



CITY OF OAKLAND

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# AGENDA REPORT

**TO:** CITY COUNCIL  
Public Safety Committee

**FROM:** Barbara Parker,  
City Attorney

**SUBJECT:** Nuisance Eviction Ordinance Amendments **DATE:** September 16, 2014

**COUNCIL DISTRICT:** City Wide

## RECOMMENDATION

Adopt the following titled ordinance:

Amend the Current Nuisance Eviction Ordinance under Oakland Municipal Code Chapter 8.23 to Expand the City of Oakland's Authority to Order Eviction of Residential and Commercial Property Tenants When They are Involved with the Possession of Illegal Ammunition, or for Gambling, Prostitution, Pimping, Pandering, or Solicitation Activity, and to Permit the City Attorney to Order Evictions in Addition to the City Administrator.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

City Attorney Barbara Parker brings this ordinance to amend the current Oakland Municipal Code on Nuisance Eviction (Chapter 8.23). The revisions to Chapter 8.23 are proposed primarily to expand the illegal activities the City can use to evict nuisance tenants from residential and commercial properties when the property has a nexus with the nuisance activity. In February 2004 the Oakland City Council adopted Ordinance No. 12592 C.M.C. which authorized evictions for nuisance and illegal activities on private properties. The current Chapter 8.23 allows evictions for drug, violent, and weapons related nuisance activity related to a property; however, it does not include evictions for the gambling, illegal possession of ammunition, or pimping, solicitation, pandering, or prostitution nuisance activity associated with a property. City Attorney Parker requests the City Council's favorable consideration of this revision to the OMC Nuisance Eviction Ordinance Chapter as part of the City's efforts to eradicate gambling, the illegal use of ammunition, pimping, solicitation, pandering, and prostitution from Oakland. The proposed amendments would also permit the City Attorney's Office to order the property owner to bring an eviction action, in addition to the City Administrator's existing authority. This ordinance is intended to supplement and support efforts

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of other City departments, victim advocacy groups, and community and business organizations to address the nuisance problem within Oakland.

## DISCUSSION

The Nuisance Eviction Ordinance (NEO) amendments propose to give the City additional tools to address illegal nuisance activity by tenants on and around commercial and residential rental property. It does this in several ways:

- The NEO amendments permit the City Administrator or City Attorney to require a landlord to bring an eviction action against a tenant who permit gambling, illegally possesses ammunition, engages in prostitution, pimping, pandering, or solicitation on or connected to the rental property;
- For landlords who may have concerns for their safety and/or the safety of others should the landlord attempt to evict a tenant engaged in illegal activity, the landlord may assign the eviction cause of action to the City Attorney to carry out the eviction, with the landlord bearing the eviction costs;
- The City may cite a landlord for maintaining a nuisance if the landlord fails to bring an eviction action against a tenant after being apprised by the City that the tenant has engaged in illegal activity.

Oakland has a severe problem with nuisance activity associated with gambling, illegally possessing ammunition and engaging in prostitution, pimping, pandering and solicitation at commercial and residential rental properties. These nuisance activities are a city-wide problem. Tenants who commit illegal activities on or near the premises, or where they reside, jeopardize the health, safety, and welfare of other tenants in their buildings and the surrounding community. These tenants and their illegal activities are a nuisance.

The primary responsibility for dealing with a tenant engaged in illegal activity rests with the landlord. The landlord voluntarily enters into an agreement with the tenant to rent the unit; the landlord accepts rent from the tenant; and the landlord can evict the tenant for the illegal and nuisance activity. Landlords should take responsibility to evict tenants who engage in illegal activity and be required to bring eviction actions against such tenants. A landlord who fails to bring an eviction action against a tenant engaged in an illegal act is permitting the tenant to remain a nuisance to other tenants and the community.

However, there are instances where a landlord may genuinely be afraid to evict a tenant. This fear can be a concern for the landlord's self, family members, employees, or other tenants. In that circumstance, the landlord may assign the eviction to the City and the City Attorney will

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handle the eviction instead of the landlord, with the landlord reimbursing the City for its legal expenses.

In the past, in order for the City to force a landlord to evict a tenant for illegal activity, the City might only have the options of closing down the entire rental property, forcing out all tenants—guilty and innocent; or the City went to court seeking an order requiring the landlord to evict the tenants. NEO targets only the offending tenants and does it more directly by permitting partial evictions. In a partial eviction, the tenant committing the nuisance is the only person forced to leave the unit, provided that other tenants are not also participating in the nuisance activity and the offending tenant is not permitted to return.

NEO is not a way for landlords to avoid their responsibility by having the City take on their evictions. The City will take on the evictions only when illegal activity is involved and the landlord can articulate a genuine fear related to the specific tenant. The landlord is required to pay for the City's costs in evicting the tenant. A landlord that receives a notice to evict by the City, and does not diligently carry out the eviction, or assign the eviction to the City can be cited for nuisance. Additionally, the City can assert other nuisance remedies against the landlord. Under similar state legislation (pending reenactment) the City Attorney is authorized to step into the landlord's shoes and directly evict the tenant if the landlord refuses to do so or assign the eviction to the City under California Health & Safety Code § 11571.1. Absent specific state legislation to include Oakland in the state law or a voluntary assignment by the landlord, the City may not have standing to bring an eviction action against the tenant.

Even if the state nuisance eviction law is reenacted, it is more limited in scope and would only cover drug and weapon related offenses. Currently, persons gambling, illegally possessing ammunition, participating in solicitation, pimping, pandering and prostitution and making use of their leased premises to further their illegal activities by, among other things: soliciting on the premises from contacts made off-premises, keeping illegal weapons and ammunition on the premises, making contacts on and off the premises with "Johns" and prostitutes for prostitution activity off-premises, engaging in prostitution on the premises, keeping profits on the premises from off-premises from prostitution, keeping on the premises weapons and ammunition used for off-premises illegal activities. Moreover, because this ordinance also applies to commercial properties, the City would be able to seek the eviction of a hotel lessee who is permitting prostitution on the premises.

Not only does illegal nuisance activity detract from the beauty and livability of our city, but it breeds disrespect for our neighborhoods and communities, encourages additional nuisance activity, and disregard the law in general. Furthermore, individuals engaging in off-premises illegal activities within a close proximity to their residences are highly likely to use their residences to further and conceal their illegal activity.

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Additionally, gambling, prostitution, pimping, pandering, and solicitation negatively impacts Oakland's business environment. As Oakland struggles to recover economically, nuisances hamper that recovery by discouraging potential customers from visiting businesses in Oakland. Many potential customers may be discouraged to shop in Oakland by the possible violence involved in prostitution activity or may not want young children to view the illicit acts involved in the nuisance activity. Also, prostitution related nuisance activity has a negative effect on nearby properties, which reduce the values of these properties.

The proposed amendments to the NEO are an adjunct to other efforts by the City to control nuisance and other illegal activities, particularly violence, gambling, and prostitution related crimes. Tenants who engage in illegal activity are a danger to the safety and welfare not only of other tenants, but also to the surrounding community. Additionally, their illegal activity often attracts others who assist or cooperate with them, which increases the dangers to others.

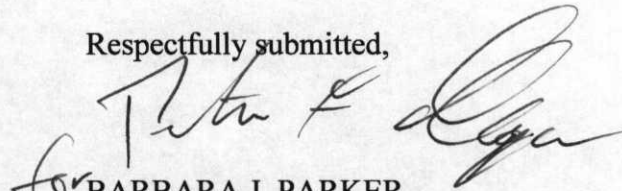
The proposed NEO also gives authority to the City Attorney to bring nuisance eviction actions in addition to the City Administrator. This would bring Oakland's version of NEO in line with the similar state laws on nuisance evictions. It would also streamline the process by providing an alternate means for commencing the nuisance eviction actions.

### **PROPOSED OUTCOME**

Additional remedies and penalties against the illegal possession of ammunition, pimping, solicitation, pandering, and prostitution can help discourage nuisance activity. We urge the Council's favorable consideration of the ordinance amendments.

For questions regarding this report, please contact Richard Illgen, Supervising Deputy City Attorney, at (510) 238-6517 or Elias Ferran, Deputy City Attorney, at (510) 238-6522.

Respectfully submitted,

  
for BARBARA J. PARKER  
City Attorney

### **Attachments**


Ordinance Amending the Oakland Municipal Code Chapter 8.23 Allowing the City of Oakland to Evict Residential and Commercial Property Tenants When They are Involved with the Possession of Illegal Ammunition, Prostitution, Pimping, Pandering, and Solicitation Activity.

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INTRODUCED BY CITY ATTORNEY BARBARA PARKER

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY

  
CITY ATTORNEY

**ORDINANCE NO. \_\_\_\_\_ C.M.S.**

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**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING NUISANCE EVICTION ORDINANCE (O.M.C. SECTION 8.23) TO: 1) INCLUDE PROSTITUTION RELATED CRIMES, GAMBLING AND ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION AS GROUNDS TO REQUIRE A LANDLORD TO BRING AN EVICTION ACTION AGAINST A NUISANCE TENANT, 2) TO REVISE DEFINITIONS RELATING TO DRUG NUISANCE AND WEAPONS, AND 3) AUTHORIZE THE CITY ATTORNEY, IN ADDITION TO THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR, TO ISSUE NOTICES TO OWNERS TO BRING NUISANCE EVICTION ACTIONS**

**WHEREAS**, Oakland has severe problems with prostitution, solicitation, pandering, pimping, gambling, violence, and weapons and the illegal possession of ammunition related criminal activity occurring on rental properties—residential and commercial; and

**WHEREAS**, these illegal activities jeopardize the health, safety, and welfare of other occupants of the rental property and the surrounding community, and are public nuisances; and

**WHEREAS**, persons participating in solicitation, pimping, pandering, and prostitution, may use their residences or commercial properties, such as hotels or motels, to further their illegal activities by, among other things: soliciting on the premises from contacts made off-premises, making contacts on the premises with "Johns" and prostitutes for prostitution activity off-premises, keeping profits on the premises from off-premises from acts of prostitution; and

**WHEREAS**, the City Council finds that the development, establishment, and operations of illegal gambling operations without regulation has the potential to result in associated crime such as check and credit card fraud, loan sharking, robbery, and money laundering; and



**WHEREAS**, Oakland has a continuing problem with guns and other weapons in the possession of persons who are not legally authorized to possess them, an offshoot of illegal weapons possession is the illegal possession of ammunition; and

**WHEREAS**, illegal possession of ammunition leads to the inference that a person also likely possesses an illegal weapon, and such illegal possession is a danger to persons who reside in and around the illegal possessor and a nuisance to the community; and

**WHEREAS**, persons engaging in off-premises illegal activities within a close proximity to their residences are highly likely to use their residences to further and conceal their illegal activity; and

**WHEREAS**, persons engaging in off-premises illegal activity within a close proximity to their residences represent a danger to the health, safety, and welfare of other occupants at the rental property where they reside; and

**WHEREAS**, rental property owners have an obligation to keep their rental properties safe for all tenants and their visitors and to keep their rental properties free of nuisances; and

**WHEREAS**, rental property owners have an obligation to remove tenants engaging in illegal activity that jeopardizes the health, safety, and welfare of other tenants and the surrounding community; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Oakland has already enacted a Nuisance Eviction Ordinance ("NEO") to alleviate nuisance activity at rental properties; and

**WHEREAS**, the former California Civil Code Sections 3485 and 3486 permitted the City of Oakland through the City Attorney to require landlords to bring eviction actions against individuals involved with illegal weapons, ammunition and drug dealing and the state legislature seeks to reenact these code sections; and

**WHEREAS**, some rental property owners may be reluctant to evict tenants engaged in illegal activity fearing retribution towards the owners, their families, employees, or other tenants; and

**WHEREAS**, without NEO, in order to stop nuisance activity at some rental properties, the City may be forced to declare the entire property a nuisance resulting in the removal of all tenants, including some who may not be engaged in illegal activity; and

**WHEREAS**, the City Council believes that in requiring rental property owners to evict tenants engaged in illegal activity on the premises will assist in removing nuisances from rental properties and that owners who have safety concerns regarding the evictions are able to assign the evictions to the City Attorney, and owners who



refuse to do either should be subject to citation, civil penalties, and other penalties or legal actions for failing to abate the nuisance of tenants engaging in illegal activities; and

**WHEREAS**, the City Attorney should be authorized to issue nuisance eviction notices to tenants that participate in illegal nuisance activities on commercial and residential rental properties similar to state law (Civil Code Sections 3485 and 3486); and

**WHEREAS**, the fees, assessments of costs, and penalties provided for in this ordinance are based not on the ownership of rental property, but instead are based on the operation of a business renting commercial or residential property and the management of that property; and

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OAKLAND DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: THAT SECTION 8.23.100 OF THE OAKLAND MUNICIPAL CODE IS HEREBY AMENDED AS FOLLOWS (added text is underlined, deleted text is struck out):

Title 8 – HEALTH AND SAFETY  
Chapter 8.23 EVICTION FOR NUISANCE AND ILLEGAL ACTIVITY

**Chapter 8.23 EVICTION FOR NUISANCE AND ILLEGAL ACTIVITY**  
**Sections:**

**8.23.100 Eviction for nuisance and illegal activity ordinance.**

A. Purpose. The City of Oakland has a significant problem wherein owners of rental property have tenants who commit illegal acts on the property or use it to further illegal activities. Often rental property owners fail to take action to evict such tenants for a variety of reasons including, but not limited to: neglect, lack of knowledge of the illegal activity, monetary gain from renting to the offending tenants, or fear of retribution from the offending tenants. This illegal activity represents a serious threat to the health, safety, and welfare of other residents in the rental property, the neighborhood in which the rental property is located, and the City as a whole.

The City has broad authority to address nuisances, including nuisances created by illegal activity. Often the City's recourse is to seek mandatory injunctions to force rental property owners to remove tenants who engage in illegal activity; this can be time consuming and costly to the City and the rental property owner. The City may also have to order the property vacated, which often can result in the displacement of tenants who are not engaged in illegal activity. The City Council desires a more expeditious, less costly, and more targeted approach to removal from the rental property tenants committing a nuisance by engaging in illegal activity.

The purposes of this amended ordinance include: to expand the illegal activities that can be used to require landlords to bring eviction actions against individuals conducting nuisance activity on rental properties ~~to establish a procedure whereby rental property owners can be required to evict tenants committing illegal activity on the premises;~~ to penalize such owners for maintaining a nuisance or authorize the City to take other action against the rental property owner for failing to take appropriate action against the offending tenants; to enable rental property owners to assign the eviction cause of action to the City and allow the City Attorney to handle the eviction of the offending tenant; and to authorize owners to remove from the rental unit only the person engaged in the illegal activity and not other tenants in the unit who may be innocent of the activity.

B. Definitions. For the purposes of this section O.M.C. 8.23.100, the following definitions apply:

1. **"Ammunition"** means ammunition as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 16150 of the California Penal Code or in Section 16650 or 16660 of the Penal Code.

2. **"Commercial Rental Unit"** means any rental unit that is rented or offered for rent for commercial, not residential use.

3. **"Controlled Substance"** means a drug, substance, or immediate precursor, as listed in the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Health and Safety Code Section 11000, *et. seq.* Controlled substance does not include marijuana for personal use or use by a relative.

4. **"Drug Related Nuisance"** means any activity relating to the possession, possession for sale, sale, use, cultivation, importation into the state, furnishing, administering, giving away, transportation, providing a place to use, fortification of a place, or manufacturing of a controlled substance ~~that creates an unreasonable interference with the comfortable enjoyment of life, property or safety of other residents of the premises.~~ These activities include, but are not limited to, any activity commonly associated with illegal drug dealing, such as noise, steady foot and vehicle traffic day and night to a particular unit, barricaded units, possession of weapons, or drug loitering as defined in California Health and Safety Code §11532, or other drug-related activities. Activity relating to the sale of a controlled substance that occurs off the premises is regarded as having occurred on the premises if, the activity occurs within such proximity to the premises that the Tenant's activity either unreasonably interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life, property or safety of other residents of the premises or the Tenant likely uses the premises to further the drug sale activity.

5. **"Firearm"** means a firearm as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 16520 of the California Penal Code.

6. **"Gang Related Crime"** means any crime motivated by gang membership in which the perpetrator, victim, or intended victim is a known member of a gang.

7. **"To Gamble" and "Gambling"** mean the playing of a game, device or contrivance in which the element of chance is the controlling factor, for stakes, or the betting on the result of any game, device or contrivance, whether it be one of skill or chance. This includes the playing of a simulated gambling program, such as those offered in internet sweepstakes cafes.



8. **"Illegal Drug Activity"** means a violation of any of the provisions of Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 11350) or Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 11400) of the California Health and Safety Code.

9. **"Illegal Possession of Ammunition"** means illegal possession of ammunition as defined in Section 30305 of the California Penal Code.

10. **"Illegal Possession, Sale, or Use of Weapon"** means illegal possession of a weapon by anyone occupying a Rental Unit who is not authorized to possess such a Weapon, who sells such Weapon and is not legally permitted to do so, or who uses or possesses the Weapon in an illegal manner.

11. **"Owner"** means an owner, landlord, lessor, or sublessor (including any person, firm, corporation, partnership, or other entity) of residential or commercial rental property who receives or is entitled to receive rent directly or through an agent for the use of any Rental Unit, or the agent, representative including a property manager, or successor of any of the foregoing.

12. **"Pandering"** means to procure, give, transport, provide, or make available another person for the purpose of prostitution by intentionally encouraging or persuading an individual to become or remain a prostitute, as defined in California Penal Code Section 266(i).

13. **"Pimping"** means deriving support or maintenance from the earning or proceeds of a prostitute, a crime pursuant to California Penal Code Section 266(h).

14. **"Premises"** means the Rental Unit and the land on which it and other buildings of the rental complex are located and common areas, including but not limited to, parking facilities, streets, alleyways, laundry, stairwells, yard, roofs, and elevators.

15. **"Prostitution"** means the solicitation of, agreement to engage in, or engaging in any act of prostitution, as defined in California Penal Code Section 647(b).

16. **"Prostitution Related Crime"** means Pandering, Pimping, Prostitution, or Solicitation as defined herein.

17. **"Rental Unit"** means a Residential Rental Unit or Commercial Rental Unit irrespective of whether the unit, buildings, or Premises are properly permitted or zoned for the particular use.

18. **"Residential Rental Unit"** means all dwelling units, efficiency dwellings units, guest rooms, and suites, including one-family dwellings, multi-family dwellings, rooming houses, dormitories, live-work units, units in a hotel occupied by Tenants (and not by transients), and condominiums rented or offered for rent for

living or dwelling purposes in the City of Oakland. This term also includes mobile homes, whether rent is paid for the mobile home and the land upon which the mobile home is located, or the rent is paid for the land alone. Further, it includes recreational vehicles, as defined in California Civil Code Section 799.24, if located in a mobile home park or recreational vehicle park, whether rent is paid for the recreational vehicle and the land upon which it is located, or rent is paid for the land alone.

19. **“Safety Related Reasons”** ~~Safety-related reasons~~ means and includes that an Owner has information that a credible threat has been made by the Tenant committing the illegal activities or someone on that Tenant’s behalf against the person or property of the Owner, the Owner’s family, the Owner’s employees, the Owner’s other Tenants, a witness against the offending Tenant, or similar basis.

20. **“Soliciting or Solicitation For Prostitution”** means to entice, advice, incite, order, command, encourage or requests another person to engage in specific conduct which would constitute a crime or commit such crime of prostitution. The crime solicited need not actually be committed for solicitation to occur.

21. **“Tenant”** means a tenant, subtenant, lessee, sublessee, any person entitled to use, possession, or occupancy of a rental unit, or any other person residing in the Rental Unit.

22. **“Threat of Violent Crime”** means any statement made by a Tenant, or at his or her request, by his or her agent to any person who is on or resides on the Premises or to the Owner of the Premises, or his or her agent, threatening commission of a crime which will result in death or great bodily injury to another person, with the specific intent that the statement is to be taken as a threat, even if there is no intent of actually carrying it out, when on its face and under the circumstances in which it is made, it is so unequivocal, immediate and specific as to convey to the person threatened, a gravity of purpose and an immediate prospect of execution of the threat, and thereby causes that person reasonably to be in sustained fear for his or her own safety or for his or her immediate family’s safety. Such a threat includes any statement made verbally, in writing, or by means of an electronic communication device and regarding which a police report has been completed. A threat of violent crime under this Section does not include a crime that is committed against a person who is residing in the same rental unit as the person making the threat. “Immediate family” means any spouse, whether by marriage or not, domestic partner, parent, child, any person related by consanguinity of affinity within the second degree, or any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior six months, regularly resided in the household. “Electronic communication device” includes but is not limited to, telephones, cellular telephones, video recorders, fax machines, or pagers. “Electronic communications” has the same meaning as the term is defined in subsection 12 of Section 2510 of Title 18 of the United States Code.



23. **"Violent Crime"** means any crime involving a gun, a weapon, or serious bodily injury and for which a police report has been completed. A violent crime under this Section does not include a crime that is committed against a person residing in the same Rental Unit as the person committing the crime.

24. **"Weapon"** means and includes, but is not limited to, a "deadly weapon" as defined in California Business and Professions Code Section 7500.1 and also includes:

- a. any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a blackjack, slungshot, billy, sandclub, sandbag, metal knuckles, dirk, dagger, pistol, or revolver, or any other firearm, any knife having a blade longer than five inches, any razor with an unguarded blade, and any metal pipe or bar used or intended to be used as a club;
- b. any assault weapon as defined in Penal Code Sections 30510 or 30515;
- c. any .50 BMG rifle as defined in Penal Code Section 30530;
- d. any tear gas weapon, as defined Penal Code Section 17250;
- e. any Firearm as defined herein.

C. Incorporation Of Eviction For Illegal Activity Into All Rental Agreements.

1. All agreements for the rental of real property in the City of Oakland, whether for residential or commercial purposes, are deemed to include a prohibition against using the Rental Unit and the Premises for illegal activity, or committing or permitting the Rental Unit or the Premises to be used for an illegal act thereon. Such illegal acts include, but are not limited to, the following illegal activity: Drug-Related Nuisance, Gambling, Gang-Related Crime, Illegal Drug Activity, Illegal Possession, Sale, or Use of Weapon, Violent Crime, or Threat of Violent Crime, Illegal Possession of Ammunition, Pimping, Prostitution, Pandering, and Solicitation. A Tenant who violates this prohibition is subject to eviction pursuant to O.M.C. 8.22.360(A)(6) (Just Cause for Eviction Ordinance, Measure EE Subsection 6(A)(6)) for a residential Tenant whose Rental Unit is subject to O.M.C. 8.22.300, *et seq.* and, for any commercial Tenant or residential Tenant whose rental unit is not covered by O.M.C. 8.22.300, *et seq.*, under any appropriate contract or state law provision pertaining to termination of tenancy for illegal activities.

D. Duty Of Owner To Not Permit Or Maintain Tenant Nuisance.

1. For purposes of this Chapter, an Owner who causes or permits any of the following is deemed to be creating, permitting, or maintaining a nuisance:



a. The Premises to be used or maintained for any Drug-Related Nuisance, Gambling, Gang-Related Crime, Illegal Drug Activity, Illegal Possession or Use of Weapon, Illegal Possession of Ammunition, or Violent Crime, Threat of Violent Crime, Prostitution Related Offense; or

b. A Tenant to use or occupy the Premises if the Tenant commits, permits, maintains, or is involved in any Drug-Related Nuisance, Gambling, Gang-Related Crime, Illegal Drug Activity, Illegal Possession, Sale or Use of Weapon, Illegal Possession of Ammunition, Violent Crime, or Threat of Violent Crime, or Prostitution Related Offense.

2. As part of a compliance plan after being cited for maintaining a nuisance, or by direct notice from the City to evict a Tenant, an Owner may be required to evict a Tenant who is creating nuisance by causing or permitting illegal activity on the Premises.

3. Information to Tenants. Owners who are covered by the Rent Adjustment Ordinance are required to give a notice to all Tenants at the commencement of their tenancies pursuant to O.M.C. 8.22.060. In addition to the information required by O.M.C. 8.22.060, this notice must include information to the effect that a Tenant who commits an illegal act on the Premises, as set out in this Section, is required by Oakland law to be evicted and that if the Owner does not evict, the City Attorney elect may do so upon request of the Owner. The City ~~Manager~~ Administrator or City Attorney shall modify the required notice to include the appropriate additional language set out in this subsection.

4. The illegal activities described in this Section are not exclusive of the activities or conduct that a Tenant may engage in and be subject to eviction pursuant to O.M.C. 8.22.360(A)(6) (Measure EE, Subsection 6(A)(6)) or under state law provisions providing for eviction for engaging in illegal activity on the Premises.

#### E. Eviction Of Offending Tenant.

1. A Tenant who commits, permits, maintains, or is involved in any Drug-Related Nuisance, Gambling, Gang-Related Crime, Illegal Drug Activity, Illegal Possession of Ammunition, Illegal Possession or Use of Weapon, Violent Crime, Prostitution Related Offense, or Threat of Violent Crime on the Premises where the Tenant resides is deemed to be using the Rental Unit for an illegal purpose pursuant to O.M.C. 8.22.360(A)(6) (Measure EE (Just Cause for Eviction), Subsection 6(A)(6)). Under this Section, "permit" includes allowing a guest, visitor, or licensee to commit an illegal act on the Premises or use the Premises for the illegal purpose.

2. An Owner may bring an action to recover possession of a Rental Unit on one of the following grounds, which action may be brought under O.M.C. 8.22.360(A)(6) (Measure EE Subsection 6(A)(6)) for a residential Tenant in a Rental

Unit subject to O.M.C. 8.22.300, and, for any commercial Tenant or residential Tenant not covered by O.M.C. 8.22.300, under any appropriate contract or state law provision pertaining to termination of tenancy:

a. The Tenant commits, permits, maintains, or is involved in any Drug-Related Nuisance, Gambling, Gang-Related Crime, Illegal Drug Activity, Illegal Possession, Sale, or Use of Weapon, or Illegal Possession of Ammunition, Violent Crime, Threat of Violent Crime on the Premises, ~~or~~ Pimping, Prostitution, Pandering, or Solicitation, or

b. The Tenant has been convicted of a crime and the underlying offense involves any Drug-Related Nuisance, Gambling, Gang-Related Crime, Illegal Drug Activity, Illegal Possession, Sale, or Use of Weapon, Illegal Possession of Ammunition, Violent Crime, Threat of Violent Crime or Prostitution Related Offense, and the crime occurred on the Premises where the Tenant resides or involves the use of the Premises.

F. Notification By The City To Remove Tenant.

1. Evaluation of Facts and Evidence by City.

a. Either the City Administrator or the City Attorney may issue a notice to an Owner to remove a tenant under this Chapter and may cite the Owner for failing to comply with the notice.

b. ~~The City Manager, or the City Manager's designee~~, is authorized to gather facts and evidence to evaluate whether a Tenant committed, permitted, maintained, or was involved in any Drug-Related Nuisance, Gambling, Gang-Related Crime, Illegal Drug Activity, Illegal Possession, Sale, or Use of Weapon or Illegal Possession of Ammunition, Violent Crime, Threat of Violent Crime, or Prostitution Related Offense on the Premises where the Tenant resides. Facts or evidence may be derived from any source including, but not limited to, the Owner, other tenants, and persons within the community, law enforcement agencies, or prosecution agencies. The City's evaluation of whether a Tenant is engaged in illegal conduct is to be based on whether the Owner could prevail in a unlawful detainer proceeding against the Tenant based on a preponderance of evidence that the Tenant is engaged in the illegal activities and that eviction under such grounds is permissible under the Just Cause for Eviction Ordinance (O.M.C. 8.22.300) and applicable state law; a Tenant need not be arrested, cited, or convicted of the conduct to justify removing the Tenant from the Rental Unit. Based on such evaluation, ~~the City Manager, or the City Manager's designee~~, may determine if the Owner of the Premises where the Tenant resides should be required seek the eviction of the Tenant.



c. The City's evaluation should not be based on any information regarding the Tenant's alleged illegal or nuisance activities that the City is not willing or able to release to the Owner. Such information includes, but is not limited to, any information the City may have uncovered during its investigation that it would not release to a crime victim including, but not limited to, the identity of any confidential informants, witnesses who requested anonymity, or any other information that might jeopardize any criminal case or on-going investigation, or based on any federal, state, or city law that requires withholding or redacting certain information.

2. Notice by City to Owner and Tenant.

a. When the City Attorney, or City Manager Administrator or designee determines that a Tenant committed, permitted, maintained, or was involved in any Drug-Related Nuisance, Gambling, Gang-Related Crime, Illegal Drug Activity, Illegal Possession, Sale or Use of Weapon, Illegal Possession of Ammunition, Violent Crime, Threat of Violent Crime, or Prostitution-Related Offense on the Premises where the Tenant resides, the City will give the Owner written notice, requiring the Owner to file an action for the removal of the Tenants in the unit within twenty-five (25) days of the date of mailing the notice (subject to any extensions permitted by O.M.C. Chapter 8.23). Included with the notice will be the amount of City's fee assessing the Owner the costs of investigating and evaluating the facts and evidence leading to the notice and the costs of sending the notice pursuant to ~~Subsection~~ O.M.C. Chapter 8.23. If the Owner fails to file the unlawful detainer action within the twenty-five (25) days, the City may take further action against the Owner for maintenance of a nuisance, including the assessment of Civil Penalties pursuant to ~~Section~~ O.M.C. 1.08.100.

b. This notice to the Owner to remove a Tenant shall include a summary of the factual basis for requiring the eviction of the Tenant and the availability of documentary evidence supporting the eviction.

c. The City shall serve the notice on the Owner and the Tenant by certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail or other appropriate delivery method authorized by O.M.C 1.08.050. Failure of the Tenant to receive or accept the notice does not preclude the City requiring the Owner to remove the Tenant. As an accommodation, the City should attempt to notify all Owners who appear on the public record; however, notice to any Owner of record is deemed sufficient notice. Also as an accommodation, the City should also attempt to provide notice to agents of the Owner responsible for managing the subject Premises, if known to the City.

d. Within twenty-five (25) days of the City's mailing the written notice to remove a Tenant to the Owner (subject to any extensions pursuant to O.M.C. 8.23.100(F)(3)), the Owner must respond to the notice in one of the following ways:



i. Provide the City with all relevant information pertaining to the unlawful detainer case the Owner has filed or a statement that the Tenant has completely vacated and surrendered the Rental Unit.

ii. Request the City review whether there is sufficient evidence for the Owner to prevail in an unlawful detainer, including the existence of any contrary or exculpatory evidence, and whether the Owner should be required to evict the Tenant. In order to have the City review its decision to issue the notice to the Owner, the Owner must state with specificity why the Owner believes the evidence is insufficient to prevail in an unlawful detainer.

iii. Provide a written explanation setting forth any Safety-Related Reasons for noncompliance, and a request to assign the unlawful detainer to the City.

iv. Request the City review whether a settlement evicting only the offending Tenant or ~~a~~ leaving a minor offending Tenant in place pursuant to Subsection O.M.C. 8.23.100(H) is appropriate. The Owner must state with specificity the reasons for requesting settlement.

f. If the Owner requests the City to accept assignment of the unlawful detainer, reconsider the notice, or settlement in advance of the Owner filing the unlawful detainer, the City Attorney will notify the Owner of acceptance or rejection of ~~the these~~ Owner requests within fifteen (15) days or within such later time as is reasonably practicable after receipt of the Owner's response to the notice.

g. If the City Attorney rejects either assignment of the unlawful detainer, reconsideration of the notice, or settlement under Subsection O.M.C. 8.23.100(H), the Owner must file the unlawful detainer action within fifteen (15) days of the date of the City Attorney's mailing of the rejection of the request for unlawful detainer assignment. The Owner must also report all relevant information pertaining to the unlawful detainer case to the City within the fifteen (15) days following the City's rejection of any request.

h. If an Owner fails to take the action to commence an unlawful detainer within the time frames required by this Subsection or fails to submit a report or request to the City to accept assignment of the eviction within the required time frames, the City may take further action against the Owner for maintenance of a nuisance, including, but not limited to, the assessment of Civil Penalties pursuant to O.M.C. 1.08.100.

i. An Owner who makes a request for the City to accept assignment, reconsider the notice, or settle a potential unlawful detainer without reasonable justification, in bad faith, or to delay commencing an unlawful detainer,

may be cited for an administrative citation and assessed costs pursuant to O.M.C. Chapter 1.12.

3. Availability of Evidence to Owner. The City will make available to the Owner the evidence the City relied on in making its determination that the Tenant should be evicted. The Owner must make a written request for the information. The City has the goal of releasing the evidence to the Owner within five (5) days of receipt of the Owner's written request. If the City is not able to release the evidence within the five (5) days, the Owner's time for responding to the notice is extended by one day for each day beyond the five (5) days. The City will not provide the Owner with any information the City may have uncovered during its investigation that it would not release to a crime victim including, but not limited to, the identity of any confidential informants, witnesses who requested anonymity, or any other information that might jeopardize any criminal case or on-going investigation, or based on any federal, state, or city law that requires withholding or redacting certain information.

4. Contents of Notice to Tenant. The notice to the Tenant requiring the Tenant's eviction must include the following:

a. A summary of the purpose and procedures under this O.M.C. 8.23.100;

b. A statement of where general information concerning evictions is available, (which can be a reference to the City's Rent Program);

c. Information on settlement of the eviction where the offending Tenant is removed or where a minor is the offending Tenant;

d. A summary of the factual basis for requiring the eviction of the Tenant and the availability of documentary evidence supporting the eviction; and

e. Any other information the City Attorney or City Manager Administrator deem appropriate.

5. Availability of Evidence to Tenant. The City will make available to the Tenant the evidence the City relied on in making its determination that the Tenant should be evicted. The Tenant must make a written request for the information. The City has the goal of releasing the evidence to the Tenant within five (5) days of receipt of the Tenant's written request. The City will not provide the Tenant with any information the City may have uncovered during its investigation that it would not release to a crime victim including, but not limited to, the identity of any confidential informants, witnesses who requested anonymity, or any other information that might jeopardize any criminal case or on-going investigation, or based on any federal, state, or city law that requires withholding or redacting certain information.



6. In response to the City's notice to the Tenant, the Tenant may make the following requests to the City:

a. Request the City review whether a settlement evicting only the offending Tenant or a leaving a minor offending Tenant in place pursuant to Subsection O.M.C. 8.23.100(H) is appropriate. The Tenant must state with specificity the reasons for requesting settlement, or

b. Request the City review whether there is sufficient evidence for the Owner to prevail in an unlawful detainer, including the existence of any contrary or exculpatory evidence, and whether the Owner should be required to evict the Tenant. In order to have the City review its decision to issue the notice to the Owner, the Tenant must state with specificity why the Tenant believes the evidence is insufficient to prevail in an unlawful detainer. The Tenant should make this request for review within fifteen (15) days after the date of the City's notice to the Tenant advising the Tenant that City noticed the Owner to evict the Tenant.

7. Should the City decide to rescind a notice to an Owner to evict a Tenant, the City will attempt to notify the Owner and the Tenant as soon as feasible after the decision is made.

8. Within ten (10) days of the Tenant vacating and surrendering the Rental Unit or the final judgment in an unlawful detainer, the Owner must report the results to the City. At any time after the City issues a notice to remove a tenant to an Owner, the City may request a report on the status of the Tenant's removal.

#### G. Assignment Of Unlawful Detainer To The City.

1. The Owner may assign an unlawful detainer cause of action to the City for the City Attorney to pursue, at the City Attorney's election, where the unlawful detainer is brought for illegal activities by the Tenant pursuant to this Section and the Owner provides a valid Safety-Related Reason for not bringing the unlawful detainer. The request for assignment must be on a form provided by the City.

2. The City may, at its sole election, also accept assignment of an unlawful detainer where the removal of the Tenant is initiated directly by the Owner and not by the City pursuant to O.M.C. 8.23.100(F). Where the Owner initiates the request for assignment of the unlawful detainer before notification by the City, the unlawful detainer must be based on illegal activity by the Tenant pursuant to this Section O.M.C. 8.23.100 and the Owner must provide a valid Safety-Related Reason for not bringing the unlawful detainer directly. The Owner must also provide sufficient evidence to establish the tenant's violation of illegal purpose provisions of subdivision 4 of Section 1161 of the California Code of Civil Procedure and/or O.M.C. 8.22.360(A)(6) (Measure EE (Just Cause for Eviction), Subsection 6(A)(6)) sufficient to warrants the tenant's eviction.

3. The City Attorney, at the City Attorney's sole discretion, may accept or reject assignment of the unlawful detainer and the City Attorney's decision is not appealable. In making a decision to accept or reject a request for assignment, the City Attorney should make a practical, common-sense decision whether, given all the circumstances set forth in the Owner's request before him or her, including the 'veracity' and 'basis of knowledge' of persons supplying hearsay information, there is a fair probability that a credible Safety-Related Reason exists. Fair probability (probable cause) means more than mere suspicion, but less than prima facie proof, and less than a preponderance of the evidence. The City Attorney may also consider the availability of sufficient resources to handle the unlawful detainer. The City Attorney should consult with the City Administrator ~~Manager~~ prior to making a decision to accept or reject an assignment. If the City Attorney refuses to accept assignment of the unlawful detainer, the Owner remains responsible for bringing the unlawful detainer.

4. Litigation Costs.

a. If City Attorney accepts assignment of the right to bring the unlawful detainer action, the Owner must reimburse the City for all costs and attorney's fees associated with addressing the unlawful detainer, including, but not limited to, costs of investigation, case preparation, discovery, and trial, in rates as set by the City Council in the Master Fee Schedule.

b. Where the Owner fails to pay the costs of the City Attorney's office provided for by this Subsection, the City may place a lien for these costs against the Owner's Premises. The attorney and litigation costs will also become a debt to the City and the City may bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction to collect the amount of any delinquent fees, and will be entitled to any attorney's fees and cost incurred to collect the debt. In the City Attorney's sole discretion, the City Attorney may require the Owner to place a reasonable amount on deposit with the City for anticipated attorney's fees and costs as a condition of the City accepting assignment of the unlawful detainer.

5. If the City Attorney accepts the assignment of the Owner's right to bring the unlawful detainer action, the Owner retains all other rights and duties, including handling the Tenant's personal property following issuance of the writ of possession and its delivery to and execution by the appropriate agency. The City Attorney's assignment ends when the judgment in the unlawful detainer is issued or a settlement is executed, unless the City Attorney agrees separately from the acceptance of the unlawful detainer assignment and the Owner agrees to pay the additional costs.

6. If any party appeals the unlawful detainer judgment, the City Attorney may continue to retain the unlawful detainer assignment or return the matter to the Owner to handle the appeal. The costs of appeal will be borne by the Owner.



7. If the Tenant prevails in an unlawful detainer assigned to the City, the Owner will be responsible for any attorney's fees assessed by the court to the Tenant as prevailing party, as if the unlawful detainer had not been assigned to the City.

8. In any assignment of an unlawful detainer accepted by the City, the Owner will be required to waive any claims against the City and hold the City harmless for any claims arising out of the City's prosecuting the unlawful detainer.

9. Once the City Attorney accepts an assignment, the Owner may not revoke the assignment without the agreement of the City Attorney. Such an agreement may include payment of all attorney costs and litigation costs incurred by the City and assurance the unlawful detainer will be satisfactorily prosecuted.

H. Settlement Of Unlawful Detainer By Removing Offending Person Or Where The Offender Is A Minor.

1. The Owner or the City ~~Manager~~ may settle an unlawful detainer action brought under this Section by removing only the offending Tenant and avoiding the eviction of all persons occupying the unit where the person alleged to be committing the nuisance or illegal activity resides. Such settlement must be approved by the City Attorney under the following conditions, unless the City Attorney or City Administrator Manager, whichever issued the initial notice, finds good cause for different terms:

a. The person determined by the City who committed the nuisance or illegal activity is excluded from the Rental Unit by court order;

b. The remaining Tenants stipulate to a judgment in unlawful detainer against them should they permit the excluded person to return to the Rental Unit without first obtaining the permission of the Owner and the City Attorney or City Administrator Manager; and

c. The remaining Tenants agree to amend their rental agreement with Owner to include a provision prohibiting the return of the former Tenant who engaged in the illegal activity for a period of at least three years after execution of this settlement agreement, and that the return of such Tenant constitutes a substantial breach of a material term of the tenancy and good cause for eviction. The Tenants further agree that the settlement agreement and the notice given pursuant to O.M.C. 8.23.100(F) of this Section separately constitute written notices to cease required by O.M.C. 8.22.360(A)(2) prior to bringing an unlawful detainer.

2. When the offending Tenant is an unemancipated minor residing in a Rental Unit with the minor's parent or guardian, the Owner or the City Attorney may settle an unlawful detainer action brought under this Section by permitting the minor

and all other occupants to remain in the Rental Unit. Such settlement must be approved by the City Administrator ~~Manager~~ under the following condition, unless the City Administrator ~~Manager~~ finds good cause for different terms:

a. The minor's parent(s) or guardian(s) residing in the Rental Unit stipulate to a judgment in unlawful detainer against them should the minor engage in any other illegal conduct covered under this Section; and

b. The minor's parent(s) or guardian(s) residing in the Rental Unit agree to amend their rental agreement with Owner to include a provision that includes the following:

i. Any additional illegal conduct, as set out in this Section that the minor Tenant engages in anytime within at least three years following the execution of the settlement agreement constitutes a substantial breach of a material term of the tenancy pursuant to O.M.C 8.22.360(A)(2) and also constitutes illegal use of the premises pursuant to O.M.C 8.22.360(A)(6), and good cause for eviction under either of the aforementioned sections; and

ii. The Tenants further agree that the settlement agreement and the notice given pursuant to O.M.C. 8.23.100(F) separately constitute written notices to cease required by O.M.C. 8.22.360(A)(2) prior to bringing an unlawful detainer pursuant to that section.

3. Either the Owner or the Tenant may request the City consider settling the eviction either before or after the unlawful detainer is filed. The notice to the Tenant that the City is requiring the Tenant's removal will include information on settling the matter pursuant to this Subsection.

I. Tenant Removed From Rental Unit Cannot Return For Three Years.

1. An Owner may not re-rent to or permit a Tenant who was removed from a Rental Unit pursuant to this Section O.M.C. 8.23.100 to reoccupy any Rental Unit in the City of Oakland owned by the Owner for a period of at least three years following the Tenant's vacating the Rental Unit, without first obtaining the approval of the City Attorney or City Administrator ~~Manager, or the City Manager's designee~~.

2. For purposes of this Section, a Tenant is removed from a Rental Unit when the Tenant vacates the units either voluntarily after the City has sent a notice to the Owner to seek the Tenant's removal or after a court order evicting the Tenant.

3. An Owner who permits a removed Tenant to occupy a Rental Unit owned by the Owner within three years following the Tenant's removal is subject to remedies by the City as if the Owner had failed to prosecute an unlawful detainer against the Tenant.



4. A Tenant who re-rents from the same Owner within three years after being removed from a Rental Unit owned by the Owner is subject to being evicted under this Section and may be subject to any remedies for nuisance available to the City, including, but not limited to assessment of civil penalties pursuant to O.M.C. Chapter 1.08.

J. Eviction Under This Section Deemed In Good Faith.

Any eviction notice served to or unlawful detainer brought against a Tenant pursuant to this Section O.M.C. 8.23.100 is deemed brought in good faith by the Owner and not wrongful for purposes of any of the remedies available to a Tenant pursuant to the Just Cause for Eviction Ordinance (O.M.C. 8.22.300, et seq.) irrespective of whether the Tenant, Owner, or City is the prevailing party except under the following circumstances:

1. The Owner knew or should have known that that there was contrary or exculpatory evidence tending to show that the City's evidence is not sufficient to warrant the Tenant's eviction;

2. The City did not consider the additional evidence prior to issuing its notice to the Owner; and

3. The Owner did not seek reconsideration of the City's issuing the notice for the Tenant's eviction pursuant to O.M.C 8.23.100(F)(2)(e)(ii) based on the additional evidence.

K. Assessment Of City's Cost To Owner.

1. To defray the costs to the City and taxpayers generally for investigating, evaluation, sending notices to Owners, monitoring, and following up on compliance with notices to evict an offending tenant, the City will assess to each Owner who receives a notice to evict an offending Tenant a fee for such costs. The costs will include the staff and attorney time and overhead costs charged and calculated in accordance with the Master Fee Schedule.

2. The amount of the initial fee will be sent to the Owner along with each notice of evict a Tenant. Additional fees may be assessed as the City incurs costs related to the notice and follow up or other activities. Payment of the fee will be due within fifteen (15) calendar days following the date of service of the notice. If the fee is not paid within the fifteen days, the fee will be considered delinquent and is subject to being placed as a lien against the Owner's property. A delinquent fee assessment may also be subject to such delinquent charges, penalties, and interest as may be set out in the Master Fee Schedule.

3. The amount of the fee is deemed a debt to the City of Oakland. The City may bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction to collect the amount of any delinquent fees. Should the City prevail in any litigation to collect any delinquent fees, the City is entitled to collect its attorney's fees and costs for pursuing the matter.

L. City Remedies for Owner Failure To Prosecute Unlawful Detainer Or For Repeated Issuances Of Notices To Remove Tenants.

1. In addition to citing the Owner for civil penalties pursuant to O.M.C. Chapter 1.08, the City may bring a nuisance action against an Owner who fails to bring, or fails to diligently or in good faith prosecute an unlawful detainer action against a Tenant who commits, permits, maintains, or is involved in any nuisance or illegal activity on the Premises under the conditions set out in this Section O.M.C. 8.23.100.

2. Upon the failure of the Owner to file an unlawful detainer action or to respond to the City Attorney after notice pursuant to O.M.C. 8.23.100(F)(1)(d) or, after having filed an action, if the Owner fails to prosecute the unlawful detainer diligently and in good faith, the City may take any or all of the following actions:

a. Assess the Owner civil penalties for the nuisance pursuant to O.M.C. Chapter 1.08;

b. Take any action authorized under O.M.C 1.16;

c. Bring an administrative action against the Owner for permitting or maintaining a nuisance or substandard property which includes as a remedy a possible administrative order vacating the property;

d. Bring a nuisance action in court against the Owner and/or Tenant for maintaining a nuisance. As part of the relief sought, the City Attorney may seek a mandatory injunction assigning to the City the Owner's unlawful detainer cause of action against the offending Tenant. When the City prevails in a nuisance action against the Owner under this Section, the City is entitled to recover its administrative costs in pursuing the matter, including any costs of investigation, and any attorney's fees and costs related to bringing the court action.

3. An Owner who receives more than two notices to remove tenants issued pursuant to this Section within a twenty-four (24) month period, may be cited for nuisance, assessed civil penalties pursuant to O.M.C. Chapter 1.08, and required to pay for all of the City's costs associated with the investigation and noticing for each subsequent notice to remove a tenant issued to the Owner. Each subsequent



notice issued by the City to such Owner is also subject to civil penalties under O.M.C. Chapter 1.08.

4. All remedies of the City pursuant to this Section are cumulative and non-exclusive with any other remedies the City may have against an Owner or a Tenant who violates this Section or who creates, permits, or maintains a nuisance.

M. Owner's Recovery Of Costs From Tenant.

Where an Owner or the City Attorney, on the Owner's behalf, prevail in an unlawful detainer action based on O.M.C. 8.23.100, the Court may award as costs in pursuing the unlawful detainer, all costs assessed by the City administratively for the citation against the Owner based on the Tenant's conduct.

N. Time.

In this Section, "days" means calendar days, unless otherwise stated. A report to the City is considered timely if mailed to the City by its due date.

O. Procedures and Forms.

The City Administrator ~~Manager~~ may develop procedures, and forms to implement this Section.

P. Partial Invalidity.

Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of the Chapter. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed this Ordinance and each section, subsection, clause or phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that one or more other sections, subsections, clauses or phrases may be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

Q. Effective Date.

Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective immediately on final adoption if it receives six or more affirmative votes; otherwise it shall become effective upon the seventh day after final adoption.

In Council, Oakland, California, September 16, 2014  
Passed By The Following Vote:

AYES-                    BROOKS, GALLO, GIBSON MCELHANEY, KALB, KAPLAN,  
REID, SCHAAF AND PRESIDENT KERNIGHAN

NOES-

ABSENT-

ABSTENTION-

Attest:

---

LaTonda Simmons  
CITY CLERK AND CLERK OF THE  
COUNCIL  
OF THE CITY OF OAKLAND,  
CALIFORNIA

Date of Attestation:

Attest:

LATONDA SIMMONS  
City Clerk and Clerk of the Council  
of the City of Oakland, California