



Office of the City Manager

ACTION CALENDAR

July 26, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager

Submitted by: Mark Numainville, City Clerk

Subject: Placing a General Tax Measure on the November 8, 2022 Ballot to Tax Vacant Residential Units

RECOMMENDATION

1. Adopt a Resolution submitting a ballot measure to tax vacant residential units to a vote of the electors at the November 8, 2022 General Municipal Election.
2. Designate, by motion, specific members of the Council to file ballot measure arguments on this measure as provided for in Elections Code Section 9282.

FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

No direct fiscal impacts related to the recommended action. Election services have seen a steep increase since 2018, with the City's first million-dollar election in 2020. It is uncertain at this time how recent state mandates and the pandemic will affect election costs in an ongoing basis. In addition, the number of measures placed on the ballot, and the length of the measures, are the primary driving factors in the fluctuation of election costs.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

See attached report submitted by Vice Mayor Harrison, and Councilmembers Robinson and Bartlett (Attachment 1).

BACKGROUND

The City Manager is presenting this measure for addition to the November 8, 2022 ballot pursuant to the direction provided by the City Council at the June 14, 2022 regular City Council meeting.

Adoption of the resolution attached to this item will place the measure on the ballot. In addition, with respect to who can author arguments for measures placed on the ballot by the Council, Elections Code Section 9282(b) provides that the legislative body may submit an argument in favor of the measure. The City Council may authorize the Council as a whole, or certain members of the Council, to submit an argument in favor of the measure.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS

There are no identifiable environmental effects, climate impacts, or sustainability opportunities associated with the subject of this report.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

The City Clerk is presenting this action in accordance with the direction given by the City Council at the June 14, 2022 meeting.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED

None.

CONTACT PERSON

Mark Numainville, City Clerk, (510) 981-6900

Attachments:

- 1: Report submitted by Vice Mayor Harrison, and Councilmembers Robinson and Bartlett
- 2: Resolution
 Exhibit A: Text of Measure
- 3: Previously submitted information, submitted by Vice Mayor Harrison



Kate Harrison
Vice Mayor, District 4

ACTION CALENDAR
July 26, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
From: Vice Mayor Harrison, and Councilmembers Robinson and Bartlett
Subject: Placing an Empty Homes Tax Ordinance on the November 8, 2022 Ballot

RECOMMENDATION

Submit an Ordinance to a vote of the electors at the November 8, 2022 General Municipal Election adding Chapter 7.54 to the Berkeley Municipal Code taxing property owners for keeping housing units vacant for more than 182 days in a single year, for units that 1) are not under permitted renovation or in probate, and 2) are in multi-unit buildings or are single family homes or condominiums whose owners are not natural persons or family trusts.

CURRENT SITUATION AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

The City of Berkeley is experiencing a historic housing crisis. Between 2005 and 2019 gross median rent increased by over 50%. This has been particularly burdensome in a city where 58% of residents are renters.¹ While in recent years Berkeley has met its RHNA goals for those earning above 120% Area Median Income (AMI), it has failed to build sufficient housing for everyone else. Further, housing at the >120% AMI category has not significantly improved affordability for lower income residents and has increased displacement in low-income neighborhoods.² The extraordinary gap between the housing needs of residents and the availability of housing can only be bridged through the use of numerous policy interventions, including a vacancy tax intended to incentivize owners of housing property to bring units back on the market and discourage speculation.

In a recent poll of top policy priorities among Berkeley voters, increasing affordable housing for low-income and homeless residents received by far the most support, at 58%.³ While Berkeley is actively building new affordable units, siting and constructing

¹ Anti-Eviction Mapping Project: Densifying Berkeley: Potential Impacts on Displacement and Equity, 2022, <https://www.berkeleyside.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/AEMP-UpzoningReport-Draft4-3.pdf>

² Ibid.

³ City of Berkeley Community Survey, Live Phone and Text to Online, April 28-May 3, 2022, <https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2022-05-31%20Item%2037%20Discussion%20and%20Direction%20Regarding.pdf>.

new units is a longer-term process, and it is incumbent on the City to maximize the availability of *existing units* that are already built and could be available for rent or sale.

Unfortunately, Alameda County's housing remains unaffordable for many of its residents, and this burden does not fall evenly across income and racial groups. While 47% of renters in Alameda County are rent burdened, the rate is 58% for Black renters and 87% for extremely low-income renters.⁴ Meanwhile, as this crisis continues to unfold, Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board data indicates that 1,128 fully or partially regulated⁵ units have been classified by their owners as not available to rent (NAR).⁶ Around 40% of the 1,128 NAR units are in properties that are completely vacant, and almost 80% of NAR units are in properties that are half or more empty. A few of these are actively being renovated but the majority are not. Many have not been occupied for some time or actually are rented but not reported as being so to the Rent Board. Based on a review of Rent Board data and Google Street View, approximately 100 of these units are in buildings that are entirely vacant and dilapidated. This contributes to neighborhood blight and requires costly vector control and fire inspections. Thus, much of the vacancies in the city are not due to natural turnover.

A recent report examining vacancies in San Francisco found that there is no single force driving the vacancies⁷. It also found that vacancies were disproportionately in multi-family apartment complexes and tended to be in areas with older housing stock and higher rates of new construction— suggesting that property owners are holding older units vacant to capitalize on new construction. Notably, in interviews with numerous landlords, the report found that landlords contradictorily listed rent control as a reason for both low and high vacancy rates⁸. In other words, landlords themselves did not agree there is a clear connection between rent control and vacancy rates.

Oakland and Vancouver, both experiencing their own challenges with housing unaffordability, use a vacant housing tax to encourage owners of vacant units to find tenants or sell to those who will. In 2016, Vancouver passed a measure that placed a surcharge on the assessed value of vacant units. Within two years of its implementation, 21.2% of vacant units returned to occupancy and the city generated

⁴ California Housing Partnership Housing Needs Dashboard, 2019,

<https://chpc.net/housingneeds/?view=37.405074,-119.26758,5&county=California,Alameda&group=housingneed&chart=shortfall|current,cost-burden|current,cost-burden-re|current,homelessness,historical-rents,vacancy,asking-rents|2022,budgets|2021,funding|current,state-funding,lihtc|2010:2021:historical,rhna-progress,multifamily-production>

⁵ Partially regulated units are only partially covered by the rent ordinance, while fully regulated are completely covered by the ordinance

⁶ Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board. There are also units classified as “vacant”, for which property owners are actively seeking tenants.

⁷ Paige Dow, Unpacking the Growth in San Francisco's Vacant Housing Stock, 2018,

https://turnercenter.berkeley.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/CR_Final_2.3.19-1.pdf?fbclid=IwAR1a_6T8DJR-p6qZ05u-oeIplpBzfeTabdxNeG_-l39vQ-vNIBwe6FT7D8A&fs=e&s=cl

⁸ Ibid.

Placing an Empty Homes Tax Ordinance on the November 8, 2022 Ballot	ACTION CALENDAR July 26, 2022
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\$46 million Canadian dollars. Oakland enacted a vacant property tax of \$3,000 to \$6,000, varying based on property type. In its first year of implementation, the city collected over \$7 million in revenue.⁹ San Francisco voters will consider a vacant housing tax measure on the November ballot.

Addressing vacant units is a critical part of addressing Berkeley’s housing crisis. Every year that a significant percentage of Berkeley’s housing stock remains vacant exacerbates the housing affordability and displacement crises. This item includes a modified version of San Francisco’s proposed tax adapted to Berkeley. It is in the public interest to refer to the City Attorney and City Manager to prepare and submit a resolution taxing empty homes that would be submitted to a vote of the electors at the November 8, 2022 General Municipal Election.

BACKGROUND

Berkeley’s housing challenges are significant, requiring numerous policy interventions across many years to remediate. However, of the units that were built as part of the 2023 RHNA goals, the majority have been unaffordable to most residents.¹⁰

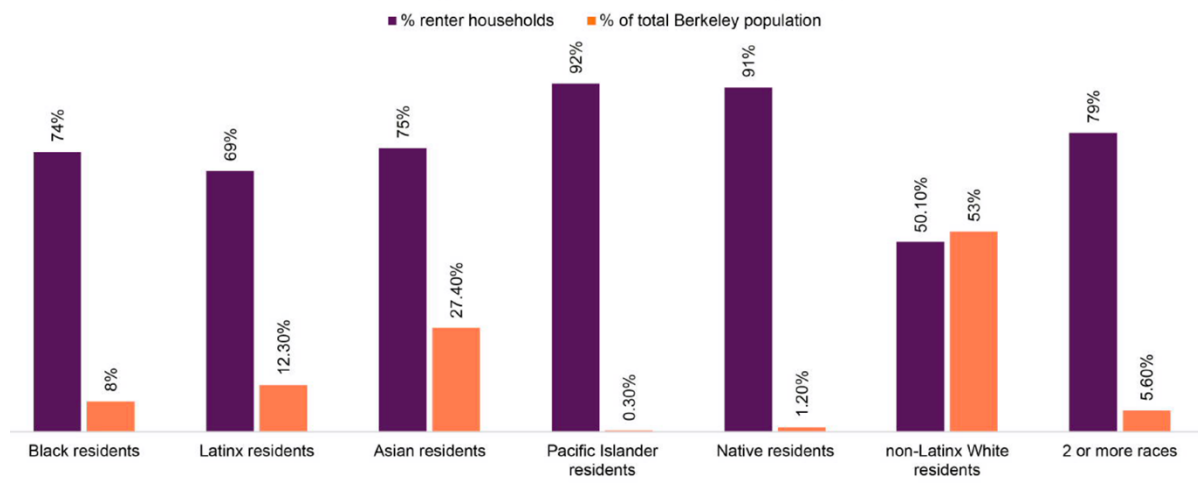
Income Category	Total RHNA (2014- 2023)	Net Units Created (2015- 2020)	Balance Remaining	Percent of RHNA Achieved
Very Low Income	532	173	359	32.5%
Low Income	442	60	382	13.6%
Moderate Income	584	0	584	0%
Above Moderate Income	1,401	2,476	0	176.7%
Total	2,959	2,709	1,325	55.2%

In 2019 the City’s median rent was \$3,165, making it affordable to only households earning over \$130k annually. Median rents have also increased by greater than 50% between 2005 and 2019. Rising rents in the city are of particular concern given that the City has a high renter population, and the impact of high rents falls disproportionately on BIPOC residents¹¹.

⁹ San Francisco Budget and Legislative Analyst’s Office: Residential Vacancies in San Francisco, 2022, https://56a418ca-94d2-476c-9a45-f491ca4a0387.usrfiles.com/ugd/56a418_74b82803e4fb434bb1b13010828a4c01.pdf

¹⁰ 2020 General Plan APR: City of Berkeley, Table 2

¹¹ Anti-Eviction Mapping Project: *Densifying Berkeley: Potential Impacts on Displacement and Equity*, 2022, <https://www.berkeleyside.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/AEMP-UpzoningReport-Draft4-3.pdf>

Percent Renter Occupancy vs. Percent Berkeley Population, 2019¹²

Fortunately, the City of Berkeley has taken numerous steps in recent years to tackle its affordable housing crisis, including issuing a \$100 million affordable housing bond, permitting Berkeley residents (outside of the fire zones) to receive near-automatic approval to build certain types of ADUs, and rezoning BART stations to allow significant affordable housing. A potential 2022 affordable housing bond is under consideration.

While these efforts will increase the supply of housing in Berkeley, it will take years for the City to reap the benefits. Developments still need to be proposed, approved, and then constructed. Berkeley's large supply of vacant homes presents a unique opportunity for the City to immediately provide new units to renters, as there are no approval processes or lengthy construction timelines.

Additionally, hot housing markets often attract real estate speculation. Redfin data shows that 13% of homes in Oakland were purchased by an institutional investor or business in the fourth quarter of 2021, a 16.9% increase over the year before. In San Francisco, 18% were acquired by institutional investors. This follows a concerning nation-wide trend where large institutional investors have since the beginning of the pandemic purchased an enormous number of homes; over 75% of these offers are in all cash,¹³ and many without any inspections, pricing prospective homeowners out of the real estate market. Large financial institutions, like Blackrock, are now some of the largest owners of real estate in the country. However, unlike traditional homeowners, they treat homes as a commodity to build wealth. This is made clear by private equity-backed landlords being 18% more likely than non-equity backed corporate landlords to evict tenants, who are themselves more likely to do so than small landlords. In a

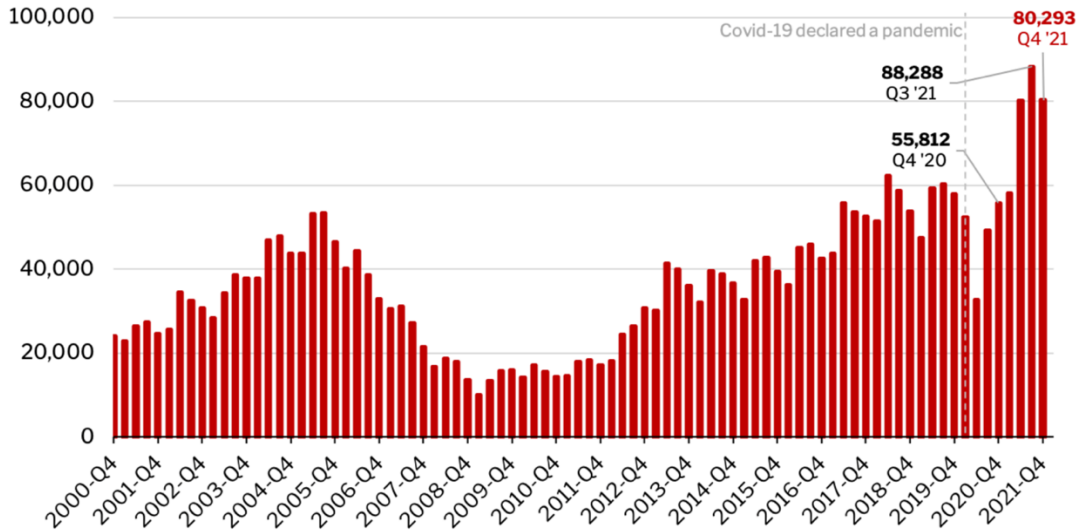
¹² Ibid.

¹³ Route Fifty: Governments Begin Pushing Back on Investors Snatching Up Homes, 2022, <https://www.route-fifty.com/infrastructure/2022/07/while-investors-are-snatching-homes-governments-fight-save-properties-residents/368927/>

particularly acute instance of the commoditization of housing, one company packaged rental *debt* from 3,000 homes and sold it to investors for \$500 million,¹⁴ similar to what happens with mortgage debt.

Investors Home Purchases Just Shy of Record in Fourth Quarter of 2021

Number of U.S. homes bought by investors



Source: Redfin analysis of county records



In Berkeley, it is likely that some vacant units are in buildings purchased for the sole purpose of accruing more wealth, with no intention of housing tenants. For instance, there is one property owner who owns 9 units, across 4 properties of two or fewer units in the city—of these, 8 are listed as not available to rent. While the extent of this is unknown, applying a tax on vacant homes will discourage this practice that, in aggregate, raises rents and home prices for everyone else. The proposed Measure fulfills one of the key anti-speculation recommendations of the 2022 report by the Anti-Eviction Mapping Project (*Densifying Berkeley: Potential Impacts on Displacement and Equity*).

Using the assumptions made in the San Francisco Budget Analyst report on a prospective vacancy tax, and Berkeley Rent Board data on length of vacancies, it is estimated that Berkeley will generate between \$5.8 million and \$8.7 million in revenue annually and that several hundred vacant units could become occupied within two

¹⁴ Tech Equity Collaborative: Sold to the Highest Bidder: How Tech is Cashing in on the American Dream, 2022, <https://techequitycollaborative.org/2022/06/29/sold-to-the-highest-bidder-how-tech-is-cashing-in-on-the-american-dream/>

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years.¹⁵ This is likely a conservative estimate as it only includes units that have been registered as NAR with the Berkeley Rent Board—other vacant units are not included. The Finance Department has confirmed that the methodology behind these numbers is valid and logical and will affirm them for the ballot statement.

POTENTIAL REVENUES FROM BERKELEY VACANCY TAX						
Applicable Units	Small Properties*		Large Properties		TOTAL	
	Year 1	Two + Years**	Year 1	Two + Years**	Year 1	Two + Years**
Years since implementation						
Units Subject to Tax	249	187	841	631	1090	818
Revenue	\$747,000	\$1,120,500	\$5,046,000	\$7,569,000	\$5,793,000	\$8,689,500

*Excluding 38 single family homes owned by non-corporate owners of less than 3 single-family homes

**Assumes 75% of buildings remain vacant after one year

Small properties have 1 - 2 units

Large properties have more than 2 units

Berkeley’s proposed vacancy tax is built off San Francisco’s 2022 proposed Empty Home Tax proposal. The San Francisco vacancy tax applies only to owners of properties with three or more units when at least one has been unoccupied for more than 182 days in a year. Single family homes and two-unit properties are exempt, and the vacancy tax increases for larger properties and units that have been empty for longer. The proposed vacancy tax for Berkeley would likewise be imposed when a unit is left vacant for more than 182 days in a calendar year, providing time extensions for units under active reconstruction or in probate. It will also contain the following exemptions:

- Owners of up to two single family homes and/or condominiums so long as they are owned by natural persons or family trusts. Single family homes and/or condominiums owned by corporations, real estate trusts, and LLCs would not be exempt. Additionally, single family homes with an ADU or JADU will be classified as “one unit”;
- Duplexes, triplexes, and quadplexes where one unit is owner occupied and the owner indicates that another unit is not available to rent due to owner or family use for no compensation;
- A property of four or fewer units whose owner is over 65, makes under 80% of the Area Median Income, and resides in the property;
- Organizations that are exempt from paying property taxes in California, such as non-profit organizations and religious institutions;
- The Empty Homes Tax will be suspended if an eviction moratorium is in place in Berkeley.

¹⁵ These estimates are calculated using Berkeley Rent Board data

The exemption for very low-income owners over the age of 65 has not been included in these estimates as only around 100 of all 30,000 Berkeley residences use this exemption for City parcel taxes. The Berkeley Department of Finance found that, given the low number of property owners who would qualify for and use this exemption, revenues will not be materially impacted.

The tax rate would vary between \$3,000 and \$6,000 depending on the type of unit. Non-exempt condos, duplexes, townhomes and single family homes would pay \$3,000 per year. Remaining units would pay \$6,000 annually. Both tiers of fees double, to \$6,000 and \$12,000 annually, respectively, for units vacant for more than two years.

The tax would go into effect on January 1, 2024, and a home will only be considered vacant if it remains vacant for at least 182 days of the year. As such, the vacancy tax provides time for property owners to return units to occupancy or inform the city that a property is exempt before any tax comes into effect.

The vacancy tax in Berkeley would have numerous benefits. It will almost immediately increase the City's housing stock while complimenting more time-consuming approval and construction processes. Further, the tax has the potential to bring hundreds of units online within a year and generate millions in affordable housing revenue as a byproduct. A vacancy tax will also disincentivize property owners from engaging in real estate speculation, which will help limit rent and housing price increases across the City. Finally, units that are occupied will be brought in line with the city's housing regulations.

The City has much data related to properties that assist in applying the vacancy tax. Measure MM requires owners to register partially covered units and Measure U1 taxes owners of more than four units. In addition, Berkeley's long-standing rent registration for fully covered units has provided the city with extensive data on the housing stock in the City.

The draft Measure is currently drafted as a general tax. If passed, funds would be placed into the general fund with the non-binding intention of putting all revenue into the Housing Trust Fund. The Housing Trust Fund supports the following activities:

- Construction of new affordable housing, including by providing pre-development to non-profit affordable housing developers, for households with an income of 80% or less of Area Median Income;
- The acquisition and rehabilitation of multi-unit buildings for affordable housing, and the operation of such buildings acquired and/or rehabilitated for households with an income of 80% or less of Area Median Income;
- The administration of the Empty Homes Tax and administration of the Housing Trust Fund.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The authors considered expanding the existing owner-occupied low-income senior exemption for properties of four or fewer units to all seniors regardless of income. This alternative would respond to the fact that certain seniors may have purchased property decades ago and may no longer be able rent units in the property. The City does not have specific data for properties of owner-occupied four or fewer units that are owned by seniors. However, according to census data, there are around 19,000 seniors in the city. Using the Rent Board's NAR data, it is reasonable to expect such an exemption would impact far fewer than 74 NAR units in buildings of four or fewer units estimated to be owned and occupied by seniors.

The authors did not include this alternative because there is already a similar exemption in Section 7.54.030 M. providing owners exemption for a unit that is kept vacant for use by owner or a family member for no compensation.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Existing buildings embody carbon. Maximizing utilization of existing units is a prudent use of embodied carbon.

FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

Staff time will be necessary for a legal review and to prepare a Council item placing the ordinance on the ballot. However, significant savings are anticipated as the ordinance and resolution are already drafted and included as part of this referral.

CONTACT PERSON

Councilmember Kate Harrison, Council District 4, 510-981-7140

RESOLUTION NO. -N.S.

SUBMITTING TO THE BERKELEY ELECTORATE AN ORDINANCE ADDING CHAPTER 7.54 TO THE BERKELEY MUNICIPAL CODE TO IMPOSE AN EXCISE TAX ON KEEPING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY VACANT TO FUND GENERAL MUNICIPAL SERVICES

WHEREAS, the Berkeley City Council has elected to submit to the voters at the November 8, 2022 General Municipal Election, a measure adding Chapter 7.54 to the Berkeley Municipal Code imposing an “Empty Homes Tax” on property owners who keep residential properties vacant, to fund general municipal services; and

WHEREAS, residential vacancies are an ongoing concern in Berkeley. According to the 2020 Decennial Census, 9% of Berkeley’s housing units, or a total of 4,725 units, sat vacant at the time of the Census; and

WHEREAS, of total vacancies, the Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board data from 2022 indicates that 1,128 fully or partially regulated units in buildings with more than two units have been classified by their owners as not available to rent. Returning these units to the housing market is a key strategy for ensuring long-term affordability; and

WHEREAS, prolonged vacancy restricts the supply of available housing units and runs counter to the City’s housing objectives. Prolonged vacancies can also decrease economic activity in neighborhoods and lead to blight; and

WHEREAS, the housing affordability crisis has created an urgent need to pay for additional services and programs including, but not limited to, construction of new affordable housing for households with a household income of 80% or less of Area Median Income, including by providing pre-development funding to non-profit affordable housing developers, and the acquisition and rehabilitation of multi-unit buildings for affordable housing, and the operation of such buildings acquired and/or rehabilitated; and

WHEREAS, Berkeley is also working to ensure all public funds available to build affordable housing are being maximized, from the City, Alameda County, State and Federal governments; and

WHEREAS, even with the addition of City, County, State, and Federal resources, Berkeley is unable to house all of its residents; and

WHEREAS, the increased costs of meeting the challenges of the housing crisis have impacted Berkeley’s General Fund; and

WHEREAS, the City needs new funds to pay for municipal services. The Empty Homes Tax is intended to disincentivize prolonged vacancies, thereby increasing the number of housing units available for occupancy, while also raising funds for municipal services,

including but not limited to constructing, acquiring, and rehabilitating affordable housing; and

WHEREAS, the Council desires to submit this measure to be placed upon the ballot at the November 8, 2022 Statewide General Election, consistent with the Council's Resolution No. 70,336-N.S., adopted on May 10, 2022, calling for a General Municipal Election to be consolidated with said statewide election; and

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that this resolution is hereby adopted and a ballot measure adding Chapter 7.54 to the Berkeley Municipal Code imposing an "Empty Homes Tax" on property owners who keep residential properties vacant, to fund general municipal services, shall be placed before the voters at the election on November 8, 2022.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County is hereby requested to include on the ballots and sample ballots the measure enumerated above to be voted on by the voters of the qualified electors of the City of Berkeley.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, pursuant to California Elections Code sections 10002 and 10403, this City Council does hereby call an election on Tuesday, November 8, 2022, and requests that the Alameda County Board of Supervisors consolidate said election with the Statewide General Election on that same date in the manner and schedule established by Resolution No. 70,336-N.S., adopted on May 10, 2022, and submit the Measure to the qualified voters of the City at said consolidated election.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Council acknowledges that the consolidated election will be held and conducted in the manner prescribed in Elections Code Section 10418.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City of Berkeley hereby requests that the Alameda County Board of Supervisors permit the Registrar of Voters of Alameda County to perform services in connection with said election at the request of the City Clerk. These services to include all necessary services related to official ballot creation, sample ballot and voter information pamphlet preparation, vote-by-mail, polling places, poll workers, voter registration, voting machines, canvass operations, and any and all other services necessary for the conduct of the consolidated election; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the full text of the measure shall be printed in the Voter Information Pamphlet mailed to all voters in the City of Berkeley.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the above enumerated measure requires a majority vote threshold for passage.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Clerk is hereby directed to cause the posting, publication and printing of notices, pursuant to the requirements of the Charter of the City of Berkeley, the Government Code and the Elections Code of the State of California.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Clerk is hereby directed to obtain printing, supplies and services as required.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Clerk is hereby authorized to enter into any contracts necessary for election consulting services, temporary employment services, printing services, and any such other supplies and services as may be required by the statutes of the State of California and the Charter of the City of Berkeley for the conduct of the November General Municipal Election.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Pursuant to Elections Code Section 9285 (b), the City Council hereby adopts the provisions of Elections Code Section 9285 (a) providing for the filing of rebuttal arguments for city ballot measures.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City will reimburse the Registrar of Voters for the costs associated with placing the measure on the ballot.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that said proposed Ordinance measure shall appear and be printed upon the ballots to be used at said election as follows:

CITY OF BERKELEY ORDINANCE	
Shall the measure to tax property owners who keep residential units vacant more than 182 days per year, \$3,000 for each condominium, duplex, single family dwelling, or townhouse vacant in the first year, increasing to \$6,000 for each subsequent year, and \$6,000 for all other residential units vacant in the first year, increasing to \$12,000 for each subsequent year, with exceptions, from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2034, estimated to generate between \$5,800,000 and \$8,700,000 annually, be adopted?	YES
	NO

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the text of the Ordinance be shown as Exhibit A, attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Exhibits

A: Text of Ordinance

ORDINANCE NO. #,###-N.S.

ADDING CHAPTER 7.54 TO THE BERKELEY MUNICIPAL CODE TO IMPOSE AN
EXCISE TAX ON KEEPING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY VACANT TO FUND GENERAL
MUNICIPAL SERVICES

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

Section 1. That Chapter 7.54 of the Berkeley Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

Chapter 7.54

Empty Homes Tax

Sections:

7.54.010 Short Title.

7.54.020 Findings and Purpose.

7.54.030 Definitions.

7.54.040 Imposition of Tax.

7.54.050 Returns; Presumption of Vacancy.

7.54.060 Exemptions and Exclusions.

7.54.070 Administration; Penalties.

7.54.080 Housing Trust Fund; Deposit of Proceeds.

7.54.090 Technical Assistance to the City Manager; Annual Reports.

7.54.100 Authorization and Limitation on Issuance of Bonds.

7.54.110 Severability.

7.54.120 Savings Clause.

7.54.010 Short Title.

This Chapter shall be known as the “Empty Homes Tax Ordinance,” and the tax it imposes shall be known as the “Empty Homes Tax.”

7.54.020 Findings and purpose.

The People of the City of Berkeley find and declare as follows:

A. Residential vacancies are an ongoing concern in Berkeley. According to the 2020 Decennial Census, 9% of Berkeley’s housing units, or a total of 4,725 units, sat vacant at the time of the Census.

B. Of total vacancies, the Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board data from 2022 indicates that 1,128 fully or partially regulated units in buildings with more than two units have been classified by their owners as not available to rent. Returning these units to the housing market is a key strategy for ensuring long-term affordability.

C. Prolonged vacancy restricts the supply of available housing units and runs counter to the City’s housing objectives. Prolonged vacancies can also decrease economic activity in neighborhoods and lead to blight.

D. The housing affordability crisis has created an urgent need to pay for additional services and programs including, but not limited to, construction of new affordable housing for households with a household income of 80% or less of Area Median Income, including by providing pre-development funding to non-profit affordable housing developers, and the acquisition and rehabilitation of multi-unit buildings for affordable housing, and the operation of such buildings acquired and/or rehabilitated.

E. Berkeley is also working to ensure all public funds available to build affordable housing are being maximized, from the City, Alameda County, State and Federal governments.

F. Even with the addition of City, County, State, and Federal resources, Berkeley is unable to house all of its residents.

G. The increased costs of meeting the challenges of the housing crisis have impacted Berkeley's General Fund.

H. The City needs new funds to pay for municipal services. The Empty Homes Tax is intended to disincentivize prolonged vacancies, thereby increasing the number of housing units available for occupancy, while also raising funds for municipal services, including but not limited to constructing, acquiring, and rehabilitating affordable housing.

7.54.030 Definitions.

Unless otherwise defined in this Chapter, the terms used in this Chapter shall have the meanings given to them in Chapters 2.44 and 9.04, of the Municipal Code, as amended from time to time. For purposes of this Chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

A. "Affiliate" means an entity under common majority ownership or common control, whether that ownership or control is direct or indirect, with any other person or entity, including but not limited to a person or entity that majority owns or controls, or is majority owned or controlled by, any other person or entity.

B. "Building Permit Application Period" means the period following the date that an application for a building permit for repair, rehabilitation, or construction with respect to a Residential Unit is filed with the City through the date the Planning Department or its successor agency grants or denies that application, not to exceed one year. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, if more than one building permit application is filed by or on behalf of one or more persons in the Owner's Group for the same Residential Unit, the Building Permit Application Period shall mean only the applicable period following the date the first application is filed with the City by or on behalf of anyone in the Owner's Group. In the case of an owner qualifying for the Disaster Period in subsection D, the Building Permit Application Period may be extended beyond one year if the owner makes a good faith effort, as determined by the building official, to obtain a building permit.

C. "Rehabilitation Period" means the two-year period following the date that the City issues a building permit for repair, or rehabilitation, with respect to a Residential Unit, provided that if the City issues multiple building permits to or for the benefit of one or more persons in the Owner's Group for the same Residential Unit, the Rehabilitation

Period shall mean only the two-year period following the issuance of the first building permit to or for the benefit of anyone in the Owner's Group.

D. "Disaster Period" means the two-year period following the date that a Residential Unit was severely damaged and made uninhabitable or unusable due to fire, natural disaster, or other catastrophic event.

E. "Homeowners' Exemption Period" means the period during which a Residential Unit is the principal place of residence of any owner of that Residential Unit and for which such owner validly has claimed either the homeowners' property tax exemption under Section 218 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code or the disabled veterans' exemption under Section 205.5 of that Code, as those sections may be amended from time to time.

F. "Lease Period" means the period during which any owner of a Residential Unit or any person in the Owner's Group of that owner leases that Residential Unit to one or more tenants under a bona fide lease intended for occupancy, but not including any lease or rental of that Residential Unit to anyone in the Owner's Group or to travelers, vacationers, or other transient occupants.

G. "New Construction Period" means the one-year period following the date that the City issues a certificate of final completion and occupancy with respect to a Residential Unit in a newly erected building or a newly added Residential Unit in an existing building.

H. "Owner Death Period" means, with respect to a co-owner or decedent's estate, heirs, or beneficiaries, the period during which a Residential Unit is unoccupied, uninhabited, or unused because of the death of any owner of a Residential Unit who was the sole occupant of that Residential Unit immediately prior to such owner's death, provided that such period shall not exceed the longer of two years or the period during which the Residential Unit is subject to the authority of a probate court.

I. "Owner In Care Period" means the period during which a Residential Unit is unoccupied, uninhabited, or unused because all occupants of the Residential Unit who used that Residential Unit as their principal residence are residing in a hospital, long term or supportive care facility, medical care or treatment facility, or other similar facility.

J. "Owner's Group" means for each owner of a Residential Unit, with respect to each Residential Unit, the owner, any current or former co-owner, and any Related Person or Affiliate of the owner or any current or former co-owner.

K. "Related Person" means a spouse, domestic partner, child, parent, or sibling.

L. "Residential Unit" means a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is designed as separate living quarters, other than units occupied or intended for occupancy primarily by travelers, vacationers, or other transient occupants. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have a kitchen and direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. For purposes of this Chapter, a Residential Unit shall not include a unit in a currently operational nursing home, residential care facility, or other similar facility, or any unit that is fully exempt from property tax under the welfare exemption under Section 214(g) of the California Revenue and Taxation Code, as may be amended from time to time.

M. "Vacancy Exclusion Period" means the Building Permit Application Period, Rehabilitation Period, Disaster Period, Homeowners' Exemption Period, Lease Period, New Construction Period, Owner Death Period, or Owner In Care Period, or where the owner has affirmatively indicated through filings with the Rent Board that a single unit in an owner-occupied duplex, triplex, or quadplex is being used by the owner or a family member for no consideration.

N. "Vacant" means unoccupied, uninhabited, or unused, for more than 182 days, whether consecutive or nonconsecutive, in a calendar year.

7.54.040 Imposition of Tax.

A. Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, the City imposes an annual Empty Homes Tax on each person that owns a Residential Unit for keeping that Residential Unit Vacant.

B. The tax on an owner keeping a Residential Unit Vacant shall be as follows:

1. For the first calendar year that the Residential Unit is Vacant, the tax shall be \$3,000 per vacant condominium, duplex, single family dwelling, or townhouse unit under separate residential unit ownership and \$6,000 per any other vacant Residential Unit.
2. For the second consecutive calendar year and each subsequent calendar year thereafter that the Residential Unit is Vacant, the tax shall be \$6,000 per vacant condominium, duplex, single family dwelling, or townhouse unit under separate residential unit ownership and \$12,000 per any other vacant Residential Unit.

C. The rates set forth in subsection B. of this Section shall be adjusted annually in accordance with the increase in the Consumer Price Index: All Urban Consumers for the San Francisco/Oakland/San Jose Area for All Items as reported by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, or any successor to that index, as of December 31st of the preceding year, beginning with the 2025 calendar year.

D. The Empty Homes Tax shall be payable by the owner or owners of the Residential Unit kept Vacant. Not more than one tax per Residential Unit shall be imposed under this Section for a calendar year by reason of multiple liable owners. If there are multiple liable owners, each owner shall be jointly and severally liable for the tax, which shall be the highest amount of tax payable by any owner for that Residential Unit for that calendar year.

E. A person shall be liable for the Empty Homes Tax only if that person, while owning a Residential Unit, has kept or is deemed to have kept that Residential Unit unoccupied, uninhabited, or unused, for more than 182 days, whether consecutive or nonconsecutive, in a calendar year. In determining whether an owner has kept a Residential Unit Vacant during a calendar year, days within any Vacancy Exclusion Period shall be disregarded if that Vacancy Exclusion Period applies to that owner for that Residential Unit, as shall days in which the Residential Unit was not owned by the owner, but the owner shall be deemed to have kept the Residential Unit unoccupied, uninhabited, or unused on all other days that such Residential Unit is unoccupied, uninhabited, or unused during the calendar year.

F. The Empty Homes Tax shall take effect on January 1, 2024. The Empty Homes Tax shall expire on December 31, 2034, unless reauthorized by the voters prior to such date.

G. The Empty Homes Tax shall be suspended for as long as the Berkeley COVID-19 Residential Eviction Moratorium is in effect pursuant to BMC 13.110 and shall resume upon expiration.

7.54.050 Returns; Presumption of Vacancy.

A. Each person that is required to pay the Empty Homes Tax shall file a return in the form and manner prescribed by the City Manager.

B. Each person that owns a Residential Unit at any time during a calendar year and that is not exempt from the Empty Homes Tax with respect to that Residential Unit under any one of subsections A. through E. of Section 7.54.060 shall file a return for that calendar year in the form and manner prescribed by the City Manager. A person that fails to file the return required by this subsection B. for a Residential Unit shall be presumed to have kept that Residential Unit Vacant for the calendar year for which such return is required. The person who fails to file the required return may rebut the presumption by producing satisfactory evidence that such person did not keep the Residential Unit Vacant during the calendar year for which the return is required.

7.54.060 Exemptions and Exclusions.

A. For only so long as and to the extent that the City is prohibited by the Constitution or laws of the State of California or the Constitution or laws of the United States from imposing the Empty Homes Tax on any person that person shall be exempt from the Empty Homes Tax.

B. Any organization that is exempt from income taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, shall be exempt from the Empty Homes Tax.

C. The City, the State of California, and any county, municipal corporation, district, or other political subdivision of the State shall be exempt from the Empty Homes Tax, except where any constitutional or statutory immunity from taxation is waived or is not applicable.

D. A natural person or family trust that is the owner of no more than two Single Family Dwellings or condominiums shall be exempt from the Empty Homes Tax for Single Family Dwelling Residential Units or condominiums. For purposes of this subsection D. only, "Single Family Dwelling" is inclusive of a single accessory dwelling unit and a junior accessory dwelling unit. Additionally, for the purposes of this subsection D. only, the "owner" of such Rental Property shall not be any of the following set forth under California Civil Code Section 1947.12(d)(5)(A)(i)-(iii) ("AB 1482"): a real estate investment trust, as defined in Section 856 of the Internal Revenue Code; a corporation; or a limited liability company.

E. The tax imposed by this Chapter shall not apply to a property of four or fewer units which is owner-occupied and whose owner (1) is sixty-five (65) years of age or older and

(2) whose combined family income, from all sources for the previous year, is at or below the income level qualifying as eighty percent (80%) of area median income for a Family of such size under Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C.A. Sections 1437 et. seq.), or successor legislation, for such year. Any taxpayer claiming the exemption under this section shall be required to demonstrate their entitlement thereto annually by submitting an application and supporting documentation to the City Manager or their designee in the manner and at the time established in regulations and/or guidelines hereafter promulgated by the City Manager subject to review by the City Council in its discretion. Such applications shall be on forms provided by the City Manager, or their designee, and shall provide and/or be accompanied by such information as the City Manager shall require, including but not limited to, federal income tax returns and W-2 forms.

7.54.070 Administration; Penalties

A. The City Manager shall enforce the provisions of this Chapter and may prescribe, adopt, and enforce rules and regulations relating to the administration and enforcement of this chapter. The City Manager shall cause all moneys collected pursuant to this chapter to be deposited to the credit of the general fund.

B. The tax required by this Chapter is delinquent if not received by the tax administrator on or before February 28 of each year.

C. Any person who fails to pay the tax required by this Chapter to the City or any amount of tax required to be collected and paid to the City within the time required shall pay a penalty of ten percent of the tax or amount of the tax, in addition to the tax or amount of tax, plus interest at the rate of one percent per month from the date on which the tax or the amount of tax required to be collected became due and payable to the City until the date of payment.

D. Transactions with the principal purpose of avoiding or evading all or a portion of the Empty Homes Tax shall be disregarded for purposes of determining the amount of the Empty Homes Tax and whether the Empty Homes Tax is due. Any owner determined to have engaged in one or more transactions with the principal purpose of avoiding or evading all or a portion of the Empty Homes Tax shall be liable for the Empty Homes Tax and also liable for a penalty in an amount equal to the Empty Homes Tax.

E. Any tax required to be paid by an owner under the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed a debt owed by the owner to the City. Any person owing money to the City under the provisions of this chapter shall be liable to an action brought in the name of the City for the recovery of such amount, along with any collection costs incurred by the City as a result of the person's noncompliance with this chapter, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorneys' fees, plus interest and penalties as herein provided.

7.54.080 Housing Trust Fund; Deposit of Proceeds.

A. The Council may deposit any portion of the general revenue purposes proceeds generated by the Empty Homes Tax into the Housing Trust Fund, subject to its operating rules.

7.54.090 Technical Assistance to the City Manager; Annual Reports.

A. The Department of Public Works, the Planning Department, and the Rent Board, shall provide technical assistance to the City Manager, upon the City Manager's request, to administer the Empty Homes Tax.

B. Commencing with a report filed no later than February 15, 2026, covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025, the City Manager shall file annually with the Council, by February 15 of each year, a report containing the amount of monies collected from the tax during the prior fiscal year.

7.54.100 Authorization and Limitation on Issuance of Bonds.

The City shall be authorized to pledge revenues generated by the Empty Homes Tax to the repayment of limited tax bonds or other forms of indebtedness authorized under this Section. The Council shall by ordinance or resolution, as applicable, establish the terms of any limited tax bonds or other forms of indebtedness authorized hereby, including but not limited to, the amount of the issue, date, covenants, denominations, interest rate or rates, maturity or maturities, redemption rights, tax status, manner of sale, and such other particulars as are necessary or desirable.

7.54.110 Severability.

If any word, phrase, sentence, part, section, subsection, or other portion of this ordinance, or any application thereof to any person or circumstance is declared void, unconstitutional, or invalid for any reason, then such word, phrase, sentence, part, section, subsection, or other portion, or the prescribed application thereof, shall be severable, and the remaining provisions of this chapter, and all applications thereof, not having been declared void, unconstitutional or invalid, shall remain in full force and effect. The People of the City of Berkeley hereby declare that they would have passed this ordinance, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases had been declared invalid or unconstitutional.

7.54.120 Savings Clause.

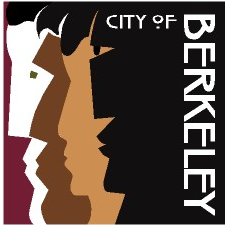
No section, clause, part, or provision of this Chapter shall be construed as requiring the payment of any tax that would be in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States or of the Constitution or laws of the State of California.

Section 2. Increase Appropriations Limit. Pursuant to California Constitution Article XIII B and applicable laws, for four years from November 8, 2022, the appropriations limit for the City shall be increased by the aggregate sum collected by the levy of the general tax imposed under this ordinance.

Section 3. California Environmental Quality Act Requirements. This Ordinance is

exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq., under, including without limitation, Public Resources Code section 21065 and CEQA Guidelines sections 15378(b)(4) and 15061(b)(3), as it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity authorized herein may have a significant effect on the environment and pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080, subdivision (b)(8), and CEQA Guidelines section 15273 as the approval of government revenues to fund existing services.

Section 4. General Tax; Majority Vote Requirement. This Ordinance imposes a general tax for general revenue purposes and shall be effective only if approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon.



Kate Harrison
Vice Mayor, District 4

REVISED AGENDA MATERIAL

Meeting Date: July 12, 2022

Item #: 16

Item Description: **Placing a Special Tax Measure on the November 8, 2022 Ballot to Tax Vacant Residential Units to Fund Construction, Acquisition and Rehabilitation of Affordable Housing**

Submitted by: Vice Mayor Harrison

This revised agenda material regarding the Empty Homes Tax includes an updated background document and ordinance for informational purposes, reflecting Council comments and feedback at the May 31 Council meeting.

Pursuant to the May 31 referral to the City Attorney and City Manager, Vice Mayor Harrison continues to work with the departments to prepare a finalized and legally sound draft for Council consideration before the Council recess.

Summary of substantial changes in the updated measure:

- Expand Vacancy Exclusion Period to include instances where the owner has affirmatively indicated through filings with the Rent Board that a single unit in an owner-occupied duplex is being used by owner or family members for no consideration;
- Clarify that the tax shall expire on January 1, 2034, unless reauthorized by voters prior to such date.
- Add condominiums to the natural person/family trust exemption;
- Add exemption for own-occupied properties of three or fewer units where the owner (1) is sixty-five (65) years of age or older and (2) whose combined family income, from all sources for the previous year, is at or below the income level qualifying as eighty percent (80%) of area median income.
- Added clarification that the tax would not apply during periods of emergency.

Summary of changes in the background document:

- Information showing that a significant number of vacant properties in Berkeley are entirely or mostly vacant. This provides further evidence that much of the vacancies in the city are not due to natural turnover;
- Data showing that institutional investor purchases of homes are at an all-time high nationally. In Oakland and SF 13% and 18% were acquired by institutional investors respectively and an example from Berkeley added;
- Updated revenue projections to a range of \$4.8 million and \$7.2 million, excluding units that indicated to be for use by owner. Clarify that this is likely a conservative estimate given only units that have registered as not available to rent (NAR) with the rent board are used;
- Exemptions detailed in the above section;
- Information clarifying the long period to prepare for the vacancy tax, as it will not take effect until 2024 and will only be applied at the end of that calendar year if units remain vacant.



Kate Harrison
Vice Mayor, District 4

ACTION CALENDAR
July ~~12~~ 14, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
From: Vice Mayor Kate Harrison
Subject: Placing a Special Tax Measure on the November 8, 2022 Ballot to Tax Vacant Residential Units to Fund Construction, Acquisition and Rehabilitation of Affordable Housing Refer to the City Attorney and City Manager an Empty Homes Tax Ordinance for the November 8, 2022 Ballot

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RECOMMENDATION

~~Refer to the City Attorney and City Manager to prepare and submit a resolution~~
Submitting an Ordinance adding Chapter 7.54 to the Berkeley Municipal Code taxing housing units that 1) have remained vacant for more than one year, 2) are not under permitted renovation or in probate and 3) are in multi-unit buildings or are single family homes or condominiums whose owners are not natural persons or family trusts to a vote of the electors at the November 8, 2022 General Municipal Election.

CURRENT SITUATION AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

The City of Berkeley is experiencing a historic housing crisis. Between 2005 and 2019 gross median rent increased by over 50%. This has been particularly burdensome in a city where 58% of residents are renters.¹ While in recent years Berkeley has met its RHNA goals for those earning above 120% Area Median Income (AMI), it has failed to build sufficient housing for everyone else. Further, housing at the >120% AMI category has not significantly improved affordability for lower income residents and has increased displacement in low-income neighborhoods.² The extraordinary gap between the housing needs of residents and the availability of housing can only be bridged through the use of numerous policy interventions, including a vacancy tax intended to incentivize owners of housing property to bring units back on the market and discourage speculation.

In a recent poll of top policy priorities among Berkeley voters, increasing affordable housing for low-income and homeless residents received by far the most support, at

¹ Anti-Eviction Mapping Project: Densifying Berkeley: Potential Impacts on Displacement and Equity, 2022, <https://www.berkeleyside.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/AEMP-UpzoningReport-Draft4-3.pdf>

² Ibid.

Refer to the City Attorney and City Manager an Empty Homes Tax Ordinance for the November 8, 2022 Ballot

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58%.³ While Berkeley is actively building new affordable units, siting and constructing new units is a longer-term process, and it is incumbent on the City to maximize the availability of *existing units* that are already built and could be available for rent or sale.

Unfortunately, Alameda County’s housing remains unaffordable for many of its residents, and this burden does not fall evenly across income and racial groups. While 47% of renters in Alameda County are rent burdened, the rate is 58% for Black renters and 87% for extremely low-income renters.⁴ Meanwhile, as this crisis continues to unfold, Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board data indicates that 1,128 fully or partially regulated⁵ units have been classified by their owners as not available to rent (NAR).⁶ Around 40% of the 1,128 NAR units are in properties that are completely vacant, and almost 80% of NAR units are in properties that are half or more empty. —A few of these are actively being renovated but the majority are not. Many have not been occupied for some time or actually are rented but not reported as being so to the Rent Board. Based on a review of Rent Board data and Google Street View, approximately 100 of these units are in buildings that are entirely vacant and dilapidated. This contributes to neighborhood blight and requires costly vector control and fire inspections. Thus, much of the vacancies in the city are not due to natural turnover.

Oakland and Vancouver, both experiencing their own challenges with housing unaffordability, use a vacant housing tax to encourage owners of vacant units to find tenants or sell to those who will. In 2016, Vancouver passed a measure that placed a surcharge on the assessed value of vacant units. Within two years of its implementation, 21.2% of vacant units returned to occupancy and the city generated \$46 million Canadian dollars. Oakland enacted a vacant property tax of \$3,000 to \$6,000, varying based on property type. In its first year of implementation, the city

³ City of Berkeley Community Survey, Live Phone and Text to Online, April 28-May 3, 2022, <https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2022-05-31%20Item%2037%20Discussion%20and%20Direction%20Regarding.pdf>.

⁴ California Housing Partnership Housing Needs Dashboard, 2019, <https://chpc.net/housingneeds/?view=37.405074,-119.26758,5&county=California,Alameda&group=housingneed&chart=shortfall|current,cost-burden|current,cost-burden-re|current,homelessness,historical-rents,vacancy,asking-rents|2022,budgets|2021,funding|current,state-funding,lihtc|2010:2021:historical,rhna-progress,multifamily-production>

⁵ Partially regulated units are only partially covered by the rent ordinance, while fully regulated are completely covered by the ordinance

⁶ Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board. There are also units classified as “vacant”, for which property owners are actively seeking tenants.

Refer to the City Attorney and City Manager an Empty Homes Tax Ordinance for the November 8, 2022 Ballot

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collected over \$7 million in revenue.⁷ San Francisco is actively considering placing a vacant housing tax measure on the November ballot.

Addressing vacant units is a critical part of addressing Berkeley’s housing crisis. Every year that a significant percentage of Berkeley’s housing stock remains vacant exacerbates the housing affordability and displacement crises. This item includes a modified version of San Francisco’s proposed tax adapted to Berkeley. It is in the public interest to refer to the City Attorney and City Manager to prepare and submit a resolution taxing empty homes that would be submitted to a vote of the electors at the November 8, 2022 General Municipal Election.

BACKGROUND

Berkeley’s housing challenges are significant, requiring numerous policy interventions across many years to remediate. However, of the units that were built as part of the 2023 RHNA goals, the majority have been unaffordable to most residents.⁸

Income Category	Total RHNA (2014- 2023)	Net Units Created (2015- 2020)	Balance Remaining	Percent of RHNA Achieved
Very Low Income	532	173	359	32.5%
Low Income	442	60	382	13.6%
Moderate Income	584	0	584	0%
Above Moderate Income	1,401	2,476	0	176.7%
Total	2,959	2,709	1,325	55.2%

In 2019 the City’s median rent was \$3,165, making it affordable to only households earning over \$130k annually. Median rents have also increased by greater than 50% between 2005 and 2019. Rising rents in the city are of particular concern given that the City has a high renter population, and the impact of high rents falls disproportionately on BIPOC residents⁹.

Percent Renter Occupancy vs. Percent Berkeley Population, 2019¹⁰

⁷ San Francisco Budget and Legislative Analyst’s Office: Residential Vacancies in San Francisco, 2022, https://56a418ca-94d2-476c-9a45-f491ca4a0387.usrfiles.com/ugd/56a418_74b82803e4fb434bb1b13010828a4c01.pdf

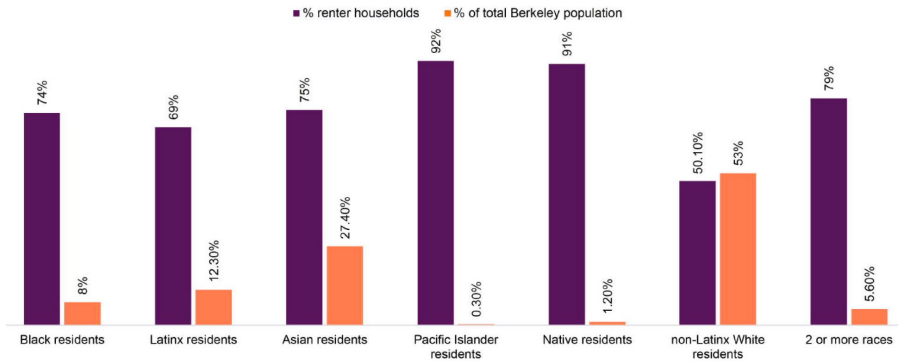
⁸ 2020 General Plan APR: City of Berkeley, Table 2

⁹ Anti-Eviction Mapping Project: Densifying Berkeley: Potential Impacts on Displacement and Equity, 2022, <https://www.berkeleyaside.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/AEMP-UpzoningReport-Draft4-3.pdf>

¹⁰ Ibid.

Refer to the City Attorney and City Manager an Empty Homes Tax Ordinance for the November 8, 2022 Ballot

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Fortunately, the City of Berkeley has taken numerous steps in recent years to tackle its affordable housing crisis, including issuing a \$100 million affordable housing bond, permitting Berkeley residents (outside of the fire zones) to receive near-automatic approval to build certain types of ADUs, and rezoning BART stations to allow significant affordable housing. A potential 2022 affordable housing bond is under consideration.

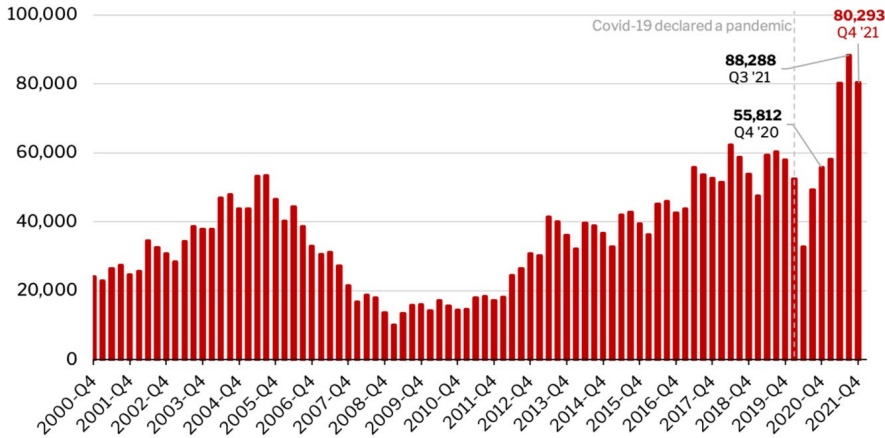
While these efforts will likely dramatically increase the supply of housing in Berkeley, it will take years for the City to reap the benefits. Developments still need to be proposed, approved, and then constructed. Berkeley’s large supply of vacant homes presents a unique opportunity for the City to immediately provide new units to renters, as there are no approval processes or lengthy construction timelines.

Additionally, hot housing markets often attract real estate speculation. [Redfin data shows that 13% of homes in Oakland were purchased by an institutional investor or business in the fourth quarter of 2021, a 16.9% increase over the year before. In San Francisco, 18% were acquired by institutional investors. Nationally, investor purchases of homes are at an all-time high.](#)

Refer to the City Attorney and City Manager an Empty Homes Tax Ordinance for the November 8, 2022 Ballot

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Investors Home Purchases Just Shy of Record in Fourth Quarter of 2021 Number of U.S. homes bought by investors



Source: Redfin analysis of county records



In Berkeley, it is likely that some vacant units are in buildings purchased for the sole purpose of accruing more wealth, with no intention of housing tenants. An example is one property owner who owns 9 units, across 4 properties of two or fewer units in the city—of these, 8 are listed as not available to rent. While the extent of this is unknown, applying a tax on vacant homes will discourage this practice that, in aggregate, raises rents and home prices for everyone else. The proposed Measure fulfills one of the key anti-speculation recommendations of the 2022 report by the Anti-Eviction Mapping Project (*Densifying Berkeley: Potential Impacts on Displacement and Equity*).

Using the assumptions made in the San Francisco Budget Analyst report on a prospective vacancy tax, and Berkeley Rent Board data on length of vacancies, it is estimated that Berkeley will generate between \$4.8 million and \$7.2 million in revenue annually and that several hundred vacant units could become occupied within two years.¹¹ This is likely a conservative estimate as it only includes units that have been registered as NAR with the Berkeley Rent Board—other vacant units are not included. Revenues projected here assume that units for owner use are predominately in one and two unit buildings, therefore, we are only calculating likely revenues from properties with three or more units.

¹¹ The ~~se~~-low-end estimates ~~are~~ calculated by using Berkeley Rent Board data

Refer to the City Attorney and City Manager an Empty Homes Tax Ordinance for the November 8, 2022 Ballot

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POTENTIAL REVENUES FROM BERKELEY VACANCY TAX						
Applicable Units Years since Impelmentation	Properties with 3 or more units*		Properties with 4 or more units		Properties with 5 or more units	
	Year 1	Two + Years**	Year 1	Two + Years**	Year 1	Two + Years**
Units Subject to Tax	806	605	650	488	534	401
Revenue	\$4,836,000	\$7,254,000	\$3,900,000	\$5,850,000	\$3,204,000	\$4,806,000

*Excluding 322 "Owner use" units (for storage, family, friends) distributed between 1, 2 and 3 unit buildings
**Assumes 75% of buildings remain vacant after one year

Berkeley’s proposed vacancy tax is built off San Francisco’s 2022 proposed Empty Home Tax proposal. The San Francisco vacancy tax applies only to owners of buildings with three or more units when at least one has been unoccupied for more than 182 days in a year. Single family homes and two-unit properties are exempt, and the vacancy tax increases for larger properties and units that have been empty for longer. The proposed vacancy tax for Berkeley would instead be imposed after a year of vacancy, providing time extensions for units under active reconstruction or in probate. It will also contain the following exemptions:

- Owners of up to two single family homes and/or condominiums so long as they are owned by natural persons or family trusts. Single family homes and/or condominiums, owned by corporations, real estate trusts, and LLCs would not be exempt. Additionally, single family homes with an ADU or JADU will be classified as “one unit” for the purposes of determining how many units are owned.
- Duplexes where one unit is owner occupied if the owner indicates that the other unit is not available to rent
- A property of three or fewer units whose owner is over 65, makes under 80% of the Area Median Income, and resides in the property,
- Organizations that are exempt from paying property taxes in California, such as non-profit organizations and religious institutions
- The Empty Homes Tax will be suspended if an eviction moratorium is in place in Berkeley,

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-The tax rate would vary between \$3,000 and \$6,000 depending on the type of unit. Condos, duplexes, townhomes and Single Family Homes not exempt as described above would pay \$3,000 per year. Remaining units would pay \$6,000 annually. Both tiers of fees double, to \$6,000 and \$12,000 annually, respectively, for units vacant for more than two years.

The tax would go into effect on January 1, 2024, and a home will only be considered vacant if it remains vacant for the entire year. As such, the vacancy tax provides a long

Refer to the City Attorney and City Manager an Empty Homes Tax Ordinance for the November 8, 2022 Ballot

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runway for property owners to return units to occupancy or inform the city that a property is exempt before any tax comes into effect.

The vacancy tax in Berkeley would have numerous benefits. It will almost immediately increase the City's housing stock while complimenting more time-consuming approval and construction processes. Further, the tax has the potential to bring hundreds of units online within a year and generate millions in affordable housing revenue as a byproduct. A vacancy tax will also disincentivize property owners from engaging in real estate speculation, which will help limit rent and housing price increases across the City. Finally, units that are actually occupied will be brought in line with the city's housing regulations.

The draft Measure is currently drafted as a special tax. If passed, Council and City would be required to spend proceeds as specified. While the primary purpose of the proposed tax is to bring vacant units back into the housing market, the proposed Measure includes a Housing Trust Fund supporting the following activities:

- Construction of new affordable housing, including by providing pre-development to non-profit affordable housing developers, for households with an income of 80% or less of Area Median Income;
- The acquisition and rehabilitation of multi-unit buildings for affordable housing, and the operation of such buildings acquired and/or rehabilitated for households with an income of 80% or less of Area Median Income;
- The administration of the Empty Homes Tax and administration of the Housing Trust Fund.

The referral calls on the Author to submit the measure to the City Attorney for legal review.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Existing buildings embody carbon. Maximizing utilization of existing units is a prudent use of embodied carbon.

FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

Staff time will be necessary for a legal review and to prepare a Council item placing the ordinance on the ballot. However, significant savings are anticipated as the ordinance and resolution are already drafted and included as part of this referral.

CONTACT PERSON

Councilmember Kate Harrison, Council District 4, 510-981-7140

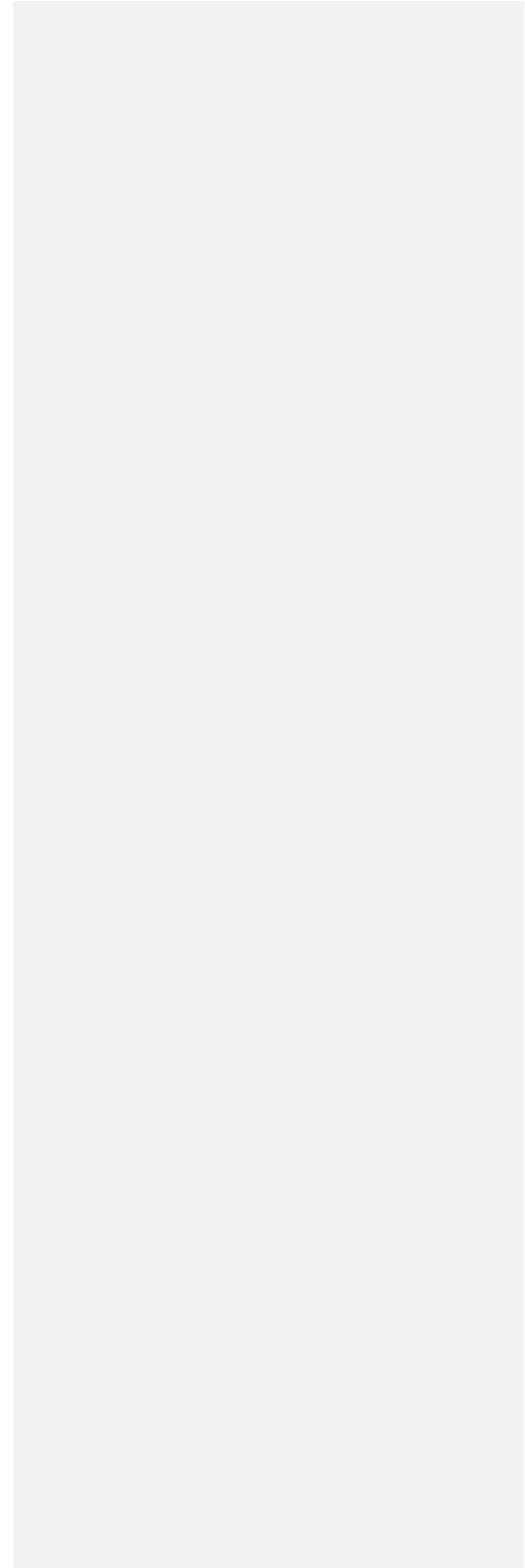
Attachments:

- 1: Draft Resolution

Placing an Empty Homes Tax Ordinance on the November 8, 2022 Ballot

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Exhibit A: Draft Text of Measure



RESOLUTION NO. -N.S.

SUBMITTING TO THE BERKELEY ELECTORATE AN ORDINANCE ADDING
CHAPTER 7.54 TO THE BERKELEY MUNICIPAL CODE TAXING EMPTY HOMES ON
THE NOVEMBER 8, 2022 BALLOT

WHEREAS, the Berkeley City Council has elected to submit to the voters at the November 8, 2022 General Municipal Election, a measure adding Chapter 7.54 to the Berkeley Municipal Code taxing empty homes; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the provisions of Section 10002 and 10403 of the Elections Code of the State of California, the Alameda County Board of Supervisors is requested to consolidate the City of Berkeley General Municipal Election with the Statewide General Election to be held November 8, 2022; and

WHEREAS, the City of Berkeley hereby requests that the Alameda County Board of Supervisors permit the Registrar of Voters of Alameda County to perform services in connection with said election at the request of the City Clerk. These services to include all necessary services related to official ballot creation, sample ballot and voter information pamphlet preparation, vote-by-mail, polling places, poll workers, voter registration, voting machines, canvass operations, and any and all other services necessary for the conduct of the consolidated election; and

WHEREAS, the Regional Housing Needs Assessment requires the City of Berkeley to permit the construction of 3,854 affordable housing units in the next eight years.

WHEREAS, the Council desires to submit this measure to be placed upon the ballot at said consolidated election.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County is hereby requested to include on the ballots and sample ballots the measure enumerated above to be voted on by the voters of the qualified electors of the City of Berkeley.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the full text of the measure shall be printed in the Voter Information Pamphlet mailed to all voters in the City of Berkeley.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the above enumerated measure requires a two-thirds vote threshold for passage.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Clerk is hereby directed to cause the posting, publication and printing of notices, pursuant to the requirements of the Charter of the City of Berkeley, the Government Code and the Elections Code of the State of California.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Clerk is hereby directed to obtain printing, supplies and services as required.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Clerk is hereby authorized to enter into any contracts necessary for election consulting services, temporary employment services, printing services, and any such other supplies and services as may be required by the statutes of the State of California and the Charter of the City of Berkeley for the conduct of the November General Municipal Election.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Pursuant to Elections Code Section 9285 (b), the City Council hereby adopts the provisions of Elections Code Section 9285 (a) providing for the filing of rebuttal arguments for city ballot measures.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City will reimburse the Registrar of Voters for the costs associated with placing the measure on the ballot.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that said proposed Ordinance measure shall appear and be printed upon the ballots to be used at said election as follows:

CITY OF BERKELEY ORDINANCE	
Shall the measure 1	YES
	NO

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the text of the Ordinance be shown as Exhibit A, attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Exhibits

A: Text of Ordinance

Exhibit A

ORDINANCE NO. #,###-N.S.

ADDING CHAPTER 7.54 TO THE BERKELEY MUNICIPAL CODE TO TAX EMPTY HOMES

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

Section 1. That Chapter 7.54 of the Berkeley Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

Chapter 7.54

Empty Homes Tax

Sections:

- 7.54.010 Short Title.**
- 7.54.020 Findings and Purpose.**
- 7.54.030 Definitions.**
- 7.54.040 Imposition of Tax.**
- 7.54.050 Returns; Presumption of Vacancy.**
- 7.54.060 Exemptions and Exclusions.**
- 7.54.070 Administration; Penalties.**
- 7.54.080 Housing Trust Fund; Deposit of Proceeds.**
- 7.54.090 Expenditure of Proceeds.**
- 7.54.100 Technical Assistance to the Finance Department.**
- 7.54.110 Authorization and Limitation on Issuance of Bonds**
- 7.54.120 Amendment of Ordinance.**
- 7.54.130 Severability.**
- 7.54.140 Savings Clause.**

7.54.010 Short Title.

This Chapter shall be known as the "Empty Homes Tax Ordinance," and the tax it imposes shall be known as the "Empty Homes Tax."

7.54.020 Findings and purpose.

The Council of the City of Berkeley finds and declares as follows:

- A. Residential vacancies are an ongoing concern in Berkeley. According to the 2020 Decennial Census, 9% of Berkeley's housing units, or a total of 4,725 units, sit vacant.
- B. Of total vacancies, the Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board data from 2022 indicates that 1,128 fully or partially regulated units in buildings with more than two units have been classified by their owners as not available to rent. Returning these units to the housing market is a key strategy for ensuring long-term affordability.
- C. Prolonged vacancy restricts the supply of available housing units and runs counter to the City's housing objectives. Prolonged vacancies can also decrease economic activity in neighborhoods and lead to blight.

D. The Empty Homes Tax is intended to disincentivize prolonged vacancies, thereby increasing the number of housing units available for occupancy, while also raising funds for rent subsidies and affordable housing.

7.54.030 Definitions.

Unless otherwise defined in this Chapter, the terms used in this Chapter shall have the meanings given to them in Chapter 2.44 and 9.04, of the Municipal Code, as amended from time to time. For purposes of this Chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

A. "Affiliate" means a person under common majority ownership or common control, whether that ownership or control is direct or indirect, with any other person, including but not limited to a person that majority owns or controls, or is majority owned or controlled by, any other person.

B. "Building Permit Application Period" means the period following the date that an application for a building permit for repair, rehabilitation, or construction with respect to a Residential Unit is filed with the City through the date the Planning Department or its successor agency grants or denies that application, not to exceed one year.

Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, if more than one building permit application is filed by or on behalf of one or more persons in the Owner's Group for the same Residential Unit, the Building Permit Application Period shall mean only the applicable period following the date the first application is filed with the City by or on behalf of anyone in the Owner's Group. In the case of an owner qualifying for the Disaster Period in subsection D., the Building Permit Application Period may be extended beyond one year if the owner makes a good faith effort, as determined by the building official, to obtain a building permit.

C. "Rehabilitation Period" means the two-year period following the date that the City issues a building permit for repair, or rehabilitation, with respect to a Residential Unit, provided that if the City issues multiple building permits to or for the benefit of one or more persons in the Owner's Group for the same Residential Unit, the Rehabilitation Period shall mean only the two-year period following the issuance of the first building permit to or for the benefit of anyone in the Owner's Group.

D. "Disaster Period" means the two-year period following the date that a Residential Unit was severely damaged and made uninhabitable or unusable due to fire, natural disaster, or other catastrophic event.

~~E. "Accessory Dwelling Unit," and "Single Family Dwelling," shall have the same meanings as defined in Section 23F.04.010.~~

~~F-E.~~ "Homeowners' Exemption Period" means the period during which a Residential Unit is the principal place of residence of any owner of that Residential Unit and for which such owner validly has claimed either the homeowners' property tax exemption under Section 218 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code or the disabled veterans' exemption under Section 205.5 of that Code, as those sections may be amended from time to time.

~~G-F.~~ "Lease Period" means the period during which any owner of a Residential Unit or any person in the Owner's Group of that owner leases that Residential Unit to one or more tenants under a bona fide lease intended for occupancy, but not including any lease or rental of that Residential Unit to anyone in the Owner's Group or to travelers, vacationers, or other transient occupants.

H.G. “New Construction Period” means the one-year period following the date that the City issues a certificate of final completion and occupancy with respect to a Residential Unit in a newly erected building or a newly added Residential Unit in an existing building.

H. “Owner Death Period” means, with respect to a co-owner or decedent’s estate, heirs, or beneficiaries, the period during which a Residential Unit is unoccupied, uninhabited, or unused because of the death of any owner of a Residential Unit who was the sole occupant of that Residential Unit immediately prior to such owner’s death, provided that such period shall not exceed the longer of two years or the period during which the Residential Unit is subject to the authority of a probate court.

J.I. “Owner In Care Period” means the period during which a Residential Unit is unoccupied, uninhabited, or unused because all occupants of the Residential Unit who used that Residential Unit as their principal residence are residing in a hospital, long term or supportive care facility, medical care or treatment facility, or other similar facility.

K.J. “Owner’s Group” means for each owner of a Residential Unit, with respect to each Residential Unit, the owner, any current or former co-owner, and any Related Person or Affiliate of the owner or any current or former co-owner.

L.K. “Related Person” means a spouse, domestic partner, child, parent, or sibling.

M.L. “Residential Unit” means a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is designed as separate living quarters, other than units occupied or intended for occupancy primarily by travelers, vacationers, or other transient occupants. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have a kitchen and direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. For purposes of this Chapter, a Residential Unit shall not include a unit in a currently operational nursing home, residential care facility, or other similar facility, or any unit that is fully exempt from property tax under the welfare exemption under Section 214(g) of the California Revenue and Taxation Code, as may be amended from time to time.

N.M. “Vacancy Exclusion Period” means the Building Permit Application Period, Rehabilitation Period, Disaster Period, Homeowners’ Exemption Period, Lease Period, New Construction Period, Owner Death Period, or Owner In Care Period, or where the owner has affirmatively indicated through filings with the Rent Board that a single unit in an owner-occupied duplex is being used by owner or family members for no consideration.

O.N. “Vacant” means an unoccupied, uninhabited, or unused rental unit as defined in Chapter 4(g) for at least more than one tax year.

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7.54.040 Imposition of Tax.

A. Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter for the purposes described in Section 7.54.090, the City imposes an annual Empty Homes Tax on each person that owns a Residential Unit for keeping that Residential Unit Vacant.

B. The tax on an owner keeping a Residential Unit Vacant for a single tax year in 2024 and subsequent single tax years shall be shall as follows:

1. \$3,000 per vacant condominium, duplex, single family dwelling, or townhouse unit under separate residential unit ownership;
2. \$6,000 per other vacant Residential Unit.

C. The tax on an owner keeping a Residential Unit Vacant for the 2025 tax year or subsequent tax years, if that owner has kept that Residential Unit Vacant in the immediately preceding tax year, shall be as follows:

1. \$6,000 per vacant condominium, duplex, single family dwelling, or townhouse unit under separate residential unit ownership;
2. \$12,000 per other vacant Residential Unit.

D. The rates set forth in subsections B. of this Section shall be adjusted annually in accordance with the increase in the Consumer Price Index: All Urban Consumers for the San Francisco/Oakland/San Jose Area for All Items as reported by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, or any successor to that index, as of December 31st of the preceding year, beginning with the 2025 tax year.

E. The Empty Homes Tax shall be payable by the owner or owners of the Residential Unit kept Vacant. Not more than one tax per Residential Unit shall be imposed under this Section for a tax year by reason of multiple liable owners. If there are multiple liable owners, each owner shall be jointly and severally liable for the tax, which shall be the highest amount of tax payable by any owner for that Residential Unit for that tax year.

F. A person shall be liable for the Empty Homes Tax only if that person, while owning a Residential Unit, has kept or is deemed to have kept that Residential Unit unoccupied, uninhabited, or unused, for ~~more than~~ at least one tax year.

~~G. The Empty Homes Tax shall take effect on January 1, 2024. The Empty Homes Tax shall expire on January 1, 2034, unless reauthorized by voters prior to such date. ~~expire on December 31, 2053.~~~~

~~G.H. The Empty Homes Tax shall be suspended for as long as the Berkeley COVID-19 Residential Eviction Moratorium is in effect pursuant to BMC 13.110 and shall resume on upon expiration.~~

7.54.050 Returns; Presumption of Vacancy.

A. Each person that is required to pay the Empty Homes Tax shall file a return in the form and manner prescribed by the Finance Department.

B. Each person that owns a Residential Unit at any time during a tax year and that is not exempt from the Empty Homes Tax with respect to that Residential Unit under any one of subsections A. through E. of Section 7.54.060 shall file a return for that tax year in the form and manner prescribed by the Finance Department. A person that fails to file the return required by this subsection B. for a Residential Unit shall be presumed to have kept that Residential Unit Vacant for the tax year for which such return is required. The person who fails to file the required return may rebut the presumption by producing satisfactory evidence that such person did not keep the Residential Unit Vacant during the tax year for which the return is required.

7.54.060 Exemptions and Exclusions.

A. For only so long as and to the extent that the City is prohibited from imposing the Empty Homes Tax, any person upon whom the City is prohibited under the Constitution or laws of the State of California or the Constitution or laws of the United States from imposing the Empty Homes Tax shall be exempt from the Empty Homes Tax.

B. Any organization that is exempt from income taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, shall be exempt from the Empty Homes Tax.

C. The City, the State of California, and any county, municipal corporation, district, or other political subdivision of the State shall be exempt from the Empty Homes Tax, except where any constitutional or statutory immunity from taxation is waived or is not applicable.

D. A natural person or family trust that owns no more than two ~~s~~Single ~~f~~Family ~~d~~Dwellings ~~or condominiums~~ shall be exempt from the Empty Homes Tax for ~~s~~Single ~~f~~Family ~~d~~Dwelling Residential Units ~~or condominiums~~. For purposes of subparagraph D only, "Single Family Dwellings" is inclusive of a single ~~a~~Accessory ~~d~~Dwelling ~~u~~Unit ~~or~~ ~~and~~ a junior ~~a~~Accessory ~~d~~Dwelling ~~u~~Unit. Additionally, for the purposes of subparagraph D only, the "Owner" of such Rental Property shall not be any of the following set forth under California Civil Code Section 1947.12(d)(5)(A)(i)-(iii) ("AB 1482"): a real estate investment trust, as defined in Section 856 of the Internal Revenue Code; a corporation; or a limited liability company.

E. For each Residential Unit qualifying for any Vacancy Exclusion Period in a tax year, an owner shall be exempt from the Empty Homes Tax for that Residential Unit.

F. The tax imposed by this Chapter shall not apply to a property of three or fewer units which is owner-occupied and whose owner (1) is sixty-five (65) years of age or older and (2) whose combined family income, from all sources for the previous year, is at or below the income level qualifying as eighty percent (80%) of area median income for a Family of such size under Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C.A. Sections 1437 et. seq.), or successor legislation, for such year. Any taxpayer claiming the exemption under this section shall be required to demonstrate their entitlement thereto annually by submitting an application and supporting documentation to the City Manager or their designee in the manner and at the time established in regulations and/or guidelines hereafter promulgated by the City Manager subject to review by the City Council in its discretion. Such applications shall be on forms provided by the City Manager, or their designee, and shall provide and/or be accompanied by such information as the City Manager shall require, including but not limited to, federal income tax returns and W-2 forms.

7.54.070 Administration; Penalties

A. Except as otherwise provided under this Chapter, the Empty Homes Tax shall be administered pursuant to Chapter 2.44 and 9.04.

B. Transactions with the principal purpose of avoiding or evading all or a portion of the Empty Homes Tax shall be disregarded for purposes of determining the amount of the Empty Homes Tax and whether the Empty Homes Tax is due. In addition to the Empty Homes Tax due as a result of this subsection B., any owner liable for any Empty Homes Tax as a result of this subsection B. shall be liable for a penalty in an amount equal to the Empty Homes Tax due as a result of this subsection B.

7.54.080 Housing Trust Fund; Deposit of Proceeds.

A. Establishment of Fund. The Empty Homes Fund ("Fund") is hereby established as a special purpose fund, and shall receive all taxes, penalties, interest, and fees collected from the Empty Homes Tax imposed under this Chapter.

B. The Fund will operate as a subsidiary fund within the Housing Trust Fund and be subject to its operating rules.

C. Use of Fund. Subject to the budgetary and fiscal provisions of the Charter, monies in the Fund shall be used exclusively for the purposes described in Section 7.54.090.

D. Administration of Fund. Commencing with a report filed no later than February 15, 2026, covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025, the Finance Director shall file annually with the Council, by February 15 of each year, a report containing the amount of monies collected in and expended from the Fund during the prior fiscal year, the status of any project required or authorized to be funded by Section 7.54.090, and such other information as the Finance Director, in the Finance Director's sole discretion, deems relevant to the operation of Chapter.

E. All monies collected under the Empty Homes Tax Ordinance shall be deposited to the credit of the Fund, established in subsection A. of this Section. The Fund shall be maintained separate and apart from all other City funds and shall be subject to appropriation. Any balance remaining in the Fund at the close of any fiscal year shall be deemed to have been provided for a special purpose and shall be carried forward and accumulated in the Fund for the purposes described in Section 7.54.090.

7.54.090 Expenditure of Proceeds.

Subject to the budgetary and fiscal provisions of the Charter, monies in the Housing Trust Fund shall be appropriated on an annual or supplemental basis and used exclusively for the following purposes:

A. To the Finance Department and other City Departments, for administration of the Empty Homes Tax and administration of the Housing Trust Fund, limited, each year, to 10% of annual proceeds.

B. Refunds of any overpayments of the Empty Homes Tax, including any related penalties, interest, and fees.

C. All remaining amounts to provide funding, including administrative costs, for Eligible Programs, 1% of which shall be used for the programs described in subsection 7.54.090 C.(1)(a) and 1% of which shall be used for the programs described in subsection 7.54.090 C.(1)(b). The voters intend that these remaining amounts be spent on Eligible Programs at levels in addition to amounts currently spent on such Eligible Programs and that such remaining amounts not be used to supplant existing expenditures.

1. For purposes of this Section 7.54.090, "Eligible Programs" means:
 - a. Construction of new affordable housing, including by providing pre-development funding to non-profit affordable housing developers. Buildings subject to expenditures under this subsection 7.54.090 C.(1)(B) shall be restricted through a recorded deed restriction or restrictions mandated for the useful life of the building to households with an household income of 80% or less of Area Median Income.
 - b. The acquisition and rehabilitation of multi-unit buildings for affordable housing, and the operation of such buildings acquired and/or rehabilitated. Buildings subject to expenditures under this subsection 7.54.090 C.(1)(B) shall be restricted through a recorded deed restriction or restrictions mandated for the useful life of the building to households with an household income of 80% or less of Area Median Income.
2. For purposes of this Section 7.54.090, "Area Median Income" means the median income as published annually by the City Manager pursuant to Chapter 23.328.080

(Administrative Regulations), derived in part from the income limits and area median income determined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, or its successor agency, for the Alameda County metro fair market rent area, adjusted solely for household size, but not for high housing cost area. The Council may modify this definition of Area Median Income solely for purposes of subsection 7.54.090 C.(1)(b) to determine area median income by zip code area.

7.54.100 Technical Assistance to the Finance Department.

The Department of Public Works, the Planning ~~Department of Building Inspection~~, the Rent Board, ~~and the Assessor-Recorder's Office~~ shall provide technical assistance to the Finance Department, upon the Finance Department's request, to administer the Empty Homes Tax.

7.54.110 Authorization and Limitation on Issuance of Bonds.

The City is hereby authorized to issue from time to time limited tax bonds or other forms of indebtedness to finance the costs of the projects described in Section 7.54.090. The City shall be authorized to pledge revenues generated by the Empty Homes Tax to the repayment of limited tax bonds or other forms of indebtedness authorized under this Section. The Council shall by ordinance or resolution, as applicable, establish the terms of any limited tax bonds or other forms of indebtedness authorized hereby, including but not limited to, the amount of the issue, date, covenants, denominations, interest rate or rates, maturity or maturities, redemption rights, tax status, manner of sale, and such other particulars as are necessary or desirable.

7.54.120 Amendment of Ordinance.

The Council may amend this ordinance in any manner by two-thirds vote, including reducing any applicable tax rates or adding or modifying exemptions that does not result in an increase in the tax imposed herein without further voter approval except as limited by Articles XIII A and XIII C of the California Constitution. If the City Council repeals this ordinance, it may subsequently reenact it without voter approval, as long as the reenacted ordinance does not result in an increase in the tax imposed herein.

7.54.130 Severability.

Severability. If any word, phrase, sentence, part, section, subsection, or other portion of this ordinance, or any application thereof to any person or circumstance is declared void, unconstitutional, or invalid for any reason, then such word, phrase, sentence, part, section, subsection, or other portion, or the prescribed application thereof, shall be severable, and the remaining provisions of this chapter, and all applications thereof, not having been declared void, unconstitutional or invalid, shall remain in full force and effect. The People of the City of Berkeley hereby declare that they would have passed this ordinance, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases had been declared invalid or unconstitutional.

7.54.140 Savings Clause.

No section, clause, part, or provision of this Chapter shall be construed as requiring the payment of any tax that would be in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States or of the Constitution or laws of the State of California.

Section 2. Increase Appropriations Limit. Pursuant to California Constitution Article XIII B and applicable laws, for four years from November 8, 2022, the appropriations limit for the City shall be increased by the aggregate sum collected by the levy of the tax imposed under this ordinance.

Section 3. California Environmental Quality Act Requirements. This Ordinance is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq., under, including without limitation, Public Resources Code section 21065 and CEQA Guidelines sections 15378(b)(4) and 15061(b)(3), as it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity authorized herein may have a significant effect on the environment and pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080, subdivision (b)(8), and CEQA Guidelines section 15273 as the approval of government revenues to fund existing services.

Section 4. Special Tax; Two Thirds Vote Requirement. This Ordinance imposes a Special tax for special revenue purposes and shall be effective only if approved by two thirds of the voters voting thereon.

