37 tenancy had continued uninterrupted, and (2) a written restriction requiring compliance
38 with the Rent Stabilization Ordinance be recorded against the title to the property.

39 C. A Use Permit for the demolition of one or more residential units that is not subject
40 to Section 23C.08.010.B shall issue if the Board makes the findings required by Section
41 23B.32.040.A, and:

42 1. The building containing the unit(s) is hazardous or unusable and is
43 infeasible to repair as determined by the Chief Building Official and Zoning
44 Officer;

45 2. The demolition will result in no net loss in protected units, as defined in
46 Government Code section 66300(d)(2)(E)(ii);

47 3. The demolition would not be materially detrimental to the public interest of
48 the affected neighborhood and the City, taking into the account the housing
49 needs of the neighborhood, the City, and the region; or

50 4. Denial of the demolition permit would conflict with state law applicable to
51 the City of Berkeley, as a charter city, including but not limited to the Ellis Act
52 (Government Code section 7060 *et seq.*).

53 D. Notwithstanding Subdivision (C), demolition will not be allowed if the building was
54 removed from the rental market under the Ellis Act during the preceding five (5) years or
55 there have been verified cases of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction
56 during the immediately preceding three years. Where allegations of harassment or
57 threatened or actual illegal eviction are in dispute, either party may request a hearing
58 before a Rent Board Hearing Examiner, who will provide an assessment of the evidence
59 and all available documentation to the Zoning Adjustments Board, which shall
60 determine whether harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction occurred.

61 E. A Use Permit issued pursuant to this Section must comply with Chapter 3.24,
62 except where enforcement of that Chapter would conflict with state law.

63 F. A Use Permit issued pursuant to this Section shall require the applicant to
64 comply with the following conditions:

65 1. The applicant shall provide all tenants with notice of the application to
66 demolish the building no later than the date it is submitted to the City, including
67 notice of their rights under Chapter [13.76](#). Any existing residents must be allowed
68 to occupy their units until six months before the start of construction activities.

69 2. The applicant shall provide assistance with moving and relocation
70 assistance equivalent to the requirements set forth in Chapter [13.84](#) or
71 Government Code section 66300(d)(2)(D)(i), whichever requires greater
72 relocation assistance to displaced households. Notwithstanding the requirements
73 of Chapter 13.84, the applicant shall subsidize the rent differential for a
74 comparable replacement unit, in the same neighborhood if feasible, until new
75 units are ready for occupancy. Funding for the rent differential shall be
76 guaranteed in a manner approved by the City; provided, however, that any
77 project that is carried out or funded by the state or federal government shall be
78 subject to applicable provisions of the California Relocation Act (Government
79 Code section 7260 *et seq.*) and/or the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real
80 Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. sections 4601-
81 4655). [Need an objective formula for determining rent differential]

82 3. Any tenant of a protected unit that is demolished shall have the right of
83 first refusal to rent any new protected units designated to replace the units that
84 were demolished, consistent with the requirements of Government Code section
85 66300(d)(2)(D)(ii), if applicable, and subject to any applicable eligibility
86 requirements for affordable units.

87 G. The provisions of Government Code section 66300 incorporated herein shall
88 remain effective and enforceable under this Chapter to the maximum extent permitted
89 by law, notwithstanding the subsequent repeal of those provisions under Government
90 Code section 66301 or otherwise.

91 **23C.08.020 Demolition of Accessory Buildings and Buildings Used for**
92 **Commercial, Manufacturing, Community, Institutional, or Other Non-Residential**
93 **Uses**

94 A. The demolition of any structure in any general, community, retail, and
95 neighborhood commercial districts shall comply with all applicable requirements of
96 Chapter 22.12.

97 B. Notwithstanding any other provision of Title 23, a Main Building used for non-
98 residential purposes containing less than 5,000 square feet of floor area may be
99 demolished subject to issuance of an AUP; a Main Building containing 5,000 square
100 feet or more of floor area may be demolished subject to issuance of Use Permit.

101 C. A demolition of an Accessory Building other than an Accessory Dwelling Unit
102 containing less than 300 square feet of floor area is permitted subject to the issuance of
103 a Zoning Certificate; an Accessory Building other than an Accessory Dwelling Unit
104 containing 300 square feet or more of floor area may be demolished subject to the
105 issuance of an AUP.

106 D. Any application for a Use Permit or AUP to demolish a non-residential building or
107 structure which is 40 or more years old shall be forwarded to the Landmarks
108 Preservation Commission (LPC) for review prior to consideration of the Use Permit or
109 AUP. The LPC may initiate a landmark or structure-of-merit designation or may choose
110 solely to forward to the Board or Zoning Officer its comments on the application. The
111 Board or Zoning Officer shall consider the recommendations of the LPC in considering
112 its action on the application.

113 E. A Use Permit or an AUP for demolition of an Accessory Building other than an
114 Accessory Dwelling Unit or for the demolition of a non-residential building or structure
115 shall issue if the Board or Zoning Officer if the application complies with the
116 requirements of Chapter 3.24; the Board or Zoning Officer makes the findings required
117 under Section 23B.32.040.A.; and one of the following findings is made:

118 1. The demolition is required to allow the construction of a new building or other
119 new Use approved by the Board or Zoning Officer;

120 2. The demolition will remove a building that is unusable for activities
121 compatible with the purposes of the District in which it is located or that is
122 infeasible to modify for such uses;

123 3. The demolition will remove a structure which represents an unabatable
124 nuisance; or

125 4. The demolition is required for the furtherance of specific plans or projects
126 sponsored by the City or other local district or authority. In such cases, it shall be
127 demonstrated that it is infeasible to obtain prior or concurrent approval for the
128 new construction or new use which is contemplated by such specific plans or
129 projects and that adhering to such a requirement would threaten the viability of
130 the plan or project.

131 **23C.08.030 Building Relocations**

132 A. The relocation of a building from a lot is considered a demolition for purposes of
133 this Ordinance.

134 B. The relocation of a building to a lot is considered new construction and shall be
135 subject to all requirements applicable to new construction.

136 C. When a building is relocated to a different lot within the City, the lot from which the
137 building is being removed shall be known as the source lot and the lot on which the
138 building is to be sited shall be known as the receiving lot.

139 D. The removal of a building from the source lot shall require be approved if it meets
140 the requirements for issuance of demolition permit under this Chapter.

141 E. The relocation of a building onto the receiving lot shall be approved if it meets the
142 requirements for construction of a new structure on the receiving lot. Nothing in this
143 Section shall be interpreted to require the Building Official to issue a certificate of
144 occupancy upon relocation of a building.

145 **23C.08.035 Private Right of Action**

146 Any affected tenant may bring a private action for injunctive and/or compensatory relief
147 against any applicant and/or owner to prevent or remedy a violation of Sections
148 23C.08.020 or 23C.08.030. In any such action a prevailing plaintiff may recover
149 reasonable attorneys' fees.

150 **23C.08.040 Imminent Hazards**

151 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, if a building or structure is unsafe, presents a
152 public hazard and is not securable and/or is in imminent danger of collapse so as to
153 endanger persons or property, as determined the City's Building Official, it may be
154 demolished without a Use Permit. The Building Official's determination in this matter
155 shall be governed by the standards and criteria set forth in the most recent edition of the
156 [California Building Code](#) that is in effect in the City.

157



4x4 Committee on Housing
City Council and Rent Board

4 X 4 JOINT COMMITTEE ON HOUSING CITY COUNCIL/RENT STABILIZATION BOARD

Tuesday, November 24, 2020 – 3:00 p.m.

PUBLIC ADVISORY: THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH VIDEOCONFERENCE AND TELECONFERENCE.

Pursuant to Section 3 of Executive Order N-29-20, issued by Governor Newsom on March 17, 2020, this meeting of the City Council and Rent Stabilization Board's **4 x 4 Joint Committee on Housing** (Committee) will be conducted exclusively through teleconference and Zoom videoconference. Please be advised that pursuant to the Executive Order and the Shelter-in-Place Order, and to ensure the health and safety of the public by limiting human contact that could spread the COVID-19 virus, **there will not be a physical meeting location available.**

To access this meeting remotely: Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device by clicking on this URL: <https://zoom.us/j/93330024842?pwd=QVVwQ0sxU2M5cU00RzdXMnN4aytaZz09>. If you do not wish for your name to appear on the screen, then use the drop-down menu and click on "Rename" to rename yourself to be anonymous. To request to speak, use the "Raise hand" icon by rolling over the bottom of the screen.

To join by phone: Dial 1-669-900-6833 and enter Webinar ID: 933 3002 4842 and Passcode: 094373. If you wish to comment during the public comment portion of the agenda, Press *9 and wait to be recognized by the Committee Chair.

To submit an e-mail comment to be read aloud during public comment, email btran@cityofberkeley.info with the Subject Line in this format: "PUBLIC COMMENT ITEM FOR 4 X 4 COMMITTEE". Please observe a 150-word limit. Time limits on public comments will apply. Written comments will be entered into the public record. **Email comments must be submitted to the email address above by 1:00 p.m. on the day of the Committee meeting in order to be included.**

Please be mindful that this will be a public meeting and all rules of procedure and decorum will apply for meetings conducted by teleconference or videoconference.

This meeting will be conducted in accordance with Government Code Section 54953 and all current state and local requirements allowing public participation in meetings of legislative bodies. Any member of the public may attend this meeting. Questions regarding this matter may be addressed to Matt Brown, Acting Executive Director of the Rent Board, at (510) 981-7368 (981-RENT). The Committee may take action related to any subject listed on the Agenda.



4x4 Committee on Housing
City Council and Rent Board

AGENDA

4 X 4 JOINT COMMITTEE ON HOUSING CITY COUNCIL/RENT STABILIZATION BOARD

Tuesday, November 24, 2020 – 3:00 p.m.

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of the Agenda
3. Public Comment on Non-Agenda Matters
4. Approval of October 28, 2020 Committee Meeting Minutes
5. Presentation on Berkeley Housing Authority (BHA) and Affordable Housing Berkeley, Inc. by BHA Acting Executive Director Rachel Gonzales-Levine
6. Discussion and Possible Action on Amendments to Demolition Ordinance (Planning Department)
7. Habitability Plans Modeled After the City of Los Angeles' Practice (RBC Simon-Weisberg)
8. Update on Amendments to the Relocation Ordinance (Mayor Arreguín)
9. Quick Updates on Previously Discussed Items
 - a. UC Acquisition of 1921 Walnut Street
10. Discussion of Possible Future Agenda Items
11. Adjournment

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Mayor Jesse Arreguín
City Council Member Cheryl Davila
City Council Member Kate Harrison
City Council Member Rigel Robinson

Rent Board Chairperson Paola Laverde
Rent Board Vice-Chairperson Leah Simon-Weisberg
Rent Board Commissioner Mari Mendonca
Rent Board Commissioner Igor Tregub



4x4 Committee on Housing
City Council and Rent Board

Minutes - Unapproved

4 X 4 JOINT COMMITTEE ON HOUSING CITY COUNCIL/RENT STABILIZATION BOARD

Wednesday, October 28, 2020 – 3:00 p.m.

1. Roll Call: Mayor Arreguín called the meeting to order at 3:04 p.m.
Present: Mayor Jesse Arreguín, CM Cheryl Davila, CM Rigel Robinson, RB Chair Paola Laverde, RBC Leah Simon-Weisberg, RBC Mari Mendonca (signed off at 4:06 p.m.), RBC Igor Tregub.
Absent: CM Kate Harrison.
Staff Present: Matt Brown, Ruscal Cayangyang, Bren Darrow, Stefan Elgstrand, Jen Fabish, Matthew Siegel, Be Tran, Kelly Wallace, Lisa Warhuus, Lynn Wu
2. Approval of the Agenda: M/S/C (Arreguín/Laverde) Approve the agenda with the following change: hear Item 6 after approval of the minutes. ***Friendly amendment by Simon-Weisberg (accepted)***: Continue Item 7 until the next meeting. Roll call vote. YES: Arreguín, Davila, Robinson, Laverde, Simon-Weisberg, Mendonca, Tregub; NO: None; ABSTAIN: None; ABSENT: Harrison. Carried: 7-0-0-1.
3. Public Comment on Non-Agenda Matters: There were no speakers. Be Tran read aloud one written comment.
4. Approval of September 23, 2020 Committee Meeting Minutes: M/S/C (Davila/Robinson) Approve the minutes as written. Roll call vote. YES: Arreguín, Davila, Robinson, Laverde, Simon-Weisberg, Mendonca, Tregub; NO: None; ABSTAIN: None; ABSENT: Harrison. Carried: 7-0-0-1.
5. Update on Amendments to the Relocation Ordinance (Mayor Arreguín or HHCS staff): Mayor Arreguín provided an update. He will set up a meeting with HHCS, the Rent Board, the City Attorney's Office and the Mayor's Office to discuss more robust policy changes, and staffing and funding needs.
6. Urgency Ordinance: Updates to the COVID-19 Emergency Response Ordinance (CM Davila): Bren Darrow reviewed changes proposed by the City Attorney's office, and the committee engaged in an extensive discussion. Three members of the public spoke, one of whom also read aloud a letter from another member of the public. Be Tran read aloud a written comment on the item.

M/S/C (Arreguín/ Laverde) Recommend to Council the revised ordinance containing the City Attorney's proposed changes that the committee received at the meeting except to strike the following language from section 13.110.050(C) "...not offering a rental agreement for a different unit or offering one on less favourable [sic] terms than they would otherwise offer, or taking action(s) or inaction(s) which hurts the tenant's or other resident credit rating or causes

other landlords to not offer them a rental agreement or to offer them a rental agreement on less favourable [sic] terms than they would otherwise offer.” **Friendly amendments by Tregub (accepted):** (1) Request that the author consult with Rent Board staff before the item goes before Council; (2) Recommend that the author provide in the staff report an analysis on how the item mirrors and exceeds the protections in Alameda County’s Urgency Ordinance; and (3) strike the language that indicates the Chapter does not apply to Ellis Act evictions. Roll call vote. YES: Arreguín, Davila, Robinson, Laverde, Simon-Weisberg, Tregub; NO: None; ABSTAIN: None; ABSENT: Harrison, Mendonca. Carried: 6-0-0-2.

CM Davila will obtain clarification on whether any modifications to section 13.110.040(B)(2) are necessary.

7. Habitability Plans modeled after the City of Los Angeles’ practice (RBC Simon-Weisberg): Continued to the next meeting by a prior vote of the committee.
8. Discussion of Possible Future Agenda Items: Habitability Plans (Simon-Weisberg), an update on the Relocation Ordinance (Mayor Arreguín), discussion on the new nonprofit housing authority and buildings not available for rent (RB Chair Laverde). On the latter item, Mayor Arreguín would also like to discuss a boarder strategy around vacant buildings, including regulatory and other tools for acquisition.
9. Adjournment: M/S/C (Davila/Tregub) Motion to adjourn the meeting. Roll call vote. YES: Arreguín, Davila, Robinson, Laverde, Simon-Weisberg, Tregub; NO: None; ABSTAIN: None; ABSENT: Harrison, Mendonca. Carried: 6-0-0-2. The meeting adjourned at 5:15 p.m.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Mayor Jesse Arreguín
City Council Member Cheryl Davila
City Council Member Kate Harrison
City Council Member Rigel Robinson

Rent Board Chairperson Paola Laverde
Rent Board Vice-Chairperson Leah Simon-Weisberg
Rent Board Commissioner Mari Mendonca
Rent Board Commissioner Igor Tregub



Planning and Development Department
Land Use Planning Division

STAFF REPORT

DATE: November 18, 2020

TO: Members of the Planning Commission

FROM: Steve Buckley, Land Use Manager
Alene Pearson, Principal Planner

SUBJECT: Zoning Ordinance Amendments to Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 23C.08 [Demolition and Dwelling Unit Controls]

BACKGROUND

Berkeley Municipal Code (BMC) Chapter 23C.08 [Demolition and Dwelling Unit Controls] is often referred to as the “Demolition Ordinance.” Although this ordinance does regulate demolitions, Chapter 23C.08 also establishes rental unit protections and regulates elimination of units that occurs through modifications to existing housing stock (e.g. removing kitchens, combining units).

Over the past decade, State legislation and court cases have influenced the City’s ability to require inclusionary housing or in lieu fees for new housing projects. These laws have also affected the City’s ability to administer Chapter 23C.08. Some of this history is provided below:

The Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance (1973): In response to unchecked demolition of single family homes and construction of “ticky-tacky” apartment buildings in the 1950s through the early 1970s, Berkeley residents voted into law restrictions on housing demolition. The Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance (NPO) only allows demolition of housing when replacement housing is included in new projects.

Rent Control (1980): Berkeley voters passed the Rent Stabilization and Eviction for Good Cause Ordinance in 1980, which instituted rent control. This ordinance established baseline rents and guidelines for rent increases necessary to cover operating expenses, property maintenance, and landlord profit. This ordinance provided vacancy control rent stabilization -- meaning that rent levels stayed the same even after tenants moved out. Note that the applicability of the ordinance was modified by the Costa Hawkins Rental Housing Act (see below) in 1995.

Demolition Ordinance

Rental Removal Ordinance (1984): To prevent demolition of rent stabilized housing, the Rental Removal Ordinance was enacted in Berkeley in 1984. This ordinance prohibited demolitions of rental units if an applicant was able to make a fair return on their property without demolishing.

Costa Hawkins: The Costa Hawkins Rental Housing Act (Costa Hawkins), passed in 1995, allows local governments to enact and use rent control, except on (a) housing that was first occupied after February 1, 1995, and (b) certain classes of housing units, such as condominiums, townhouses, and single-family homes. Costa Hawkins allows landlords to increase rent to market rates when a tenant vacates a unit. This is called vacancy decontrol.

Ellis Act and Measure Y: The Ellis Act is a state law which gives landlords the right to evict tenants if they need to "go out of business." For an Ellis eviction, the landlord must remove all of the units in the building from the rental market. When a landlord invokes the Ellis Act, the apartments cannot be re-rented, except at the same rent the evicted tenant was paying, for five years following evictions. While there are restrictions on ever re-renting the units, there are no restrictions on conversion to ownership units (e.g., tenancies in common or condos).

In response to an increased number of owner-move-in evictions, Berkeley voters adopted Measure Y as an amendment to the Rent Stabilization and Eviction for Good Cause Ordinance in 2000. Measure Y allowed property owners to evict tenants if the owner or a qualifying relative intended to move in¹. Property owners who evicted low income tenants were required to pay relocation assistance and required to reset the cost of the rental to the previous rent-control rate when/if the unit were to come back onto the market. Furthermore, evicted tenants would have the opportunity move back into the unit if it came back onto the market.

Palmer Decision: The 2009 Palmer Decision (*Palmer/Sixth Street Properties vs City of Los Angeles*) invalidated ordinances that imposed inclusionary affordable housing requirements on residential projects due to conflict with Costa Hawkins' vacancy decontrol provisions (e.g. limiting a landlord's ability to establish the initial rental rate of a unit).

Berkeley's Ordinance: In March 2016, the City Council adopted an ordinance which modified BMC Chapter 23C.08 to account for the loss of rent-stabilized housing that can occur with building demolition. That ordinance established the City's authority to set and collect a fee for each rent-stabilized unit that would be demolished. It also allowed for projects to provide one-for-one replacement units in lieu of fee payment as long as the units were restricted in perpetuity as below market rate. Unfortunately, a fee was never established by resolution, so no fees were ever collected.

The "Palmer Fix": In 2017, the California legislature passed Assembly Bill (AB) 1505 in response to the Palmer Decision. AB 1505 authorizes cities to adopt

¹ An owner could evict a tenant so that the owner, or his/her spouse, child, or parent could move in; however, the owner-relative must live in the unit for 36 continuous months. Additionally, with few exceptions, property owners could not evict seniors or disabled tenants who have occupied their rental units for five years or more in buildings with four or more units.

Demolition Ordinance

inclusionary housing ordinances that require development to include a certain percentage of affordable residential rental units. AB 1505 also requires cities provide an alternate means of compliance, such as in-lieu fees, land dedication, off-site construction, or acquisition and rehabilitation of existing units.

Senate Bill 330: Senate Bill (SB) 330, passed in 2019, requires that cities only approve housing projects that include demolition of residential units if the project replaces existing units. Furthermore, if the project involves demolition of rent-controlled or below market rate units, the project will only be approved if the following criteria are met:

1. The project will replace all existing or demolished protected units (which would also count towards meeting inclusionary housing requirements).
2. The project will include at least as many residential dwelling units as the greatest number of residential dwelling units that existed on the project site within the last five years.
3. Existing residents, if any, are allowed to occupy their units until six months before the start of construction.
4. The developer agrees to provide relocation benefits and a right of first refusal for units available in the new housing development at an affordable rent for the household.

The City’s Rent Stabilization Board (RSB) provides an annual summary of rental housing stock which includes the total number of units registered in the City and the number of new tenancies. The table below summarizes this information at three points over the last twenty years:

	1999			2009			2019		
	all units	new tenancies	percent turnover	all units	new tenancies	percent turnover	all units	new tenancies	percent turnover
studio	3,840	1,145	29.8%	3,740	1,081	28.9%	4,145	956	23.1%
1 BR	8,145	1,927	23.7%	7,945	1,887	23.8%	8,044	1,520	18.9%
2 BR	5,659	1,245	22.0%	5,721	1,406	24.6%	6,045	1,101	18.2%
3 BR	831	172	20.7%	887	254	28.6%	1,047	198	18.9%
TOTAL	18,475	4,489	24.3%	18,293	4,628	25.3%	19,281	3,775	19.6%

In 2013, the RSB published a report that summarized the benefits of Berkeley’s rent stabilization program². At that time, affordability was provided to approximately 3,300 pre-1999 tenants whose apartments have never qualified for a vacancy decontrol increase. Approximately 2,200 of those tenants were low income, and 1,200 were elderly or disabled. Since 2013, the number of pre-1999 tenants has declined to 1,903 (as of October 1, 2020) as tenants have aged and/or moved out. Additional support of

² Rent Stabilization and the Berkeley Housing Market 15 Years after Vacancy Decontrol (January 28, 2013) https://www.cityofberkeley.info/uploadedFiles/Rent_Stabilization_Board/Level_3_-_General/Summary%20of%20Economic%20Studies%20Part%20I.pdf

Demolition Ordinance

housing affordability is provided through deed restricted, below market rate inclusionary and density bonus units, subsidized housing developments and monthly rental assistance (Housing Vouchers and Shelter + Care). The demolition and dwelling unit controls regulated in BMC Chapter 23C.08 are integral to the preservation of affordable housing in the City of Berkeley – especially as the number of pre-1999 tenants declines.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

The goal of updating BMC Chapter 23C.08 is to protect existing housing stock and ensure that Berkeley's Zoning Ordinance leverages and complies with State regulations. As illustrated above, State law and case law have and will continue to evolve over time. The proposed amendments, explained below, will reference State law where possible, as opposed to restating State law, so that the City can maintain compliance over time and the ordinance will be more straightforward to understand and enforce.

Draft Zoning Ordinance amendments can be found in Attachment 1. Amendments strike current regulations that are no longer enforceable due to the information presented above. More specifically, the proposed amendments do the following:

1. Reference State Law

New code directly references Government Code sections in order to comply with new regulations and avoid conflicts as State legislation evolves.

2. Ensure Compliance with the BMC

Amendments explicitly require compliance with other BMC chapters in order to preserve and protect affordable housing in Berkeley. Issuance of Demolition Permits must be contingent upon the following:

- Chapter 22.20 [Mitigation and Fees - Conditions for Approval of Development Projects]
- Chapter 23C.12 [Inclusionary Housing Requirements]
- Section 23E.20.080 [Low Income Inclusionary Live / Work Units]
- Chapter 13.76 [Rent Stabilization]

Rationale: Proposed amendments will cross-reference other sections of the BMC. These references are necessary to clearly list regulations required for administering demolition and unit controls. The ordinances listed above are currently under review and will update related topics such as fee structures and inclusionary housing requirements. The overall goal of these dual efforts is to protect and preserve affordable housing in the City.

3. Clarify Use Permit Conditions that Pertain to Tenants

Applicant responsibilities to tenants in terms of noticing, relocation assistance and right of first refusal for new replacement units are provided in Section 23C.08.010.E [Demolition or Elimination of Residential Units] and refer to BMC Chapters 13.76 [Rent Stabilization and Eviction dor Good Cause Program] and BMC 13.84 [Relocation Services and Payments for Residential Tenant Households] and applicable Government Code Sections.

Demolition Ordinance

4. Extend the definition of “dwelling unit”

Government Code Section 66300 applies to “dwelling units.” The proposed amendment clarifies the definition of “dwelling unit” to reflect definitions within the California Building Code, including shared and independent living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation facilities. This includes, but is not limited to, Group Living Accommodations (GLAs), Live/Work Units, and Residential Hotel Rooms.

Rationale: Dwelling Unit under the existing ordinance is narrowly defined and inconsistent with State law and other sections of the BMC. Using a broadly established definition of “dwelling unit” will provide internal and external consistency and will also accommodate the City’s unique household characteristics and diversity of housing models and living situations.

5. Clarify Permit Thresholds for Demolition of Non-residential Buildings

New code would clearly outlines permits required for demolition of non-residential buildings, when zoning district-specific regulations do not apply (e.g. protected uses in the MU-LI district). The table below summarizes the proposed regulations:

Non-residential Building Type	Size Threshold	Demolition Permit Required
Main Building	<5,000 ft ²	ZC
	>=5,000 ft ²	AUP
Accessory Building	<300 ft ²	AUP
	>=300 ft ²	UP(PH)

Rationale: Existing code did not clearly state general thresholds and permits requirement for the demolition of non-residential buildings. The new code provides greater clarity and consistency, although some zoning districts have additional requirements for compliance.

NEXT STEPS

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission hold a Public Hearing, take public comment, discuss draft Ordinance amendments, provide direction, and forward a recommendation to City Council, with any changes identified through a vote of the Planning Commission.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Ordinance
2. Public Hearing Notice

1 **Clean Copy**

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3 **BMC Chapter 23C.08**
4 **Demolition and Dwelling Unit Controls**

5 Sections:

6 [23C.08.010](#) Demolition or Elimination of Residential Units

7 [23C.08.020](#) Demolition of Accessory Buildings and Buildings Used for
8 Commercial, Manufacturing, Community, Institutional or Other
9 Non-Residential Uses

10 [23C.08.030](#) Building Relocations

11 [23C.08.040](#) Imminent Hazards

12 **23C.08.010 Demolition or Elimination of Residential Units**

13 A. No residential unit may be eliminated or demolished except as authorized by the
14 provisions of the chapter and State law, including but not limited to Government Code
15 section 66300 *et seq.* For purposes of this Chapter, “residential unit” includes any
16 Dwelling Unit, bedroom or sleeping quarters in a Group Living Accommodation,
17 Live/Work Unit, or Residential Hotel Room.

18 B. A Use Permit for the demolition of one or more residential units in connection with a
19 housing development project shall be issued only if the project complies with the
20 requirements of Government Code section 66300(d), as applicable. In addition, the
21 Board may in its discretion choose from one of the following requirements:

22 1. That the replacement units comply with Chapter 22.20 and/or Chapter
23 23C.12 and/or Section 23E.20.080; and/or

24 2. That the demolition and replacement units comply with the requirements
25 of the Rent Stabilization Ordinance, Chapter 13.76 *et seq.*

26 C. A Use Permit for the demolition of one or more residential units that is not subject
27 to Section 23C.08.010.B shall issue if the Board makes the findings required by Section
28 23B.32.040.A, and:

- 29 1. The building containing the unit(s) is hazardous or unusable and is
30 infeasible to repair as determined by the Chief Building Official and Zoning
31 Officer;
- 32 2. The demolition will result in no net loss in protected units, as defined in
33 Government Code section 66300(d)(2)(E)(ii);
- 34 3. The demolition would not be materially detrimental to the public interest of
35 the affected neighborhood and the City, taking into the account the housing
36 needs of the neighborhood, the City, and the region; or
- 37 4. Denial of the demolition permit would conflict with state law applicable to
38 the City of Berkeley, as a charter city, including but not limited to the Ellis Act
39 (Government Code section 7060 *et seq.*).
- 40 D A Use Permit issued pursuant to this Section must comply with Chapter 3.24,
41 except where enforcement of that Chapter would conflict with state law.
- 42 E. A Use Permit issued pursuant to this Section shall require the applicant to comply
43 with the following conditions:
- 44 1. The applicant shall provide all tenants with notice of the application to
45 demolish the building no later than the date it is submitted to the City, including
46 notice of their rights under Chapter [13.76](#). Any existing residents must be allowed
47 to occupy their units until six months before the start of construction activities.
- 48 2. The applicant shall provide assistance with moving and relocation
49 assistance equivalent to the requirements set forth in Chapter [13.84](#) or
50 Government Code section 66300(d)(2)(D)(i), whichever requires greater
51 relocation assistance to displaced households; provided, however, that any
52 project that is carried out or funded by the state or federal government shall be
53 subject to applicable provisions of the California Relocation Act (Government
54 Code section 7260 *et seq.*) and/or the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real
55 Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. sections 4601-
56 4655).
- 57 3. Any tenant of a protected unit that is demolished shall have the right of
58 first refusal to rent any new protected units designated to replace the units that
59 were demolished, consistent with the requirements of Government Code section
60 66300(d)(2)(D)(ii), if applicable, and subject to any applicable eligibility
61 requirements for affordable units.

62 **23C.08.020 Demolition of Accessory Buildings and Buildings Used for**
63 **Commercial, Manufacturing, Community, Institutional, or Other Non-Residential**
64 **Uses**

65 A. Notwithstanding any other provision of Title 23, a Main Building used for non-
66 residential purposes containing less than 5,000 square feet of floor area may be
67 demolished subject to issuance of an AUP; a Main Building containing 5,000 square
68 feet or more of floor area may be demolished subject to issuance of Use Permit.

69 B. A demolition of an Accessory Building other than an Accessory Dwelling Unit
70 containing less than 300 square feet of floor area is permitted subject to the issuance of
71 a Zoning Certificate; an Accessory Building other than an Accessory Dwelling Unit
72 containing 300 square feet or more of floor area may be demolished subject to the
73 issuance of an AUP.

74 C. Any application for a Use Permit or AUP to demolish a non-residential building or
75 structure which is 40 or more years old shall be forwarded to the Landmarks
76 Preservation Commission (LPC) for review prior to consideration of the Use Permit or
77 AUP. The LPC may initiate a landmark or structure-of-merit designation or may choose
78 solely to forward to the Board or Zoning Officer its comments on the application. The
79 Board or Zoning Officer shall consider the recommendations of the LPC in considering
80 its action on the application.

81 D. A Use Permit or an AUP for demolition of an Accessory Building other than an
82 Accessory Dwelling Unit or for the demolition of a non-residential building or structure
83 shall issue if the Board or Zoning Officer if the application complies with the
84 requirements of Chapter 3.24, and one of the following findings is made:

85 1. The demolition is required to allow the construction of a new building or other
86 new Use approved by the Board or Zoning Officer;

87 2. The demolition will remove a building that is unusable for activities
88 compatible with the purposes of the District in which it is located or that is
89 infeasible to modify for such uses;

90 3. The demolition will remove a structure which represents an unabatable
91 nuisance; or

92 4. The demolition is required for the furtherance of specific plans or projects
93 sponsored by the City or other local district or authority. In such cases, it shall be
94 demonstrated that it is infeasible to obtain prior or concurrent approval for the

95 new construction or new use which is contemplated by such specific plans or
96 projects and that adhering to such a requirement would threaten the viability of
97 the plan or project.

98 **23C.08.030 Building Relocations**

99 A. The relocation of a building from a lot is considered a demolition for purposes of
100 this Ordinance.

101 B. The relocation of a building to a lot is considered new construction and shall be
102 subject to all requirements applicable to new construction.

103 C. When a building is relocated to a different lot within the City, the lot from which the
104 building is being removed shall be known as the source lot and the lot on which the
105 building is to be sited shall be known as the receiving lot.

106 D. The removal of a building from the source lot shall require be approved if it meets
107 the requirements for issuance of demolition permit under this Chapter.

108 E. The relocation of a building onto the receiving lot shall be approved if it meets the
109 requirements for construction of a new structure on the receiving lot.

110 **23C.08.040 Imminent Hazards**

111 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, if a building or structure is unsafe, presents a
112 public hazard and is not securable and/or is in imminent danger of collapse so as to
113 endanger persons or property, as determined the City's Building Official, it may be
114 demolished without a Use Permit. The Building Official's determination in this matter
115 shall be governed by the standards and criteria set forth in the most recent edition of the
116 [California Building Code](#) that is in effect in the City.

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**BMC Chapter 23C.08
Demolition and Dwelling Unit Controls**

123 Sections:

124

23C.08.010 Demolition or Elimination of ~~Dwelling Residential~~ Units

125

~~—General Requirement~~

126

~~23C.08.020—Elimination of Dwelling Units through Demolition~~

127

~~23C.08.030—Elimination of Dwelling Units and Accessory Dwelling Units
through Conversion and Change of Use~~

128

129

~~23C.08.035—Private Right of Action~~

130

~~23C.08.040—Elimination of Residential Hotel Rooms~~

131

~~23C.08.050—23C.08.020~~ Demolitions of Accessory Buildings and Buildings

132

Used for Commercial, Manufacturing, ~~or~~ Community, Institutional

133

or Other ~~Non-residential~~ Residential Uses

134

~~23C.08.060—23C.08.030~~ Building Relocations

135

~~23C.08.070—23C.08.040~~ Limitations/Imminent Hazards

136

23C.08.010 Demolition or Elimination of Dwelling Residential Units—~~General~~

137

Requirement

138

~~A. A.~~ A. No ~~Dwelling Unit or units~~ residential unit may be eliminated or demolished

139

except as authorized by the provisions of the chapter and State law, including but not

140

limited to Government Code section 66300 et seq. For purposes of this Chapter,

141

“residential unit” includes any Dwelling Unit, bedroom or sleeping quarters in a Group

142

Living Accommodation, Live/Work Unit, or Residential Hotel Room.

143

~~B. The Board may approve a Use Permit for the elimination or demolition of dwelling~~

144

~~units only if, in addition to any other findings required by this Ordinance, it finds that the~~

145

~~elimination of the dwelling units would not be materially detrimental to the housing~~

146 ~~needs and public interest of the affected neighborhood and the City.~~ A Use Permit for
147 the demolition of one or more residential units in connection with a housing
148 development project shall be issued only if the project complies with the requirements of
149 Government Code section 66300(d), as applicable. In addition, the Board may in its
150 discretion choose from one of the following requirements:

151 1. That the replacement units comply with Chapter 22.20 and/or Chapter
152 23C.12 and/or Section 23E.20.080; and/or

153 2. That the demolition and replacement units comply with the requirements
154 of the Rent Stabilization Ordinance, Chapter 13.76 et seq.

155 C. A Use Permit for the demolition of one or more residential units that is not subject
156 to Section 23C.08.010.B shall issue if the Board makes the findings required by Section
157 23B.32.040.A, and:

158 ~~C.—Demolition of buildings containing a single dwelling unit and buildings constructed~~
159 ~~after June 1980 shall not be subject to the findings set forth in Section 23C.08.020.A but~~
160 ~~shall be subject to subdivisions B, C, and D of Section 23C.08.020. (Ord. 7458-NS § 1,~~
161 ~~2016)~~

162 ~~**23C.08.020 Elimination of Dwelling Units through Demolition**~~

163 ~~A.—The Board may approve a Use Permit to demolish a building constructed prior to~~
164 ~~June 1980 on a property containing two or more dwelling units if it makes the findings~~
165 ~~required by the foregoing section, and either:~~

166 ~~1. The building containing the unit(s) is hazardous or unusable and is~~
167 ~~infeasible to repair as determined by the Chief Building Official and Zoning~~
168 ~~Officer; or~~

169
170 ~~2. The building containing the unit(s) will be moved to a different location~~
171 ~~within the City of Berkeley with no net loss of units and no change in the~~
172 ~~affordability levels of the units. The demolition will result in no net loss in protected~~
173 ~~units, as defined in Government Code section 66300(d)(2)(E)(ii);~~

174 ~~3. The demolition would not be materially detrimental to the public interest of~~
175 ~~the affected neighborhood and the City, taking into the account the housing~~
176 ~~needs of the neighborhood, the City, and the region; or~~

177 4. Denial of the demolition permit would conflict with state law applicable to
178 the City of Berkeley, as a charter city, including but not limited to the Ellis Act
179 (Government Code section 7060 et seq.); or

180 ~~3. The demolition is necessary to permit construction of special housing needs~~
181 ~~facilities such as, but not limited to, childcare centers and affordable housing~~
182 ~~developments that serve the greater good of the entire community; or~~

183 ~~4. The demolition is necessary to permit construction approved pursuant to this~~
184 ~~Chapter of at least the same number of dwelling units. No such demolition shall~~
185 ~~occur prior to the issuance of a building permit for the replacement units.~~

186 D A Use Permit issued pursuant to this Section must comply with Chapter 3.24,
187 except where enforcement of that Chapter would conflict with state law.

188 ~~—When a project is approved under this paragraph, the project applicant shall be~~
189 ~~required to pay a fee for each unit demolished to mitigate the impact of the loss of~~
190 ~~affordable housing in the City of Berkeley. The amount of the fee shall be set by~~
191 ~~resolution of the City Council.~~

192 ~~—In the case of a unit with a tenant at the time of demolition, the provisions of Section~~
193 ~~23C.08.020.C apply and the impact fee is due when that tenant vacates the unit.~~

194 ~~—In lieu of paying the impact fee, the project applicant may provide a designated unit in~~
195 ~~the new project at a below market rate to a qualifying household in perpetuity. The~~
196 ~~affordability level of the below market rent and the income level of the qualifying~~
197 ~~household shall be set by resolution of the City Council. The project applicant shall~~
198 ~~enter a regulatory agreement with the City of Berkeley to provide for the provision of any~~
199 ~~such in lieu units.~~

200 ~~B. Notwithstanding Subdivision (A), demolition will not be allowed if the~~
201 ~~building was removed from the rental market under the Ellis Act during the~~
202 ~~preceding five (5) years or there have been verified cases of harassment or~~
203 ~~threatened or actual illegal eviction during the immediately preceding three years.~~

204 ~~—Where allegations of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction are in~~
205 ~~dispute, either party may request a hearing before a Rent Board Hearing Examiner, who~~
206 ~~will provide an assessment of the evidence and all available documentation to the~~
207 ~~Zoning Adjustments Board, which shall determine whether harassment or threatened or~~
208 ~~actual illegal eviction occurred.~~

209 ~~GE.~~ If the units in a building to be demolished under subdivision (A) are occupied, the
210 following requirements shall apply. A - Use Permit issued pursuant to this Section shall
211 require the applicant to comply with the following conditions:

212 ~~1. Except as set forth in paragraph (2) below:~~ 1. _____

213 ~~a.~~ The applicant shall provide all ~~sitting~~ tenants with notice of the application to
214 demolish the building no later than the date it is submitted to the City, including
215 notice of their rights under Chapter 13.76. Any existing residents must be allowed
216 to occupy their units until six months before the start of construction activities.

217
218 ~~2. b.~~ The applicant shall provide assistance with moving ~~expenses and~~
219 ~~relocation assistance~~ equivalent to ~~those the requirements~~ set forth in Chapter
220 13.84 or Government Code section 66300(d)(2)(D)(i), whichever requires
221 greater relocation assistance to displaced households; provided, however, that
222 any project that is carried out or funded by the state or federal government shall
223 be subject to applicable provisions of the California Relocation Act (Government
224 Code section 7260 et seq.) and/or the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real
225 Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. sections 4601-
226 4655).

227 ~~c.~~ The applicant shall subsidize the rent differential for a comparable replacement unit,
228 in the same neighborhood if feasible, until new units are ready for occupancy. Funding
229 for the rent differential shall be guaranteed in a manner approved by the City.

230 ~~2.~~ An applicant under this Chapter who proposes to construct a 100% affordable
231 housing project shall provide relocation benefits that conform to the Uniform Relocation
232 Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended and the
233 California Relocation Act (Government Code sections 7260 et seq.).

234
235 ~~3.~~ Except as set forth in paragraph (4) below, sitting tenants who are
236 displaced as a result of demolition shall be provided the right of refusal to move
237 into the new building; ~~Any and~~ tenants of a protected units that are ~~is~~ demolished
238 shall have the right of first refusal to rent any new below market rate protected
239 units designated to replace the units that were demolished, ~~at the rent that would~~
240 ~~have applied if they had remained in place, as long as their tenancy continues.~~
241 Income restrictions shall not apply to displaced tenants, consistent with the

242 requirements of Government Code section 66300(d)(2)(D)(ii), if applicable, and
243 subject to any applicable eligibility requirements for affordable units.

244
245 ~~4.—In cases where an applicant under this Chapter has constructed a 100% affordable~~
246 ~~housing project, sitting tenants who are displaced as a result of demolition and who~~
247 ~~desire to return to the newly constructed building will be granted a right of first refusal~~
248 ~~subject to their ability to meet income qualifications and other applicable eligibility~~
249 ~~requirements when the new units are ready for occupancy.~~

250 ~~5.—The provisions of this section shall not apply to tenants who move in after the~~
251 ~~application for demolition is submitted to the City provided that the owner informs each~~
252 ~~prospective tenant about the proposed demolition and that demolition constitutes good~~
253 ~~cause for eviction.~~

254 ~~D.—Notwithstanding anything in Title 23 to the contrary, but subject to any applicable~~
255 ~~requirements of the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance (BMC Chapter 3.24), accessory~~
256 ~~buildings of any size, including, but not limited to, garages, carports and sheds, but not~~
257 ~~including any structure containing a lawfully established dwelling unit, which serves and~~
258 ~~is located on the same lot as a lawful residential use, may be demolished by right. (Ord.~~
259 ~~7458 NS § 2, 2016)~~

260 ~~**23C.08.030 Elimination of Dwelling Units and Accessory Dwelling Units through**~~
261 ~~**Conversion and Change of Use**~~

262 ~~A.—The Board may approve a Use Permit for the elimination of a dwelling unit through~~
263 ~~combination with another dwelling unit for purposes of occupancy by a single household~~
264 ~~if it finds that:~~

265 ~~1.—The existing number of dwelling units exceeds the number permitted by the~~
266 ~~maximum residential density applicable to the District where the subject building is~~
267 ~~located; and~~

268 ~~2.—One of the affected dwelling units has been occupied by the applicant's household~~
269 ~~as its principal place of residence for no less than two years prior to the date of the~~
270 ~~application and none of the affected units is currently occupied by a tenant, or all~~
271 ~~dwelling units that would be affected by the elimination are being sold by an estate and~~
272 ~~the decedent occupied the units as their principal residence for no less than two years~~
273 ~~prior to the date of their death.~~

274 ~~B.—Notwithstanding Subdivision (A), demolition will not be allowed if the building was~~
275 ~~removed from the rental market under the Ellis Act during the preceding five (5) years or~~
276 ~~there have been verified cases of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction~~
277 ~~during the immediately preceding three years. Where allegations of harassment or~~
278 ~~threatened or actual illegal eviction are in dispute, either party may request a hearing~~
279 ~~before a Rent Board Hearing Examiner, who will provide an assessment of the evidence~~
280 ~~and all available documentation to the Zoning Officer or Zoning Adjustments Board,~~
281 ~~which shall determine whether harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction~~
282 ~~occurred.~~

283 ~~C.—In the event a unit eliminated pursuant to subdivision (A) is not occupied by the~~
284 ~~applicant's household for at least two consecutive years from the date of elimination, the~~
285 ~~affected unit must be restored to separate status. This requirement shall be~~
286 ~~implemented by a condition of approval and a notice of limitation on the property,~~
287 ~~acceptable to the City, which provides that if the owner's household does not occupy~~
288 ~~the unit for at least two years from the date of elimination the affected units must either~~
289 ~~be restored as separate dwelling units and the vacant unit(s) offered for rent within six~~
290 ~~months or the owner must pay a fee of \$75,000 in 2013 dollars, adjusted in May of each~~
291 ~~year according to the Consumer Price Index for the San Francisco Bay Area, which~~
292 ~~shall be deposited into the City's Housing Trust Fund. The City may exempt an~~
293 ~~applicant from the two year residency requirement in the event of an unforeseeable life~~
294 ~~change that requires relocation.~~

295 ~~D.—In cases where elimination of a dwelling unit reduces the number of units in a~~
296 ~~building to four (4), the applicant shall record a notice of limitation against the subject~~
297 ~~property that the limitation on eviction of tenants under Section 13.76.130.A.9.i(iii) shall~~
298 ~~continue to apply until such time as the building is demolished or sufficient units are~~
299 ~~added or restored such that the building contains at least five (5) units.~~

300 ~~E.—Alternatively, the Zoning Officer may issue an AUP for a conversion which~~
301 ~~eliminates a dwelling unit if they find that the conversion of the building will restore or~~
302 ~~brings the building closer to the original number of dwelling units that was present at the~~
303 ~~time it was first constructed, provided the conversion meets the requirements of A.2., B.,~~
304 ~~C. and D. of this section.~~

305 ~~F.—The Board may approve a Use Permit for a change of use to a community care or a~~
306 ~~child care facility which eliminates a dwelling unit if it finds that such use is in~~
307 ~~conformance with the regulations of the District in which it is located.~~

~~G.—The Board may approve a Use Permit for the elimination of a dwelling unit through combination with another dwelling unit for the purpose of providing private bathrooms, kitchenettes, accessibility upgrades, and/or seismic safety upgrades to Single-Residential Occupancy (SRO) Rooms in residential developments undergoing a publicly-funded rehabilitation.~~

~~H.—Notwithstanding the general Use Permit requirement under 23C.08.010, a lawfully established accessory dwelling unit that is not a controlled rental unit may be eliminated subject to the issuance of a Zoning Certificate when the re-conversion restores the original single family use of the main building or lot, provided that no tenant is evicted. (Ord. 7458-NS § 3, 2016)~~

~~**23C.08.035 Private Right of Action**~~

~~Any affected tenant may bring a private action for injunctive and/or compensatory relief against any applicant and/or owner to prevent or remedy a violation of Sections 23C.08.020 or 23C.08.030. In any such action a prevailing plaintiff may recover reasonable attorney's fees. (Ord. 7458-NS § 4, 2016)~~

~~**23C.08.040 Elimination of Residential Hotel Rooms**~~

~~A.—The Board may approve a Use Permit to remove a Residential Hotel Room if it finds that, prior to the removal of any Residential Hotel Rooms, the Residential Hotel owner will provide or cause to be provided standard housing of at least comparable size and quality, at comparable rents and total monthly or weekly charges to each affected tenant; and~~

~~1.—The Residential Hotel Rooms being removed are replaced by a common use facility, including, but not limited to, a shared kitchen, lounge or recreation room, that will be available to and primarily of benefit to the existing residents of the Residential Hotel and that a majority of existing residents give their consent to the removal of the rooms;~~

~~2.—Prior to the date on which the Residential Hotel Rooms are removed, one-for-one replacement of each room to be removed is made, with a comparable room, in one of the methods set forth in this section; or~~

~~3.—Residential Hotel Rooms being removed because of building alterations related to seismic upgrade to the building or to improve access to meet the requirements of the American Disabilities Act (ADA).~~

340 ~~B.— For purposes of this section, replacement rooms must be substantially comparable~~
341 ~~in size, location, quality and amenities, and available at comparable rents and total~~
342 ~~monthly or weekly charges to those being removed. The replacement rooms must also~~
343 ~~be subject to rent and eviction controls substantially equivalent to those provided by the~~
344 ~~Rent Stabilization Ordinance or those that applied to the original rooms which are being~~
345 ~~replaced. Comparable rooms may be provided by:~~

346 ~~1.— Offering the existing tenants of the affected rooms the right of first-~~
347 ~~refusal to occupy the replacement rooms;~~

348 ~~2.— Making available comparable rooms, which are not already classified~~
349 ~~as Residential Hotel Rooms to replace each of the rooms to be removed; or~~

350 ~~3.— Paying to the City's Housing Trust Fund an amount sufficient to provide~~
351 ~~replacement rooms. The amount to be paid to the City shall be the~~
352 ~~difference between the replacement cost, including land cost, for the rooms~~
353 ~~and the amount which the City can obtain by getting a mortgage on the~~
354 ~~anticipated rents from the newly constructed rooms. The calculations shall~~
355 ~~assume that rents in the newly constructed rooms shall not exceed the~~
356 ~~greater of either a level comparable to the weekly or monthly charges for~~
357 ~~the replaced rooms or the level which would be charged if no current tenant~~
358 ~~paid more than 30% of such tenant's gross income for rent.~~

359 ~~C.— In a Residential Hotel owned and operated by a non-profit organization,~~
360 ~~recognized as tax-exempt by either the Franchise Tax Board and/or the~~
361 ~~Internal Revenue Service, Residential Hotel Rooms may be changed to~~
362 ~~non-residential hotel room uses providing that the average number of~~
363 ~~Residential Hotel Rooms per day in each calendar year is at least 95% of~~
364 ~~Residential Hotel Rooms established for that particular Residential Hotel.~~
365 ~~(Ord. 6478-NS § 4 (part), 1999)~~

366 **23C.08.050-020 Demolitions of Accessory Buildings and Buildings Used for**
367 **Commercial, Manufacturing, ~~or~~ Community, Institutional, ~~or~~ Other Non-**
368 **Residential Uses**

369 A. Notwithstanding any other provision of Title 23, A Main Building used for non-
370 residential purposes containing less than 5,000 square feet of floor area may be
371 demolished subject to issuance of an AUPUse

372 Permit; a Main Building containing 5,000 square feet or more of floor area may be
373 demolished subject to issuance of Use Permit.-

374 B. A demolition of an ~~accessory~~Accessory Building other than an Accessory
375 Dwelling Unit containing less than 300 square feet of floor area is permitted ~~as of right~~
376 subject to the issuance of a Zoning Certificate; an ~~A~~Accessory Building other than an
377 Accessory Dwelling Unit containing 300 square feet or more of floor area may be
378 demolished subject to the issuance of an AUP.

379 C. Any application for a Use Permit or AUP to demolish a non-residential building or
380 structure which is 40 or more years old shall be forwarded to the Landmarks
381 Preservation Commission (LPC) for review prior to consideration of the Use Permit or
382 AUP. The LPC may initiate a landmark or structure-of-merit designation or may choose
383 solely to forward to the Board or Zoning Officer its comments on the application. The
384 Board or Zoning Officer shall consider the recommendations of the LPC in considering
385 its action on the application.

386 D. A Use Permit or an AUP for demolition of an Accessory Building other than an
387 Accessory Dwelling Unit or for the demolition of a non-residential building or structure
388 ~~may be approved only shall issue~~ if the Board or Zoning Officer ~~finds that the demolition~~
389 ~~will not be materially detrimental to the commercial needs and public interest of any~~
390 ~~affected neighborhood or the City, and one of the following findings that the demolition if~~
391 the application complies with the requirements of Chapter 3.24, and one of the following
392 findings is made:

- 393 1. ~~Is The demolition is~~ required to allow ~~a proposed the construction of a~~ new
394 building or other ~~proposed~~ new Use approved by the Board or Zoning Officer; ~~or~~
- 395 2. The demolition will ~~Will~~ remove a building ~~which that~~ is unusable for activities
396 ~~which are~~ compatible with the purposes of the District in which it is located or
397 ~~which that~~ is infeasible to modify for such uses; ~~or~~
- 398 3. ~~Will~~ The demolition will remove a structure which represents an unabatable
399 ~~attractive nuisance to the public~~; or
- 400 4. ~~Is The demolition is~~ required for the furtherance of specific plans or projects
401 sponsored by the City or other local district or authority. In such cases, it shall be
402 demonstrated that it is infeasible to obtain prior or concurrent approval for the
403 new construction or new use which is contemplated by such specific plans or
404 projects and that adhering to such a requirement would threaten the viability of
405 the plan or project. ~~(Ord. 6478 NS § 4 (part), 1999)~~

406 **23C.08.~~060~~ 030 Building Relocations**

407 A. The relocation of a building from a lot is considered a demolition for purposes of
408 this Ordinance.

409 B. The relocation of a building to a lot is considered new construction and shall be
410 subject to all requirements applicable to new construction.

411 C. When a building is relocated to a different lot within the City, the lot from which the
412 building is being removed shall be known as the source lot and the lot on which the
413 building is to be sited shall be known as the receiving lot. ~~In such cases all notification~~
414 ~~requirements apply to both the source and receiving lots.~~

415 D. The removal of a building from the source lot shall require be approved if it meets
416 the requirements for issuance of demolition permit under this Chapter.

417 E. The relocation of a building onto the receiving lot shall be approved if it meets the
418 requirements for construction of a new structure on the receiving lot.

419 ~~The Board may approve a Use Permit for relocation to a lot if it finds that the building at~~
420 ~~proposed to be relocated is not in conflict with the architectural character, or the building~~
421 ~~scale of the neighborhood or area in which such building is to be located, and the~~
422 ~~receiving lot provides adequate separation of buildings, privacy, yards and Usable Open~~
423 ~~Space. (Ord. 6478-NS § 4 (part), 1999)~~

424 **23C.08.~~070~~ 040 Limitations Imminent Hazards**

425 ~~A.~~—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, if a building or structure is unsafe,
426 presents a public hazard and is not securable and/or is in imminent danger of collapse
427 so as to endanger persons or property, as determined the City's Building Official, it may
428 be demolished without a Use Permit. The Building Official's determination in this matter
429 shall be governed by the standards and criteria set forth in the most recent edition of the
430 California Building Code that is in effect in the City.

431 ~~B.~~—~~This chapter shall be applied only to the extent permitted by state law as to~~
432 ~~buildings which have been entirely withdrawn from the rental market pursuant to the~~
433 ~~state statute known as the Ellis Act. (Ord. 6478-NS § 4 (part), 1999)~~



PLANNING COMMISSION

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOVEMBER 18, 2020

Amendment to Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 23C.08 Demolition and Dwelling Unit Controls

The Planning Commission of the City of Berkeley will hold a Public Hearing on the above matter, pursuant to Zoning Ordinance Section 23A.20.30, on **Wednesday, November 18, 2020**, beginning at 7:00 PM. **The hearing will be conducted via Zoom** – see the Agenda for details, which can be found here: <https://www.cityofberkeley.info/PC/>

PUBLIC ADVISORY: This meeting will be conducted exclusively through videoconference and teleconference. Pursuant to Section 3 of Executive Order N-29-20, issued by Governor Newsom on March 17, 2020, and the Shelter-in-Place Order, and to ensure the health and safety of the public by limiting human contact that could spread the COVID-19 virus, there will not be a physical meeting location available.

AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION: Amend Berkeley Municipal Code (BMC) Chapter 23C.08 to ensure Berkeley's regulations pertaining to Demolitions and Dwelling Unit Controls are enforceable, comply with State regulations, correctly provide cross-references to other chapters of the BMC, and are written clearly and concisely.

LOCATION: Citywide.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS: The proposed Zoning Ordinance amendment is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3), in that the proposed amendment does not have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment and is not subject to CEQA review.

PUBLIC COMMENT

All persons are welcome to attend the virtual hearing and will be given an opportunity to address the Commission. Comments may be made verbally at the public hearing and/or in writing before the hearing. The Commission may limit the time granted to each speaker.

Written comments must be directed to the Planning Commission Secretary at the Land Use Planning Division (Attn: Planning Commission Secretary), 1947 Center Street, Second Floor, Berkeley CA 94704, or via e-mail to: apearson@cityofberkeley.info. All materials will be made available via the Planning Commission agenda page online at this address: <https://www.cityofberkeley.info/PC/>

Correspondence received by 12 noon, eight days before this public hearing, will be included as a Communication in the agenda packet.

Correspondence received after this deadline will be conveyed to the Commission and the public in the following manner:

- Correspondence received by 12 noon two days before this public hearing, will be included in a Supplemental Packet, which will be posted to the online agenda as a Late Communication one day before the public hearing.
- Correspondence received by 5pm one day before this public hearing, will be included in a second Supplemental Packet, which will be posted to the online agenda as a Late Communication by 5pm on the day of the public hearing.
- Correspondence received after 5pm one day before this public hearing will be saved as part of the public record.

Note: It will not be possible to submit written comments at the meeting.

COMMUNICATION ACCESS

To request a meeting agenda in large print, Braille, or on audiocassette, or to request a sign language interpreter for the meeting, call (510) 981-7410 (voice) or 981-6903 (TDD). Notice of at least five (5) business days will ensure availability.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Questions should be directed to Alene Pearson, at 510-981-7489, or apearson@cityofberkeley.info

Current and past agendas are available on the City of Berkeley website at: <https://www.cityofberkeley.info/PC/>

ATTACHMENT 4 - EXISTING DEMOLITION ORDINANCE

[RECODIFIED IN THE BASELINE ZONING ORDINANCE AS SECTION 23.326]

Sections:

23C.08.010 Demolition or Elimination of Dwelling Units--General Requirement

23C.08.020 Elimination of Dwelling Units through Demolition

23C.08.030 Elimination of Dwelling Units and Accessory Dwelling Units through Conversion and Change of Use

23C.08.035 Private Right of Action

23C.08.040 Elimination of Residential Hotel Rooms

23C.08.050 Demolitions of Buildings Used for Commercial, Manufacturing or Community, Institutional or Other Non-residential Uses

23C.08.060 Building Relocations

23C.08.070 Limitations Section

23C.08.010 Demolition or Elimination of Dwelling Units--General Requirement

A. No Dwelling Unit or units may be eliminated or demolished except as authorized by the provisions of the chapter.

B. The Board may approve a Use Permit for the elimination or demolition of dwelling units only if, in addition to any other findings required by this Ordinance, it finds that the elimination of the dwelling units would not be materially detrimental to the housing needs and public interest of the affected neighborhood and the City.

C. Demolition of buildings containing a single dwelling unit and buildings constructed after June 1980 shall not be subject to the findings set forth in Section 23C.08.020.A but shall be subject to subdivisions B, C, and D of Section 23C.08.020.

Section 23C.08.020 Elimination of Dwelling Units through Demolition

A. The Board may approve a Use Permit to demolish a building constructed prior to June 1980 on a property containing two or more dwelling units if it makes the findings required by the foregoing section, and either:

1. The building containing the units is hazardous or unusable and is infeasible to repair; or

2. The building containing the units will be moved to a different location within the City of Berkeley with no net loss of units and no change in the affordability levels of the units; or

3. The demolition is necessary to permit construction of special housing needs facilities such as, but not limited to, childcare centers and affordable housing developments that serve the greater good of the entire community; or

4. The demolition is necessary to permit construction approved pursuant to this Chapter of at least the same number of dwelling units. When a project is approved under this paragraph, the project applicant shall be required to pay a fee for each unit demolished to mitigate the impact of the loss of affordable housing in the City of Berkeley. The amount of the fee shall be set by resolution of the City Council. In the case of a unit with a tenant at the time of demolition, the provisions of Section 23C.08.020.C apply and the impact fee is due when that tenant vacates the unit. In lieu of paying the impact fee, the project applicant may provide a designated unit in the new project at a below market rate to a qualifying household in perpetuity. The affordability level of the below market rent and the income level of the qualifying household shall be set by resolution of the City Council. The project applicant shall enter a regulatory agreement with the City of Berkeley to provide for the provision of any such in lieu units.

B. Notwithstanding Subdivision (A), demolition will not be allowed if the building was removed from the rental market under the Ellis Act during the preceding five (5) years or there have been verified cases of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction during the immediately preceding three years. Where allegations of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction are in dispute, either party may request a hearing before a Rent Board Hearing Examiner, who will provide an assessment of the evidence and all available documentation to the Zoning Adjustments Board, which shall determine whether harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction occurred.

C. If the units in a building to be demolished under subdivision (A) are occupied, the following requirements shall apply.

1. Except as set forth in paragraph (2) below:

a. The applicant shall provide all sitting tenants notice of the application to demolish the building no later than the date it is submitted to the City, including notice of their rights under Chapter 13.76.

b. The applicant shall provide assistance with moving expenses equivalent to those set forth in Chapter 13.84.

c. The applicant shall subsidize the rent differential for a comparable replacement unit, in the same neighborhood if feasible, until new units are ready for occupancy. Funding for the rent differential shall be guaranteed in a manner approved by the City.

2. An applicant under this Chapter who proposes to construct a 100% affordable housing project shall provide relocation benefits that conform to the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended and the California Relocation Act (Government Code sections 7260 et seq.).

3. Except as set forth in paragraph (4) below, sitting tenants who are displaced as a result of demolition shall be provided the right of refusal to move into the new building; and tenants of units that are demolished shall have the right of first refusal to rent new below-market rate units designated to replace the units that were demolished, at the rent that would have applied if they had remained in place, as long as their tenancy continues. Income restrictions shall not apply to displaced tenants.

4. In cases where an applicant under this Chapter has constructed a 100% affordable housing project, sitting tenants who are displaced as a result of demolition and who desire to return to the newly constructed building will be granted a right of first refusal subject to their ability to meet income qualifications and other applicable eligibility requirements when the new units are ready for occupancy.

5. The provisions of this section shall not apply to tenants who move in after the application for demolition is submitted to the City provided that the owner informs each prospective tenant about the proposed demolition and that demolition constitutes good cause for eviction.

D. Notwithstanding anything in Title 23 to the contrary, but subject to any applicable requirements of the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance (BMC Chapter 3.24), accessory buildings of any size, including, but not limited to, garages, carports and sheds, but not including any structure containing a lawfully established dwelling unit, which serves and is located on the same lot as a lawful residential use, may be demolished by right.

Section 23C.08.030 Elimination of Dwelling Units and Accessory Dwelling Units through Conversion and Change of Use

A. The Board may approve a Use Permit for the elimination of a dwelling unit through combination with another dwelling unit for purposes of occupancy by a single household if it finds that:

1. The existing number of dwelling units exceeds the number permitted by the maximum residential density applicable to the District where the subject building is located; and

2. One of the affected dwelling units has been occupied by the applicant's household as its principal place of residence for no less than two years prior to the date of the application and none of the affected units is currently occupied by a tenant, or all dwelling units that would be affected by the elimination are being sold by an estate and the decedent occupied the units as their principal residence for no less than two years prior to the date of their death.

B. Notwithstanding Subdivision (A), demolition will not be allowed if the building was removed from the rental market under the Ellis Act during the preceding five (5) years or there have been verified cases of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction during the immediately preceding three years. Where allegations of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction are in dispute, either party may request a hearing before a Rent Board Hearing Examiner, who will provide an assessment of the evidence and all available documentation to the Zoning Officer or Zoning Adjustments Board, which shall determine whether harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction occurred.

C. In the event a unit eliminated pursuant to subdivision (A) is not occupied by the applicant's household for at least two consecutive years from the date of elimination, the affected unit must be restored to separate status. This requirement shall be implemented by a condition of approval and a notice of limitation on the property, acceptable to the City, which provides that if the owner's household does not occupy the unit for at least two years from the date of elimination the affected units must either be restored as separate dwelling units and the vacant unit(s) offered for rent within six months or the owner must pay a fee of \$75,000 in 2013 dollars, adjusted in May of each year according to the Consumer Price Index for the San Francisco Bay Area, which shall be deposited into the City's Housing Trust Fund. The City may exempt an applicant from the two year residency requirement in the event of an unforeseeable life change that requires relocation.

D. In cases where elimination of a dwelling unit reduces the number of units in a building to four (4), the applicant shall record a notice of limitation against the subject property that the limitation on eviction of tenants under Section 13.76.130.A.9.i(iii) shall continue to apply until such time as the building is demolished or sufficient units are added or restored such that the building contains at least five (5) units.

E. Alternatively, the Zoning Officer may issue an AUP for a conversion which eliminates a dwelling unit if they find that the conversion of the building will restore or brings the building closer to the original number of dwelling units that was present at the time it was first constructed, provided the conversion meets the requirements of A.2., B., C. and D. of this section.

F. The Board may approve a Use Permit for a change of use to a community care or a child care facility which eliminates a dwelling unit if it finds that such use is in conformance with the regulations of the District in which it is located.

G. The Board may approve a Use Permit for the elimination of a dwelling unit through combination with another dwelling unit for the purpose of providing private bathrooms, kitchenettes, accessibility upgrades, and/or seismic safety upgrades to Single-Residential Occupancy (SRO) Rooms in residential developments undergoing a publicly-funded rehabilitation.

H. Notwithstanding the general Use Permit requirement under 23C.08.010, a lawfully established accessory dwelling unit that is not a controlled rental unit may be eliminated subject to the issuance of a Zoning Certificate when the re-conversion restores the original single family use of the main building or lot, provided that no tenant is evicted.

Section 23C.08.035 Private Right of Action

Any affected tenant may bring a private action for injunctive and/or compensatory relief against any applicant and/or owner to prevent or remedy a violation of Sections 23C.08.020 or 23C.08.030. In any such action a prevailing plaintiff may recover reasonable attorney's fees.

Section 23C.08.040 Elimination of Residential Hotel Rooms

A. The Board may approve a Use Permit to remove a Residential Hotel Room if it finds that, prior to the removal of any Residential Hotel Rooms, the Residential Hotel owner will provide or cause to be provided standard housing of at least comparable size and quality, at comparable rents and total monthly or weekly charges to each affected tenant; and

1. The Residential Hotel Rooms being removed are replaced by a common use facility, including, but not limited to, a shared kitchen, lounge or recreation room, that will be available to and primarily of benefit to the existing residents of the Residential Hotel and that a majority of existing residents give their consent to the removal of the rooms;

2. Prior to the date on which the Residential Hotel Rooms are removed, one-for-one replacement of each room to be removed is made, with a comparable room, in one of the methods set forth in this section; or

3. Residential Hotel Rooms being removed because of building alterations related to seismic upgrade to the building or to improve access to meet the requirements of the American Disabilities Act (ADA).

B. For purposes of this section, replacement rooms must be substantially comparable in size, location, quality and amenities, and available at comparable rents and total monthly or weekly charges to those being removed. The replacement rooms must also be subject to rent and eviction controls substantially equivalent to those provided by the Rent Stabilization Ordinance or those that applied to the original rooms which are being replaced. Comparable rooms may be provided by:

1. Offering the existing tenants of the affected rooms the right-of-first-refusal to occupy the replacement rooms;

2. Making available comparable rooms, which are not already classified as Residential Hotel Rooms to replace each of the rooms to be removed; or

3. Paying to the City's Housing Trust Fund an amount sufficient to provide replacement rooms. The amount to be paid to the City shall be the difference between

the replacement cost, including land cost, for the rooms and the amount which the City can obtain by getting a mortgage on the anticipated rents from the newly constructed rooms. The calculations shall assume that rents in the newly constructed rooms shall not exceed the greater of either a level comparable to the weekly or monthly charges for the replaced rooms or the level which would be charged if no current tenant paid more than 30% of such tenant's gross income for rent.

C. In a Residential Hotel owned and operated by a non-profit organization, recognized as tax-exempt by either the Franchise Tax Board and/or the Internal Revenue Service, Residential Hotel Rooms may be changed to non-residential hotel room uses providing that the average number of Residential Hotel Rooms per day in each calendar year is at least 95% of Residential Hotel Rooms established for that particular Residential Hotel.

Section 23C.08.050 Demolitions of Buildings Used for Commercial, Manufacturing or Community, Institutional or Other Non-residential Uses

A. A main building used for non-residential purposes may be demolished subject to issuance of a Use Permit.

B. A demolition of an accessory building containing less than 300 square feet of floor area is permitted as of right; an accessory building containing 300 square feet or more of floor area may be demolished subject to an AUP.

C. Any application for a Use Permit or AUP to demolish a non-residential building or structure which is 40 or more years old shall be forwarded to the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for review prior to consideration of the Use Permit or AUP. The LPC may initiate a landmark or structure-of-merit designation or may choose solely to forward to the Board its comments on the application. The Board shall consider the recommendations of the LPC in considering its action on the application.

D. A Use Permit or an AUP for demolition of a non-residential building or structure may be approved only if the Board or Zoning Officer finds that the demolition will not be materially detrimental to the commercial needs and public interest of any affected neighborhood or the City, and one of the following findings that the demolition:

1. Is required to allow a proposed new building or other proposed new Use;
2. Will remove a building which is unusable for activities which are compatible with the purposes of the District in which it is located or which is infeasible to modify for such uses;
3. Will remove a structure which represents an unabatable attractive nuisance to the public; or
4. Is required for the furtherance of specific plans or projects sponsored by the City or other local district or authority. In such cases, it shall be demonstrated that it is infeasible to obtain prior or concurrent approval for the new construction or new use

which is contemplated by such specific plans or projects and that adhering to such a requirement would threaten the viability of the plan or project.

Section 23C.08.060 Building Relocations

A. The relocation of a building from a lot is considered a demolition for purposes of this Ordinance.

B. The relocation of a building to a lot is considered new construction and shall be subject to all requirements applicable to new construction.

C. When a building is relocated to a different lot within the City, the lot from which the building is being removed shall be known as the source lot and the lot on which the building is to be sited shall be known as the receiving lot. In such cases all notification requirements apply to both the source and receiving lots.

D. The Board may approve a Use Permit for relocation to a lot if it finds that the building proposed to be relocated is not in conflict with the architectural character, or the building scale of the neighborhood or area in which such building is to be located, and the receiving lot provides adequate separation of buildings, privacy, yards and Usable Open Space.

Section 23C.08.070 Limitations

A. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, if a building or structure is unsafe, presents a public hazard and is not securable and/or is in imminent danger of collapse so as to endanger persons or property, as determined the City's Building Official, it may be demolished without a Use Permit. The Building Official's determination in this matter shall be governed by the standards and criteria set forth in the most recent edition of the California Building Code that is in effect in the City.

B. This chapter shall be applied only to the extent permitted by state law as to buildings which have been entirely withdrawn from the rental market pursuant to the state statute known as the Ellis Act.



4x4 Committee on Housing
City Council and Rent Board

4 X 4 JOINT COMMITTEE ON HOUSING CITY COUNCIL/RENT STABILIZATION BOARD

Monday, April 18, 2022 – 3:00 p.m.

PUBLIC ADVISORY: THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH VIDEOCONFERENCE AND TELECONFERENCE.

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54953(e)(3), City Council Resolution 70,030-N.S., and Rent Board Resolution 21-29, this meeting of the City Council and Rent Stabilization Board's **4 x 4 Joint Committee on Housing** (Committee) will be conducted exclusively through teleconference and Zoom videoconference. Please be advised that pursuant to the Resolutions and the findings contained therein that the spread of COVID-19 continues to be a threat to the public health and that holding meetings of City legislative bodies in person would present imminent risks to the health and safety of the public and members of legislative bodies. Therefore, **there will not be a physical meeting location available.**

To access this meeting remotely: Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device by clicking on this URL: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81166286812?pwd=SmM3Uk94L2dKTHA0T21lVWFBQTVPUT09>. If you do not wish for your name to appear on the screen, then use the drop-down menu and click on "Rename" to rename yourself to be anonymous. To request to speak, use the "Raise hand" icon by rolling over the bottom of the screen.

To join by phone: Dial 1-669-900-6833 and enter Webinar ID: 811 6628 6812 and Passcode: 458408. If you wish to comment during the public comment portion of the agenda, Press *9 and wait to be recognized by the Committee Chair.

To submit an e-mail comment to be read aloud during Public Comment, email btran@cityofberkeley.info with the Subject line in this format: "PUBLIC COMMENT ITEM FOR 4 X 4 COMMITTEE". Please observe a 150-word limit. Time limits on public comments will apply. Written comments will be entered into the public record. **Email comments must be submitted to the email address above by 1:00 p.m. on the day of the Committee meeting in order to be included.**

Please be mindful that this will be a public meeting and all rules of procedure and decorum will apply for meetings conducted by teleconference or videoconference.

This meeting will be conducted in accordance with Government Code Section 54953 and all current state and local requirements allowing public participation in meetings of legislative bodies. Any member of the public may attend this meeting. Questions regarding this matter may be addressed to DéSeana Williams, Executive Director of the Rent Board, at (510) 981-7368 (981-RENT). The Committee may take action related to any subject listed on the Agenda.



4x4 Committee on Housing
City Council and Rent Board

4 X 4 JOINT COMMITTEE ON HOUSING CITY COUNCIL/RENT STABILIZATION BOARD

Monday, April 18, 2022 – 3:00 p.m.

Approved Minutes

- Roll call: Mayor Arreguín called the meeting to order at 3:04 p.m.
Present: RBC Alpert, Mayor Arreguín, CM Harrison (logged in at 3:17 p.m., logged off at 4:52 p.m.), RBC Kelley, CM Robinson, RB Chair Simon-Weisberg, CM Taplin (logged in at 3:15 p.m., logged off at 4:59 p.m.)
Absent: RBC Johnson
Staff present: Matt Brown, Steven Buckley, Nate Dahl, Amy Davidson, Stefan Elgstrand, Margot Ernst, Jen Fabish, Matthew Siegel, Be Tran, and DéSeana Williams.

Land Acknowledgment Statement: *The Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board recognizes that the rental housing units we regulate are built on the territory of xučyun (Huchiun-(Hooch-yoon)), the ancestral and unceded land of the Chochenyo (Cho-chen-yo)-speaking Ohlone (Oh-low-nee) people, the ancestors and descendants of the sovereign Verona Band of Alameda County. This land was and continues to be of great importance to all of the Ohlone Tribes and descendants of the Verona Band. As we begin our meeting tonight, we acknowledge and honor the original inhabitants of Berkeley, the documented 5,000-year history of a vibrant community at the West Berkeley Shellmound, and the Ohlone people who continue to reside in the East Bay. We recognize that Berkeley's landlords and tenants have and continue to benefit from the use and occupation of this unceded stolen land since the City of Berkeley's incorporation in 1878 and since the Rent Stabilization Board's creation in 1980. As stewards of the laws regulating rental housing, it is not only vital that we recognize the history of this land, but also recognize that the Ohlone people are present members of Berkeley and other East Bay communities today.*

The Committee acknowledged the statement.

- Approval of the agenda: M/S/C (Arreguín/Robinson) Approve the agenda with the following changes: Table item 8 to the next meeting and continue with the balance of the agenda. Roll call vote. YES: Alpert, Arreguín, Kelley, Robinson, Simon-Weisberg; NO: None; ABSTAIN: None; ABSENT: Harrison, Johnson, Taplin. Carried: 5-0-0-3.

There were no public speakers.

- Public comment on non-agenda matters: There was one speaker.
- Approval of February 23, 2022 Committee meeting minutes: M/S/C (Robinson/Arreguín) Approve the minutes as written. Roll call vote. YES: Alpert, Arreguín, Kelley, Robinson, Simon-Weisberg; NO: None; ABSTAIN: None; ABSENT: Harrison, Johnson, Taplin. Carried: 5-0-0-3.

6. Discussion and possible action on the proposed revisions to the Demolition Ordinance (Planning Department, see attachment): Steven Buckley of the Planning Department presented. Mayor Arreguín presented his proposed amendments.

M/S/C (Arreguín/Harrison) Recommend to the City Council and Planning Commission the proposed amendments to the Demolition Ordinance as proposed by the Mayor with the following additions:

1. Require that applicants must provide below market rate replacement units (Option A) and set the base rent and have further rent increases be regulated.
2. To recommend that a rent differential be modeled after the criteria in the City's Relocation Ordinance (Chapter 13.84).
3. That rent increases for new BMR units created and existing BMR units be tied to 65% of the increase in the CPI.
4. Recommend consideration of applying just cause eviction protections to BMR units in the future.
5. Refer to staff/Planning Commission to consider if there are situations where flexibility on rent replacement requirements and an option for rent controlled replacement units should be considered instead, for example in the Southside Plan Area or considerations based on the length of tenancies of current tenants.

Roll call vote. YES: Alpert, Arreguín, Harrison, Kelley, Robinson, Simon-Weisberg, Taplin; NO: None; ABSTAIN: None; ABSENT: Johnson. Carried: 7-0-0-1.

There was one public speaker.

7. Discussion and possible action on a memorandum regarding the potential for adding more rent controlled units under CA Civil Code Section 1954.52(b) (Vice-Chair Alpert, see attachment): The committee agreed to discuss this item with item 9.
8. Discussion and possible policy recommendation to Council regarding Relocation Ordinance and suggested additions from previous discussion regarding Tenant Habitability Plan Ordinance (requested by Mayor Arreguín and Chair Simon-Weisberg): Tabled to the next meeting by a prior vote of the committee.
9. Discussion and possible action to recommend various amendments to the Rent Stabilization and Eviction for Good Cause Ordinance to be placed on the November 2022 general election ballot (Rent Board staff, see attachment): The committee discussed items 7 and 9. Commissioner Alpert offered proposed Ordinance amendment language related to item 7, and Mayor Arreguín offered to share the language with the City Attorney for vetting. Due to time constraints and because some members of the committee had left the meeting, the committee agreed to take up these items again at a meeting tentatively scheduled for Thursday, May 5 at 3:00 p.m.

There were no public speakers on items 7 or 9.

10. Adjournment: M/S/C (Arreguín/Kelley) Motion to adjourn. Roll call vote. YES: Alpert, Arreguín, Kelley, Robinson, Simon-Weisberg; NO: None; ABSTAIN: None; Absent: Harrison, Johnson, Taplin. Carried: 5-0-0-3. The meeting adjourned at 5:26 p.m.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Mayor Jesse Arreguín
City Councilmember Kate Harrison
City Councilmember Rigel Robinson
City Councilmember Terry Taplin

Rent Board Chairperson Leah Simon-Weisberg
Rent Board Vice-Chairperson Soli Alpert
Rent Board Commissioner Xavier Johnson
Rent Board Commissioner Andy Kelley