Short Term Rentals Regulations

Quality of Life, Arts & Culture Committee February 18, 2020



Kris Sweckard, Director Sustainable Development and Construction

Purpose of briefing

- Update the Committee on current practices and issues relating to short term rentals (STRs) in Dallas
 - (e.g. Airbnb, Vrbo)
- Receive direction from the Committee on:
 - The need for additional enforcement of <u>current</u> STR registration and other city-wide requirements, and
 - The need for <u>additional</u> regulations regarding STRs



Contents

- Background
- Current regulations and actions
- Recent issues
- Other Texas cities
- Other large U.S. cities
- Other considerations
- Next Steps



Background

- In a Dallas Morning News article from 1/10/19, Airbnb reported that, in 2018:
 - \$64 million in supplemental income was generated by Airbnb hosts in North Texas
 - \$37 million was earned by home owners in Dallas County
 - A typical Airbnb host in North Texas earns \$6,800 per year from short-term rentals
 - 466,000 Airbnb guests per year in North Texas
 - 253,000 in Dallas County



- In Dallas, operators of short term rentals are required to:
 - Register the STR with the City of Dallas
 - (City Controller's Office)
 - Pay the Hotel Occupancy Tax (HOT) on the income derived from the rentals

- STR booking platforms (Airbnb, Vrbo) and their websites do not provide exact addresses of individual STRs, making operator notifications of regulations and collections of taxes difficult
- In 2018, City Council approved a contract with MUNIRevs to research and provide ownership and location information for Dallas STRs
 - Reporting went "live" November 1, 2019



- As of 1/31/20, the Controller's Office reported that there are 400 registered STRs in Dallas
- Staff estimates that there are 1,200 STRs in the City of Dallas

- MUNIRevs data is being updated twice per week
- Access to MUNIRevs data is being made available to enforcement departments
 - Code Compliance
 - Dallas Police Department
 - SDC/Building Inspection



 The property owner is ultimately responsible for operations of their STR, and for paying the required taxes

- Not all STRs are located in single family homes
 - Some STRs are located in apartment buildings and condominiums

Recent issues

- The short-term rental of residential properties has generated concerns regarding how they are being operated and regulated.
 - "Nightmare stories from Airbnb neighbors have Dallas considering change" WFAA 9/17/19
 - "As Airbnbs spread, some wonder if Fort Worth is doing enough to control 'party houses'" Fort Worth Star-Telegram 5/13/19
 - "Arlington will ban Airbnbs and other short-term rentals across most of city" WFAA 4/24/19



Recent issues

- Complaints about some STRs have included:
 - Increased noise (evening hours)
 - Increased demand for parking (on-street and offstreet)
 - Trash
 - Overcrowding (bunkbeds)
 - Expansion beyond a traditional STR. Some operate as entertainment-related businesses.
 - e.g.: "party-houses" (similar to "inside commercial amusement" venues, which are not allowed in residentially zoned areas)



	Land Use Restrictions	Occupancy Restrictions	Licensing Required	Maximum Stay	Noise Restrictions	Advertising Regulations	Outdoor/Event Restrictions	Рау НОТ	Parking Restrictions
Arlington	\checkmark	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-
Austin	\checkmark	-	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	-
Dallas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-
El Paso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fort Worth	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Antonio	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓

Arlington, TX:

- STRs are prohibited in single family districts, except in the area surrounding their entertainment district (e.g., Six Flags, sports stadiums, water parks)
- STRs are allowed in other zoning districts subject to certain restrictions
- Safety measures (e.g., smoke detectors, fire extinguisher, multiple exits, railings)
- Occupancy restrictions: maximum 2 people per bedroom, 12 per residence
- Hotel occupancy tax applies
- \$500 application fee



Austin, TX:

- Licensing required
- Distinguishes between owner occupied and nonowner occupied
- Maximum number of facilities within each census tract
- Maximum stay: Fewer than 30 days
- Noise restrictions (no sound equipment, no live music)
- No outdoor assemblies from 10 p.m. until 7 a.m.
- Tax: 9%
- No advertising
- No large events (e.g.: parties, concerts, weddings)
- Enforced by Code Department



- El Paso, TX:
 - No STR regulations



Fort Worth, TX:

- Not allowed in residential areas
- Allowed in commercial, industrial and mixed use areas
- No hotel tax
- No registration required
- Enforcement by Code Compliance Department



- Houston, TX:
 - No regulation of short term rentals



San Antonio, TX:

- Maximum 2 persons per room
- Off-street parking designated for lodgers
- Must have short term rental license
- Enforced by Zoning and Code Enforcement
- Recently appointed special task force to assess impacts of short term rentals on city and neighborhoods

- Host must keep record of all rentals (Baltimore, MD)
- Must have emergency contact for all guests to USE (Baltimore, MD)
- Host must reside within 15 miles of the facility (Baltimore, MD)
- \$200 registration fee (Baltimore, MD)
- Registration number must be listed on all advertising (Boston, MA)
- Monthly rental data reports to City by booking services (Boston, MA)



- No surveillance equipment unless written notice is given to tenants (Columbus, OH)
- Liability insurance required: \$1 M (Denver, CO)
- Regulations regarding sound equipment, noise and live music (Denver, CO)
- Ban on advertising by non-licensed STRs
 (Denver, CO)
- Only primary residence may be used (Denver, CO)
- Limit on total number of STRs (Honolulu, HI)



- Penalties for non-compliance can escalate to \$10 K/day plus confiscation of rental earnings (Honolulu, HI)
- Platforms (Airbnb, Vrbo) are required to report data on hosts (Honolulu, HI)
- Tenants' guests allowed only between 9 a.m. and 12:00 a.m. (Philadelphia, PA)
- No rental of STRs for special events (Phoenix, AZ)
- Owner occupancy required for 270 days per calendar year (Portland, OR)
- Property manager must be present at all times (San Diego, CA)



- Maximum of 2 lodgers at any one time (San Diego, CA)
- Off-street parking required: 1 space for each 2 lodgers (San Diego, CA)
- Subletting prohibited (San Francisco, CA)
- Maximum occupancy: 3 persons per bedroom (San Francisco, CA)



Other considerations

- American Planning Association advice regarding enacting new STR regulations:
 - Online booking sites are growing in number
 - Enforcement of blanket prohibitions or onerous regulations could be a drain on a community
 - Key to successful regulations:
 - Ensure that regulations are clear
 - Ensure that regulations are clearly enforced
 - Do not unnecessarily "criminalize" residents



Other considerations

- Liability insurance:
 - Purpose:
 - Ensure that STR owners are insured for any guests' claims
 - Property damage, bodily injury, wrongful eviction, violation of privacy
 - Examples:
 - Denver: \$1 M
 - San Francisco: \$500 K



Other considerations

- License and permit bond:
 - Can be required by a municipality as a condition for granting a permit or license
 - Purpose:
 - To encourage compliance with local regulations
 - Indemnify the municipality from liability in the event of non-compliance by the owner

Next step

- Receive direction from the Committee on the need for enhanced <u>enforcement</u> of <u>current</u> regulations
 - STR-specific requirements
 - Registration, fee collection
 - City-wide regulations
 - Noise, parking, litter, overcrowding



Next step

- Receive direction from the Committee on the need for <u>additional</u> regulations relating to the location and operation of Short Term Rentals
 - If needed, should they be similar to STR regulations in other cities?
 - Are there specific issues that need to be addressed?

Short Term Rentals Regulations

Quality of Life, Arts & Culture Committee
February 18, 2020

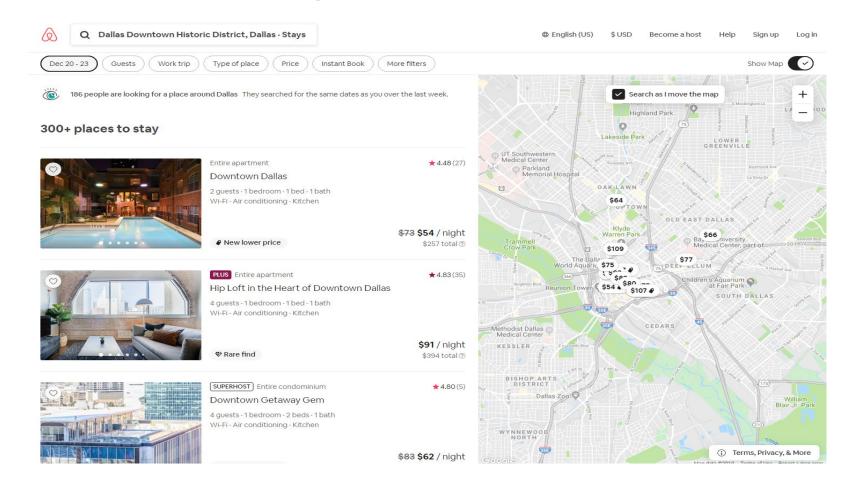


Kris Sweckard, Director Sustainable Development and Construction

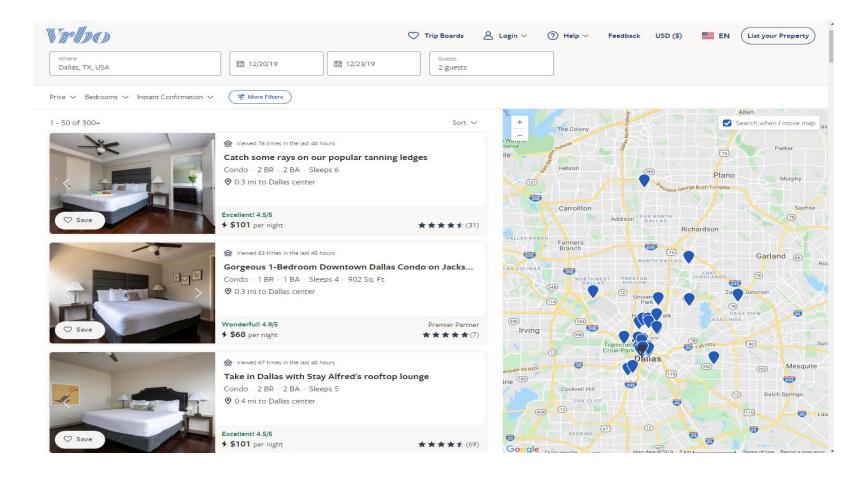
Appendix



Airbnb: web page



Vrbo: web page



Index cities

- Texas cities:
 - Houston
 - San Antonio
 - El Paso
 - Austin
 - Fort Worth

- Other US cities:
 - Philadelphia
 - San Diego
 - Phoenix
 - San Jose
 - Baltimore
 - Columbus
 - Boston



Index cities contact information

	Population	Form of Government	Contact Dept.	<u>Phone</u>
<u>Texas</u>				
Houston	2,313,000	Strong Mayor	Building Inspection Div.	832-394-9000
San Antonio	1,530,000	Council Manager	Zoning Division	210-207-1111
El Paso	683,577	Strong Mayor	Planning & Inspection	915-212-0104
Austin	964,254	Council Manager	Code Department	512-499-2855
Fort Worth	895,008	Council Manager	Planning & Development	817-392-1234
Other US				
Philadelphia	1,572,000	Strong Mayor	Permit /License Center	215-686-8656
Phoenix	1,660,000	Council Manager	Planning & Zoning	602-262-7131
San Jose	1,000,000	Council Manager	Planning Building/Code	408-535-3555
Baltimore	609,841	Strong Mayor	Dept. of Housing/Dev.	410-984-5757
Columbus	892,533	Strong Mayor	Director Public Safety	216-664-2210
Boston	694,583	Strong Mayor	Inspectional Services	617-635-5300
San Diego	1,456,000	Council Manager	Planning & Zoning	602-262-7131



Baltimore, MD:

- Host must keep record of all rentals
- Must have emergency contact for all guests
- Host must reside within 15 miles of the facility
- Licensing required
- \$200 registration fee
- Enforcement by Housing Commissioner



Boston, MA:

- Registration required
- Maximum stay: Fewer than 28 days
- Registration number must be listed on all advertising
- Monthly rental data reports to City required of booking services
- Enforcement by Inspectional Services Department



Columbus, OH:

- No surveillance equipment unless written notice given to tenants
- 24 hour emergency contact number required for property manager
- No permit required
- Enforced by Director of Public Safety



Denver, CO:

- Liability insurance required (\$1 M)
- Regulations regarding sound equipment, noise and live music
- Ban on advertising by non-licensed STRs
- Adhere to zoning code requirements
- Licenses required
- Only primary residence may be used
- City lodgers' tax and state sales tax
- Enforced by Department of Excise and Licenses



Honolulu, HI:

- Limits STRs to 1,700 units. Structure must be owner-occupied.
 - Estimate 800 legal STRs, plus 10,000 STRs operating illegally
 - New "whole home" (un-hosted) rentals are not allowed
- Must provide a telephone number for complaints to all neighbors within 250 feet of the STR
- Permits required from city and county; Registration required with state
 - Transient accommodations tax; general excise tax
- Penalties for non-compliance can escalate to \$10K/day plus confiscation of rental earnings
- Platforms (Airbnb, Vrbo) are required to report data on hosts (names, addresses, tax ID numbers, length of stay, amount paid), and remove listings that do not include permit numbers
- Enforcement by Department of Planning and Permitting



Philadelphia, PA:

- Commercial Activity license required
- Excessive noise prohibited
- Manager contact info must be provided to tenants
- Hotel tax: 8.5%
- Tenants' guests allowed only between 8 a.m. and 12:00 a.m.
- Enforcement by Zoning Division and Code Enforcement Department



Phoenix, AZ:

- License required
- Must pay hotel/motel tax
- Contact information required
- No rentals in STRs for special events
- Enforced by Zoning Division and Code Enforcement



Portland, OR:

- Licensing required
- Maximum stay: Fewer than 30 days
- Tax: 11.5% on rental income
- Owner occupancy required for 270 days per calendar year

San Diego, CA:

- Property manager must be present at all times (to prevent nuisance activity)
- Maximum of 2 lodgers at any time
- Off-street parking required (1 space for each two lodgers)
- Noise regulations
- Neighborhood use permit required
- Enforcement by Zoning Division and Code Enforcement Department
- More regulations are currently being considered in response to additional concerns expressed from neighborhoods



San Francisco, CA:

- Licensing required
- Maximum stay: Fewer than 30 days
- Tax: 14% of rental income received
- Subletting prohibited
- Owner occupancy required for 270 days per calendar year
- Liability insurance required: \$500,000
- Maximum occupancies
 - Studio: 2 persons
 - 1 bedroom: 3 persons
 - 2 bedroom: 6 persons
- Enforced by Director of the Planning Department



San Jose, CA:

- Limit on number of guests at one time
- 180 day annual limit on rentals when owner not present
- Contact person contact information is required
- Operator must keep records of all rentals
- Enforced by Department of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement

State of Texas legislation

- During the 85th session (2017), the Texas Senate passed SB 451 (Senator Hancock, North Richland Hills) which would have prevented cities from imposing outright bans on short term rentals
 - The bill died in the Texas House of Representatives
- During the 86th Texas Legislature (2019) bills were filed in the House (Rep. Chen Button) identifying appropriate types of STR regulations
 - Hearings were held by Urban Affairs Committee
 - Nothing was passed out of Committee



Texas Senate Bill 451 (2017)

Summary (not adopted)



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE April 18, 2017 CONTACT: CAITY JACKSON (512) 463-0109

Short-Term Rental Legislation Passes Texas Senate, Heads to House

Hancock: "In Texas, we still believe property rights are a foundational freedom worth protecting"

AUSTIN - The Texas Senate today passed SB 451 authored by Senator Kelly Hancock (R-North Richland Hills). This legislation would prevent cities from imposing an outright ban on short-term rentals, which are commonly marketed on popular travel apps like HomeAway and Airbnb.

"Since short-term renting became mainstream, thousands of Texas homeowners have chosen to use their private property as a source of income to help make ends meet," said Hancock. "Nonetheless, a number of cities have banned the practice or are heading in that direction. In Texas, we still believe property rights are a foundational freedom worth protecting, and that's what this bill does."

Under SB 451, cities maintain their ability to set residential zoning restrictions, such as density or occupancy limits, and enforce traditional city ordinances. For instance, if a neighbor is too loud, they are subject to a municipal nuisance code violation and can be ticketed. The legislation does not inhibit a city's ability to regulate short-term rentals, but does prevent them from being banned outright.

The high demand for short-term rentals has contributed significantly to the Texas travel and tourism industry in recent years. In 2015 alone, short-term renting in Texas was associated with \$1.5 billion in economic activity. That number includes the economic impact of 16,000 permanent jobs, more than \$240 million in direct spending on lodging by short-term rental guests, and millions of dollars in additional spending on retail sales, ground transportation, food and beverage, and entertainment.

Having passed the Senate, SB 451 must now pass the Texas House of Representatives to become state law. To read the full text of the bill or follow its progress, visit Texas Legislature Online.

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Sen. Hancock represents <u>District 9</u>, which includes portions of Dallas and Tarrant Counties. He currently serves as Chairman of the Texas Senate Committee on Business & Commerce.



License and Permit Bond

Purpose

License and Permit Bond — required by a municipality or other public body as a condition to granting a license or permit to engage in a specified activity, this bond guarantees that the party seeking the license or permit (the obligor) will comply with applicable laws or regulations. These bonds can also be structured to provide indemnity guarantees to third parties who sustain injury or damage as a result of the obligor's activities as described in the license or permit when such a guarantee is required. For example, businesses that hang signs over public sidewalks may be required to provide indemnity guarantees for injuries to pedestrians.

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