Preliminary Report: Short-Term Rentals

OCTOBER 19, 2015



What are short-term rentals?

- A guest books a stay in a short-term rental offered by a long-term occupant through a listing agent such as Airbnb, VRBO, or HomeAway
- Stays can be hosted (where the long-term occupant is present) or unhosted, where there is no long-term occupant – 56% of Richmond listings for short-term rentals were unhosted
- Whole house, private room, and shared room rentals are all possible - 60% of Richmond listings were for entire houses or apartments

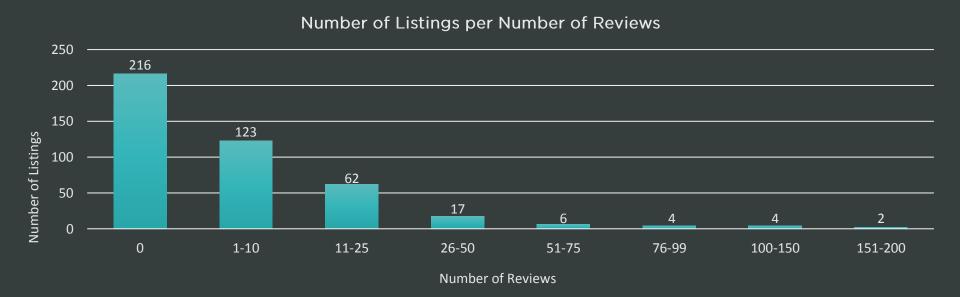
Current Operations in RVA

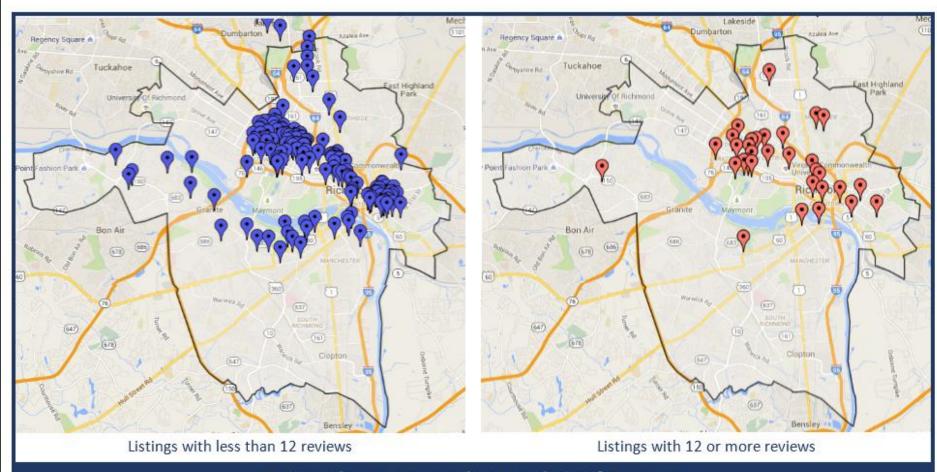
- June 22, 2015: 434 listings available
- July 23, 2015: 543 listings available
- September 1, 2015: 797 listings available
- October 13, 2015: 300 listings available

Current Operations in RVA

- As of June 22, 2015: there had been over 3,600 reviews in Richmond
- 5.1% of listings are responsible for 50.1% of the reviews
- Average reviews is 8; Median is 1
- 49.8% of listings have never had a review
- 6 most popular listing areas
 - Almost 50% of all listings
 - Over 60% of all reviews

A very small percentage of the listings are responsible for a large percentage of the reviews. The number of listings that have been reviewed 100-200 times only represents 1.4% of the total listings, yet they are responsible for 22.8% of the total reviews.





Entire Place Listings by Number of Reviews

*Calculations based on data as of June 22, 2015.

Existing Enforcement & Complaints

- The Zoning Office receives a citizen complaint & investigates the complaint
- If a violation is found (currently, operating a shortterm rental is a violation) a Notice of Violation and Correction Order is issued by the Zoning Administrator to the owner and/or occupant of the property
- The violator is normally given thirty (30) days to abate the violation, or as Virginia law requires a 30-day appeal period, appeal to the BZA
- 4. If a violation is not abated or an appeal filed within the 30 day period, a summons may be issued for criminal court. Violation of the zoning ordinance is a Class I misdemeanor.

Legislation from Other Localities

- All include specific regulatory parameters
- All require short-term rentals to be an accessory use

Locality	Principal or Accessory Use & Districts	Unhosted Stays Permitted	Max # of nights and occupants	Permitting	Public Safety					
	ADOPTED									
Portland	Accessory use: Unit must be occupied by principal resident for at least 270 days during each calendar year	Yes	Type A: no more than 2 bedrooms; Max # of people set by definition of household: one or more related persons, plus not more than 5 additional persons Type B: 3 or more bedrooms, max # of guest set by conditional use permit.	Type A: permit good for 2 years & must notify neighbors Type B: conditional use review with public notice sent to property owners and recognized organizations within 150 feet of the residence	Smoke & carbon monoxide detectors Type A: no nonresident employees, commercial meetings prohibited Type B: nonresident employees allowed as part of conditional use review, commercial meetings allowed but regulated.					

Locality	Principal or Accessory Use & Districts	Unhosted Stays Permitted	Max # of nights and occupants	Permitting	Public Safety				
ADOPTED									
<u>Nashville</u>	Accessory use	Yes	No more than 4 sleeping rooms Maximum occupancy shall not exceed more than twice the number of sleeping rooms plus 4 Simultaneous rental to more than one party under separate contracts prohibited Max stay 30 days, but no stays of less than 24 hours	Annual permit required with \$50 renewal fee	Insurance required Written notification to neighbors that share a common wall or driveway No signage Smoke alarms No food prepared or served to guest Lessees must be 21 years of age No more than 3% of the single-family or detached two-family residential units within each census tract shall be permitted as nonowner-occupied short-term rental use				
<u>Philadelphia</u>	Accessory use	Yes	Less than 180 days a year No more than three unrelated persons	Under 90 days does not require a permit 90 to 180 days requires permit	Must maintain a guest registry No signage Smoke & carbon monoxide detectors Must provide a point of contact & notice of noise ordinances				

Locality	Principal or Accessory Use & Districts	Unhosted Stays Permitted	Max # of nights and occupants	Permitting	Public Safety			
PROPOSED								
<u>Louisville</u>	Accessory use: Only permitted in primary residence, which is the predominant and principal home of the owner of the dwelling unit	Yes	Short-term Rentals: Less than 30 days; no more than 2 persons per bedroom plus 4 additional persons (includes primary residents) Temporary Short-term Rental: Less than 7 days, with no more than 2 such rentals within calendar year; no limit on number of occupants	Only for Short- term Rentals; none for Temporary Short-term Rentals Annual application \$250 fee Inspection required	Smoke detectors Proof of Insurance No signage Only permitted in certain districts			
<u>Charlottesville</u>	Accessory use requiring provisional use permit Allowed in all zoning districts that allow Home Occupations	Yes - contact information for owner or local "Responsible Party" must be part of permit application Only owners can apply for provisional use permit	Applicant must provide documented proof of permanent residence each year for the unit	Provisional use permit good for one year Permit applicant provides authorization for a building/code enforcement inspection once per year Notice for adjacent property owners	Written fire evacuation plan submitted for permit and posted in unit Permits can be revoked if three or more substantiated complaints are received by the city within a calendar year; or failure to comply with terms of the permit			

Taxation

- Can be lawfully taxed
- Would require business license and lodging tax to be collected
- Need to require hosts to remit taxes if the listing agent does not collect & remit on behalf of hosts (Airbnb currently only performs this service in select markets)
- Other cities: revenue requirements, business licenses are subject to existing applicable local lodging taxes, many charge a fee as part of an additional permit requirement or pursue annual registration with an assessed fee

Estimation of Revenue

- Average price for a Richmond Airbnb listing: \$139/night for a whole unit; \$80/night for a shared room accommodation
- Lodging tax for each would be \$11.20 and \$6.40 respectively
- Assuming an 180-day limit per listing, the maximum amount that the average price listing could contribute in lodging tax revenue annually to the City would be \$2,016 for a whole unit and \$1,152 for a shared room

Building Code Requirements

- Establishing a short-term rental use may in some instances lead to a building code reclassification of the property, particularly if it is a multi-family property
- When a property is reclassified, the building code requirements change. Older structures may be required to comply with the current building code requirements for the new use group
- Whether or not a building code reclassification occurs is highly dependent on the characteristics of each individual property; the Building Commissioner will have to review each case to see if there are any additional building code requirements that need to be met

Health, Fire & Safety Regulations

- Nothing within existing health and fire safety regulations should prevent the operation of a shortterm rental
- If the Building Commissioner determines there is a change in use group within the building code regulations, the Fire Marshal's Office will determine additional fire and life safety measures as required

Enforcement

- Reviewing & issuing "permits" relatively straightforward
- Will be paperwork intensive
- Enforcement could be a challenge based upon regulations adopted
- Depending upon actual demand there may be staffing issues

Next Steps

- Meet with stakeholders for additional input (45-60 days)
- Draft outline of proposed ordinance (45-60 days)
- Review with Planning Commission (early 2016)

Discussion