## Amendment of the Whole in Board 6/23/09

[Residential Rent Ordinance: Tenant financial hardship relief from Section 37.3 rent increases, when total rent would exceed 33% of tenant's gross income: multilingual outreach.] 1 Ordinance amending Administrative Code Chapter 37 "Residential Rent Stabilization 2 and Arbitration Ordinance," by amending Section 37.3 to add Subsection (f) "Tenant 3 Financial Hardship Applications" to provide tenant relief from Section 37.3 rent 4 increases, with relief determined solely on by whether (1) a tenant is unemployed or 5 has had wages reduced by 20% or more, or only has income from government benefits 6 such as Social Security and has not received a cost of living increase in the past 12 7 months, and (2) the rent including the increase would result in tenant's total rent 8 exceeding comprises or will comprise 33% or more of tenant's gross income (including 9 consideration of tenant assets); rent increase stayed pending determination of 10 application; if application is granted, the rent increase will not be in effect until the 11 increase will not cause tenant financial hardship, or until the landlord can demonstrate 12 that "inability to impose the rent increase is causing the landlord greater hardship than 13 the tenant's hardship" for a period of time based on the tenant's circumstances, with a 14 review scheduled at the end of that period; a delayed rent increase later allowed will be 15 effective as of the date the tenant's income or assets changed to permit the increase; 16 hardship applications to be available in multiple languages; multilingual notice of 17 hardship application procedures to be mailed with each Administrative Law Judge or 18 Rent Board decision; Rent Board to implement a process for outreach to landlords and 19 tenants whose primary language is not English regarding availability and use of the 20 hardship application procedure, and report to the Board of Supervisors describing the 21 implementation process and any known results; Section 37.3(f) to sunset and no longer 22 be in effect when the City unemployment rate drops to 5% or less according to the 23 annual average published by the California Employment Development Department 24 "Monthly Labor Force Data for Counties, Annual Average."

1	NOTE: Additions are <u>single-underline italics Times New Roman</u> ;
2	deletions are <i>strike through italics Times New Roman</i> . Board amendment additions are <u>double-underlined Arial</u> ; Deard amendment deletions are <u>drikethrough Arial</u> ;
3	Board amendment deletions are strikethrough Arial.
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5	Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco:
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7	Section 1. The San Francisco Administrative Code is hereby amended by amending
8	Section 37.3, to read as follows:
9	SEC. 37.3. RENT LIMITATIONS.
10	(a) Rent Increase Limitations for Tenants in Occupancy. Landlords may impose rent
11	increases upon tenants in occupancy only as provided below and as provided by Subsection
12	37.3(d):
13	(1) Annual Rent Increase. On March 1st of each year, the Board shall publish the
14	increase in the CPI for the preceding 12 months, as made available by the U.S. Department of
15	Labor. A landlord may impose annually a rent increase which does not exceed a tenant's
16	base rent by more than 60 percent of said published increase. In no event, however, shall the
17	allowable annual increase be greater than seven percent.
18	(2) Banking. A landlord who refrains from imposing an annual rent increase or any
19	portion thereof may accumulate said increase and impose that amount on the tenant's
20	subsequent rent increase anniversary dates. A landlord who, between April 1, 1982, and
21	February 29, 1984, has banked an annual seven percent rent increase (or rent increases) or
22	any portion thereof may impose the accumulated increase on the tenant's subsequent rent
23	increase anniversary dates.
24	(3) Capital Improvements, Rehabilitation, and Energy Conservation Improvements,
25	and Renewable Energy Improvements. A landlord may impose rent increases based upon the

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1 cost of capital improvements, rehabilitation, energy conservation improvements, or renewable 2 energy improvements, provided that such costs are certified pursuant to Sections 37.7 and 3 37.8B below; provided further that where a landlord has performed seismic strengthening in 4 accordance with Building Code Chapters 16B and 16C, no increase for capital improvements 5 (including but not limited to seismic strengthening) shall exceed, in any 12 month period, 10 6 percent of the tenant's base rent, subject to rules adopted by the Board to prevent landlord 7 hardship and to permit landlords to continue to maintain their buildings in a decent, safe and 8 sanitary condition. A landlord may accumulate any certified increase which exceeds this 9 amount and impose the increase in subsequent years, subject to the 10 percent limitation. 10 Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to supersede any Board rules or regulations with 11 respect to limitations on increases based upon capital improvements whether performed 12 separately or in conjunction with seismic strengthening improvements pursuant to Building 13 Code Chapters 16B and 16C.

(4) Utilities. A landlord may impose increases based upon the cost of utilities as
 provided in Section 37.2(q) above.

(5) Water: Charges Related to Excess Water Use, and 50% Passthrough of Water Bill
 Charges Attributable to Water Rate Increases Resulting From Issuance of Water System
 Improvement Revenue Bonds Authorized at the November 2002 Election.

(A) Charges Related to Excess Water Use. A landlord may impose increases not to
 exceed 50 percent of the excess use charges (penalties) levied by the San Francisco Water
 Department on a building for use of water in excess of Water Department allocations under
 the following conditions:

(i) The landlord provides tenants with written certification that the following have been
installed in all units: (1) permanently installed retrofit devices designed to reduce the amount
of water used per flush or low-flow toilets (1.6 gallons per flush); (2) low-flow showerheads

which allow a flow of no more than 2.5 gallons per minute; and (3) faucet aerators (where
installation on current faucets is physically feasible); and

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3 (ii) The landlord provides the tenants with written certification that no known plumbing
4 leaks currently exist in the building and that any leaks reported by tenants in the future will be
5 promptly repaired; and

6 (iii) The landlord provides the tenants with a copy of the water bill for the period in 7 which the penalty was charged. Only penalties billed for a service period which begins after 8 the effective date of the ordinance [April 20, 1991] may be passed through to tenants. Where 9 penalties result from an allocation which does not reflect documented changes in occupancy 10 which occurred after March 1, 1991, a landlord must, if requested in writing by a tenant, make a good-faith effort to appeal the allotment. Increases based upon penalties shall be prorated 11 12 on a per-room basis provided that the tenancy existed during the time the penalty charges 13 accrued. Such charges shall not become part of a tenant's base rent. Where a penalty in any 14 given billing period reflects a 25 percent or more increase in consumption over the prior billing 15 period, and where that increase does not appear to result from increased occupancy or any 16 other known use, a landlord may not impose any increase based upon such penalty unless 17 inspection by a licensed plumber or Water Department inspector fails to reveal a plumbing or 18 other leak. If the inspection does reveal a leak, no increase based upon penalties may be 19 imposed at any time for the period of the unrepaired leak.

(B) Fifty Percent (50%) Passthrough of Water Bill Charges Attributable to Water
Increases Resulting From Issuance of Water System Improvement Revenue Bonds
Authorized at the November 2002 Election. A landlord may pass through fifty percent (50%) of
the water bill charges attributable to water rate increases resulting from issuance of Water
System Improvement Revenue Bonds authorized at the November 2002 election (Proposition
A), to any unit that is in compliance with any applicable laws requiring water conservation

devices. The landlord is not required to file a petition with the Board for approval of such a
 cost passthrough. Such cost passthroughs are subject to the following:

3 (i) Affected tenants shall be given notice of any such passthrough as provided by
4 applicable notice of rent increase provisions of this Chapter 37, including but not limited to
5 Section 37.3(b)(3).

6 (ii) A tenant may file a hardship application with the Board, and be granted relief from7 all or part of such a cost passthrough.

8 (iii) If a tenant's hardship application is granted, the tenant's landlord may utilize any 9 available Public Utilities Commission low-income rate discount program or similar program for 10 water bill reduction, based on that tenant's hardship status.

(iv) A landlord shall not impose a passthrough pursuant to Section 37.3(a)(5)(B) if the
landlord has filed for or received Board approval for a rent increase under Section 37.8(e)(4)
for increased operating and maintenance expenses in which the same increase in water bill
charges attributable to water rate increases resulting from issuance of any water revenue
bonds authorized at the November 5, 2002 election was included in the comparison year cost
totals.

(v) Where a tenant alleges that a landlord has imposed a water revenue bond
passthrough that is not in compliance with Section 37.3(a)(5)(B), the tenant may petition for a
hearing under the procedures provided by Section 37.8. In such a hearing the landlord shall
have the burden of proving the accuracy of the calculation that is the basis for the increase.
Any tenant petition challenging such a passthrough must be filed within one year of the
effective date of the passthrough.

(vi) A tenant who has received a notice of passthrough or a passthrough under this
 Section 37.3(a)(5)(B) shall be entitled to receive a copy of the applicable water bill from the
 landlord upon request.

(vii) The amount of permissible passthrough per unit under this Section 37.3(a)(5)(B)
 shall be determined as follows:

- 3 (1) The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission will determine the charge per unit
  4 of water, if any, that is attributable to water rate increases resulting from issuance of water
  5 system improvement revenue bonds authorized at the November 5, 2002 election.
- 6 (2) The charge identified in Section 37.3(a)(5)(B)(vii)(1) shall be multiplied by the total
  7 units of water used by each customer, for each water bill. The result is the total dollar amount
  8 of the water bill that is attributable to water rate increases resulting from issuance of water
  9 system improvement revenue bonds authorized at the November 5, 2002 election. That
  10 charge shall be a separate line item on each customer's water bill.
- (3) The dollar amount calculated under Section 37.3(a)(5)(B)(vii)(2) shall be divided
  by two (since a 50% passthrough is permitted), and then divided by the total number of units
  covered by the water bill, including commercial units. The resulting dollar figure shall be
  divided by the number of months covered by the water bill cycle (most are two-month bill
  cycles), to determine the amount of that water bill that may be passed through to each
  residential unit for each month covered by that bill.
- (4) These passthroughs may be imposed on a monthly basis. These passthroughs
  shall not become part of a tenant's base rent. The amount of each passthrough may vary from
  month to month, depending on the amount calculated under Sections 37.3(a)(5)(B)(vii)(1)
  through (3).
- (viii) The Board may amend its rules and regulations as necessary to implement this
   Section 37.3(a)(5)(B).
- (6) Property Tax. A landlord may impose increases based upon a 100% passthrough
   of the change in the landlord's property tax resulting from the repayment of general obligation

bonds of the City and County of San Francisco approved by the voters between November 1,
 1996, and November 30, 1998 as provided in Section 37.2(q) above.

A landlord may impose increases based upon a 50% passthrough of the change in the landlord's property tax resulting from the repayment of San Francisco Unified School District or San Francisco Community College District general obligation bonds approved by the voters after November 1, 2006, as provided in Section 37.2(q) above.

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The amount of such increases shall be determined for each tax year as follows:

8 (A) For general obligation bonds of the City and County of San Francisco approved by
9 the voters between November 1, 1996 and November 30, 1998:

(i) The Controller and the Board of Supervisors will determine the percentage of the
 property tax rate, if any, in each tax year attributable to general obligation bonds approved by
 the voters between November 1, 1996, and November 30, 1998, and repayable within such
 tax year.

(ii) This percentage shall be multiplied by the total amount of the net taxable value for
the applicable tax year. The result is the dollar amount of property taxes for that tax year for a
particular property attributable to the repayment of general obligation bonds approved by the
voters between November 1, 1996, and November 30, 1998.

(iii) The dollar amount calculated under Subsection (ii) shall be divided by the total
number of all units in each property, including commercial units. That figure shall be divided
by 12 months, to determine the monthly per unit costs for that tax year of the repayment of
general obligation bonds approved by the voters between November 1, 1996, and November
30, 1998.

(B) For general obligation bonds of the City and County of San Francisco approved by
the voters after November 14, 2002 where any rent increase has been disclosed and
approved by the voters:

1 (i) The Controller and the Board of Supervisors will determine the percentage of the 2 property tax rate, if any, in each tax year attributable to general obligation bonds approved by 3 the voters after November 14, 2002 and repayable within such tax year.

4 (ii) This percentage shall be multiplied by the total amount of the net taxable value for 5 the applicable tax year. The result is the dollar amount of property taxes for that tax year for a 6 particular property attributable to the repayment of general obligation bonds approved by the 7 voters after November 14, 2002.

8 (iii) The dollar amount calculated under Subsection (ii) shall be divided by two, and 9 then by the total number of all units in each property, including commercial units. That figure 10 shall be divided by 12 months, to determine the monthly per unit costs for that tax year of the 11 repayment of general obligation bonds approved by the voters after November 14, 2002.

12 (C) For general obligation bonds of the San Francisco Unified School District or San 13 Francisco Community College District approved by the voters after November 1, 2006:

14 (i) The Controller and the Board of Supervisors will determine the percentage of the 15 property tax rate, if any, in each tax year attributable to San Francisco Unified School District 16 or San Francisco Community College District general obligation bonds approved by the voters 17 after November 1, 2006 and repayable within such tax year.

18 This percentage shall be multiplied by the total amount of the net taxable value for (ii) the applicable tax year. The result is the dollar amount of property taxes for that tax year for a 19 20 particular property attributable to the repayment of San Francisco Unified School District or 21 San Francisco Community College District general obligation bonds approved by the voters 22 after November 1, 2006.

23 (iii) The dollar amount calculated under Subsection (ii) shall be divided by two, and 24 then by the total number of all units in each property, including commercial units. That figure 25 shall be divided by 12 months, to determine the monthly per unit costs for that tax year of the repayment of San Francisco Unified School District or San Francisco Community College
 District general obligation bonds approved by the voters after November 1, 2006.

3 (D) Landlords may pass through to each unit in a particular property the dollar amount 4 calculated under these Subsections 37.3(a)(6)(A) and (B) and (C). These passthroughs may 5 be imposed only on the anniversary date of each tenant's occupancy of the property. These 6 passthroughs shall not become a part of a tenant's base rent. The amount of each annual 7 passthrough imposed pursuant to this Subsection (6) may vary from year-to-year, depending 8 on the amount calculated under Subsections (A) and (B) and (C). Each annual passthrough 9 shall apply only for the 12 month period after it is imposed. A landlord may impose the 10 passthroughs described in this Subsection (6) for a particular tax year only with respect to those tenants who were residents of a particular property on November 1st of the applicable 11 12 tax year. A landlord shall not impose a passthrough pursuant to this Subsection (6) if the 13 landlord has filed for or received Board approval for a rent increase under Section 37.8(e)(4) 14 for increased operating and maintenance expenses in which the same increase in property 15 taxes due to the repayment of general obligation bonds was included in the comparison year 16 cost totals.

17 (E) The Board will have available a form which explains how to calculate the18 passthrough.

(F) Landlords must provide to tenants, on or before the date that notice is served on the tenant of a passthrough permitted under this Subsection (6), a copy of the completed form described in Subsection (E). This completed form shall be provided in addition to the Notice of Rent Increase required under Section 37.3(b)(5). Where a tenant alleges that a landlord has imposed a charge which exceeds the limitations set forth in this Subsection (6), the tenant may petition for a hearing under the procedures provided by Section 37.8. In such a hearing, the landlord shall have the burden of proving the accuracy of the calculation that is the basis for the increase. Any tenant petitions challenging such a passthrough must be filed within one
year of the effective date of the passthrough.

3 (G) The Board may amend its rules and regulations as necessary to implement this
4 Subsection (6).

5 (7) RAP Loans. A landlord may impose rent increases attributable to the City
6 Administrator's amortization of the RAP loan in an area designated on or after July 1, 1977,
7 pursuant to Chapter 32 of the San Francisco Administrative Code.

8 (8) Additional Increases. A landlord who seeks to impose any rent increase which
9 exceeds those permitted above shall petition for a rental arbitration hearing pursuant to
10 Section 37.8 of this Chapter.

11 (9) A landlord may impose a rent increase to recover costs incurred for the 12 remediation of lead hazards, as defined in San Francisco Health Code Article 11 or 26. Such 13 increases may be based on changes in operating and maintenance expenses or for capital 14 improvement expenditures as long as the costs which are the basis of the rent increase are a 15 substantial portion of the work which abates or remediates a lead hazard, as defined in San 16 Francisco Health Code Article 11 or 26, and provided further that such costs are approved for 17 operating and maintenance expense increases pursuant to Section 37.8(e)(4)(A) and certified 18 as capital improvements pursuant to Section 37.7 below.

When rent increases are authorized by this Subsection 37.3(a)(9), the total rent increase for both operating and maintenance expenses and capital improvements shall not exceed 10 percent in any 12 month period. If allowable rent increases due to the costs of lead remediation and abatement work exceed 10 percent in any 12 month period, an Administrative Law Judge shall apply a portion of such excess to approved operating and maintenance expenses for lead remediation work, and the balance, if any, to certified capital improvements, provided, however, that such increase shall not exceed 10 percent. A landlord

may accumulate any approved or certified increase which exceeds this amount, subject to the
10 percent limit.

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(10) With respect to units occupied by recipients of tenant-based rental assistance:

4 (A) If the tenant's share of the base rent is not calculated as a fixed percentage of the
5 tenant's income, such as in the Section 8 voucher program and the Over-FMR Tenancy
6 Program, then:

(i) If the base rent is equal to or greater than the payment standard, the rent increase
limitations in Sections 37.3(a)(1) and (2) shall apply to the entire base rent, and the arbitration
procedures for those increases set forth in Section 37.8 and 37.8A shall apply.

(ii) If the base rent is less than the payment standard, the rent increase limitations of
this Chapter shall not apply; provided, however, that any rent increase which would result in
the base rent being equal to or greater than the payment standard shall not result in a new
base rent that exceeds the payment standard plus the increase allowable under Section
37.3(a)(1).

(B) If the tenant's share of the base rent is calculated as a fixed percentage of the
tenant's income, such as in the Section 8 certificate program and the rental subsidy program
for the HOPWA program, the rent increase limitations in Section 37.3(a)(1) and (2) shall not
apply. In such circumstances, adjustments in rent shall be made solely according to the
requirements of the tenant-based rental assistance program.

(b) Notice of Rent Increase for Tenants in Occupancy. On or before the date upon
which a landlord gives a tenant legal notice of a rent increase, the landlord shall inform the
tenant, in writing, of the following:

(1) Which portion of the rent increase reflects the annual increase, and/or a banked
amount, if any;

(2) Which portion of the rent increase reflects costs for increased operating and
 maintenance expenses, rents for comparable units, and/or capital improvements,
 rehabilitation, energy conservation measures improvements, or renewable energy
 improvements certified pursuant to Section 37.7. Any rent increase certified due to increases
 in operating and maintenance costs shall not exceed seven percent;

(3) Which portion of the rent increase reflects the passthrough of charges for: gas and
electricity; or the passthrough of increased water bill charges attributable to water rate
increases resulting from issuance of water revenue bonds authorized at the November 2002
election as provided by Section 37.3(a)(5)(B), which charges and calculations of charges shall
be explained in writing on a form provided by the Board; or the passthrough of general
obligation bond measure costs as provided by Section 37.3(a)(6), which charges shall be
explained in writing on a form provided by the Board as described in Section 37.3(a)(6)(E);
(4) Which partian of the rent increase reflects the amerization of the PAP loan as

(4) Which portion of the rent increase reflects the amortization of the RAP loan, as
described in Section 37.3(a)(7) above.

(5) Nonconforming Rent Increases. Any rent increase which does not conform with
the provisions of this Section shall be null and void.

17 (6) With respect to rental units occupied by recipients of tenant-based rental
 18 assistance, the notice requirements of this Subsection (b) shall be required in addition to any
 19 notice required as part of the tenant-based rental assistance program.

(c) Initial Rent Limitation for Subtenants. A tenant who subleases his or her rental unit
 may charge no more rent upon initial occupancy of the subtenant or subtenants than that rent
 which the tenant is currently paying to the landlord.

(d) Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act (Civil Code Sections 1954.50. et seq.)
 Consistent with the Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act (Civil Code Sections 1954.50. et seq.)

24 Consistent with the Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act (Civil Code Sections 1954.50. et seq.)

and regardless of whether otherwise provided under Chapter 37:

(1) Property Owner Rights to Establish Initial and All Subsequent Rental Rates for
 Separately Alienable Parcels.

3 (A) An owner or residential real property may establish the initial and all subsequent 4 rental rates for a dwelling or a unit which is alienable separate from the title to any other 5 dwelling unit or is a subdivided interest in a subdivision as specified in subdivision (b), (d), or 6 (f) of Section 11004.5 of the California Business and Professions Code. The owner's right to 7 establish subsequent rental rates under this paragraph shall not apply to a dwelling or unit 8 where the preceding tenancy has been terminated by the owner by notice pursuant to 9 California Civil Code Section 1946 or has been terminated upon a change in the terms of the 10 tenancy noticed pursuant to California Civil Code Section 827; in such instances, the rent 11 increase limitation provisions of Chapter 37 shall continue to apply for the duration of the new 12 tenancy in that dwelling or unit.

(B) Where the initial or subsequent rental rates of a Subsection 37.3(d)(1)(A) dwelling
or unit were controlled by the provisions of Chapter 37 on January 1, 1995, the following shall
apply:

(i) A tenancy that was in effect on December 31, 1995, remains subject to the rent
 control provisions of this Chapter 37, and the owner may not otherwise establish the
 subsequent rental rates for that tenancy.

(ii) On or after January 1, 1999, an owner may establish the initial and all subsequent
 rental rates for any tenancy created on or after January 1, 1996.

(C) An owner's right to establish subsequent rental rates under Subsection 37.3(d)(1)
shall not apply to a dwelling or unit which contains serious health, safety, fire or building code
violations, excluding those caused by disasters, for which a citation has been issued by the
appropriate governmental agency and which has remained unabated for six months or longer
preceding the vacancy.

(2) Conditions for Establishing the Initial Rental Rate Upon Sublet or Assignment.
 Except as identified in this Subsection 37.3(d)(2), nothing in this Subsection or any other
 provision of law of the City and County of San Francisco shall be construed to preclude
 express establishment in a lease or rental agreement of the rental rates to be applicable in the
 event the rental unit subject thereto is sublet, and nothing in this Subsection shall be
 construed to impair the obligations of contracts entered into prior to January 1, 1996, subject
 to the following:

8 (A) Where the original occupant or occupants who took possession of the dwelling or 9 unit pursuant to the rental agreement with the owner no longer permanently reside there, an 10 owner may increase the rent by any amount allowed by this Subsection to a lawful sublessee 11 or assignee who did not reside at the dwelling or unit prior to January 1, 1996. However, such 12 a rent increase shall not be permitted while:

(i) The dwelling or unit has been cited in an inspection report by the appropriate
governmental agency as containing serious health, safety, fire, or building code violations, as
defined by Section 17920.3 of the California Health and Safety Code, excluding any violation
caused by a disaster; and,

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(ii) The citation was issued at least 60 days prior to the date of the vacancy: and,

(iii) The cited violation had not been abated when the prior tenant vacated and had
 remained unabated for 60 days or for a longer period of time. However, the 60-day time
 period may be extended by the appropriate governmental agency that issued the citation.

(B) This Subsection 37.3(d)(2) shall not apply to partial changes in occupancy of a
dwelling or unit where one or more of the occupants of the premises, pursuant to the
agreement with the owner provided for above (37.3(d)(2)), remains an occupant in lawful
possession of the dwellings or unit, or where a lawful sublessee or assignee who resided at
the dwelling or unit prior to January 1, 1996, remains in possession of the dwelling or unit.

Nothing contained in this Subsection 37.3(d)(2) shall be construed to enlarge or diminish an
 owner's right to withhold consent to a sublease or assignment.

- 3 (C) Acceptance of rent by the owner shall not operate as a waiver or otherwise
  4 prevent enforcement of a covenant prohibiting sublease or assignment or as a waiver of an
  5 owner's rights to establish the initial rental rate unless the owner has received written notice
  6 from the tenant that is party to the agreement and thereafter accepted rent.
- 7 (3) Termination or Nonrenewal of a Contract or Recorded Agreement with a
  8 Government Agency Limiting Rent. An owner who terminates or fails to renew a contract or
  9 recorded agreement with a governmental agency that provides for a rent limitation to a
  10 qualified tenant, shall be subject to the following:
- (A) The tenant(s) who were beneficiaries of the contract or recorded agreement shall
  be given at least 90 days' written notice of the effective date of the termination and shall not
  be obligated to pay more than the tenant's portion of the rent, as calculated under that
  contract or recorded agreement, for 90 days following receipt of the notice of termination or
  nonrenewal.
- (B) The owner shall not be eligible to set an initial rent for three years following thedate of the termination or nonrenewal of the contract or agreement.
- (C) The rental rate for any new tenancy established during the three-year period in
   that vacated dwelling or unit shall be at the same rate as the rent under the terminated or
   nonrenewed contract or recorded agreement, plus any increases authorized under this
   Chapter 37 after the date of termination/non renewal.
- (D) The provisions of Subsections 37.3(d)(3)(B) and (C) shall not apply to any new
  tenancy of 12 months or more duration established after January 1, 2000, pursuant to the
  owner's contract or recorded agreement with a governmental agency that provides for a rent
  limitation to a qualified tenant unless the prior vacancy in that dwelling or unit was pursuant to

1 a nonrenewed or canceled contract or recorded agreement with a governmental agency that 2 provides for a rent limitation to a qualified tenant.

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(4) Subsection 37.3(d) does not affect the authority of the City and County of San 4 Francisco to regulate or monitor the basis or grounds for eviction.

5 (5) This Subsection 37.3(d) is intended to be and shall be construed to be consistent 6 with the Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act (Civil Code Sections 1954.50. et seq.).

7 (e) Effect of Deferred Maintenance on Passthroughs for Lead Remediation

8 Techniques.

9 (1) When lead hazards are remediated or abated pursuant to San Francisco Health 10 Code Articles 11 or 26, are violations of State or local housing health and safety laws, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the lead hazards are caused or created by deferred 11 12 maintenance as defined herein of the current or previous landlord. If the landlord fails to rebut 13 the presumption, the costs of such work shall not be passed through to tenants as either a 14 capital improvement or an operating and maintenance expense. If the landlord rebuts the 15 presumption, he or she shall be entitled to a rent increase if otherwise justified by the 16 standards set forth in this Chapter.

17 (2) For purposes of the evaluation of petitions for rent increases for lead remediation 18 work, maintenance is deferred if a reasonable landlord under the circumstances would have 19 performed, on a regular basis, the maintenance work required to keep the premises from 20 being in violation of housing safety and habitability standards set forth in California Civil Code 21 Section 1941 and the San Francisco Municipal Code. In order to prevail on a deferred 22 maintenance defense, a tenant must show that the level of repair or remediation currently 23 required would have been lessened had maintenance been performed in a more timely 24 manner.

1	(f) Tenant Financial Hardship Applications. In addition to any existing hardship provisions
2	in the Rent Stabilization and Arbitration Ordinance or Rules and Regulations at the time this
3	Section 37.3(f) becomes effective:
4	(1) A tenant in a household who is either unemployed, or whose wages have been
5	reduced by 20% or more compared to 12 months prior, or whose sole income consists of
6	government benefits such as Social Security, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), State
7	Disability Insurance (SDI), or similar benefits and who has not received a cost of living
8	increase in the past 12 months, may file a petition claiming hardship at any time on grounds of
9	financial hardship with respect to any rent increase pursuant to Section 37.3. Payment of such rent
10	increase(s) set forth in the hardship application shall be stayed for a period of 60 days from the date of
11	filing, or until the hearing is held and the decision of the Administrative Law Judge is issued, whichever
12	date comes later.
13	(2) In determining whether the tenant's claim of financial hardship shall be granted, the Rent
14	Board and Administrative Law Judge shall base their determination solely on:
15	(A) - <u>wWhether or not</u> a tenant in the household (i) is either unemployed or has had
16	wages reduced by 20% or more compared to 12 months prior, or (ii) whose sole income
17	consists of government benefits such as Social Security, SSI, SDI or similar benefits has not
18	received a cost of living increase in the past 12 months; and
19	(B) Whether the rent including the increase which the tenant claims will cause hardship
20	will result in the tenant's total rent exceeding comprises or will comprise 33% or more of the
21	tenant's gross income.
22	(C) The tenant's assets shall also be considered in making this determination.
23	(3) Upon finding that the tenant has financial hardship, the Administrative Law Judge shall
24	order that the rent increase will not be in effect until such time as the increase would not cause
25	the tenant financial hardship, or until such time as the landlord can demonstrate that their

1 <u>inability to impose the rent increase is causing the landlord greater hardship than the tenant's</u>

- 2 <u>hardship</u> prospectively for a specific period of time based on the tenant's circumstances, and
- 3 schedule a review at the end of that period. If that rent increase is later allowed, it will be
- 4 <u>effective as of the date the tenant's income or assets changed to permit the increase.</u>
- 5 (4) Hardship applications shall be available in multiple languages. <u>Hardship applications</u>
- 6 <u>shall be available in languages spoken by substantial numbers of limited-English speakers as</u>
- 7 defined by Administrative Code Chapter 91 "Equal Access to Services Ordinance," which as
- 8 of the effective date of this amendment are Chinese, Spanish, Russian, Vietnamese and
- 9 <u>Tagalog. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, applications shall be made available in other</u>
- 10 non-English languages upon timely request.
- 11 (5) Multilingual notice of hardship application procedures shall be mailed with each
- 12 Administrative Law Judge or Board decision.
- 13 (6) The Rent Board shall implement a process for direct outreach to landlords and tenants
- 14 *whose primary language is not English, regarding availability and use of the hardship application*
- 15 *procedure. The Board shall provide a report to the Board of Supervisors regarding this outreach*
- 16 *program, describing the implementation process and any known results.*
- 17 (7) This Section 37.3(f) shall remain in effect only while the City and County of San
- 18 Francisco unemployment rate exceeds 5%, and shall sunset and no longer be in effect when
- 19 this unemployment rate drops to 5% or less. The unemployment rate shall be determined by
- 20 the Rent Board on March 1 of each year, based on the annual average for the prior calendar
- 21 year as posted by the State of California Employment Development Department on its internet
- 22 <u>site in the "Monthly Labor Force Data for Counties, Annual Average" or any successor report.</u>
- APPROVED AS TO FORM:
  DENNIS J. HERRERA, City Attorney
- 25 By: MARIE C. BLITS, Deputy City Attorney