RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR RICHMOND LANDLORDS
## TOPICS COVERED

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PURPOSE OF THE RENT ORDINANCE

The purpose of the Richmond Fair Rent, Just Cause for Eviction and Homeowner Protection Ordinance (also known as the Rent Ordinance) is to promote neighborhood and community stability, healthy housing, and affordability for renters in the City of Richmond by controlling excessive rent increases and arbitrary evictions to the greatest extent allowable under California law, while ensuring Landlords a fair return and protecting homeowners.
Rent increases are limited to the Annual General Adjustment (100% of the CPI). "Base rents" rolled back to the rent paid by Tenant on July 21, 2015, or the first rent paid by tenant for tenancy commencing after July 21, 2015.

Landlords must have one of eight "Just Causes" to terminate tenancy or evict.

Ordinance provides a Rent Adjustment/Fair Return Petition Process.

- November 8, 2016: Rent Ordinance passed by Richmond voters
- December 30, 2016: Rent Ordinance goes into effect
- January 3, 2017: Rent Program Office opens

www.richmondrent.org
The Richmond Rent Ordinance (RMC 11.100)

Rent Control

Rents are regulated. The Maximum Allowable Rent is calculated by taking **the Base Rent** + **Annual General Adjustments (cost-of-living increase)** + any allowable **Individual Rent Adjustment** that is ordered by a Hearing Examiner.

**Annual General Adjustment (AGA):**
100% of the Consumer Price Index in the Bay Area (inflation rate)

**Base Rent:** Requires rents to be rolled back to the rent in effect as of **July 21, 2015**, or the first rent charged in full for Tenants that moved in after July 21, 2015

**Petition Process:**
A mechanism to increase or decrease the MAR based on reasons permitted by the Rent Ordinance

Just Cause for Eviction Protections

a Landlord must have one of the eight “**Just Causes**” to terminate tenancy

1) Failure to Pay Rent
2) Breach of Lease
3) Nuisance
4) Failure to Give Access
5) Temporarily Vacate in Order to Undertake Substantial Repairs
6) Owner-Move-in/Owner Relative Move-In
7) Withdrawal from the Rental Market (Ellis Act)
8) Temporary Tenancy
Which properties are covered by the Rent Ordinance?

- **Fully Covered ("Controlled Rental Units"):** Rent Control and Just Cause for Eviction Protections
  - Multi-Unit Properties built on or before February 1, 1995
  - Subsidized Units, including Section 8 Tenancies
  - Properties with one dwelling unit on one parcel
  - Condos
  - “New Construction” constructed after February 1, 1995
  - Costa Hawkins requires units be permitted with a certificate of occupancy (i.e., permits are final and unit is fit for residential habitation).

- **Partially Covered:** Only Just Cause for Eviction Protections (Not Rent-Controlled)
  - Landlord and Tenant share kitchen and/or bath
  - Single family homes where a permitted ADU was added and the main house is owner-occupied.
  - Retirement Homes

- **Fully Exempt:** No Rent Control and no Just Cause for Eviction Protections
  - Costa Hawkins requires units be permitted with a certificate of occupancy (i.e., permits are final and unit is fit for residential habitation).
Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) and the Rent Ordinance

If the main house is the owner’s primary residence and the 2nd unit is a permitted ADU, then...

| O | + | T | → | the ADU is exempt from rent control & just cause¹ |

If the main house is the owner’s primary residence and the 2nd unit is not permitted, then...

| O | + | T | → | the 2nd unit is under rent control & just cause |

If both units are tenant-occupied and the 2nd unit is a permitted ADU, then...

| T | + | T | → | - the main house is under rent control & just cause  
- the ADU is under just cause only² |

If both units are tenant-occupied and the 2nd unit is not permitted, then...

| T | + | T | → | both units are under rent control & just cause |

If the main house is tenant-occupied and the 2nd unit is owner-occupied, then...

| T | + | O | or | O | → | the main house is under rent control & just cause |

Key

O = owner-occupied (primary residence)
T = tenant-occupied

- main house
- permitted ADU
- unpermitted 2nd unit

Note: all units are exempt from rent control if built after 1995

For more information on ADU requirements, contact the Planning Division at (510) 620-6706

For more information on Rent Control and Just Cause, contact the Rent Program at (510) 234-RENT (7368)

References
1. RMC 11.100.040 (2)
2. RMC 11.100.030 (d)(5)
COMPLIANCE WITH ENROLLMENT, REGISTRATION, AND FEE PAYMENT REQUIREMENTS

Enrollment and Tenancy Registration

Rental Housing Fee
The Property Enrollment Form is Required for Fully Covered Units (Rent Control and Just Cause Protections) and Partially Covered Units (Only Just Cause Protections)

Enrollment form can be found at: [https://www.ci.richmond.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/47976/Property-Enrollment-Form-PDF-Fillable-Form](https://www.ci.richmond.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/47976/Property-Enrollment-Form-PDF-Fillable-Form)
The Tenancy Registration Form is ONLY Required for Fully Covered Units (Rent Control and Just Cause Protections)

Tenancy Registration form can be found at: https://www.ci.richmond.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/47797/Tenancy-Registration-Form-Fillable
IMPORTANCE OF ENROLLMENT AND TENANCY REGISTRATION

• **Greater Compliance**
  Compliance with the Rent Ordinance is improved by requiring Landlords to submit rent and housing services information for each new tenancy (or turnover of original occupants), which, along with robust outreach, serves the purpose of making lawful rent levels transparent to both the Tenant and Landlord.

• **Supports the Rent Adjustment Petition Process**
  Provides the Hearing Examiner with data on lawful Maximum Allowable Rent levels for units under consideration for rent adjustments. Provides for rent data in 2015 or the Base Year for rent controlled rents. This Base Year data may be utilized for historically low rent calculations.

• **Bolsters Outreach Opportunities**
  All new Tenants will receive a copy of the rent registration form submitted by the Landlord and a “Guide to Rent Control in Richmond” informing them of vital information about their rights and responsibilities. Tenants and Landlords receive an annual notice of their respective Maximum Allowable Rent(s).

• **Improves the Fee Study and Billing Accuracy**
  Improves the accuracy of future fee studies and applicable rental unit data, as Landlords are required to update the exempt status of their rental units (e.g. if a unit goes from being rented to a Section 8 tenant to a rent controlled tenant). Particularly in the context of a tiered fee, the status of each Rental Unit is a crucial piece of information necessary to calculate the Residential Rental Housing Fee and produce accurate invoices.
The Fair Rent, Just Cause for Eviction, and Homeowner Protection Ordinance requires the City Council to adopt a Residential Rental Housing Fee, following a recommendation from the Rent Board.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Fully Covered Rental Units: $212 per unit</th>
<th>Partially Covered Rental Units: $112 per unit</th>
<th>Governmentally-Subsidized Rental Units: $112 per unit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019-2020</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-2019</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fully Covered Rental Units: $207 per unit</td>
<td>Partially Covered Rental Units: $100 per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-2018</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fully Covered Rental Units: $145 per unit</td>
<td>Partially Covered Rental Units: $145 per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Governmentally-Subsidized Rental Units: $145 per unit</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
COMPLIANCE WITH JUST CAUSE FOR EVICTION REQUIREMENTS

Just Cause for Eviction

Eviction Noticing Requirements

The Eviction Process

Note: Pages 7-12 apply to Fully Covered and Partially Covered Units or referred to as units under Just Cause for Eviction protections (see image on slide 6)
Residential tenants can only be evicted for one of the following “Just Causes” (notice must state the reason):

- **Failure to Pay Rent** (after having been served a three-day notice to pay or quit)
- **Breach of Lease** (if a tenant continues to violate the lease after being warned in writing to cease the violation(s))
- **Nuisance** (if a tenant continues to cause a nuisance after being warned in writing to cease causing the nuisance)
- **Failure to Give Access** (if a tenant continues to deny a landlord lawful entry per Civil Code 1954, after receiving a written warning to cease denying lawful entry)
- **Temporarily Vacate in Order to Undertake Substantial Repairs***
- **Owner Move-In***
- **Withdrawal from Rental Market (Ellis Act)***
- **Temporary Tenancy**

*Relocation Payment required – See Relocation Ordinance established by the City Council (RMC 11.102)
A Written Warning Notice must be served PRIOR to a notice of termination of tenancy if the Just Cause for Eviction is:

- Breach of Lease
- Nuisance
- Failure to Give Access

- Must be served within a “reasonable period” of no less than 5-days prior to serving a notice of termination of tenancy
- Must state that failure to cure may result in eviction
- Must inform Tenant of their right to request a reasonable accommodation
- Shall include the contact number of the Rent Program
- Shall include instructions for compliance
- Shall include information necessary to determine the date, time, place, witnesses present and other circumstances.

The Landlord must submit a copy of any eviction notice served on a Tenant within 2 business days of having served the Tenant.

The Landlord must submit an online form on the Rent Program’s website (www.richmondrent.org), and upload a copy of the notice with a proof of service. This noticing requirement does not apply to properties or units that are exempt from the Just Cause provision of the Rent Ordinance.

Note: Non-compliance of the noticing requirements could deem the termination of tenancy null and void and could be a complete defense against an eviction.
THE EVICTION PROCESS
Tenant fails to pay rent

Landlord serves the Tenant with a Notice to Pay Rent or Quit

Landlord must file a copy of the notice with the Rent Board, within 2 business of serving the tenant. Failure to do so is a defense to an Eviction Lawsuit

Tenant fails to pay rent within the noticing period

Tenant responds with affirmative defenses within the 5-day deadline

Tenant must respond with their affirmative defense(s) to eviction lawsuit within 5-days of having been served the lawsuit.

Landlord files eviction lawsuit

If approved, default judgement is entered against the Tenant.

Court mails notice of Hearing (trial) date

Judge or jury trial is held

Tenant fails to respond within 5-day deadline

Tenant wins: remains in unit

Settlement

Tenant responds with affirmative defenses within the 5-day deadline

Landlord wins: awarded possession of unit

Tenant fails to respond within 5-day deadline

Landlord files request for default judgement

Tenant fails to respond within 5-day deadline

If Tenant does not move voluntarily, Landlord asks the court to issue Writ of Possession. Sheriff serves Tenant with 5-day Notice to Vacate.

Sheriff evicts Tenant. Tenant is escorted from property and may not return.
Tenant violates lease or commits nuisance or fails to give access.

Landlord must give Tenant a written warning notice to cease violation(s). Warning must give tenant reasonable time to correct of no less than 5-days.

Tenant violates same or similar provision within 12 months of the first violation(s).

No additional warning is required before Landlord can serve a Notice to Perform or Quit.

Tenant responds with affirmative defenses within the 5-day deadline.

Landlord files eviction lawsuit.

Tenant must respond with their affirmative defense(s) to the eviction lawsuit within 5-days of having been served the lawsuit.

Tenant fails to perform (correct lease violation).

Tenant fails to respond within 5-day deadline.

Landlord files request for default judgement.

If approved, default judgement is entered against the Tenant.

Court mails notice of Hearing (trial) date.

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Sheriff evicts Tenant. Tenant is escorted from property and may not return.

Judge or jury trial is held.

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Tenant wins: remains in unit.

Landlord wins: awarded possession of unit.

Process generally takes 5 to 12 weeks.

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Process generally takes 5 to 12 weeks.
COMPLIANCE WITH RENT CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

- Base Rent
- Maximum Allowable Rent (MAR)
- The Annual General Adjustment (AGA)
- Rent Increase Noticing Requirements

Note: Pages 13-25 only apply to Fully Covered/Rent Controlled Units (see image on slide 6)
Under the Rent Ordinance, rents are required to be rolled back to the rent in effect on July 21, 2015 OR the rent in effect on the first date that rent was charged after July 21, 2015.

Example:

- September 2014: Tenancy begins, rent is $1,000
- December 2015: rent is raised to $1,100
- On December 30, 2016 the Rent Ordinance goes into effect.
- December 30, 2016: the rent is “rolled back” to $1,000 (base rent).
- February 2017: after proper notice, the Landlord increases the rent by the allowed 2016 AGA of 3% to $1,030.
The **maximum** rent that can be charged for a *Controlled Rental Unit*

A rent increase cannot exceed the **Maximum Allowable Rent**, but it can be **less**. Even if the maximum rent is not charged, the **Maximum Allowable Rent** remains the same. The landlord may choose to raise the rent to the maximum in accordance with stale law and the Rent Board’s banking regulation.

**MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE RENT (MAR)**

Equals the **Base Rent** + **Annual General Adjustments (AGA)** + Individual Rent Adjustments (approved through the petition process)
Note: AGA rent increases are not automatic; rent increases may only take effect if a tenancy began prior to September 1st of the previous year and AFTER a proper 30-day notice has been filed with the Rent Board at www.richmondrent.org.
# The 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019 Annual General Adjustment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Annual General Adjustment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>3.5% (effective September 1st)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Landlord must give the Tenant proper notice of a rent increase per California Civil Code 827: A Landlord may increase the rent up to the **Maximum Allowable Rent** with a 30-day notice for an increase of 10% or less or a 60-day notice for an increase of more than 10%.

Note: the AGA rent increase may only be applied to tenancies in effect prior to Sept. 1 of the **previous** year.
What is the AGA and how is it calculated?

The AGA is the annual allowable cost-of-living increase, based on 100% of Consumer Price Index (inflationary rate).

When can first AGA be taken after new tenancy starts?

One full calendar year must expire after Sept. 1 of each year.

When during the year can the AGA be taken?

The AGA can be taken on Sept. 1 of each year after proper legal notice has been provided (see Civil Code 827). If eligible for a rent increase, the AGA can be applied at any time on or after September 1.

Can Landlords “bank” AGA increases?

Yes, a limit of 5% of previously deferred AGAs can be recovered each year, plus the current year’s AGA, but Rent increases may not be applied retroactively.
WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR TAKING AN AGA RENT INCREASE?

Administrative Requirements

Landlord must be in compliance with all aspects of the Rent Ordinance including:
- enrollment of rental property;
- completion of tenancy registration form;
- payment of Rental Housing Fee;
- rents properly rolled back; and
- any overcharges refunded to Tenant.

Legal requirements for taking the AGA rent increase

Noticing Requirements

Provide the Rent Program with a copy of the rent increase with proof of service within 10 business days of having served the Tenant.

Reminder: Only properties that are subject to the rent control provisions of the Ordinance must file rent increase notices with the Rent Program.
WHEN RENTS CAN BE RAISED TO “MARKET”

1. WHEN THERE IS A VOLUNTARY VACANCY AND A NEW TENANCY STARTS.
2. WHEN ALL OF THE ORIGINAL OCCUPANTS/LEASEHOLDERS VACATE AND ONLY HOLD-OVER SUBTENANTS REMAIN IN THE UNIT.
Currently, cities in California with rent control operate under the **Costa Hawkins Rental Act**, also known as vacancy **decontrol** and **re-control**.

**What is vacancy decontrol and re-control?**

1. **Tenancy starts (re-control)**
   - In March 2015, Landlord and Tenant contract for $1000 rent + garbage/water and parking included.
   - 2016: Rent increases by 3.0% to $1,030
   - 2017: Rent increases by 3.4% to $1,065.02

2. **New tenancy starts or all of the original occupants have vacated (decontrol)**
   - In 2018, Landlord resets rent to $1,450 and contracts with a new Tenant, parking is **NOT** included.
RENT ADJUSTMENT PETITIONS
**Types of Landlord Rent Adjustment Petitions**

- Petition to increase the Maximum Allowable Rent (MAR) due to increase in number of occupants allowed*

- Petition to increase the Maximum Allowable Rent (MAR) due to increase in space or services

- Petition to increase the Maximum Allowable Rent (MAR) due to increases in Net Operating and Maintenance costs

**Important Petition Facts:**
1. Tenant has right to object to petition;
2. Most petitions and almost all habitability petitions will result in a hearing conducted by Hearing Examiner;
3. Some petitions will be decided administratively if no objection is filed by the other party and the facts of the case are straightforward or not disputed.
4. Either party can appeal a Hearing Examiner’s decision.

*A petition for an increase in the number of occupants will not be approved if it concerns additional tenants pursuant to the Regulations of the Richmond Rent Board, Chapter 9, Section 903 (B)(2)

To access more information and petition forms; visit: [http://www.ci.richmond.ca.us/3631/Petition-Forms](http://www.ci.richmond.ca.us/3631/Petition-Forms)
### Types of Tenant Rent Adjustment Petitions

- **Petition for Excessive Rent** due to failure on behalf of the Landlord to roll back the Rent or for charging Rent above the Maximum Allowable Rent (MAR)

- **Petition to reduce the Rent** due to decrease in space, services, and/or habitability

- **Petition to reduce the Rent** due to a reduction in the number of Tenants allowed

**Important Petition Facts:**
1. Landlord has right to object to petition;
2. Most petitions and almost all habitability petitions will result in a hearing conducted by Hearing Examiner;
3. Some petitions will be decided administratively if no objection is filed by the other party and the facts of the case are straightforward or not disputed;
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To access more information and petition forms; visit: [http://www.ci.richmond.ca.us/3631/Petition-Forms](http://www.ci.richmond.ca.us/3631/Petition-Forms)
OVERVIEW OF IMPORTANT CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODES

- Implied Warranty of Habitability: Civil Code 1941.1 and 1941.2
- Security Deposit Law: Civil Code 1950.5
- Landlord Entry Law: Civil Code 1954
- Proper Notice for Terminating Tenancies: Civil Code 1946 and 1946.1
- Rent Increase Notice Law: Civil Code 827
- Lease Breaking Law: Civil Code 1951.2

Link to the California Civil Code of Procedures: http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml
1941.1: Implied Warranty of Habitability

Landlords must provide a property that is in "habitable" condition and fit to live in. Landlords must repair problems that make the property uninhabitable – except for problems caused by the Tenant or the Tenant's guests, children or pets. In order for the property to be habitable, it must have all of the following:

- Effective waterproofing/weather protection of roof and exterior walls, including unbroken windows and doors.
- Plumbing facilities in good working order, including hot and cold running water, connected to a sewage disposal system.
- Gas facilities in good working order.
- Heating facilities in good working order.
- An electrical system, including lighting, wiring and equipment, in good working order.
- Clean and sanitary buildings, grounds and appurtenances (for example, a garden or a detached garage) which are free from debris, filth, rubbish, garbage, rodents and vermin.
- Adequate trash receptacles in good repair.
- Floors, stairways and railings in good repair.
- A working toilet, wash basin, and bathtub or shower. The toilet and bathtub/shower must be in a room that is ventilated, and that allows for privacy.
- A kitchen with a sink, which cannot be made of an absorbent material (for example, wood).
- Natural lighting in every room through windows or skylights. Unless there is a ventilation fan, the windows must be able to open at least halfway.
- Safe fire or emergency exits leading to a street or hallway. Stairs, hallways and exits must be kept litter free. Storage areas, garages, and basements must be kept free of combustible materials.
- Operable deadbolt locks on the main entry doors of rental units, and operable locking or security devices on windows.
- Working smoke detectors in all units of multi-unit buildings, such as duplexes and apartment complexes. Apartment complexes also must have smoke detectors in common stairwells.
1941.2: Tenant’s Responsibilities

A Tenant must take reasonable care of the rented property and common areas, such as hallways. This means that the Tenant must keep those areas in good condition. A Tenant must also repair all damage that he or she causes, or that is caused by the Tenants' guests, children or pets. California Civil Code section 1941.2 requires the Tenant to do all of the following:

- Keep the premises "as clean and sanitary as the condition of the premises permits."
- Use and operate gas, electrical and plumbing fixtures properly. (Examples of improper use include overloading electrical outlets, flushing large foreign objects down the toilet, and allowing any gas, electrical, or plumbing fixture to become filthy.)
- Dispose of trash and garbage in a clean and sanitary manner.
- Not destroy, damage, or deface the premises, or allow anyone else to do so.
- Not remove any part of the structure, dwelling unit, facilities, equipment or appurtenances, or allow anyone else to do so.
- Use the premises as a place to live, and use the rooms for their proper purposes. For example, the bedroom must be used as a bedroom and not as a kitchen.
- Notify the Landlord when deadbolt locks and window locks or security devices do not operate properly.
## Definition of Security Deposit

Any payment, fee, deposit or charge, imposed at the beginning of the tenancy as an advance payment of rent, or to be used for recovering rent defaults, repairing damages caused by the Tenant, or cleaning. This does not include an application or screening fee. The first month’s rent isn’t considered a security deposit, but money paid in excess of the first month’s rent (including what is called “last month’s rent”) is considered part of the deposit.

### How much can a Landlord collect for a security deposit?

A security deposit may not exceed two times the monthly rent for an unfurnished unit or three times the monthly rent for a furnished unit.

### What can a Landlord deduct from the security deposit?

A Landlord may deduct from a Tenant’s security deposit only the amount that is reasonably necessary to: (1) cover rent defaults, (2) repair damages a Tenant or a Tenant’s guest caused other than normal wear and tear, (3) do necessary cleaning defined as the amount of cleaning needed to return the unit to the same level of cleanliness as at the beginning of the tenancy, and (4) if allowed by the lease, cover the cost of restoring or replacing personal property (including keys) or furniture, excluding ordinary wear and tear.

### Landlords are obligated to offer a walk-through inspection at the end of tenancy

Tenant’s have a right to a walk-through inspection no earlier than 2-weeks prior to the Tenant vacating. The Landlord must give 48 hours prior written notice of the inspection, unless the Tenant waives this requirement in writing. The purpose of the inspection is to identify needed cleaning for the Tenant to perform before moving out so as to avoid deductions from the security deposit. Immediately after the inspection, the Landlord must provide an itemized list of repairs and cleaning that need to be done to avoid authorized deductions. The Landlord may still deduct for cleaning or repairs that were not identified during the inspection because they were concealed by the Tenant’s belongings.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When does the security deposit have to be returned to the Tenant(s)?</th>
<th>Within 21 days after the Tenant (or Tenants) leave the unit vacant, the Landlord must (1) furnish the Tenant with a written statement itemizing the amount of, and purpose for, any deductions from the security deposit; and (2) return any remaining portion of the deposit to the Tenant. Where several roommates live together and have paid a deposit, the Landlord is not required to return the deposit until the unit is returned to the Landlord vacant.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requirement to provide itemized statement of Landlord’s charges, along with receipts</td>
<td>If more than $125 is deducted from the deposit for cleaning and repairs together, the Landlord must attach to the itemized statement copies of documents showing the Landlord’s charges and costs to clean and repair the unit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Effect of sale on deposit</td>
<td>A Landlord who sells a rental property must either: 1) transfer the deposit to the new Landlord; or 2) return the deposit to the Tenant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenant’s recourse if deposit is not returned within 21 days of vacating</td>
<td>A Tenant who does not receive the refund and accounting within 21 days, or disputes the amount claimed by the Landlord, may sue the Landlord for the disputed amount (in Small Claims Court if the amount is less than $10,000) and up to twice the amount of the deposit for the “bad faith retention” of (i.e., the unreasonable refusal to return) any security. In court, the Landlord has to prove that the amounts retained were reasonable.</td>
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1954: Lawful Landlord Entry

- Landlord may only enter to make necessary or agreed repairs, decorations, alterations or improvements, supply necessary or agreed services, or exhibit the dwelling unit to prospective or actual purchasers, mortgagees, tenants, workers, or contractors or to make an inspection pursuant to Section 1950.5 (Security Deposit Law).
- Landlord must give the Tenant written notice to enter, at least 24 hours prior to entry.
- Landlord does not need to provide written or verbal notice to enter in cases of emergency (such as fire, flooding, etc.).
- The Tenant cannot demand that they be there when the Landlord enters.
- Entry must be during “normal business hours”.
- Landlord must state the time and date, as well as the purpose of the entry in the written notice.
- In Richmond, it is “Just Cause” to evict a Tenant who denies a Landlord lawful entry, after the Tenant has been warned to cease denying lawful access and continues to do so.
• Landlord must give at least 30 days written notice to terminate a tenancy if the tenancy is less than one year. Under this same Code, a Tenant must give a 30-day written notice to vacate (terminate their tenancy) and can give notice on any day of the month, once the lease has converted to a month-to-month lease. A Landlord can require more than 30-days notice if the Tenant is on a fixed-term lease when they are giving notice to vacate.

• Under Civil Code 1946.1, a Landlord must give at least 60-days written notice to terminate a tenancy, if the tenancy has lasted a year or more.

• Note: Any termination notice served in the City of Richmond must cite one of the permitted just causes for eviction, unless the Rental Unit is fully-exempt from the Rent Ordinance.
827: Giving Proper Notice for Changes in Terms of Tenancy, including Rent increases

- Generally, changes in terms of tenancy require a minimum 30-day written notice.
- A notice to increase rent by 10% (during any 12 month period) or less requires a 30-day written notice of rent increase.
- A notice to increase rent by more than 10% (during any 12 month period) requires a 60-day written notice of rent increase.
If a Tenant breaks a lease they are liable for unpaid rent remaining on the lease, but only if:

• The Landlord attempts to mitigate unpaid rent damages by making a reasonable effort to re-rent the unit

• In other words, if a Tenant breaks a lease, the Landlord cannot make the Tenant pay for the remaining unpaid rent unless the Landlord can show that they made a reasonable effort to re-rent and were still unable to find a replacement/new Tenant
THANK YOU!

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