# **RENTAL HOUSING ANTI-PRICE GOUGING FAQ**

Many homeowners and tenants displaced by devastating wildfires in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties urgently need housing. At all times, but especially in these challenging circumstances, real estate professionals have a responsibility to ensure rental prices remain fair and compliant with California's anti-price gouging laws. It is crucial for all parties to understand the applicable laws and regulations' to avoid a violation.

### THE BASICS

#### What is California's anti-price gouging law?

California's anti-price gouging law (<u>Penal Code Section 396</u>)<sup>2</sup> prohibits advertising, offering, or charging prices that exceed a 10% increase during a declared state of emergency. These protections are also applicable to items such as food, gas and medical supplies.

#### When does the law apply?

The law activates when the President, Governor, or city or county authorities declare a state of emergency.

#### Which areas are impacted by the anti-price gouging law?

Check the <u>Governor's Office of Emergency Services site</u><sup>3</sup> and local jurisdictions for counties currently under price gouging protections. Protections also extend to adjacent communities when impacted residents seek services in those areas.

#### How long do the restrictions of the anti-price gouging law stay in effect?

The statute generally applies for 30 days after a declaration of emergency. However, state and local officials have the authority to extend the effective period of the declaration beyond 30 days.

#### How is housing defined?

"Housing" means any rental housing with an initial lease term of no longer than one year, including but not limited to, a space rented in a mobile home park or campground.

### FIRE-IMPACTED RENTALS

#### What happens if a property is destroyed or partially damaged?

- Fully Destroyed: The lease is automatically terminated unless otherwise agreed.
- Partially Destroyed: The C.A.R. "Residential Lease or Month-to-Month Rental Agreement" (C.A.R. Form RLMM)
  allows either the landlord or the tenant to terminate upon notice. Otherwise, tenants may be able to terminate the
  lease by notice if the damaged portion significantly affects their ability to use the property.

## Can a landlord collect further rent after the lease or rental agreement is terminated due to destruction of the premises?

No. Once terminated, future rent obligations cease. However, a tenant may still owe back rent.

## **COMMON QUESTIONS FROM LANDLORDS & PROPERTY MANAGERS**

#### How does the law apply to rental housing?

- Existing rentals: Rent cannot increase by more than 10% compared to pre-emergency levels.
- Not currently rented but rented or offered for rent within the year preceding the state of emergency: Rent
  cannot be increased by more than 10% beyond the most recent price offered before the declaration of emergency.
- New rentals where the property was neither rented nor offered for rent within the year preceding the state of emergency: Prices cannot exceed 160% of the <u>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</u><sup>4</sup> (HUD) Fair Market Rents (FMR) for the area.





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>https://oag.ca.gov/consumers/pricegougingduringdisasters

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes\_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=PEN&sectionNum=396

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> https://www.caloes.ca.gov/office-of-the-director/policy-administration/legal-affairs/price-gouging/

https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr.html

