ORDINANCE NO. 2020_____

AN URGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA, EXTENDING ORDINANCE NO. 2019-011, IN ITS ENTIRETY, WITHOUT AMENDMENT OR MODIFICATION OF ITS TERMS, THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 2020.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Culver City, California,

DOES HEREBY ORDAIN as follows:

SECTION 1. FINDINGS. The City Council of the City of Culver City hereby finds, determines and declares that:

- A. On August 12, 2019, the City Council adopted an urgency ordinance establishing interim rent control and tenant protection measures for a 12-month period (Ordinance No. 2019-011), based on the findings set forth therein. Ordinance No. 2019-011 is hereinafter referred to as Interim Rent Control Ordinance or IRCO.
- B. Since the adoption of the Interim Rent Control Ordinance, rents throughout the Los Angeles County region continue to rise as market pressures, such as increasing real estate costs, lead to a decrease of the affordability and stability of the housing stock.
- C. Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) determines the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) growth needs for each city within the SCAG region, in addition to the unincorporated areas. According to the City's 2013-2021 Housing Element ("Housing Element"), based on affordable housing production requirements under RHNA, the City needs 108 additional affordable homes that would house lower-income

individuals and families in order to meet current needs. The total housing growth need for the City of Culver City during the 2013-2021 planning period is 185 units, including 108 units of affordable housing distributed by income category as follows:

Extremely Low	Very-Low	Low	Moderate	Total
24	24	29	31	108

The following is the percentage of the 185-unit total need that must be affordable housing, distributed by income category:

Extremely Low	Very-Low	Low	Moderate	Total
13%	13%	15.7%	41.4%	83.1%

To date, the City has produced less than 50% of the required number of affordable housing units; and

- D. According to the Housing Element, approximately 43.7% of Culver City renters are "rent burdened," which is defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as a renter-household spending more than 30% of its household income on rent. In addition, based on the BAE Urban Economics Long-Term Rent Control Study (BAE Study), which is being used to inform the discussion on the Culver City permanent rent control and tenant protections programs, data indicates that during the 2012-2016 period, 43% of Culver City renter households were moderately or severely cost-burdened. Furthermore, based on the BAE Study, over 80% of extremely low-income households were excessively cost-burdened.
- E. On June 12, 2020, the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) released the results of the 2020 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count, which showed 66,436 people in Los Angeles County experiencing homelessness. This represents a

12.7% rise from last year's point-in-time count. Culver City enumerated 160 unhoused during the 2018 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. In 2019, the total census of the unhoused community in Culver City was 236. This represents an increase of 77 or 48% from 2018 to 2019. The 2020 Homeless Census Data for Culver City Communities and Cities is still under review by LAHSA and not yet available for public review.

- F. On March 14, 2020, the City Manager, as Director of Emergency Services, issued a Proclamation of Local Emergency, due to the outbreak and spread of the Coronavirus Respiratory Disease (COVID-19), which was ratified by the City Council on March 18, 2020 by Resolution No. 2020-R015. Such action followed the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health's and the Chair of the Board of Supervisor's declarations of a local health emergency and the State of California's declaration of a State of Emergency on March 4, 2020, and the President's declaration of a National Emergency on March 13, 2020.
- G. Beginning on March 16, 2020, the City Manager issued a number of public orders closing many businesses and significantly restricting the operations of others, consistent with various supplemental orders that were issued by the State of California and the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, as well as a number of neighboring communities, including the City of Los Angeles.
- H. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures taken to slow its spread and protect the public's health and safety have impacted record numbers of workers. California's Employment Development Department (EDD) reports it processed over 7 million claims for unemployment benefits over a 16-week period ending June 27, 2020, compared to about 3.8 million claims processed over the worst full year of the Great

Recession (2010). According to the EDD, as of May 2020, California has an unemployment rate of 15.9%, with 2,921,200 jobless.

- I. The Public Policy Institute of California reports that about 12.3 million Californians in families headed by working age adults live in or near poverty, and the largest number of poor and near-poor Californians live in Los Angeles County; and that there is a 24% poverty rate among workers in the accommodation and food service sector, which has been severely impacted by reduced tourism and dining out; and a disproportionate share of essential workers such as laborers, cooks, cashiers, and personal care aides are poor or nearly poor.
- J. Low-income households are more likely to be employed in industries that have been severely impacted by COVID-19 and are less likely to hold jobs that allow them to continue working from home.
- K. Beginning in the early part of May 2020, the County of Los Angeles announced its *Roadmap to Recover, A Phased Approach to Reopening Safely*, which has allowed certain businesses and activities to slowly reopen and resume, subject to strict public health protocols.
- L. Although this phased reopening has allowed some individuals to go back to work, many businesses remain closed or are operating at reduced staffing levels, and it will be a slow financial recovery period for many tenants who may have lost their jobs or experienced reduced hours.
- M. During this unprecedent time, it remains critical that tenants are not faced with excessive rent increases or no fault evictions without some type of financial assistance for relocation.

- N. At its June 11, 2020 meeting, the City Council directed staff to return with an urgency ordinance to extend the current Interim Rent Control Ordinance, in its entirety, without amendment or modification of its terms, in order to provide staff and the City Council additional time to discuss and formulate permanent rent control and tenant protections programs.
- O. An extension of the interim rent control and tenant protection measures is intended to preserve the improved stability of Tenant households that resulted from the IRCO, and promote predictability in the rental housing market while the City concludes its study, discussion and formulation of potential permanent rent control and tenant protection programs.
- P. Without the protections afforded by the IRCO, the housing and economic conditions discussed in this Section 1 detrimentally impact a substantial number of tenant households in Culver City, which impact constitutes a threat to the public health, safety, and welfare, and a particular hardship for seniors, persons living on fixed-incomes, families with school-age children, and other vulnerable persons who reside in rental units in the Culver City.
- Q. An extension of the Interim Rent Control Ordinance would preserve the ability of landlords to implement the prescribed annual increase in rent charged for rent controlled units during the extended period the IRCO remains in effect, and such figure, in combination with the IRCO's provision for individualized determinations following a hearing for landlords unable to earn a fair return under the IRCO's prescribed annual increase, is found and determined to provide a fair and reasonable return, and has been calculated to encourage good management, reward efficiency, and discourage the flight of capital, to be

commensurate with returns on comparable investments, but not so high as to defeat the purpose of preventing excessive rents.

R. Unless this Urgency Ordinance takes effect immediately, as provided herein, there is a high likelihood that residential renters who are currently protected by the Interim Rent Control Ordinance will become subject to economic hardship and potential displacement to the detriment of the public health, safety and welfare. Accordingly, the City Council finds there is a current and immediate threat to the public health, safety and welfare and that increases in rent for certain residential tenancies, and terminations of residential tenancies without cause, would result in that threat to the public health, safety or welfare absent an extension of the restrictions contained in the Interim Rent Control Ordinance.

SECTION 2. EXTENSION OF INTERIM RENT CONTROL AND TENANT PROTECTION MEASURES. Based on the findings set forth in Section 1, the City Council hereby determines that the interim rent control and tenant protection measures set forth in Ordinance No. 2019-011, attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by this reference, shall be extended, in their entirety, without amendment or modification of their terms, through October 31, 2020.

SECTION 3. URGENCY MEASURE. Based on the findings set forth in Section 1, the City Council finds and declares the extension of Ordinance No. 2019-011 is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, safety and welfare and upon that basis has determined that an urgency measure, pursuant to Government Code Section 36937(b) and Culver City Charter Section 614, is warranted and shall take effect immediately upon adoption by a four-fifths vote of the City Council.

SECTION 4. RENT CONTROL AND TENANT PROTECTIONS STUDY. In preparation of the Interim Rent Control Ordinance, the City's consultant, BAE Urban Economics (BAE) prepared a *Temporary Rent Cap and Relocation Assistance Policies Study*, which was presented at the August 12, 2019 Council meeting and helped inform the City Council's decision making for the IRCO. The City continued its engagement with BAE in September 2019 to develop a *Long-Term Rent Control Policies Study*, which built upon BAE's prior Study, in order to help the City better understand the current Culver City rental market, the impacts of the IRCO, the possible impacts of a future permanent rent control and tenant protections program, and options for specific policy decisions associated with a permanent rent control and tenant protections program. During the extension period authorized by this Ordinance, staff is directed to further review the *Long-Term Rent Control Policies Study* and draft a permanent rent control and tenant protections program consistent with City Council's direction at its July 16, 2020 Special City Council Meeting.

SECTION 5. ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION. The City Council finds that this Interim Ordinance is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") pursuant to CEQA guidelines, California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, §15060(c)(2) [the activity will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment] and §15060(c)(3) [the activity is not a project as defined in §15378] because it has no potential for resulting in physical change to the environment, directly or indirectly.

SECTION 6. EFFECTIVE DATE. Pursuant to Culver City Charter Section 614 and Government Code Section 36937(b), this Urgency Ordinance shall be introduced and adopted at one and the same meeting and shall become effective immediately. Neither the Interim Rent Control Ordinance nor this Urgency Ordinance shall be of any further force or

effect after October 31, 2020, unless extended in accordance with Culver City Charter Section 1 2 614 and Government Code Section 36937(b). 3 SECTION 7. SEVERABILITY. The City Council hereby declares that, if any 4 provision, section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, phrase or word of this Urgency 5 Ordinance is rendered or declared invalid or unconstitutional by any final action in a court of 6 competent jurisdiction or by reason of any preemptive legislation, then the City Council would 7 have independently adopted the remaining provisions, sections, subsections, paragraphs, 8 sentences, phrases or words of this Urgency Ordinance and as such they shall remain in full 9 10 force and effect. 11 12 SECTION 8. PUBLICATION. Pursuant to Sections 616 and 621 of the City Charter, prior to the expiration of fifteen (15) days after the adoption, the City Clerk shall 13 cause this Urgency Ordinance, or a summary thereof, to be published in the Culver City News 14 and shall post this Urgency Ordinance or a summary thereof in at least three places within the 15 16 City. 17 APPROVED and ADOPTED this _____day of _____ 18 19 20 GÖRAN ERIKSSON, Mayor 21 City of Culver City, California 22 APPROVED AS TO FORM: 23 ATTEST: 24 25 JEREMY GREEN City Attorney City Clerk

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A20-00272

EXHIBIT A

ORDINANCE NO. 2019 - 011

AN URGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA, ESTABLISHING INTERIM RENT CONTROL MEASURES FOR A PERIOD OF 12-MONTHS, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, A PROHIBITION ON RESIDENTIAL RENT INCREASES IN EXCESS OF THREE PERCENT (3%) ABOVE THE MONTHLY RENT IN EFFECT ON JUNE 11, 2019.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Culver City, California, DOES HEREBY ORDAIN as follows:

SECTION 1. FINDINGS. The City Council of the City of Culver City hereby finds, determines and declares that:

- A. Rents throughout the Los Angeles County region are continuing to rise as market pressures, such as increasing real estate costs, lead to a decrease of the affordability and stability of the housing stock in the City of Culver City; and
- B. Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) determines the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) growth needs for each city within the SCAG region, in addition to the unincorporated areas. According to the City's 2013-2021 Housing Element ("Housing Element"), based on affordable housing production requirements under RHNA, the City needs 108 additional affordable homes that would house lower-income individuals and families in order to meet current needs. The total housing growth need for the City of Culver City during the 2013-2021 planning period is 185 units, including 108 units of affordable housing distributed by income category as follows:

Extremely Low	Very-Low	Low	Moderate	Total
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The following is the percentage of the 185-unit total need that must be affordable housing, distributed by income category:

Extremely Low	Very-Low	Low	Moderate	Total
13%	13%	15.7%	41.4%	83.1%

To date, the City has produced less than 50% of the required number of affordable housing units; and

- C. According to the Housing Element, approximately 43.7% of Culver City renters are "rent burdened," which is defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as a renter-household spending more than 30% of its household income on rent; and
- D. The 2017 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count conducted by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) found 227 people were experiencing homelessness in Culver City. While the total number of people experiencing homelessness in Culver City increased 85% from the 2016 Homeless Count, the total number of unsheltered people increased by 150%. In addition, for the first time since the start of the homeless census, an unsheltered family of four was enumerated as part of the 2017 Homeless Census. At the instruction of the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), the 2019 Homeless Census Data for Culver City Communities and Cities is still under review and cannot be released to the public. However, it can be noted that the 2019 Homeless Count found that Culver City has experienced a significant increase in unsheltered homeless individuals and homeless living in cars since the prior year. Further, the Westside of Los Angeles witnessed the highest increase in homelessness of 19% compared to other regions of Los Angeles County; and

E. The City will experience unprecedented job growth over the next four years with the introduction of approximately 5,749 new employees set to join the Culver City labor market related to new tech and media businesses. This increase of new employees will likely cause substantial pressure on the Culver City rental housing market, which has limited housing stock; and

- F. At its June 24, 2019 meeting, the City Council directed staff to return with interim rent control measures modeled after the Los Angeles County Temporary Rent Stabilization Ordinance and to include, but not be limited to, a rent increase cap; just cause and no fault eviction provisions; a process for landlords to petition for relief from the rent increase cap in certain circumstances; a rental registry; and relocation assistance benefits; and
- G. This Interim Ordinance includes regulations that are intended to increase stability for Tenant households and promote predictability in the rental housing market while the City studies whether a permanent rent control program is warranted; and
- H. The housing and economic conditions discussed in this Section 1 detrimentally impact a substantial number of Tenant households in Culver City, which impact constitutes a threat to the public health, safety, and welfare, and a particular hardship for seniors, persons living on fixed-incomes, families with school-age children, and other vulnerable persons who reside in Rental Units in the Culver City; and
- I. With the lack of current regulation and the recent public awareness and discussion by the City Council of the potential adoption of new policies to stabilize Rents charged to Tenants, it is reasonable to conclude that Landlords may seek to increase Rents in anticipation of imminent regulation, and that increases in Rent would exacerbate the

housing and economic conditions, increasing economic hardship for certain Tenant households leading to increased household displacement and homelessness, which effects constitute a threat to the public health, safety, and welfare of the residents of Culver City; and

- J. This Interim Ordinance allows an annual increase in Rent charged for Covered Rental Units during the period this Interim Ordinance is in effect, and such figure, in combination with the possibility of individualized determinations following a hearing for Landlords unable to earn a fair return under the provisions of this Interim Ordinance, is found and determined to provide a fair and reasonable return, and has been calculated to encourage good management, reward efficiency, and discourage the flight of capital, to be commensurate with returns on comparable investments, but not so high as to defeat the purpose of preventing excessive Rents; and
- K. This Interim Ordinance establishes a reference date of June 11, 2019 for the purpose of establishing the baseline rent from which the annual increase may be assessed during the 12-month interim period. June 11, 2019 was selected for the reference date, as it is the earliest confirmed date when notice of upcoming City Council discussion of a rent cap was made widely available to the public; and
- L. Unless this Interim Ordinance takes effect immediately, as provided herein, there is a high likelihood that residential renters will be subject to economic hardship and potential displacement to the detriment of the public health, safety and welfare. Accordingly, the City Council finds there is a current and immediate threat to the public health, safety or welfare and that increases in Rent for certain residential tenancies, and terminations of residential tenancies without cause, would result in that threat to the public health, safety or welfare absent implementation of the restrictions contained in this interim ordinance.

SECTION 2. INTERIM RENT CONTROL MEASURES. Based on the findings set forth in Section 1, the City Council hereby determines that interim rent control measures are warranted for a period of 12 months, from the date of August 12, 2019 through and including August 11, 2020, as follows:

- A. Interim Prohibition on Rent Increases. No Landlord may request or receive Rent for the monthly use and occupancy of a Covered Rental Unit in excess of the allowable monthly amount of Rent due and payable under this Interim Ordinance.
- **B.** Exemptions. This Interim Ordinance shall not apply to any dwelling units expressly exempt pursuant to any provision of state or federal law, and such units shall be exempt from the provisions of this Interim Ordinance. The following dwelling units are also specifically exempt from Section 2 (Interim Rent Control Measures), Section 4 (Rent Increases), and Section 8 (Petitions) of this Interim Ordinance:
 - 1. Any dwelling unit that has a certificate of occupancy or equivalent permit for residential occupancy issued after February 1, 1995. For this purpose, certificate of occupancy is the certificate first issued before the property is used for any residential purposes; or
 - 2. Any dwelling unit that is alienable separate from the title to any other dwelling unit, including single family residences, condominiums, and townhomes, but excluding mobilehomes offered for rent by the owner of the mobilehome;
 - 3. Any dwelling unit that is a subdivided interest in a subdivision, as specified in California Business and Professions Code Section 11004.5 (b), (d) and (f).
 - **4.** Any dwelling unit for which the Landlord receives federal, state, or local housing subsidies, including, but not limited to, federal housing assistance vouchers issued under Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 line 9 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1437f).

SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this Interim Ordinance, the following definitions shall apply:

- A. **CCMC** shall mean the Culver City Municipal Code.
- B. **Culver City** shall mean the City of Culver City.
- C. **Covered Rental Unit** shall mean any Rental Unit that is not exempt, pursuant to Section 2 of this Interim Ordinance.
- D. **Director** shall mean the Community Development of the City of Culver City, or his or her designee.
- E. **Housing Division** shall mean the Housing Division of the Culver City Community Development Department.
- F. **For Cause** shall mean a termination of tenancy for one of the reasons specified in Section 5.B of this Interim Ordinance.
- G. **Hearing Officer** shall mean the person designated by the Director to conduct a review hearing under Section 8 of this Interim Ordinance.
- H. **Housing Services** shall mean all services provided by the Landlord related to the use or occupancy of a Covered Rental Unit, including, but not limited to, insurance, repairs, replacement, maintenance, painting, utilities, heat, water, elevator service, laundry facilities, recreational areas and/or pools, janitorial service, refuse removal, furnishings, parking, storage, and security services.
- I. **Landlord** shall mean an owner, lessor, or sublessor who receives or is entitled to receive Rent for the use and occupancy of any Rental Unit or portion thereof, and the representative, agent, or successor of such owner, lessor, or sublessor. For purposes of this Interim Ordinance, a Landlord does not include an individual whose primary residence is the same Rental Unit as the Tenant.
- J. *Material Rental Agreement Term* shall mean any provision in a rental agreement that is reasonable, legal, and accepted in writing by the Tenant as material. Adding additional occupants in an existing tenancy is not a breach of a Material Rental Agreement Term so long as the number of occupants does not exceed the maximum number

of occupants as determined by State law, and new terms added to an existing rental agreement cannot be considered a Material Rental Agreement Term unless expressly consented to in writing by the Tenant.

- K. **No Fault** shall mean a termination of tenancy for one of the reasons specified in Section 5.C of this Interim Ordinance.
- L. **Notice of Termination** shall mean a written notice from a Landlord to a Tenant that, in addition to any information required by State or federal law to terminate a residential tenancy, identifies at least one For Cause or No Fault reason that permits the Landlord to terminate the tenancy.
- M. Rent or Rents shall mean the sum of all periodic payments and all nonmonetary consideration demanded or received by a Landlord from a Tenant for the use or occupancy of a Covered Rental Unit, including Tenant's access to and use of Housing Services. Rent includes, without limitation, the fair market value of goods accepted, labor performed, or services rendered.
- N. Rental Unit shall mean any dwelling unit as defined in California Civil Code Section 1940 (c), including joint living and work quarters, located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Culver City and used for human habitation in consideration of payment of Rent, whether or not such use is legally permitted, including mobilehomes rented by the owner of the mobilehome and accessory dwelling units. For purposes of Section 5 (Evictions), Section 6 (Relocation Assistance), and Section 7 (Rent Registry), the term "Rental Unit" does not include any dwelling unit that lacks its own bathroom or kitchen facility and is occupied by a Tenant who uses a bathroom or kitchen facility in common with the Landlord or a member of Landlord's immediate family.
- O. **Responsible Person** shall mean a person responsible for, or alleged to be responsible for, a violation of this Interim Ordinance.
 - P. State shall mean State of California.

Q. **Tenant** shall mean a person entitled, by written or oral agreement, or by sufferance, to the use or occupancy of any Rental Unit.

SECTION 4. RENT INCREASES. As of the effect date of this Interim Ordinance, no Landlord may request, receive, or retain Rent for a Covered Rental Unit from an existing Tenant whose tenancy began on or before June 11, 2019, in an amount that exceeds the monthly Rent that was in effect on June 11, 2019, plus any Rent increase authorized by this Section 4. No Landlord may request, receive, or retain Rent for a Covered Rental Unit from a Tenant whose tenancy began after June 11, 2019, which amount exceeds the initial monthly Rent charged for the Covered Rental Unit, plus any increase authorized by this Section, if applicable.

- A. Rent Increases Generally. While this Interim Ordinance is in effect, Rent for a Covered Rental Unit may be increased no more than three percent (3%) above the monthly Rent in effect on June 11, 2019, or the initial Rent charged for tenancies that began after June 11, 2019. Following the effective date of this Interim Ordinance:
 - 1. For any Covered Rental Unit in which Rent for a particular Tenant household has not been increased by three percent (3%) of the Rent in effect on June 11, 2019, the Rent for that particular Tenant household may only be increased by an amount that, when added to the amount of any Rent increase noticed on or after June 11, 2019, does not exceed three percent (3%) of: (a) the monthly Rent in effect on June 11, 2019; or (b) the initial Rent charged if the tenancy began after June 11, 2019.
 - 2. For any Covered Rental Unit in which the Rent for the Tenant household has been increased more than three percent (3%) above the Rent in effect on June 11, 2019, the Rent for that particular Tenant household shall be capped at the monthly Rent in effect as of June 11, 2019, plus three percent (3%). In the event that a Tenant household has already paid Rent in excess of a

three percent (3%) increase above the Rent in effect on June 11, 2019, the Landlord shall credit the Tenant for the balance of the overpayment. The Landlord may elect to either: (a) pay the Tenant the balance of the overpayment directly in one lump sum; or (b) give the Tenant a credit against the Rent otherwise due from the Tenant to the Landlord over a six-month period.

- 3. Not more than one Rent increase may be imposed on a Tenant household in any 12-month period following the effective date of this interim Ordinance.
- B. Rent Increases Following Vacancies. Notwithstanding any other provisions set forth in this Interim Ordinance to the contrary, a Landlord may set an initial Rent for Covered Rental Unit without restriction at the commencement of a new tenancy where no Tenant is an occupant of the Covered Rental Unit in question. After the Landlord sets the initial Rent for such Covered Rental Unit, the Landlord may only increase the Rent as provided by this Interim Ordinance
- C. Housing Service Adjustments. A decrease in Housing Services is considered an increase in Rent. A Tenant may petition for an adjustment in Rent based on a decrease in Housing Services under the process set forth in Section 8 of this Interim Ordinance.

SECTION 5. EVICTIONS.

- **A.** Application. This Section 5 shall apply to any Notice of Termination of Tenancy, regardless of the date it is delivered to a Tenant of a Rental Unit, if the Tenant has not vacated the Rental Unit as of the effective date of this Interim Ordinance.
- B. Cause Required to Terminate Tenancy. No Landlord may terminate a residential tenancy of a Tenant occupying a Rental Unit unless the Landlord can demonstrate all of the following:

- 1. The Landlord served a Notice of Termination on the Tenant in accordance with California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1162; and
- 2. The Landlord has not accepted and will not accept Rent or any other consideration in return for the continued use of the Rental Unit beyond the term of the terminated tenancy in compliance with California Civil Code Sections 1945, 1946, and 1946.1; and
- The termination qualifies as a For Cause or No Fault termination;
- 4. The Landlord has submitted to the Culver City Housing Division, 9770 Culver Boulevard, Culver City, CA 90232, via certified mail, return receipt requested, within five (5) calendar days after service on the Tenant, a true and accurate copy of the Notice of Termination, with proof of such service on the tenant(s) attached. Evidence of proof of service may include receipt of delivery of the notice by the Tenant or a sworn statement by the Landlord under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that confirms service of the Notice of Termination on the Tenant in accordance with California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1162. Landlord shall submit proof of service to the City as evidence that Landlord has complied with this Section 5.B.4. If the Notice of Termination was served on Tenant prior to the effective date of this Interim Ordinance, Landlord shall submit to the Housing Division the documentation required by this Section 5.B.4 within five (5) days of the effective date of this Interim Ordinance.

A Tenant may challenge the validity of a Landlord's legal action to terminate a tenancy, including a suit for unlawful detainer, based on a Landlord's failure to comply with any or all of the requirements included in Section 5.B, including the Landlord's failure to provide the Housing Division with a true and accurate copy of the Notice of Termination with proof of service. The Housing Division will accept copies of all Notices of Termination received in accordance with this Section 5

and, upon written request of a Tenant who verifies residency in the Rental Unit that is the subject of the Notice of Termination, and/or upon the written request of the Landlord who submitted the Notice of Termination, the Housing Division will endeavor to provide confirmation to the requesting party that such Notice of Termination was received. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the City assumes no responsibility for errors or omissions in its response, and the City's response or lack thereof shall in no way create a City duty, impose an obligation on the City with respect to the requirements of this Section 5, or otherwise lead to legal or equitable liability on behalf of the City.

- C. For Cause Termination. If a Landlord can show any of the following circumstances with respect to a termination of tenancy, the termination will qualify as a For Cause termination:
 - 1. Tenant failed to pay Rent within three (3) days of receiving written notice from the Landlord demanding payment as provided in California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1161(2);
 - 2. Tenant violated a Material Rental Agreement Term as provided in California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1161(3) and did not cure such violation within ten (10) days after receiving written notice from the Landlord of such violation;
 - Tenant has continued to refuse, after Landlord has provided a written request, reasonable access to the Rental Unit by the Landlord in accordance with California Civil Code Section 1954;
 - 4. Tenant has used the Rental Unit by to create a nuisance or for an illegal purpose as provided in California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1161(4), including:
 - a. A crime committed by a Tenant of a Rental Unit which involves use of a gun, a deadly weapon or serious bodily injury and for which a police report has been filed, but not a crime that is

committed against a person residing in the same Rental Unit as the person committing the crime; or

- b. A threat of violent crime, which includes any statement made by a Tenant, or at his or her request, by his or her agent to any person who is on the premises that includes the Rental Unit or to the Landlord, or his or her agent, threatening the commission of a crime which will result in death or great bodily injury to another person, with the specific intent that the statement is to be taken as a threat, even if there is no intent of actually carrying it out, when on its face and under the circumstances in which it is made, it is so unequivocal, immediate and specific as to convey to the person threatened, a gravity of purpose and an immediate prospect of execution of the threat, and thereby causes that person reasonably to be in sustained fear for his or her own safety or for his or her immediate family's safety, but not including a threat that is committed against a person who is residing in the same Rental Unit as the person making the threat; or
- c. Tenant has created or is maintaining a dangerous and unsanitary condition and that condition has not been promptly abated or repaired after written notice to the Tenant from the Landlord and the passage of a reasonable cure period.

The act or acts constituting domestic violence or sexual assault or stalking against the Tenant or a member of Tenant's household cannot form the substantial basis of a For Cause reason to terminate the tenancy of the victim of such acts. A member of a Tenant household may raise such facts as an affirmative defense to an action terminating the tenancy.

- D. No Fault Termination. If a Landlord can show any of the following circumstances with respect to a termination of tenancy, the termination will qualify as a No Fault termination:
 - Landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession in order to imminently:
 - a. Demolish the Rental Unit.
 - **b.** Remove the Rental Unit permanently from rental housing use pursuant to State law.
 - 2. Subject to Section 5.D.2.d, Landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of the Rental Unit for use and occupancy by:
 - a. A resident manager, provided that no alternative vacant unit is available for occupancy by a resident manager; except that where a building has an existing resident manager, the owner may only evict the existing resident manager in order to replace him or her with a new manager.
 - b. Landlord or Landlord's spouse registered domestic partner, children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, brother, sister, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, as a primary place of residence. The Rental Unit must be occupied as the primary residence within three (3) months of the Tenant household vacating the Rental Unit, and the Rental Unit must continue to be occupied as the primary residence for at least 12 months. However, Landlord may use this Section 5.D.2.b to qualify as a No Fault termination only once for a particular person in each rental complex of the Landlord.
 - c. A Tenant that requires an occupancy agreement and intake, case management or counseling as part of the tenancy.

- d. A Landlord may not recover possession of a Rental Unit pursuant to the provisions of either Section 5.D.2.a or Section 5.D.2.b if:
 - i. any Tenant in the Rental Unit has continuously resided in the Rental Unit for at least ten years, and is either: (a) 62 years of age or older; or (b) disabled as defined in Title 42 United States Code Section 423 or handicapped as defined in Section 50072 of the California Health and Safety Code; or
 - ii. any Tenant in the Rental Unit is terminally ill as certified by a treating physician licensed to practice in the State of California.
- e. A Landlord may recover possession of a Rental Unit pursuant to the provisions of either Section 5.D.2.a or Section 5.D.2.b if the Rental Unit has the same number of bedrooms needed by the Landlord, the Landlord's eligible relative or the resident manager, and only if it is the most recently occupied Rental Unit in the rental complex, and the Tenant of that Rental Unit is not protected from termination of tenancy pursuant to the provisions of Section 5.D.2.d. However, a Landlord may recover possession of a different Rental Unit if required because of a medical necessity of Landlord, Landlord's eligible relative or the resident manager, as certified by a treating physician licensed to practice in the State of California.
- 3. Landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of the Rental Unit in order to comply with a government agency's order to vacate, or any other

order that necessitates the vacating of the building, housing or unit as a result of a violation of the CCMC or any other provision of law.

4. Landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of the Rental Unit in order to comply with a contractual agreement relating to the qualifications of tenancy with a governmental entity, where Tenant is no longer qualified.

SECTION 6. RELOCATION ASSISTANCE.

- **A.** If a termination of tenancy of a Rental Unit is based on the No Fault termination grounds set forth in Section 5.D of this Interim Ordinance, then the Landlord shall pay a relocation fee in the amount of three (3) times Tenant's current Rent in effect, plus one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00).
 - **B.** The relocation fee shall be paid to the Tenant or Tenants as follows:
 - 1. The entire relocation fee shall be paid to a Tenant who is the only Tenant in a Rental Unit; or
 - 2. If a Rental Unit is occupied by two (2) or more Tenants, then each Tenant of the Rental Unit shall be paid a pro-rata share of the relocation fee.
 - 3. Landlord may deduct from the relocation fee payable any and all past due rent owed by Tenant during the twelve (12) months prior to termination of tenancy and may deduct from the relocation fee any amounts paid by the Landlord for any extraordinary wear and tear or damage cause by the Tenant, cleaning, or other purposes served by a security deposit as defined by the rental agreement, to the extent the security deposit is insufficient to provide the amounts due for such costs.
 - **4.** After taking into account any adjustments in the amount of the relocation assistance provided herein, as set forth in Section 6.B.3, the Landlord shall pay one-half (1/2) of the relocation assistance no later than five (5) business days following service of the notice to a Tenant of

the termination and one-half (1/2) of the relocation assistance no later than five (5) business days after the Tenant has vacated the rental unit.

- C. This Section 6 shall not apply in any of the following circumstances:
 - 1. Tenant received written notice, prior to entering into a written or oral tenancy agreement, that an application to subdivide the property for condominium, stock cooperative or community apartment purposes was on file with the City or had already been approved, whichever the case may be, and that the existing building would be demolished or relocated in connection with the proposed new subdivision, and the termination of tenancy is based on the grounds set forth in Section 5.D.1 of this Interim Ordinance.
 - 2. The Tenant received written notice, prior to entering into a written or oral tenancy agreement, that an application to convert the building to a condominium, stock cooperative or community apartment project was on file with the City or had already been approved, whichever the case may be, and the termination of tenancy is based on the grounds set forth in Section 5.D.1 of this Interim Ordinance.
 - 3. The Landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of the Rental Unit for use and occupancy by a resident manager, provided that the resident manager is replacing the existing resident manager in the same unit. For the purposes of this exception, a resident manager shall not include the Landlord, or the Landlord's spouse, children or parents.
 - **4.** The Landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of the Rental Unit in order to comply with a governmental agency's order to vacate the building housing the Rental Unit due to hazardous conditions caused by a natural disaster or act of God.

- 5. The Tenant receives, as part of the eviction, relocation assistance from another government agency, and such amount is equal to or greater than the amount provided for by this Section 6.
- D. Notwithstanding the date of the notice of termination of tenancy, this Section 6 shall apply in any case where Tenant has received a notice of termination of tenancy based on the No Fault termination grounds set forth in Section 5.D, but has not yet vacated the Rental unit as of the effective date of this Interim Ordinance.
- E. The requirements set forth in this Section 6 are applicable to all Rental Units, regardless of whether the Rental Unit was created or established in violation of any provision of law.
- F. Nothing in this Section 6 relieves a Landlord from the obligation to provide relocation assistance pursuant to any other provision of local, state or federal law. If a Tenant is entitled to monetary relocation benefits pursuant to any other provision, of local, state or federal law, then such monetary benefits shall operate as a credit against monetary benefits required to be paid to the Tenant under this Section 6.
- Where applicable, written notice of a Tenant's entitlement to relocation assistance shall be provided by the Landlord at the same time the Landlord provides notice of termination of tenancy of a Rental Unit. Such notice shall be substantially consistent with the "Pursuant to the requirements of Section 6 of the City's Interim Rent Control Measures, a landlord must provide qualifying tenants this notice of the tenant's eligibility for relocation assistance at the same time the landlord provides a notice of termination of tenancy. Qualifying tenants are entitled to a relocation fee in the amount of three (3) times Tenant's current Rent in effect, plus one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00)."

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SECTION 7. RENT REGISTRY.

A. Registration Required. No Landlord shall demand or accept Rent for a Rental Unit without first procuring and serving on the Tenant or displaying in a conspicuous place a valid written Rent Registration certificate issued by the Housing Division, as set forth in this Section 7.

B. Registration Process.

- 1. A Landlord shall provide Rent amount and tenancy information for every Rental Unit subject to this Interim Ordinance on a Rent Registration form provided by the Housing Division. This information shall be submitted within 180 days of the effective date of this Interim Ordinance. Registration is complete only when all Rent amounts and tenancy information, including emergency contact information, is provided.
- 2. Every Rental Unit Rent Registration certificate issued on or after the effective date of this Interim Ordinance shall expire at midnight on the expiration date of this Interim Ordinance as set forth in Section 15 of this Interim Ordinance.
- 3. A Landlord of a Rental Unit which is not registered with the Housing Division shall provide the Housing Division, on the form approved by the Housing Division and accompanied by supporting documentation, a written declaration stating the facts upon which the Landlord bases a claim of exclusion from the requirements of this Section 7. If a Landlord fails to submit a written declaration and supporting documents within 180 days of the effective date of this Interim Ordinance, the Rental Unit shall be deemed to be subject to the provisions of this Section 7. If a Landlord declares that the Rental Unit is not subject to the registration requirements of this Section 7 because the Rental Unit is vacant, the Landlord shall provide a certification to

the Housing Division declaring that the unit is and shall remain vacant, and the unit shall be secured against unauthorized entry.

4. For every property for which a Landlord is required to procure a written Rent Registration certificate pursuant to this Section 7, the Landlord shall post a notice on a form provided by the Housing Division, providing information about this Interim Ordinance and Housing Division contact information. Notices must be posted in a conspicuous location in the common area, at the entry or entries to the building or units, or other similar location or locations as necessary to provide Tenants a reasonable opportunity to view the notice. The notice shall be written in English and Spanish, and in any other languages as required by the Housing Division.

C. Notice of Rent Information Deficiencies and Opportunity to Cure; Appeals; and Final Administrative Decision.

- 1. The Housing Division shall provide written notification to the Landlord of a failure to comply with this Section 7 and allow 15 calendar days to respond. The Housing Division shall not issue a Rent Registration certificate for the Rental Unit until the Landlord has substantially complied by providing the rental information as required by Section 7.B.
- 2. Any Landlord disputing the Housing Division's notification of deficient registration may file a written appeal with the Director within 10 calendar days of the date of the notice of deficiency. The Director shall provide a written notice within 30 calendar days of its appeal decision, which shall be a final administrative decision.

SECTION 8. PETITIONS.

A. Petitions for Relief from Interim Ordinance. If a Landlord desires to increase the Rent for a Covered Rental Unit in an amount greater than allowed in Section 4 of

this Interim Ordinance, and the Landlord contends that the limitations on Rent increases in Section 4 will prevent the Landlord from receiving a fair and reasonable return with respect to the operation of the property containing the Covered Rental Unit, the Landlord may file a petition with the Housing Division requesting a hearing, which will be heard by a Hearing Officer appointed by the Director. The Landlord shall mail a copy of the petition by first class mail, postage prepaid, to all Tenants whose Rents are the subject of the petition within five (5) calendar days after the date the petition is filed. Within ten (10) calendar days after the date the petition is filed, the Landlord shall file a proof of service signed under penalty of perjury stating that a copy of the petition was mailed to all such Tenants. The petition shall include a statement indicating the basis on which the Landlord contends that the limitations of this Interim Ordinance on Rent increases will prevent the Landlord from receiving a fair and reasonable return, together with any evidence that the Landlord wants the Hearing Officer to consider. The Landlord shall bear the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence at the hearing that because of the implementation of this Interim Ordinance, the Landlord is unable to obtain a fair and reasonable return.

B. Petitions for Noncompliance.

1. If a Tenant contends that a proposed or actual Rent increase is not in compliance with this Interim Ordinance, the Tenant may file a petition with the Housing Division requesting a hearing, which will be heard before a Hearing Officer appointed by the Director. The Tenant shall mail a copy of the petition by first class mail, postage prepaid, to the appropriate Landlord whose Rents are the subject of the petition within five (5) calendar days after the date the petition is filed. Within ten (10) calendar days after the date the petition is filed, the Tenant shall file a proof of service signed under penalty of perjury stating that a copy of the petition was mailed to all such Landlords. The petition shall include a statement indicating the basis on which the Tenant contends that a proposed or actual Rent increase is in violation of this Interim Ordinance, together with any evidence that the Tenant wants the Hearing Officer to consider. The Tenant

shall bear the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence at the hearing that the proposed Rent increase is not in compliance with this Interim Ordinance.

2. A Landlord who is determined by the Hearing Officer to be in violation of this Interim Ordinance may be subject to an administrative fine of up to One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00). Each separate day, or any portion thereof, during which any violation of such Interim Ordinance occurs or continues constitutes a separate violation.

C. Hearing Procedure.

- 1. A hearing before the Hearing Officer shall be set for a date no sooner than fifteen (15) days and no later than sixty (60) days after receipt of the request and proof of service on any request complying with the requirements of this Section 8, unless the Hearing Officer determines that good cause exists for an extension of time.
 - a. In the instance of a Landlord's petition filed pursuant to Section 8.A, upon setting the hearing date, the Hearing Officer shall send written notice to the Landlord of the date, time and place set for the hearing. Upon receipt, the Landlord shall post such notice in a conspicuous place at the affected property including the Covered Rental Units that are the subject of the petition. Such notice shall be placed on a written instrument that is at least 11 inches in width and 17 inches in length, and shall be placed not less than four (4) feet above ground level in the common area, at the entry or entries to the building or units, or other similar location or locations as necessary to provide Tenants a reasonable opportunity to view the notice and be advised of the hearing. Within five (5) calendar days of receipt of the notice of hearing, the Landlord shall personally deliver a copy of the notice to each Tenant in the affected Covered Rental Units.

- **b.** In the instance of a Tenant's petition, filed pursuant to Section 8.B, upon setting the hearing date, the Hearing Officer shall send written notice to the Tenant and Landlord of the date, time and place set for the hearing.
- 2. At the hearing, the party filing the petition shall be given the opportunity to testify, call witnesses and to present evidence concerning the petition.
- 3. In the instance of a Landlord's petition, filed pursuant to Section 8.A, the Hearing Officer may hear testimony from the Tenants in the affected Covered Rental Units.
- **4.** In the instance of a Tenant's petition, filed pursuant to Section 8.B, the Hearing Officer may hear testimony from the Landlord.
- 5. The Hearing Officer may continue the hearing and request additional information from the Landlord or Tenant prior to issuing a written decision.
- **6.** The Hearing Officer shall have the power to issue orders to keep order and decorum during the hearing.
- 7. All hearings conducted by the Hearing Officer shall be open to the public.
- D. Hearing Continuance. The Hearing Officer may, in his or her discretion, grant a continuance of the hearing date upon a request and a showing of good cause by the Landlord or Tenant. The request must be made in writing and be received by the Hearing Officer at least five (5) business days prior to the hearing date. In the instance of a Landlord's continuance request, the Landlord must personally deliver a copy of the request to the affected Tenant(s). In the instance of a Tenant's continuance request, the Tenant must personally deliver a copy of the request to the Landlord. In no event shall the continuance be longer than fifteen (15) calendar days from the originally scheduled hearing date.

E. Evaluation of Petitions. In evaluating the petitions from a Landlord or Tenant, the Hearing Officer shall consider all relevant factors that may potentially impact a Landlord's ability to obtain a fair and reasonable return and shall consider the basis for the calculation of any increase in Rent. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in costs to the Landlord attributable to increased utility rates, property taxes, insurance, advertising, variable mortgage interest rates, governmental assessments and fees, incidental services, employee costs, normal repair and maintenance, upgrading and addition of amenities or services, rent rolls, financial statements, expert analysis, and relevant studies.

F. Hearing Officer Decision.

- 1. After considering all of the testimony and evidence submitted at the hearing, within 20 calendar days after the conclusion of the hearing, the Hearing Officer shall issue a written decision denying, affirming or modifying the petition and shall adopt written findings in support of that decision. In the instance of a Landlord's petition filed pursuant to Section 8.A, the written decision shall be served by first-class mail, postage prepaid on the Landlord and Landlord shall post such notice in a conspicuous place at the property containing the affected Covered Rental Units. Within five (5) calendar days of receipt of the written decision, the Landlord shall personally deliver a copy of the written decision to each Tenant in the affected Covered Rental Units. In the instance of a Tenant's petition filed pursuant to Section 8.B, the Hearing Officer shall send a copy of the written decision to the Tenant and the Landlord, each by first-class mail, postage prepaid. The Hearing Officer's decision shall be final, unless an administrative penalty has been assessed.
- 2. If the Hearing Officer determines that a Landlord is in violation of this Interim Ordinance and assesses an administrative penalty, the Landlord may file a request with the Housing Division for a separate administrative hearing before a Hearing Officer to contest the imposition and/or the amount of the administrative penalty in accordance with the procedures identified in Culver City

Municipal Code (CCMC) Section 1.02.045. Unless a Landlord requests an administrative hearing to contest the imposition of the administrative penalty, pursuant to CCMC Section 1.02.045, the assessment of the administrative penalty shall constitute the final administrative order of the City with respect to said administrative penalty, and the penalty shall be due and payable by the Landlord to the City of Culver City within 10 calendar days following assessment of the administrative penalty.

G. Judicial Review of Hearing Officer Decision. Any person directly aggrieved by an administrative decision of a Hearing Officer pertaining to a Petition for Relief from Interim Ordinance, Petition for Noncompliance, or assessment of an administrative penalty, may seek judicial review in the Superior Court pursuant to Government Code Section 53069.4 and/or Code of Civil Procedure Sections 1094.5 and 1094.6.

SECTION 9. ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE FINES.

A. Administrative Citations. The Housing Division is authorized to take appropriate steps to enforce this Interim Ordinance, including conducting investigations of possible violations by a Landlord. The City, in its sole discretion, may choose to enforce the provisions of this Interim Ordinance through the administrative citation process set forth in Chapter 1.02 of the CCMC. Notwithstanding any provision in Chapter 1.02 to the contrary, each violation of any provision of this Interim Ordinance may be subject to an administrative fine of up to \$1,000. Each separate day, or any portion thereof, during which any violation of such Interim Ordinance occurs or continues, constitutes a separate violation. The City's decision to pursue or not pursue enforcement of any kind shall not affect a Tenant's rights to pursue civil remedies.

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B. Administrative Appeals and Judicial Review.

- 1. Administrative Appeal. Any person who receives an administrative citation may request an administrative hearing before a Hearing Officer in accordance with CCMC Chapter 1.02.
- 2. Judicial Review of Hearing Officer Decision. Any Responsible Person may seek judicial review of a Hearing Officer's decision pertaining to the imposition of an administrative fine in accordance with CCMC Chapter 1.02.
- C. Civil Action. The City Attorney is authorized to bring a civil action and/or proceeding for violation of this Interim Ordinance or any rule or guideline promulgated pursuant to Section 11 of this Interim Ordinance for civil penalties, injunctive, declaratory and other equitable relief, restitution and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs and may take such other steps as necessary to enforce this Interim Ordinance.

SECTION 10. CIVIL REMEDIES.

- A. Any Tenant aggrieved by a violation of this Interim Ordinance may bring a civil suit in the courts of the State alleging a violation of this Interim Ordinance. In a civil suit, a Landlord found to be in violation of this Interim Ordinance shall be liable to the aggrieved Tenant. A prevailing Tenant in a civil action shall be awarded attorneys' fees and costs. No administrative remedy need be exhausted prior to filing suit pursuant to this Section.
- **B.** Nothing in this Interim Ordinance shall be interpreted to deprive a Landlord of the ability to earn a fair and reasonable return from a property or to preclude a Landlord from terminating a tenancy in accordance with this Interim Ordinance and California Code of Civil Procedure section 1161.

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SECTION 11. IMPLEMENTATION; RULEMAKING; AND SUBPOENA AUTHORITY.

The Director is authorized to administer and enforce this Interim Ordinance, which may include promulgating guidelines and rules consistent with the provisions of this Interim Ordinance. Guidelines and rules promulgated by the Director pursuant to the authority provided under this Interim Ordinance shall have the force and effect of law and may be relied upon by parties to determine their rights and responsibilities under this Interim Ordinance. In administering and enforcing this Interim Ordinance, the Director may also issue subpoemas and may report noncompliance thereof to the judge of the Superior Court, pursuant to California Government Code Section 53060.4.

SECTION 12. URGENCY MEASURE. Based on the findings set forth in Section 1, the City Council finds and declares this Interim Ordinance to be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, safety and welfare and upon that basis has determined that an urgency measure, pursuant to Government Code Section 36937(b) and Culver City Charter Section 614, is warranted and shall take effect immediately upon adoption by a four-fifths vote of the City Council.

SECTION 13. RENT CONTROL STUDY. During the 12-month interim period, City staff is directed to further study and analyze whether a permanent rent control program is warranted. Such study should include, but not be limited to, peer jurisdiction rent control and tenant protection programs, rental market analysis, rent control/tenant protection program administration, landlord and tenant grievance, hearing and due process procedures, and staffing and costs.

SECTION 14. ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION. The City Council finds that this Interim Ordinance is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") pursuant to CEQA guidelines, California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3,

§15060(c)(2) [the activity will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment] and §15060(c)(3) [the activity is not a project as defined in §15378] because it has no potential for resulting in physical change to the environment, directly or indirectly.

SECTION 15. EFFECTIVE DATE. Pursuant to Culver City Charter Section 614 and Government Code Section 36937(b), this Interim Ordinance shall be introduced and adopted at one and the same meeting and shall become effective immediately. This Interim Ordinance shall be of no further force or effect upon the expiration of 12 months from the date of adoption, unless extended in accordance with Culver City Charter Section 614 and Government Code Section 36937(b).

SECTION 16. SEVERABILITY. The City Council hereby declares that, if any provision, section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, phrase or word of this Interim Ordinance is rendered or declared invalid or unconstitutional by any final action in a court of competent jurisdiction or by reason of any preemptive legislation, then the City Council would have independently adopted the remaining provisions, sections, subsections, paragraphs, sentences, phrases or words of this Interim Ordinance and as such they shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 17. PUBLICATION. Pursuant to Sections 616 and 621 of the City Charter, prior to the expiration of fifteen (15) days after the adoption, the City Clerk shall cause this Interim Ordinance, or a summary thereof, to be published in the Culver City News and shall post this Interim Ordinance or a summary thereof in at least three places within the City.

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2	APPROVED and ADOPTED this <u>12th</u> day of <u>August</u> 2019.
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4	MECHAN SALIT WELLS MANOR
5	MEGHAN SAHLI-WELLS, MAYOR City of Culver City, California
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7	ATTEST: APPROVED AS TO FORM:
8	0. 0 NETADO 1
9	JEREMY GREEN CAROL A. SCHWAB
10 11	City Clerk City Attorney
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Certification of Ordinance No. 2019-011

I, Jeremy Green, City Clerk of the City of Culver City, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was duly passed, approved, and adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council, which was held on the 12th day of August at the Mike Balkman Council Chambers by the following vote:

AYES: Sahli-Wells, Fisch, Lee, Small

NOES: Eriksson

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

Certified on this 12th day of August 2019, at the City of Culver City.

Jeremy Green, CMC, City Clerk Ex-Officio Clerk of the City Council City of Culver City, State of California