

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

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LCP-2-MAR-24-0002-1 (Short Term Rentals)

APRIL 11, 2024

EXHIBITS

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Exhibit 1 – Proposed LCP Amendment

Exhibit 2 – County Survey Results

MARIN COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

RESOLUTION NO. 2024-06

**A RESOLUTION BY THE MARIN COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS APPROVING THE
SUBMITTAL OF SHORT TERM RENTAL POLICIES AND REGULATIONS TO THE
CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION AS A LOCAL COASTAL PROGRAM AMENDMENT**

The Board of Supervisors resolves as follows:

SECTION I: FINDINGS

The Board of Supervisors makes the following findings in support of this resolution:

1. On August 7, 2018 the Marin County Board of Supervisors found that the growth of Short Term Rentals may lead to neighborhood conflicts unless appropriate rules are established and understood by property owners, community members, and decision makers and adopted the County's first Short Term Rental Ordinance (Ord. No. 3695) to remain in effect for 24 months, unless extended by the Marin County Board of Supervisors.
2. On July 28, 2020, before the sunset of Ordinance No. 3695, the Marin County Board of Supervisors found that Ordinance No. 3695 had successfully met many of its original objectives, and adopted an ordinance extending its terms, with certain refinements (Ord. No. 3739). The Board also directed staff to re-evaluate these short term rental regulations when circumstances regarding the COVID-19 pandemic improved sufficiently to allow better public outreach.
3. On May 24, 2022, the Marin County Board of Supervisors found that an affordable housing shortage for middle- and lower-income working families has continued to worsen in the greater San Francisco Bay Area, impacting the ability of these families to live in or near the communities where they work. Middle- and lower-income families in the West Marin Area are experiencing these housing impacts. Short term rentals exacerbate these problems, and their impact is particularly magnified in the West Marin Area, due to the lack of housing stock. Conversion of housing units to vacation rentals further reduces housing stock and contributes to increased housing costs for both renters and buyers. In response, the Board adopted an ordinance establishing a moratorium on new short-term rental use in the West Marin Area through July 8, 2022 (Ord. No. 3768).
4. On June 21, 2022, the Marin County Board of Supervisors adopted an ordinance extending the moratorium established in Ordinance No. 3768 through May 23, 2024 (Ord. No. 3769) in conformance with State law, to allow time for the Board and County staff to conduct a study of and evaluate policies and contemplated zoning proposals to improve the availability of middle- and lower-income housing in the West Marin Area, while preserving coastal access.
5. Since Fall 2022, County staff has worked to draft a new Short Term Rental Ordinance. This work included robust public outreach and engagement, including district-wide listening sessions, community meetings, empirical data collection in the form of a survey, facilitated group discussions with stakeholders, and Marin County Planning Commission workshops. Nearly 400 public comments have been shared with County staff as part of this process.

6. It is in the public interest to minimize the adverse impact of short term rental activity on the health and safety of residents and visitors, and to ensure such activity is conducted in a manner that preserves existing housing and communities.

7. On October 23, 2023, the Marin County Planning Commission held a duly noticed public hearing, heard public testimony, and directed staff to make changes to the draft Short Term Rental standards, to be included in Marin County Code (MCC) Chapter 5.41.

8. On November 13, 2023 the Marin County Planning Commission held a duly noticed public hearing to take public testimony and consider a Resolution to recommend to the Board of Supervisors that they authorize the Community Development Agency to submit a Local Coastal Program amendment application to the California Coastal Commission and upon their approval subsequently amend MCC Chapter 5.41.

9. Changes to the regulation of short term rentals in the Coastal Zone requires a Local Coastal Program Amendment, which must be certified by the California Coastal Commission (Coastal Commission).

10. The Coastal Commission has recognized that short term rentals provide a unique and important source of visitor-serving accommodations in the Coastal Zone, especially for larger families and groups, and has found that outright bans are inconsistent with Coastal Act policies prioritizing public access and visitor serving uses. However, given the rise of popularity in short term rentals in recent years and the current housing crisis in the State, the Coastal Commission has begun to consider whether unlimited, unregulated short term rentals are an appropriate use when so many coastal communities are facing housing shortages. In response, the Coastal Commission has supported limitations and on the number of short term rentals and operating standards in jurisdictions along the California coast.

11. Coastal Commission guidance to local governments has emphasized the need to allow, but regulate, short term rentals in a manner that balances the important public access and visitor-serving benefits of short term rentals with reasonable regulations to limit adverse impacts on coastal communities. County staff's development of updated short term rental regulations has incorporated this guidance.

12. Staff has also developed an amendment to the County's Local Coastal Program. The Local Coastal Program Amendment approved through this resolution complies with the Coastal Act (Coastal Act Section 30510) because it provides for short term rental regulations that strike a balance between supporting the need for housing in Marin's coastal communities, and the need to welcome visitors to the Coastal Zone. For example, proposed regulations do not include a ban on short term rentals, and instead, establish a process for licensing short term rental operations in accordance with certain requirements. This is further discussed in the Coastal Act Consistency Analysis included in Exhibit C.

13. Over-night accommodations, including in the Coastal Zone, are not limited to short term rentals. Other lodging options including hotels, motels, inns, bed and breakfasts, and campgrounds will continue to operate unaffected by the short term rental regulations and Local Coastal Program amendment proposed through this resolution.

14. Pursuant to Section 13551 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, as interpreted and applied by the Coastal Commission, the resolution submitting a Local Coastal Program Amendment must specify whether the Local Coastal Program Amendment will require

formal local government adoption after the Commission approval, or will take effect automatically upon the Commission's approval pursuant to Public Resources Code Sections 30512, 30513, and 30519. The Local Coastal Program Amendment contemplated by this resolution shall not become effective following certification by the Coastal Commission unless and until the Board of Supervisors takes further action to place it in effect.

15. The submittal of an application for Local Coastal Program Amendment and the draft Short Term Rental Ordinance to the Coastal Commission is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to the common sense exemption, Section 15061(b)(3) of the State CEQA Guidelines, because CEQA applies only to projects which have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment. It can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity contemplated by this resolution will have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, such the activity is not subject to CEQA.

16. On January 11, 2024, the Marin County Board of Supervisors held a hearing to take public testimony and consider the merits of the Short Term Rental Ordinance and Resolution to submit a Local Coastal Program Amendment to the Coastal Commission.

SECTION II: Action

The Marin County Board of Supervisors approves submittal to the California Coastal Commission of a Local Coastal Program Amendment related to the changes to the Marin County Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan for short term rental regulations attached hereto as Exhibit A; and also approves and submittal of a draft Ordinance amending Marin County Code Chapter 5.41 to create a licensing procedure and regulations for Short Term Rentals in Marin County's Coastal Zone, and incorporating Marin County Code Chapter 5.41 into the Local Coastal Program's Implementation Plan, attached hereto as Exhibit B.

Further, the Marin County Board of Supervisors certifies that, pursuant to California Public Resources Code section 30510(a), it intends to carry out to the Marin County Local Coastal Program, if amended as contemplated by the attached Exhibits A and B, in a manner fully in conformity with the California Coastal Act (Public Resources Code 30000 et seq.).


SECTION III: VOTE

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Marin, State of California, on the 11th day of January 2024, by the following vote to wit:

AYES: SUPERVISORS Dennis Rodoni, Mary Sackett, Eric Lucan, Katie Rice,
Stephanie Moulton-Peters

NOES:

ABSENT:



DENNIS RODOM, PRESIDENT
MARIN COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

ATTEST:



Matthew H. Hymel
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

MARIN COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

[DRAFT] ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 5.41 OF THE MARIN COUNTY CODE

The Board of Supervisors ordains as follows:

SECTION I: FINDINGS

The Board of Supervisors makes the following findings in support of this ordinance:

1. On August 7, 2018 the Marin County Board of Supervisors found that the growth of Short Term Rentals may lead to neighborhood conflicts unless appropriate rules are established and understood by property owners, community members, and decision makers and adopted the County’s first Short Term Rental Ordinance (Ord. No. 3695) to remain in effect for 24 months, unless extended by the Marin County Board of Supervisors.
2. On July 28, 2020, before the sunset of Ordinance No. 3695, the Marin County Board of Supervisors found that Ordinance No. 3695 had successfully met many of its original objectives, and adopted an ordinance extending its terms, with certain refinements (Ord. No. 3739). The Board also directed staff to re-evaluate these short term rental regulations when circumstances regarding the COVID-19 pandemic improved sufficiently to allow better public outreach.
3. On May 24, 2022, the Marin County Board of Supervisors found that an affordable housing shortage for middle- and lower-income working families has continued to worsen in the greater San Francisco Bay Area, impacting the ability of these families to live in or near the communities where they work. Middle- and lower-income families in the West Marin Area are experiencing these housing impacts. Short term rentals exacerbate these problems, and their impact is particularly magnified in the West Marin Area, because of the lack of housing stock. Conversion of housing units to vacation rentals further reduces housing stock and contributes to increased housing costs for both renters and buyers. In response, the Board adopted an ordinance establishing a moratorium on new short-term rental use in the West Marin Area through July 8, 2022 (Ord. No. 3768).
4. On June 21, 2022, the Marin County Board of Supervisors adopted an ordinance extending the moratorium established in Ordinance No. 3768 through May 23, 2024 (Ord. No. 3769) in conformance with State law, to allow time for the Board and County staff to study and evaluate policies and contemplated zoning proposals to improve the availability of middle- and lower-income housing in the West Marin Area, while preserving coastal access.
5. Since Fall 2022, County staff has worked to draft a new Short Term Rental Ordinance. This work included robust public outreach and engagement, including district-wide listening sessions, community meetings, empirical data collection in the form of a survey, facilitated group discussions with stakeholders, and Marin County Planning Commission workshops. Nearly 400 public comments have been shared with County staff as part of this process.

6. It is in the public interest to minimize the adverse impact of short term rental activity on the health and safety of residents and visitors, and to ensure such activity is conducted in a manner that preserves existing housing and communities.

7. On October 23, 2023, the Marin County Planning Commission held a duly noticed public hearing, heard public testimony, and directed staff to make changes to the draft Short Term Rental standards, to be included in Marin County Code (MCC) Chapter 5.41.

8. On November 13, 2023 the Marin County Planning Commission held a duly noticed public hearing to take public testimony and consider a Resolution to recommend to the Board of Supervisors that they authorize the Community Development Agency to submit a Local Coastal Program amendment application to the California Coastal Commission and upon their approval subsequently amend MCC Chapter 5.41.

9. Changes to the regulation of short term rentals in the Coastal Zone requires a Local Coastal Program Amendment, which must be certified by the California Coastal Commission, pursuant to the California Coastal Act (Public Resources Code § 30000 et seq.). In compliance with this requirement, the Board of Supervisors adopted on January 11, 2024 a resolution authorizing submittal of this Ordinance, and an application to amend the Land Use Plan and Implementation Plan of the County's Local Coastal Program in accordance with this Ordinance.

10. Pursuant to Section 13551 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, as interpreted and applied by the Coastal Commission, the County resolution regarding this Ordinance and the application for a Local Coastal Program Amendment specified that the Local Coastal Program Amendment would not become effective following certification by the Coastal Commission unless and until the Board of Supervisors takes further action to place it into effect. The Coastal Commission has certified such Local Coastal Program Amendment, which incorporates the terms of this Ordinance, as consistent with the Coastal Act.

11. This Ordinance is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to the common sense exemption, Section 15061(b)(3) of the State CEQA Guidelines, because CEQA applies only to projects which have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment. It can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that this Ordinance will have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, this Ordinance is not subject to CEQA.

SECTION II: ACTION

Chapter 5.41 of the Marin County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

5.41 SHORT TERM RENTAL LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

5.41.010 Purpose of Chapter.

This Chapter establishes standards that regulate short term rentals. This Chapter is enacted to reduce the negative impacts of short term rental activity, assure the health and safety of residents and visitors, preserve existing housing and communities while

balancing the protection of private property rights, provide economic opportunities for Marin County residents, and provide visitor serving accommodations for coastal tourists.

This Chapter is administered by the Marin County Community Development Agency.

5.41.020 Definitions

Terms used in this Chapter are defined below, or when undefined below are subject to the definitions in Marin County Code Titles 20 and 22.

Change of ownership: A transfer of an interest in real property that meets the definition of a change in ownership of the property under California Revenue and Taxation Code section 60 et seq., or its successor. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an interest in a real property that is actively licensed for short term rental use may be transferred from a natural person to their spouse or child/ren, no more than once per real property, without that transfer being considered a change in ownership under this Chapter.

Guest or Guests: The individual(s) occupying the short term rental for the purpose of overnight lodging, including any individual(s) invited to a short term rental by those occupying the unit for the purposed of overnight lodging.

Host: A host is a person identified by a short term rental property owner to reside at the property at which a short term rental is located.

Hosted Short Term Rental: A short term rental that is the primary residence of a short term rental property owner or host.

Local Contact Person: The person or business designated by the short term rental property owner to receive and respond to communications regarding a short term rental.

Long Term Tenant: A property lessee who occupies a unit as a primary residence for a period for 30 days or more.

Multi-Family Dwelling: A development where three or more dwelling units are located on a single property. For the purpose of this Chapter a condominium unit is also considered a multi-family dwelling.

Natural Person: A human being; the term natural person does not include a legal entity of any kind.

Primary Residence: The dwelling in which a person lives for at least six months each year.

Property: A single legal lot of record.

Property owner: The owner(s) of record of a property, and to the extent any such owner is a legal entity, any and all natural persons with an interest in such legal entity.

Short Term Rental (STR): A rental of a residential unit, or a portion of a residential unit, for a time period less than 30 days. Short term rentals are a residential use of property. Rental of commercial lodging including a hotel, motel, agricultural homestay, bed and breakfast inn, or campground, is not considered a short term rental.

Townships: Geographic areas in Marin County’s unincorporated jurisdiction shown on that certain map entitled “Townships of the County of Marin” kept on file by the Marin County Community Development Agency.

Unhosted Short Term Rental: Short-term rental occupancy of a residential unit on a property that does not provide a primary residence for the property owner or a long term tenant.

5.41.030 Applicability.

This Chapter shall apply to short term rentals in unincorporated Marin County, except as exempt per Section 5.41.040.

5.41.040 Exemptions.

- A. This Chapter does not apply to any commercial lodging use including a hotel, motel, agricultural homestay, bed and breakfast inn, or campground.
- B. This Chapter does not apply to a short term rental unit located on an agriculturally zoned property that is at least 10 acres in size and where the primary use of the property is commercial agriculture.

5.41.050 Short Term Rental Licenses.

- A. License Required.** Advertising or operating a short term rental without a valid and current short term rental license issued pursuant to the requirements of this Chapter are prohibited. Once a license expires or is revoked or suspended, the short term rental operation must immediately cease.
- B. License For Property Owner.** A short term rental licensee must own the property where the short term rental is located. Only one license shall be issued per short term rental property owner. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any property owner legally operating more than one short term rental as of January 1, 2024 is eligible for a license for each of those short term rentals for an initial period of two years, provided the other requirements of this Chapter are met, and further provided that at the conclusion of the initial two-year licensing period, such property owner will only be eligible to renew a single short term rental license, and any other short term rental licenses issued to the property owner shall automatically terminate.
- C. License Term.** The initial short term rental license for a property expires two years after the date of issuance unless the license is renewed by the property owner for an additional two-year term. The term of the license expires immediately and automatically upon any change of ownership of the property.
- D. Administrative Procedures.** Administrative procedures for short term rental licenses shall be made publicly available by the Community Development Agency. Applications for short term rental licenses shall not be accepted until these procedures have been made publicly available. These administrative procedures shall set forth the process to apply for, obtain, maintain, monitor, and renew short term rental licenses. The administrative procedures shall set forth a ministerial licensing process based on objective criteria and shall be updated periodically by

the Community Development Agency. The administrative procedures shall be consistent with the license framework set forth in the sections below.

1. Application Process. An application for a short term rental license shall be submitted by the property owner or their agent (written property owner authorization and contact information is required for an agent to file the application) to the Community Development Agency.

No license application shall be accepted until the Community Development Agency has made publicly available the administrative procedures.

Only license applications for legal short term rentals in existence on January 1, 2024 will be accepted before July 1, 2025. Applications for properties where there is no legal short term rental in existence on January 1, 2024, will be placed on a wait list until all existing short term rental property owners have had the opportunity to apply for a license.

2. License Suspensions and Revocations. Short term rental licenses may be temporarily suspended or permanently revoked if the short term rental property owner violates the standards set forth in this Chapter or the requirements of the license, as determined through the code enforcement process. All the provisions for legal due process and appeal rights provided for in Marin County Code Chapters 1.05 (Nuisance Abatement), 1.06 (Recordation of Notice of Violation), and 1.07 (Imposition of Administrative Fines for Ordinance Violations) shall apply.

3. License Wait Lists. The Community Development Agency will maintain short term rental license wait lists for townships where the number of short term rental license applicants exceed the number of available licenses for that township, and county wide when the total number of license applicants exceed the number of available licenses county wide. Licenses for qualifying properties on the wait list shall be issued in the order applications were received, except that a lottery shall be used to determine the rank order of the list of all applications submitted within the first 30 days from the date that the County allows the first round of license applications to be accepted.

4. Application Materials. No short term rental license or renewal shall be issued unless the application has first been deemed complete. The administrative procedures shall specify all the information necessary for a complete application, including, but not necessarily limited to, the following:

- i. The name(s) and contact information for all property owners. If the property owner(s) applying for the license own/s less than a 100% fee interest in the property, then such property owner(s) must provide proof that all persons and/or entities with an interest in the property consent to such application and license. All adults for whom the property provides a permanent residence shall be listed.
- ii. The name of the local contact person or host for short term rentals, if different from the property owner, and an email and telephone number at which that party may be reached.

- iii. Address and Assessor's parcel number for the property where the short term rental is located.
 - iv. Rental unit type (i.e., hosted or unhosted short term rental).
 - v. Number of bedrooms and bathrooms.
 - vi. A schematic site plan showing property lines, all buildings on the site, the driveway, and the location and dimensions of on-site parking spaces.
 - vii. If the rental property is served by a private water supply (well or spring), provide proof of a water supply permit with the County's Environmental Health Services Division or appropriate regulatory agency and proof of water potability with a current bacteriological test.
 - viii. If the rental property is served by a private sewage disposal system, provide proof that the system is documented with the County of Marin Environmental Health Services Division or appropriate regulatory agency and provide an inspection report demonstrating proper operation of the system by an approved licensed professional.
 - ix. Bills from a hauler as proof of a minimum level of service with an authorized waste collector that is sufficient to handle the volume of garbage, recyclable materials and organic materials generated or accumulated.
 - x. Documentation attesting to the existence of a working landline phone, Voice Over Internet Protocol, or National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) radio.
 - xi. All short term rental applicants shall provide a self-certified building safety inspection upon license or license renewal application.
 - xii. All short term rental applicants shall provide a self-certified fire-life safety inspection upon license or license renewal application.
 - xiii. All short term rental applicants shall provide a self-certified defensible space inspection, conducted within the preceding twelve months, upon license or license renewal application.
 - xiv. All short term rental applicants with properties served by a local water provider must provide water use bills or some other documentation from the water provider if volume based bills are not available. If the water use documentation demonstrates short term rental water use exceeding an average of 250 gallons per day, or a lower limit established by the local water provider, the short term rental license or license renewal application shall include strategies to reduce water use to below an average of 250 gallons per day during the next year. If water use is not reduced as required, the license shall not be subsequently renewed.
- 5. Public Notification.** Within five days after issuance of a short term rental license, the Community Development Agency will provide written notification

to all properties within a radius of three hundred feet of the property with the short term rental.

The notice shall indicate that the subject property will be the location of a short term rental and provide the name of the local contact person or host, the phone number and email address for the local contact person or host, and the street address of the short term rental.

6. Tenant notification of County Rules. The host or local contact person of the short term rental shall post a County-prepared information sheet inside the unit and provide the tenants with a "good neighbor" brochure, developed by the County, at the time of their arrival. The schematic site plan showing the location of parking spaces shall also be provided to the guests. The purpose of the brochure is to apprise guests of County regulations and relevant safety information.

7. Exterior Signage. Each short term rental shall be identified with a single exterior sign that includes the name of the local contact person or host, the phone number and email address for the local contact person or host, and the street address of the short term rental. At a minimum, the sign shall be posted while the unit is being used as a short term rental. The sign shall be made of durable materials and securely placed in the front of the property or unit (where there are multiple units on the property), at a height of three to five feet as measured from the top of the sign to grade, in such a way that it is readily visible to the public upon inspection.

8. Requirements for Advertisements. All short term rentals shall include the following information in any online or printed advertisement:

- i. Valid Marin County short term rental license number.
- ii. The number of parking spaces available for the short term rental.
- iii. Further information where applicable as specified in the license requirements, such as water use restrictions.

E. License Issuance

A Short Term Rental license will be issued on a ministerial basis by the Community Development Agency based on a review of whether the short term rental would satisfy all the applicable requirements. Licenses can be issued with conditions ensuring compliance with the applicable requirements.

F. License Term and Renewal.

- i. An initial short term rental license issued under this Chapter shall expire immediately and automatically two years from the date of license issuance, unless revoked earlier. A short term rental license renewal shall last for a term of two years, unless revoked earlier. The license authorizes the property owner to conduct only such services as are described in this Chapter and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the license.

- ii. A complete short term rental license renewal application for an existing short term rental license must be submitted at least sixty days prior to the expiration date of the license. Upon timely submittal of a renewal application, the license will remain effective until such time as the license renewal application is approved or denied.
- iii. Failure to submit a timely application for a renewal of an existing short term rental license shall result in that license not being renewed. An unrenewed license will not be reinstated to the property owner unless there are available licenses within the cap. A property owner who fails to renew a license may join the wait list for the next available license under the cap.
- iv. Once a license expires, a new license is required to operate the short term rental. Renewals can only be issued for an existing license, and in compliance with this section. The administrative procedures issued by the Community Development Agency pursuant to this chapter may describe modifications to short term rental operations that are eligible for consideration within a license renewal.
- v. A short term rental license renewal application shall be denied if there have been more than three verified substantial violations of this Chapter or of the license requirements related to the short term rental during the previous license term. Substantial violations are violations for which a complaint has been received and a code enforcement case opened with an investigation verifying the existence of the violation. Code Enforcement determinations are subject to the appeals and legal due process requirements provided in Marin County Code Chapters 1.05 (Nuisance Abatement), 1.06 (Recordation of Notice of Violation), and 1.07 (Imposition of Administrative Fines for Ordinance Violations).

G. Multi-Family Dwelling or Condominium Unit License Term and Renewal

- 1. An initial short term rental license for a short term rental in a multi-family dwelling or condominium unit issued under this Chapter shall expire immediately and automatically two years from the date of license issuance, unless revoked earlier.
- 2. A short term rental license for a short term rental in a multi-family dwelling or condominium unit cannot be renewed for an additional two-year term and shall instead cease operation after two years from the date of the license issuance, unless revoked earlier.
- 3. No applications for short term rental licenses for rentals in a multi-family dwelling or condominium unit shall be accepted or approved for a short term rental unit that is not legally operating as of January 1, 2024.

H. License Fee.

- i. Each short term rental license or renewal application shall be accompanied by the applicable short term rental license fee.

- ii. The fee schedule shall be established by resolution of the Board of Supervisors following a public hearing. Said fee schedule may be adjusted by resolution of the Board following a public hearing. Permits and fees required are non-refundable and are in addition to any license, permit, certificate or fee required by any other chapter of the Marin County Code or other applicable law.

5.41.060 Short Term Rental Property Standards

- 1. Undeveloped Properties.** A property where there is no existing legal residential unit is not eligible for a short term rental license.
- 2. Restricted Structures.** A short term rental is not allowed in any of the following:
 - i. A structure subject to a recorded governmental restriction, including covenants or agreements for an affordable housing unit, agricultural employee unit, or farmworker housing.
 - ii. Category 1 – Statewide Exemption accessory dwelling units that were created or legalized after January 1, 2020.
 - iii. Accessory dwelling units other than Category 1 – Statewide Exemption accessory dwelling units that were created or legalized after February 24, 2021.
 - iv. A multi-family dwelling or condominium unit. This standard does not apply to short term rentals being legally operated as of January 1, 2024, subject to Section 5.41.050.G of this Chapter.
 - v. Non-residential areas within buildings, such as storage areas, and living/sleeping quarters added in garages.
 - vi. Recreation vehicles (RVs), including non-motorized travel trailers.
 - vii. Other structures without permanent foundations, including but not limited to tipis/teepees, yurts, tents, and treehouses.
- 3. One Short Term Rental Per Property.** Only one short term rental is allowed per property. Notwithstanding the foregoing, more than one short term rental can be allowed for a limited period of time pursuant to Section 5.41.050(B).
- 4. Short Term Rental Parking Requirements.** Parking spaces must be provided for properties with short term rentals as follows:
 - i. The number of required parking spaces for short term rentals shall comply with Marin County Code Section 24.04.340 (Minimum Required Parking Spaces), as verified by the Department of Public Works. This standard does not apply to short term rentals being legally operated as of January 1, 2024.

ii. Parking for short term rentals shall comply with Marin County Code Section 24.04.380 (Dimensional Standards), as verified by the Department of Public Works.

5. Noise. The short term rental property owner is responsible for ensuring that any and all guests of a short term rental comply with the noise standards of Section 6.70.030 (Loud and Unnecessary Noises).

6. Solid Waste.

i. With the exception of waste properly deposited in and fully contained within collection containers with secure lids, accumulation of solid waste outside of the short term rental at any time is prohibited. No collection container other than those consistent with Chapter 7.00 (Solid Waste, Collection, Diversion and Disposal) shall be placed or kept in or on any public street, sidewalk, footpath, or any public place whatsoever, but shall be maintained on the property, except as may be provided for removing and emptying by the authorized collector on the day and in the location designated for collection.

The short term rental property owner is responsible for ensuring that short term renters comply with Chapter 7.00 (Solid Waste Collection, Diversion, and Disposal).

ii. A minimum service level must be maintained that is sufficient for the short term rental. If the Community Development Agency determines the minimum service level is insufficient to accommodate all waste (including garbage, recyclable materials, and organic materials) generated by the short term rental, the property owner shall arrange for a higher level of service which will accommodate all waste generated by the short term rental.

7. Municipal Services. The short term rental property shall have adequate water and sewer connections and shall be served by local utility agencies for water and sewer service wherever such utilities are provided.

i. In the event that the short term rental is served by a private water supply (well or spring), the property owner will need to possess a domestic water supply permit from the Marin Community Development Agency Environmental Health Services Division or other appropriate public agency and prove potability with a current bacteriological test.

ii. In the event that the short term rental is served by a private sewage disposal system, then that system must be documented with the Community Development Agency Environmental Health Services Division or other appropriate public agency, shall be inspected for proper operation by an approved licensed professional, and shall be sized appropriately for the short term rental and any other combined use.

8. Emergency Preparedness.

- i. **Visible Address.** Each short term rental shall have an address identification. The address identification must be maintained and shall be legible, measuring no less than four inches in height with a 3/8 inch stroke, and placed in a position that is visible from the street or road fronting the property. Whenever the address on the short term rental will not be clearly visible from the street or access road fronting the property, the address shall also be placed at the public street or access road in a manner which is clearly visible from both directions of travel on the frontage road or street.
- ii. **Smoke Alarms.** Smoke alarms, in good working order, shall be installed in accordance with the California Building Code and at a minimum shall be installed in each bedroom, and at least one alarm on every level of the short term rental, including basements and habitable attics.
- iii. **Carbon Monoxide Alarms.** Carbon monoxide alarms, in good working order, shall be installed in accordance with the California Building Code and at a minimum shall be installed outside each bedroom, on every level of the rental unit, including basements and habitable attics, and bedrooms or attached bathrooms with a fuel-burning appliance, and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.
- iv. **Fire Extinguisher.** Each short term rental shall be equipped with one five-pound fire extinguisher, type 3-A:40-B:C, installed at a readily available location near the kitchen. If the short term rental has more than one level, an extinguisher must be mounted within each level.
- v. **Emergency Communications.** Each short term rental shall contain at least one working landline phone, Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP), or a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) radio as a means of receiving emergency communications. Locations with a working landline and/or VOIP should have the direct phone number and address listed near the device. If NOAA radios are employed, a set of directions for use of the radio shall be accessible.
- vi. **Evacuation Routes.** The short term rental property owner must provide vehicular evacuation route maps, provided by Fire Safe Marin or the County of Marin, for the rental area. Evacuation routes must be posted near the front door, with a QR code or link to the County's online evacuation map, of the short term rental. Further, a vehicular evacuation routes map must be provided as a handout so guests can take the map with them in the case of an emergency.

9. **Construction Requiring a Building Permit.** Short term rentals shall not be rented while the building they are in is undergoing any form of construction that requires a building permit.

10. **Code Enforcement Cases.** Short term rentals shall not be rented while a verified code enforcement violation is open on the property.

11. Commercial Special Events. Commercial special events including weddings, corporate events, commercial functions, and any other similar events shall not be held on a property with a short term rental license.

12. Local Contact Person Responsibilities. A short term rental property owner must identify a local contact person for every unhosted short term rental. The local contact person shall respond to any complaint received regarding the conduct of the short term rental guests or the condition or operation of the short term rental and take any necessary remedial action to resolve violations of Marin County Code requirements in a timely manner. The short term rental property owner is responsible for the local contact person’s compliance with all provisions of this Chapter.

13. Host Responsibilities. A short term rental property owner must identify a host for every hosted short term rental if the host is different from the property owner. This host shall respond to any complaint received regarding the conduct of the short term rental guests or the condition or operation of the short term rental and take any necessary remedial action to resolve violations of Marin County Code requirements in a timely manner. The short term rental property owner is responsible for this host’s compliance with all provisions of this Chapter.

5.41.070 Caps on the Number of Short Term Rental Licenses

The total initial number of short term rental licenses allowable in unincorporated Marin County is limited to 1,200, not including Dillon Beach and the Seadrift area of Stinson Beach.

The number of short term rental licenses for short term rentals in the townships of Marin County shall be capped at the limits indicated in Table 1 – Short Term Rental Caps, below.

Table 1 – Short Term Rental Caps

<u>Township</u>	<u>Initial Number of Short Term Rentals</u>	<u>Ultimate Number of Short Term Rentals</u>
<u>Bolinas</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>54</u>
<u>Dillon Beach</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>204</u>
<u>Fallon</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Forest Knolls</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Inverness</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>86</u>
<u>Lagunitas</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Marshall</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>27</u>
<u>Muir Beach</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>Muir Woods Park</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>Nicasio</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Olema</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Petaluma</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

<u>Point Reyes Station</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>San Geronimo</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Seadrift</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>148</u>
<u>Stinson Beach*</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>94</u>
<u>Tomales</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>Valley Ford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Woodacre</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>*Excluding the Seadrift area</u>		

The “Initial Number of Short Term Rentals” referenced above establishes the number of licenses available for issuance for the valid applications submitted before July 1, 2025 (first round licenses).

First round licenses may be renewed. However, subsequent to these first round licenses being issued, the number of new licenses being issued shall decrease to the “Ultimate Number of Short Term Rentals” established above. The cap on the ultimate number of short term rental licenses in each township shall be eventually achieved as license applications or renewals decline over time.

No new short term rental licenses shall be issued that would result in the number of short term rental licenses exceeding the county wide license cap of 1,200. In addition, after the first round of licenses has been issued, no new licenses shall be issued that would exceed the ultimate cap for a particular township short term rentals in the unincorporated area of Marin County.

5.41.080 Violations.

Any violation of the provisions in this Chapter shall be enforced through any legal remedies available to correct and/or abate a nuisance or violation of the Marin County Code, as provided in Marin County Code Chapters 1.05 (Nuisance Abatement), 1.06 (Recordation of Notice of Violation), and 1.07 (Imposition of Administrative Fines for Ordinance Violations) as they pertain to violations related to real property. All the provisions for legal due process and appeal rights provided for in Marin County Code Chapters 1.05, 1.06, and 1.07 shall apply.

Short term rental licenses may be suspended or revoked if the short term rental property owner fails to meet the standards set forth in this Chapter and/or the requirements of the license. Short term rental licenses shall not be renewed if there have been more than three verified violations of the standards or license requirements during the previous licensing term, as determined through the code enforcement process.

5.41.010 RESTRICTION

~~No Short Term Rental shall take place in unincorporated Marin County except in conformance with the requirements set forth below.~~

~~5.41.020 DEFINITIONS~~

- ~~A. The word "Short Term Rental" is defined herein as a rental of residential property for a lease term of 30 days or less.~~
- ~~A. The term "Local Contact Person" is defined herein as a person who is available to respond to Short Term Rental complaints.~~
- ~~B. The term "Enforcement Officer" is defined herein as the Community Development Agency Director or his/her designee.~~
- ~~C. The term "Hearing Officer" is defined herein as the Community Development Agency Director or his/her designee. However, the CDA Director shall not act as both the Enforcement Officer and Hearing Officer or designate any CDA employee as the Hearing Officer if that person was the Enforcement Officer, with respect to that particular violation.~~

~~5.41.030 BUSINESS LICENSE AND TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY TAX~~

~~Owners and Operators of Short Term Rentals shall comply with Chapter 5.54 Business License and comply with Chapter 3.05 uniform Transient Occupancy Tax as administered by the Marin County Department of Finance and Marin County Code.~~

~~The name of the Local Contact Person as well as the phone number and email address for the Local Contact Person shall be provided at the time of application for the Transient Occupancy Tax certificate number and when reporting the Transient Occupancy Tax. The Local Contact Person information will be used by the County or its compliance agent and the Local Contact Person's information will be made available to the general public.~~

~~5.41.040 SHORT TERM RENTAL COMPLAINT HOTLINE~~

~~Marin County shall maintain a Short Term Rental complaint hotline. Hotline staff will accept complaints about Short Term Rentals received by calls and emails and notify the Local Contact Person or property owner about the complaints.~~

~~5.41.050 LOCAL CONTACT PERSON RESPONSE~~

~~The Local Contact Person shall respond to any complaint received by either Marin County Short Term Rental Hotline staff and/or County staff regarding the conduct of the Short Term Rental occupants or the condition or operation of the Short Term Rental, and take any necessary remedial action to resolve violations of Marin County Code requirements in a timely manner.~~

~~5.41.060 SIGNAGE~~

~~The public shall be notified that a Short Term Rental is available on a particular property using at least one of the following two methods: (1) Exterior signage, or (2) Delivery of~~

written notice to adjacent properties. The mandatory standards for these methods are set forth below.

~~A. Exterior Signage~~

~~1) Each Short Term Rental shall be identified with a single exterior sign, issued by the Department of Finance, that includes the name of the Local Contact Person, the phone number and email address for the Local Contact Person, the phone number and the email address of the Marin County Short Term Rental Hotline, and the street address of the Short Term Rental. At the owner's discretion, an alternative design for the sign from that provided by the Department of Finance is allowed provided the size and font of the sign is no smaller than those of the sign provided by the Department of Finance and the sign is made of at least as durable a material. At a minimum, the sign shall be posted while the unit is being used as a Short Term Rental.~~

~~1) The sign shall be securely placed in the front of the property or unit (where there are multiple units on the property), at a height of three to five feet as measured from the top of the sign to grade, in such a way that it is readily visible to the public.~~

~~A. Written notification shall be provided to all properties within a radius of 300 feet of the property with the Short Term Rental using either door handle hangers or letters.~~

~~1) The notice, whether a door handle hanger or letter, shall indicate that the subject property will be the location of a Short Term Rental and provide the name of the Local Contact Person, the phone number and email address for the Local Contact Person, the phone number and the email address of the Marin County Short Term Rental Hotline, and the street address of the Short Term Rental.~~

~~1) An affidavit from the property owner and a copy of the notice shall be submitted to the Marin County Department of Finance certifying that the notice has been provided in conformance with this chapter at least 10 days prior to the owner applying for a new Transient Occupancy Tax certificate number. A Transient Occupancy Tax certificate number shall not be issued in the absence of such an affidavit.~~

~~5.41.070 TENANT NOTIFICATION OF COUNTY RULES~~

~~The owner of the Short Term Rental shall post a copy of the "house rules" inside the unit or provide the tenants with a "good neighbor" brochure at the time of their arrival. The house rules or brochure shall include site specific instructions on how to comply with the following County regulations:~~

~~A. Loud and Unnecessary Noises (Marin County Code 6.70.030)~~

~~Between 11:00pm and 7:00am:~~

- ~~• No operation of any noise generating instrument (e.g. television, radio, loudspeaker, musical instrument) that generates noise audible 50 yards from the building.~~
- ~~• No yelling, shouting, whistling, or singing on public roads.~~

~~B. Parking (Marin County Code 24.04.340)~~

- Typically, two off-street parking spaces shall be provided for each residence. However, where on-street parking is limited, four off-street parking spaces are required.

~~C. Emergency Access (California Fire Code 503.4 referenced)~~

- Parking shall not obstruct roadways less than 20 feet wide.

~~D. Garbage (Marin County Code 7.00.020)~~

- Garbage placed outside shall be in a suitable covered container.

5.41.080 ADMINISTRATIVE CITATION OF PROPERTY OWNER(S) FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SHORT TERM RENTAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

~~A. Property owner(s) failing to comply with Section 5.41.060 are subject to an administrative citation issued by the Community Development Agency pursuant to the authority granted to the Board of Supervisors by Government Code Section 53069.4, et seq. Violations will be handled in the following manner:~~

- ~~1. The penalties assessed for each violation shall not exceed the following amounts:

 - a) \$100.00 for a first violation;
 - b) \$200.00 for a second violation of this Ordinance within one year;
 - c) \$500.00 for each additional violation of this Ordinance within one year; and
 - d) The fourth and subsequent violation within one year shall constitute a nuisance and be subject to the nuisance abatement procedures in Marin County Code Chapter 1.05, including payment of civil penalties of up to \$2,500 per violation per day and enforcement and other abatement costs incurred by the County.~~
- ~~2. Payment of the penalty shall not excuse the failure to correct the violation nor shall it bar further enforcement action.~~

~~B. Nonpayment of any assessed violation for longer than one year shall constitute a nuisance and be subject to the nuisance abatement procedures in Marin County Code Chapter 1.05, including payment of civil penalties of up to \$2,500 per violation per day and enforcement and other abatement costs incurred by the County.~~

~~C. The penalties assessed shall be payable to the County of Marin.~~

~~D. Service of Citation~~

- ~~1. If the property owner(s) who has violated the Ordinance is present at the scene of the violation, the Enforcement Officer shall attempt to obtain their signature on the administrative citation and shall deliver a copy of the administrative citation to them.~~
- ~~1. If the Enforcement Officer is unable to serve the property owner(s) on the premises, the administrative citation may be left with the occupant(s) of the property. If left with the occupant(s) of the property, a copy of the administrative citation shall also be mailed to the property owner(s) by certified mail, return receipt requested.~~
- ~~2. If no one can be located at the property, then the administrative citation shall be posted in a conspicuous place on or near the property and a copy mailed by certified mail, return receipt requested to the owner(s), occupant(s) or other person who has violated the Ordinance. The citation shall be mailed to the property address and/or the address listed for the owner(s) on the latest County Assessment Roll.~~

~~3. The failure of any interested person to receive the citation shall not affect the validity of the proceedings.~~

~~E. The remedies provided by this chapter are cumulative and are in addition to any other remedies available at law or in equity, including withholding the issuance of any building and construction permit.~~

~~F. Whenever evidence of a violation of this chapter is obtained in any part through the participation of a person under the age of eighteen years old, such a person shall not be required to appear or give testimony in any civil or administrative process brought to enforce this chapter and the alleged violation shall be adjudicated based upon the sufficiency and persuasiveness of the evidence presented.~~

~~**5.41.090 ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW ON THE IMPOSITION OF ADMINISTRATIVE FINES FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SHORT TERM RENTAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT; APPEAL**~~

~~A. Any person subject to an administrative fine pursuant to this Chapter shall have the right to request an administrative review within forty five days of the issuance of a citation for an administrative violation of this ordinance pursuant to the authority granted to the Board of Supervisors by Government Code Section 53069.4, et seq. To request such a review, the person requesting the review shall notify the Enforcement Officer in writing within forty five days of the issuance of the citation.~~

~~A. The Hearing Officer may conduct a hearing on the matter within ninety days of the request for the hearing unless one of the parties requests a continuance for good cause. The Hearing Officer shall render a decision within thirty days of the conclusion of the hearing, or from the receipt of the review request (if no hearing is held).~~

~~B. The person upon whom an administrative fine is imposed pursuant to this Chapter may appeal the decision of the Hearing Officer to the Superior Court. No appeal to the Superior Court can lie unless the party filing the appeal has first properly requested the administrative review under Subsection 5.41.090(A).~~

~~C. The appeal must be filed within twenty days after service of the final decision issued by the Enforcement Officer pursuant to California Government Code Section 53069.4, subdivision (b). The procedures outlined in Government Code 53069.4 shall apply.~~

~~**5.41.100 SEVERABILITY**~~

~~The provisions of this chapter are declared to be severable. If any provision, clause, word, sentence, or paragraph of this chapter or the application thereof to any person, establishment, or circumstances shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions of this chapter.~~

SECTION III: EFFECTIVE DATE AND PUBLICATION

This Ordinance shall be and is hereby declared to be in full force and effect as of thirty days from and after the date of its passage and shall be published once before the expiration of fifteen days after its passage, with the names of the Supervisors voting for

and against the same, in the *Marin Independent Journal*, a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Marin.

SECTION IV: VOTE

Introduced at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors held on the ____ day of ____ and adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Marin, State of California, on the ____ day of _____, by the following vote to wit:

AYES: SUPERVISORS

NOES:

ABSENT:

DENNIS RODONI, PRESIDENT
MARIN COUNTY BOARD OF
SUPERVISORS

ATTEST:

Matthew H. Hymel
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors



Introduction

The Marin County Local Coastal Program (LCP) is made up of the following documents. These documents are available online at: www.MarinLCP.org.

- The “Land Use Plan (LUP)” document includes policies and programs, as well as background and introductory text for each policy section.
- The “Coastal Zoning Code” document is a means of implementing the policies and programs of the LCP Land Use Plan.
- Policy maps and zoning maps for the Coastal Zone.
- Appendices:
 - Appendix 1: List of Recommended Public Coastal Accessways
 - Appendix 2: Inventory of Visitor-Serving, Commercial, and Recreation Facilities in the Coastal Zone
 - Appendix 3: Coastal Village Community Character Review Checklist (Local Coastal Program Historic Review Checklist)
 - Appendix 4: Design Guidelines for Construction in Areas of Special Character and Visitor Appeal and For Pre-1930’s Structures
 - Appendix 5: Seadrift Settlement Agreement
 - Appendix 6: 1977 Wagner Report “Geology for Planning, Western Marin County”
 - Appendix 7: Categorical Exclusion Orders and Maps
 - a. Zoning in effect in Marin County on May 5th, 1981 (Date of approval of E-81-2)
 - Appendix 8: Certified Community Plans
 - Dillon Beach Community Plan
 - Bolinas Gridded Mesa Plan
 - Appendix 9: Hillside Subdivision Design Ordinance (Marin County Development Code Section 22.82.050)
 - Appendix 10: Seismicity (Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone Act), which only applies as it relates to Unit I Environmental Hazard Policies

- [Appendix 11: Short Term Rental License Requirements \(Marin County Code Chapter 5.41\)](#)

Because the adopted Marin County Housing Element and Marin County Code include measures such as density bonuses and reduction in site development standards, which affect the intensity of land uses that can be allowed in the Coastal Zone, the LCP contains select housing policies. These policies achieve compliance with housing-related requirements of the Government Code and the Marin Countywide Plan’s Housing Element, and with the Coastal Act requirement to specify the potential density of future development in the Coastal Zone, including residential development.

The LCP provides several measures to address low and moderate income housing needs in the Coastal Zone, such as affordable housing provisions and retention of zoning for small lots of 6,000 to 10,000 square feet. These needs are also addressed by LCP policies that support development of Accessory Dwelling Units and agricultural worker housing where appropriate. To protect existing lower income units, the LCP also limits conditions under which such units can be demolished, although hazardous structures may be demolished even if no replacement housing is built. Finally, it should be noted that the County’s draft Housing Element identifies several sites in the Coastal Zone that could potentially accommodate affordable housing.

Policies

C-HS-1 Protection of Existing Affordable Housing. Continue to protect and provide affordable housing opportunities for very low, low, and moderate income households. Prohibit demolition of existing deed restricted very low, low, and moderate income housing except when:

1. Demolition is necessary for health and safety reasons; or
2. Costs of rehabilitation would be prohibitively expensive and impact affordability of homes for very low, low and moderate income households; and
3. Units to be demolished are replaced on a one-for-one basis with units of comparable rental value on site or within the immediate Coastal Zone area.

C-HS-2 Density for Affordable Housing. Allow the maximum range of density for deed-restricted housing developments that are affordable to extremely low, very low or low income households and that have access to adequate water and sewer services.

C-HS-3 Affordable Housing Requirement. Require residential developments in the Coastal Zone consisting of 2 or more units to provide 20 percent of the total number of units to be affordable by households of very low or low income or a proportional “in-lieu” fee to increase affordable housing construction.

C-HS-4 Retention of Small Lot Zoning. Preserve small lot zoning (6,000 – 10,000 square feet) in Tomales, Point Reyes Station, and Olema for the purposes of providing housing opportunities at less expense than available in large-lot zones.

C-HS-5 Accessory Dwelling Units. Consistent with the requirements of California Government Code Section 65852.2 and this LCP, continue to enable construction of well-designed Accessory Dwelling Units in both new and existing residential neighborhoods as an important way to provide workforce and special needs housing. Ensure that adequate services and resources, such as water supply and sewage disposal, are available consistent with Policy C-PFS-1 (Adequate Services).

~~**C-HS-6 Regulate Short-Term Rental of Primary or Accessory Dwelling Units. Regulate the use of residential housing for short term vacation rentals.**~~

~~Program C-HS-6.a Vacation Rental Ordinance~~

- ~~1. Work with community groups to develop an ordinance regulating short-term vacation rentals.~~
- ~~2. Research and report to the Board of Supervisors on the feasibility of such an ordinance, options for enforcement, estimated program cost to the County, and the legal framework associated with rental properties.~~

C-H S-6 Short Term Rentals. Short Term Rental regulations are included in Appendix 11, and establish Short Term Rental License requirements for all Short Term Rentals in the Coastal Zone.

C-HS-7 Williamson Act Modifications to the Coastal Zoning Code. Allow farm owners in a designated agricultural preserve to subdivide up to 5 acres of the preserved land for sale or lease to a nonprofit organization, a city, a county, a housing authority, or a state agency in order to facilitate the development and provision of agricultural worker housing. Section 51230.2 of the Williamson Act requires that the parcel to be sold or leased must be contiguous to one or more parcels that allow residential uses and developed with existing residential, commercial, or industrial uses. The parcel to be sold or leased shall be subject to a deed restriction that limits the use of the parcel to agricultural laborer housing facilities for not less than 30 years. That deed restriction shall also require that parcel to be merged with the parcel from which it was subdivided when the parcel ceases to be used for agricultural laborer housing.

C-HS-8 Development of Agricultural Worker Housing Units in Agricultural Zones. Support policy changes that promote development of agricultural worker units in agricultural zones.

Program C-HS-8.a Administrative Review for Agricultural Worker Housing Units. Establish an administrative Coastal Development Permit review process for applications for agricultural worker units in order to expedite the permitting process and facilitate development of legal agricultural worker units.

C-HS-9 Density Bonuses. Provide density bonuses for affordable housing in the Coastal Zone consistent with Government Code Section 65915 and Coastal Act Section 30604(f), to the extent that such increases in density are consistent with the provisions of the LCP.

MARIN COUNTY SHORT TERM RENTAL ORDINANCE UPDATE COASTAL ACT CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

Since the Fall of 2022, County staff has been working to update the Short Term Rental (STR) Ordinance for the unincorporated areas of Marin. Proposed regulations would apply in the Coastal Zone and therefore, would require an amendment to the County's Local Coastal Program (LCP), which is a land use plan for Marin County's Coastal Zone that guides land use and development in accordance with the California Coastal Act.

As noted in the LCP, assuring housing choices at prices within reach is also important indirectly in carrying out Coastal Act resource protection goals. The Coastal Act places a high priority on maintaining agriculture and mariculture as viable land uses in the Coastal Zone and encourages provision of visitor-serving facilities including overnight accommodations. These land uses depend on the availability of local labor and pay scales for workers in these industries tend to be relatively low. Provision of housing opportunities for those employed in the Coastal Zone is thus essential if these high-priority land uses are to be maintained.

Because of these factors, the following policy and programs are included in the LCP, which was certified by the California Coastal Commission (CCC) in 2019:

C-HS-6 Regulate Short-Term Rental of Primary or Accessory Dwelling Units. Regulate the use of residential housing for short term vacation rentals.

Program C-HS-6.a Vacation Rental Ordinance:

1. Work with community groups to develop an ordinance regulating short-term vacation rentals.
2. Research and report to the Board of Supervisors on the feasibility of such an ordinance, options for enforcement, estimated program cost to the County, and the legal framework associated with rental properties.

To ensure that STR regulations are applicable in the Coastal Zone, the County must modify its LCP, through a process referred to as an LCP Amendment (LCPA).

The County must conduct a Coastal Act consistency analysis as it relates to Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act, which must be included in local decision-making materials for an LCPA.

In general, Chapter 3 of the California Coastal Act, titled "Coastal Resources Planning and Management Policies," outlines key policies and objectives for the management and protection of California's coastal resources. The chapter emphasizes the importance of preserving and enhancing the natural and scenic beauty of the coastline while promoting sustainable development. It sets forth policies to ensure public access to coastal areas and protect environmentally sensitive habitats.

This Chapter also establishes the CCC as the primary agency responsible for implementing and enforcing these policies. Overall, Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act underscores the state's commitment to responsible coastal development and the preservation of its unique coastal environment.

THE CALIFORNIA COASTAL ACT

The Coastal Act guides how the land along the coast of California is developed or protected from development. It emphasizes the importance of the public being able to access the coast, and the preservation of sensitive coastal and marine habitat and biodiversity. The Coastal Act defines the area of the coast that comes under the jurisdiction of the California Coastal Commission, which is called the "Coastal Zone."

The Marin County Coastal Zone is a strip of land and water defined by the California Coastal Act of 1976 that extends along the Pacific Ocean coastline. Each coastal city and county in California is required by that law to prepare and implement a Local Coastal Program (LCP) for its portion of the Coastal Zone to carry out the coastal resource protection policies of the Coastal Act. The villages of Bolinas, Dillon Beach, Inverness, Marshall, Olema, Point Reyes Station, Stinson Beach, Tomales are located within the Coastal Zone. As such, STR regulations put forward in these areas must be certified by the California Coastal Commission (CCC) as part of an LCP Amendment.

As required by Coastal Act Section 30500, an LCP is comprised of a Land Use Plan, an Implementation Program, accompanying land use and zoning maps, and, where necessary, other implementing actions including those represented in the Appendices. The Land Use Plan contains written policies that indicate which land uses are appropriate in the various parts of the Coastal Zone. The LUP policies and programs also guide how natural resources shall be protected when land is developed, how public access to the coast shall be preserved, and how other coastal resources shall be maintained and enhanced.

The Appendices contain elements that are essential to the interpretation and application of Land Use Plan policies. Proposed STR regulations would be included in Chapter 5.41 of the Marin County Code and incorporated into the LCP as an appendix item (as proposed, Appendix 11).

CHAPTER 3

Included in the LCP are specific references to the following Coastal Act sections as they relate to visitor-serving accommodations, which are further addressed in the Consistency section of this document.

Section 30213 Lower cost visitor and recreational facilities; encouragement and provision; overnight room rentals

Lower cost visitor and recreational facilities shall be protected, encouraged, and, where feasible,

provided. Developments providing public recreational opportunities are preferred. The commission shall not: (1) require that overnight room rentals be fixed at an amount certain for any privately owned and operated hotel, motel, or other similar visitor-serving facility located on either public or private lands; or (2) establish or approve any method for the identification of low or moderate income persons for the purpose of determining eligibility for overnight room rentals in any such facilities.

30220 Protection of certain water-oriented activities

Coastal areas suited for water-oriented recreational activities that cannot readily be provided at inland water areas shall be protected for such uses.

30222 Private lands; priority of development purposes

The use of private lands suitable for visitor-serving commercial recreational facilities designed to enhance public opportunities for coastal recreation shall have priority over private residential, general industrial, or general commercial development, but not over agriculture or coastal-dependent industry.

ROLE OF THE LOCAL COASTAL PROGRAM

The role of an LCP is to manage and regulate land use and development within a specific coastal zone in accordance with the policies and provisions set forth by the California Coastal Act. The LCP serves as the standard of review because it represents a comprehensive and locally tailored approach to coastal management and land use planning. The LCP was developed in collaboration with the California Coastal Commission, and it is specifically designed to align with the goals and policies of the California Coastal Act while addressing the unique needs and characteristics of the local coastal area.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

The proposed amendment affects the Land Use Plan and Appendices of the LCP only and must be consistent with the policies outlined in the Land Use Plan as described below.

CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

For the purpose of this analysis, please note that the proposed definition of a Short Term Rental is:

A rental of a residential unit, or a portion of a residential unit, for a time period of less than 30 consecutive nights. Short term rentals are a residential use of property. Rental of commercial lodging including a hotel, motel, agricultural homestay, bed and breakfast inn, or campground, is not considered a short term rental.

Because a STR is defined as a residential use, it is not considered a commercial use or enterprise. As such, certain policies in the LUP that are associated with the typical visitor-serving enterprises and over-night accommodations noted in the LUP as not applicable to this analysis. That said, all residential property owners have the ability to apply for the necessary Coastal Development Permit to turn their property into a Bed and Breakfast, a land use that is specifically called out in the LCP to be protected and encouraged, subject to specific regulations.

THE COASTAL COMMISSION AND SHORT TERM RENTALS

The CCC has long recognized that STRs provide a unique and important source of visitor-serving accommodations in the Coastal Zone, especially for larger families and groups, and has found that outright bans are inconsistent with Coastal Act policies prioritizing public access and visitor-serving uses.

However, given the rise of popularity in STRs in recent years and the current housing crisis in the State, the CCC has begun to question whether unlimited, unregulated STRs are an appropriate use when so many coastal communities are facing housing shortages. In response, the CCC has asked their Housing Subcommittee to further investigate the impact of STRs on available housing for long-term residents and to report back on their findings to better inform policy decisions related to the topic.

Coastal Commission guidance to local governments has emphasized the need to allow, but regulate, STRs in a manner that balances the important public access and visitor-serving benefits of STRs with reasonable regulations to limit adverse impacts on coastal communities.

In response, proposed STR regulations aim to strike a balance between ensuring the continued use of STRs in Marin’s coastal communities, subject to reasonable regulations and limits that will protect the County’s available housing stock for long-term residents.

SHORT TERM RENTALS IN THE COASTAL ZONE

There are currently 568 registered STRs in the Coastal Zone. This amounts to 16% of the parcels that are developed with living units, meaning a high percentage of the available housing stock in the Coastal Zone is currently used on a short-term basis. While the average is 16%, as shown in the below table, the communities of Marshall, Stinson Beach, and Dillon Beach have much higher percentages (25%, 27%, and 31%, respectively).

Proposed regulations limit the overall number of STRs to 510 in the Coastal Zone (11% of the of residentially developed parcels).

Township	Initial Number of STRS	Number of Parcels Developed with Living Units	Percentage of Parcels Used as STRs	Ultimate Number of STRs	Ultimate Percentage of Parcels Used as STRs	Change in Percentage of Parcels Used as STRs
Dillon Beach	125	408	31%	204	50%	+19%
Stinson Beach*	120	408	29%	94	23%	-6%
Seadrift	72	296	24%	148	50%	+16%
Marshall	28	110	25%	27	25%	0%
Muir Beach	20	147	14%	19	13%	-1%
Bolinas	63	624	10%	54	8%	-2%
Inverness	93	939	10%	86	9%	-1%
Pt. Reyes Station	32	350	9%	26	7%	-2%
Olema	3	33	9%	3	9%	0%

Tomales	12	135	9%	11	8%	-1%
Total	568	3450	16%	672	19%	+3%
*Excluding Seadrift						

LAND USE PLAN POLICIES ANALYSIS

The LCP notes that, although Marin County’s coastal communities reflect a long-standing commitment to maintain the characteristics that draw residents and visitors to them, changing economics and land development practices could threaten community character. Achieving a balance between local- and visitor-serving businesses continues to be a challenge in Marin County, as elsewhere along California’s coast. At the same time, the Coastal Act places a high priority on visitor-serving facilities, particularly lower-cost facilities, and visitors as an important part of the local economy.

The policies listed below reaffirm the need to strike a balance between both the residential character of the coastal communities, and the need to welcome visitors to the Coast. Staff has reviewed all CCC certified STR regulations in other jurisdictions (for example, San Diego, Half Moon Bay, City of Trinidad, Santa Cruz County, etc.) and does not find the proposed regulations to be inconsistent with past approvals. Proposed regulations conform to the below listed policies as follows:

- No STR ban is proposed.
- Limits on the ultimate number of STRs are proposed, tied to the individual needs of each community. For example, no more than 50% of developed properties can be used as STRs in Dillon Beach and the Seadrift subdivision in Stinson Beach. This allows for the additional growth of STRs in traditional vacation communities while preserving housing in areas where there is more workforce housing.
- Establish STR License regulations with the following limits:
 - For new STRs, only one license is permitted per owner and per property. Said differently, if someone has two properties, the County would only issue one license for one of the properties, not both.
 - STR license priority would be given to those who currently have the required licenses (Business License and Transient Occupancy Tax Certificate) to operate an STR.
 - Licenses must be renewed by property owners every two years.
 - A STR license may be revoked if there are three documented Code violations in the two-year license term.
- Clauses have been added in multiple instances to permit current STR operations to continue activities that are currently allowed and do not pose health and safety issues regardless of new requirements, including the following:
 - Any ADU created before January 1, 2020, when the State law went into effect prohibiting the use of statewide exemption ADUs for STRs, could be used as an STR.
- Ensure basic life and health safety standards for rentals, including basic emergency preparedness requirements.
- Ensure compliance with existing County regulations related to noise, trash, allowed STR unit types, and administrative penalties.

Further, over-night accommodations are not limited to STRs, and other lodging options include hotels, motels, inns, bed and breakfasts, farm stays, and campgrounds. Appendix 2 in the LCP contains an exhaustive inventory of visitor-serving, commercial, and recreation facilities in the coastal zone. While it does not include all licensed Short Term Rentals, it is the most comprehensive list developed to date and is summarized in the below table.

Overnight Accommodations in the Coastal Zone	
Hotel/ Motel/ Inn/ Bed and Breakfast (rooms)	279
Private Rentals (units)	357
Campsites	830
Trailer RV (spaces)	80
Hostel (beds)	56
Capacity (number of people)	4659

As such, the County believes that it can continue to provide the necessary over-night accommodations and preserve existing housing by implementing the proposed STR regulations.

LIST OF APPLICABLE LCP POLICIES

Housing

C-HS-1 Protection of Existing Affordable Housing. Continue to protect and provide affordable housing opportunities for very low, low, and moderate income households. Prohibit demolition of existing deed restricted very low, low, and moderate income housing except when:

1. Demolition is necessary for health and safety reasons; or
2. Costs of rehabilitation would be prohibitively expensive and impact affordability of homes for very low, low and moderate income households; and
3. Units to be demolished are replaced on a one-for-one basis with units of comparable rental value on site or within the immediate Coastal Zone area.

C-HS-6 Regulate Short-Term Rental of Primary or Second Units. Regulate the use of residential housing for short term vacation rentals.

Program C-HS-6.a Vacation Rental Ordinance

1. Work with community groups to develop an ordinance regulating short-term vacation rentals.
2. Research and report to the Board of Supervisors on the feasibility of such an ordinance, options for enforcement, estimated program cost to the County, and the legal framework associated with rental properties.

Community Character

C-MB-1 Community Character of Muir Beach. Maintain the small-scale character of Muir Beach as a primarily residential community with recreational, small scale visitor, and limited agricultural use.

C-SB-1 Community Character of Stinson Beach. Maintain the existing character of residential, small-scale commercial and visitor-serving recreational development in Stinson Beach. New development must be designed to be consistent with community character and protection of scenic resources.

C-BOL-1 Community Character of Bolinas. Maintain the existing character of residential, small-scale commercial and visitor-serving, and agricultural uses in Bolinas.

C-OL-1 Community Character of Olema. Maintain Olema's existing mix of residential, small-scale commercial and visitor-serving, and open space land uses and small-scale, historic community character...

C-PRS-1 Community Character of Point Reyes Station. Maintain the existing mix of residential and small-scale commercial and visitor-serving development and small-scale, historic community character in Point Reyes Station.

C-PRS-3 Visitor-Serving and Commercial Facilities. Encourage development of additional visitor-serving and commercial facilities, especially overnight accommodations. Establish overnight accommodations in the Grandi Building (Assessor Parcel Number 119-234-01) and Assessor Parcel Built Environment 64 Community Development Land Use Plan Amendments Number 119-240-55, located at the junction of Highway One and Point Reyes – Petaluma Road (See also C-PRS-4 below).

C-INV-1 Community Character of Inverness. Maintain the existing character of residential and small-scale commercial and visitor-serving development in the Inverness Ridge communities.

C-ES-1 Community Character of the East Shore of Tomales Bay. Maintain the existing character of low-density, residential, agriculture, mariculture, visitor-serving, and fishing or boating-related uses. Allow expansion or modification of development for visitor-serving or commercial development on previously developed lots along the east shore of Tomales Bay, provided that such expanded uses are compatible with the small scale and character of existing development along the Bay.

C-TOM-1 Community Character of Tomales. Maintain the existing character of residential and small-scale commercial and visitor-serving development in the community of Tomales. No expansion of commercial zoning is recommended since there is adequate undeveloped land zoned for visitor-serving and commercial development for anticipated future needs. Encourage development of overnight accommodations such as a motel, cottages, and a hostel. New development shall reflect the historic character of the town's architecture and shall be set back from the creek which flows through commercially zoned areas.

C-DB-1 Community Character of Dillon Beach. Maintain the existing character of residential and small-scale commercial and visitor-serving development in Dillon Beach and Oceana Marin. Dillon Beach Resort, including all properties zoned C-RCR and C-RMPC between Dillon Beach Road and Dillon Creek, would be an appropriate site to consider for new development of a modest scale motel, cafe, delicatessen, or restaurant, and/or day-use facilities. Due to its proximity to the shoreline, the former Pacific Marine Station is an especially suitable area for facilities where many people can enjoy its prime location. The site offers opportunities, for example, for community services, a conference center, and/or a youth hostel. Limited residential development would be appropriate at the Dillon Beach Resort, provided it were developed as a secondary use in conjunction with visitor-serving uses. All development shall demonstrate adequate water supply

and sewage disposal, and shall be sited out of sand dunes and other environmentally-sensitive areas. Building heights shall be limited to that which is compatible with the scale and character of the area. Existing CRCR and C-RMPC zoning shall be maintained. Maintain existing C-RCR and C-APZ-60 zoning at Lawson's Landing.

Parks, Recreation and Visitor-Serving Uses

C-PK-4. Balance of Visitor-Serving and Local-Serving Facilities. Support a level of local-serving facilities such that an adequate infrastructure can be maintained to ensure the health, vitality, and survival of the visitor-serving segment of the coastal economy.

C-PK-6 Bed and Breakfast Inns. Support bed and breakfast facilities in the Coastal Zone as a means of providing visitor accommodations, while minimizing their impacts on surrounding communities. Restrict the conversion of second units and affordable housing to bed and breakfast inns. In addition, support the location of bed and breakfast inns in areas that are easily and directly accessible from usual tourist travel routes and where there is adequate off-street parking for guests and where the problem of nearby residents being inconvenienced by noise and increased transient traffic is minimized. Bed and breakfast inns shall be permitted to host or provide facilities for gatherings, such as weddings, receptions, private parties, or retreats if located in the C-APZ, C-ARP or C-R-A and if such activities are otherwise LCP consistent. Each bed and breakfast inn must be operated by a householder who is the sole proprietor of the enterprise and whose primary residence is on the premises where the inn accommodations are located.

Marin County STR Regulations – Local Coastal Program Amendment Public Comment Summary

The County's proposed Short Term Rental (STR) regulations are informed by extensive public outreach, including dozens of public meetings, a countywide survey with approximately 2,400 responses, facilitated group discussions, stakeholder interviews, two Planning Commission workshops, and subsequent public hearings held by both the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors. Given the volume and variety of perspectives received via public comment at the four separate local hearings held on this item, the Coastal Commission staff requested a summary of the major themes presented in the comments received. See Attachment 1 for survey percentages.

In general, public participants were either for or against STR regulations, and were relatively split on the matter. However, there was more support from unincorporated residents for STR regulations.

Those who were for STR regulations emphasized:

- Support for long-term housing over STRs.
- Concern STRs impact available long-term housing, especially for renters, and limits should be placed on this use.
- Support for hosted STRs, where the resident of the property lives onsite or rents for a limited number of nights when away, as opposed to unhosted STRs, where the property is not a primary resident and is used full-time as a STR, should be considered differently.
- Desire to place limits on STRs. For example, limit the number of nights a STR can operate or establish guest/occupancy caps. Support for "Good Neighbor" policies.
- Support for striking a balance between the local community and equitable access to the coast.
- Concern for use of homes for speculative purposes.
- Concern for the long-term viability of local communities.

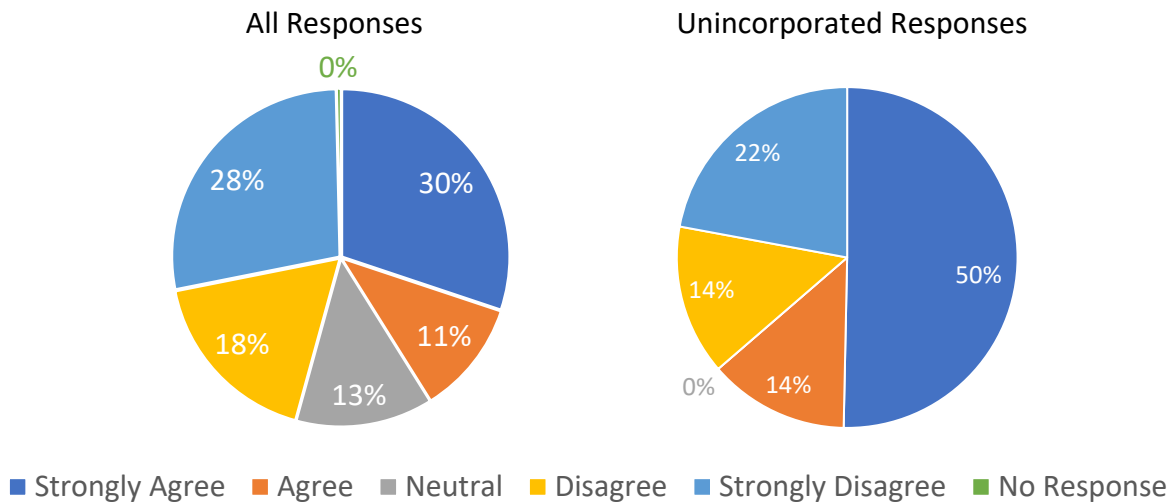
Those who were against STR regulations emphasized:

- Support for none or less regulations.
- Support for property owners and their ability to operate a STR.
- Support for community-based regulations. For example, Dillon Beach should be able to accommodate more STRs given the fact that it has historically been a second home/vacation community.
- Concern regulations will have adverse impacts on the local economy and workforce.
- Concern long-term housing will not be made available as a result of further regulations.
- Support for hosted STRs, where the resident of the property lives onsite or rents for a limited number of nights when away, as opposed to whole house STRs, where the property is not a primary resident and is used full-time as a STR, should be considered differently.
- Concern that this will result in loss of vacation lodging options. Many respondents visit Marin and stay in STRs and would like to continue to do so.
- Concern for economic impacts to those who use their home as an STR to support living expenses.

Attachment

1. STR Survey Response Summary

1. There should be a limit on the number of Short Term Rentals allowed in the unincorporated areas of the County.



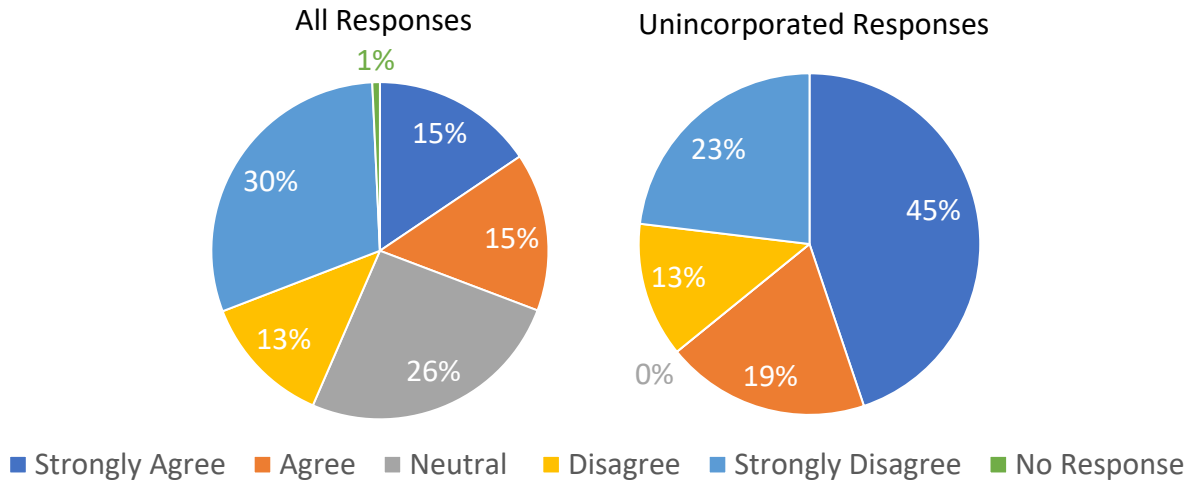
1

1. There should be a limit on the number of Short Term Rentals allowed in the unincorporated areas of the County.

	All Responses	Unincorporated Responses
Strongly Agree or Agree	41%	64%
Strongly Disagree or Disagree	45%	36%
Neutral or No Response	14%	0%

2

2. The County should establish different regulations for hosted Short Term Rentals (where the primary occupant stays onsite while the property is rented) and those that operate whole house Short Term Rentals (where no host is on site).



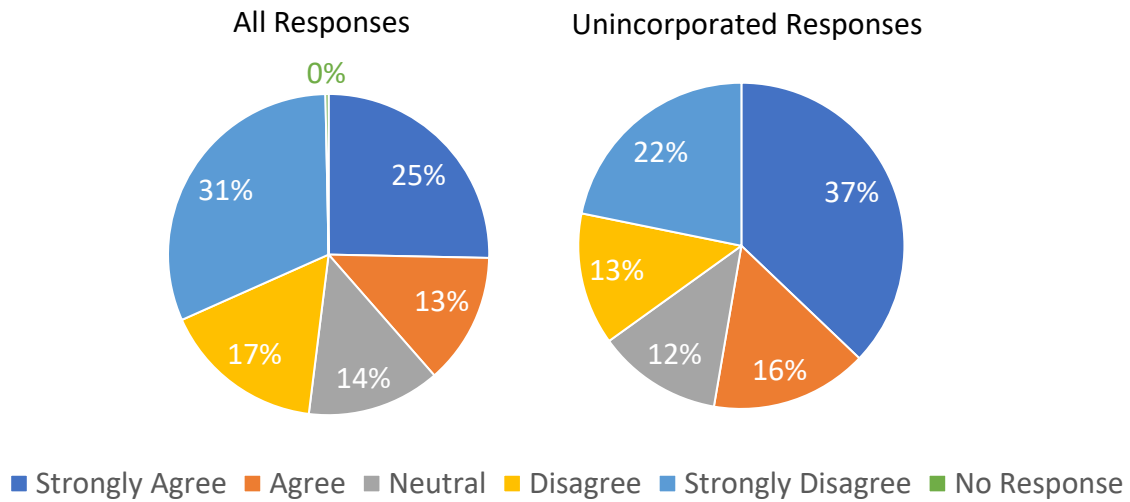
3

2. The County should establish different regulations for hosted Short Term Rentals (where the primary occupant stays onsite while the property is rented) and those that operate whole house Short Term Rentals (where no host is on site).

	All Responses	Unincorporated Responses
Strongly Agree or Agree	30%	64%
Strongly Disagree or Disagree	43%	36%
Neutral or No Response	27%	0%

4

3. Short Term Rental owners should only be allowed to operate one Short Term Rental.



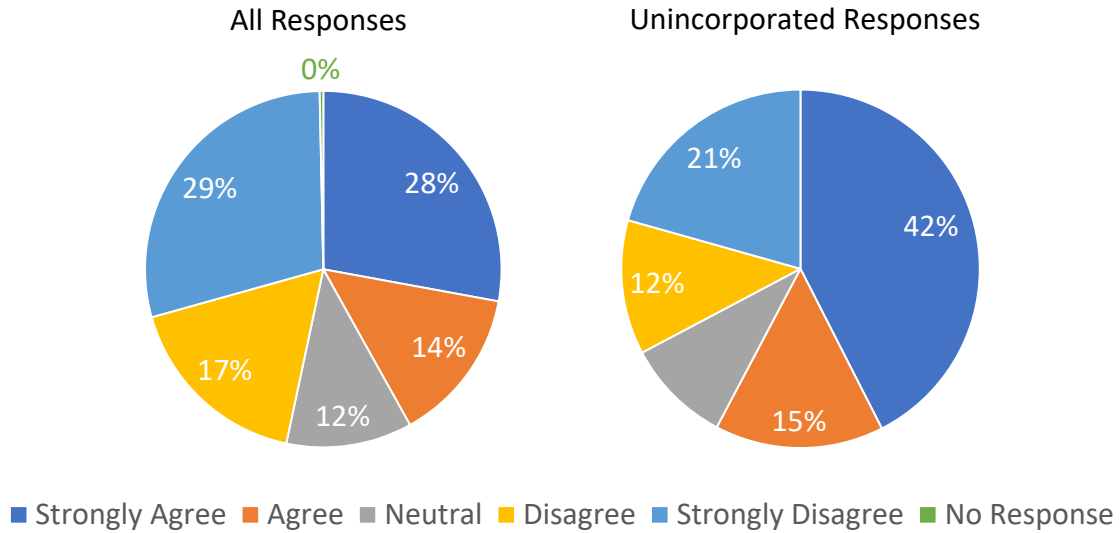
5

3. Short Term Rental owners should only be allowed to operate one Short Term Rental.

	All Responses	Unincorporated Responses
Strongly Agree or Agree	38%	53%
Strongly Disagree or Disagree	48%	35%
Neutral or No Response	14%	12%

6

4. There should be a limit on the number of Short Term Rentals by community.



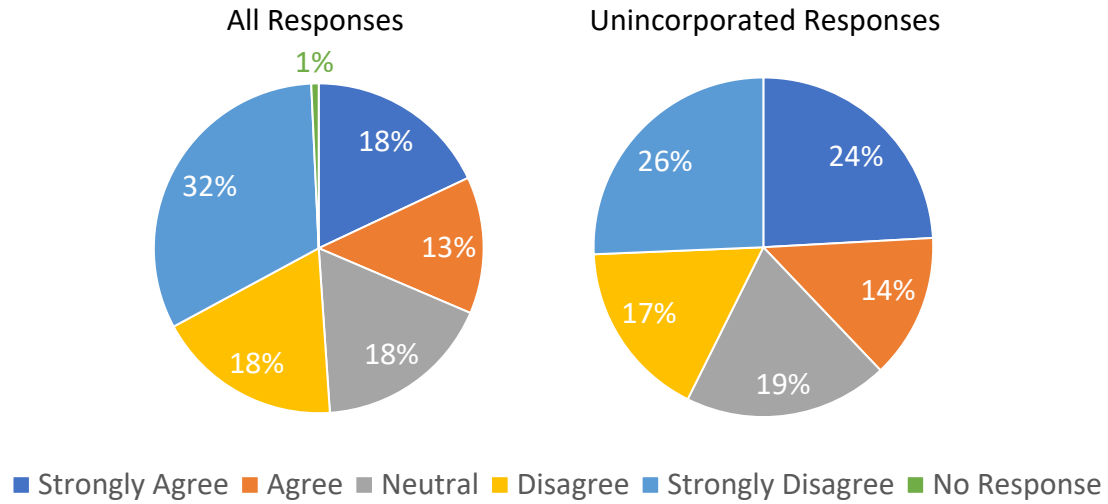
7

4. There should be a limit on the number of Short Term Rentals by community.

	All Responses	Unincorporated Responses
Strongly Agree or Agree	42%	57%
Strongly Disagree or Disagree	46%	33%
Neutral or No Response	12%	10%

8

5. The County should require a local property manager or vacation rental company to manage whole house Short Term Rentals.



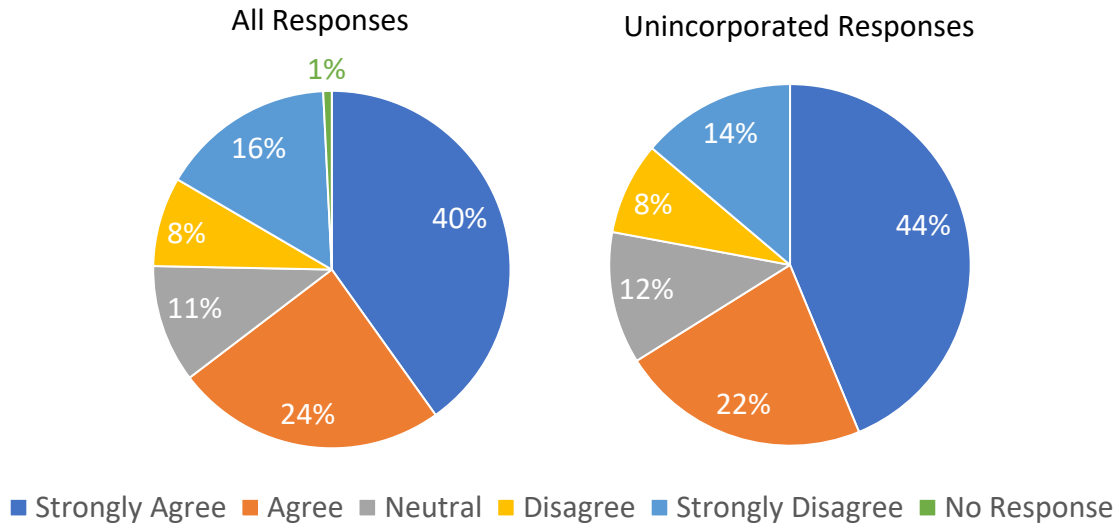
9

5. The County should require a local property manager or vacation rental company to manage whole house Short Term Rentals.

	All Responses	Unincorporated Responses
Strongly Agree or Agree	31%	38%
Strongly Disagree or Disagree	50%	43%
Neutral or No Response	19%	19%

10

6. Short Term Rental owners should have to show that their property meets basic building safety standards.



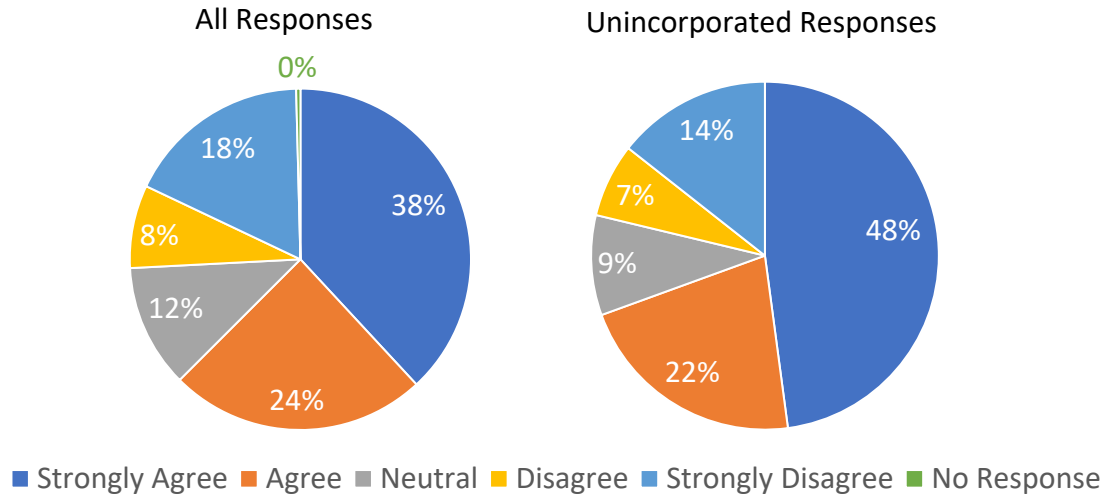
11

6. Short Term Rental owners should have to show that their property meets basic building safety standards.

	All Responses	Unincorporated Responses
Strongly Agree or Agree	64%	66%
Strongly Disagree or Disagree	24%	22%
Neutral or No Response	12%	12%

12

7. Short Term Rental owners should have to show that their property meets basic septic system standards.



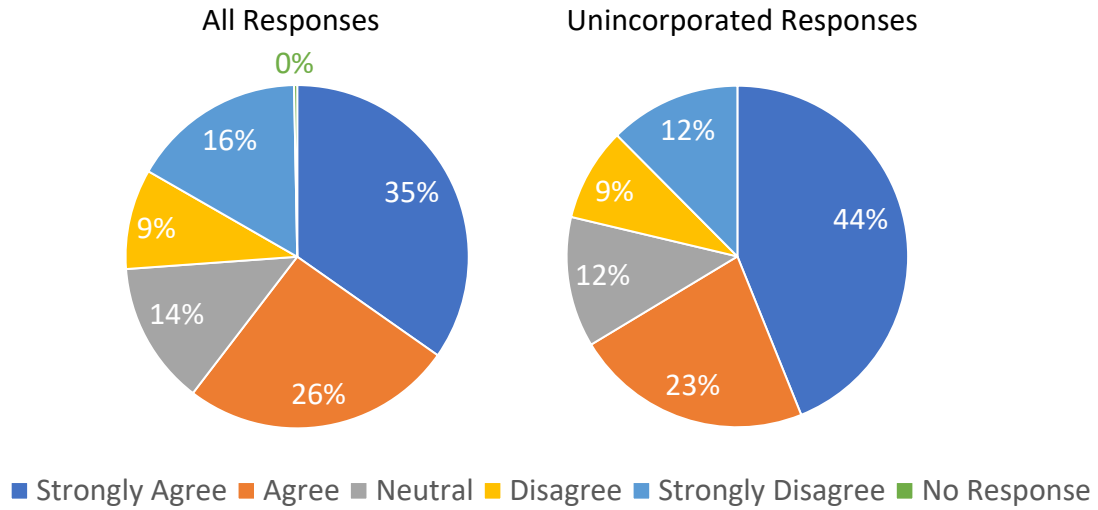
13

7. Short Term Rental owners should have to show that their property meets basic septic system standards.

	All Responses	Unincorporated Responses
Strongly Agree or Agree	62%	70%
Strongly Disagree or Disagree	26%	21%
Neutral or No Response	12%	9%

14

8. Short Term Rental owners should have to show that their property has enough onsite parking.



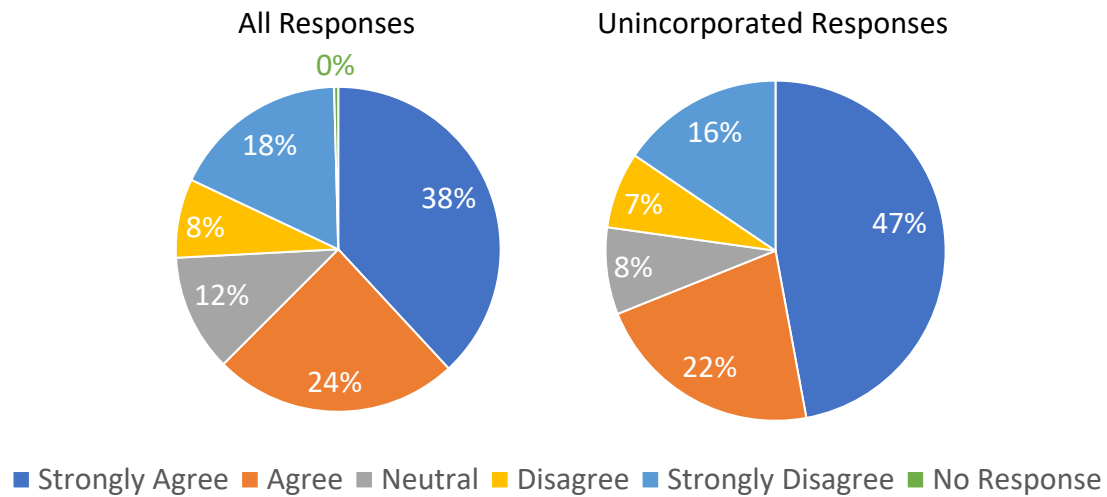
15

8. Short Term Rental owners should have to show that their property has enough onsite parking.

	All Responses	Unincorporated Responses
Strongly Agree or Agree	61%	67%
Strongly Disagree or Disagree	25%	21%
Neutral or No Response	14%	12%

16

9. The County should require Short Term Rental owners to have adequate water supply and water conservation measures in place.



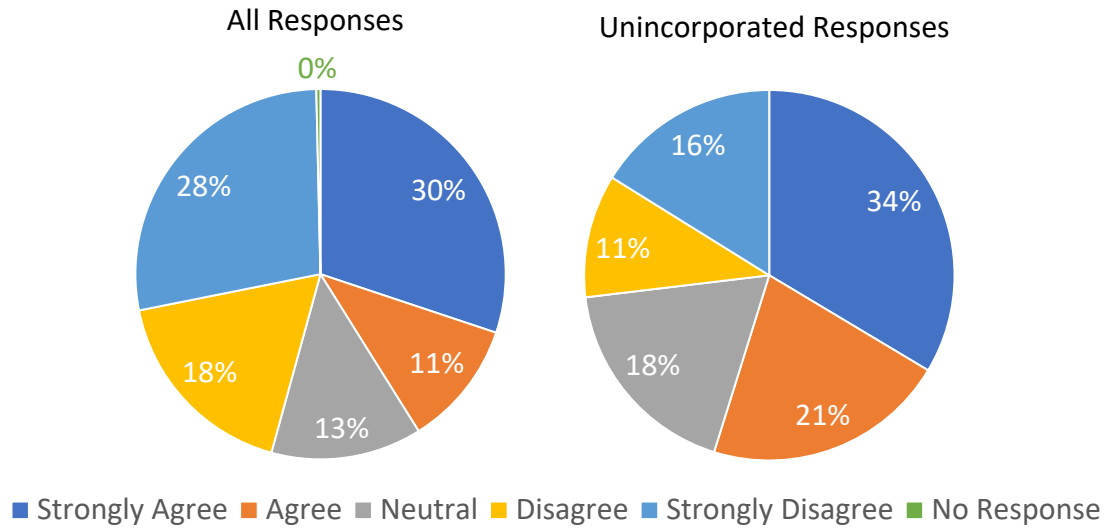
17

9. The County should require Short Term Rental owners to have adequate water supply and water conservation measures in place.

	All Responses	Unincorporated Responses
Strongly Agree or Agree	62%	69%
Strongly Disagree or Disagree	26%	23%
Neutral or No Response	12%	8%

18

10. Short Term Rental owners should have to show that their property has enclosed trash storage.



19

10. Short Term Rental owners should have to show that their property has enclosed trash storage.

	All Responses	Unincorporated Responses
Strongly Agree or Agree	41%	55%
Strongly Disagree or Disagree	46%	27%
Neutral or No Response	13%	18%

20