

Comparison of Claremont’s Existing Ordinance, Proposed Amendments, and Long Beach Ordinance

	Existing Ordinance (CMC § 16.051.060)	Version 1.0 (Police Commission’s Conceptual Rec.)	Version 2.0 (Original Staff Rec.)	Version 3.0 (Updated Staff Rec.)	Long Beach (LMC Ch. 5.57)	Comments
1.	Scope & Location in Zoning Code					
	Applies to all hotels and motels Citywide.	Applies to all hotels and motels Citywide, but has heightened requirements for freeway motels.	← Same	← Same	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only applies to motels that have been “deemed a nuisance.” (§ 5.57.030(A).) • To deem a motel a “nuisance,” the City must: • Receive a complaint; • Conduct an investigation to verify the complaint; • Notify the motel of the complaint and investigation; • Hold an on-site meeting with the motel operator to discuss any verified violations; • Provide a correction period (minimum 30 days); and • If violations are not corrected, complete administrative nuisance abatement proceedings. (§ 5.57.040(A)(1)-(4).)	Long Beach must go through a lengthy process to deem a motel a “nuisance motel” before any of its heightened requirements apply to it, and even then, Long Beach’s Interdepartmental Team has discretion to determine which requirements apply to which nuisance motels on a case-by-case basis. Claremont’s proposed ordinance has requirements that would apply to all hotels/motels Citywide and heightened requirements for freeway motels , regardless of whether they have been deemed a “nuisance.”
	In Chapter 16.051 – Commercial Districts. (§ 16.051.060)	New stand-alone chapter (near chapters regulating massage establishments, body art, etc.). (§§ 16.101.000 – 16.101.080)	← Same	← Same	Stand-alone chapter in “Business Regulation” Title of Muni. Code (not in Zoning Code)	Moving the ordinance to a stand-alone chapter makes it easier to find, allows it to be broken up into sections, and eliminates potential confusion about whether it applies to hotels/motels that are not in Commercial Districts. Option – Move ordinance to Title 5 – “Business Regulation” (no Planning Commission review required for future changes)

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2. Definitions						
	Hotel/Motel – Building containing guest rooms for temporary overnight accommodations. (§ 16.900.435)	Hotel/Motel – Either hotel or motel (including long-term stay hotel). (§ 16.900.435)	← Same, but clarifies that short term rentals in private residences (e.g., Airbnbs) are not “hotels/motels.” (§ 16.900.435)	← Same as Version 2.0		
	Hotel – Not defined.	Hotel – Building containing guest rooms for temporary overnight accommodations where entry to >50% of guest rooms is through lobby or common interior corridor. (§ 16.900.434)	← Same	← Same		To be a hotel, more than 50% of rooms must be accessed from lobby or interior.
	Motel – Building containing guest rooms for short-term overnight accommodations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> without kitchen facilities; with ≥50% of rooms having direct access from outdoors without need to pass through lobby; and Rental period must be 18+ hours. (§ 16.900.585)	Motel – Same as “hotel” except ≥50% of guest rooms have direct access from outdoors without need to pass through lobby or interior of building. (§ 16.900.585) Cannot have kitchen or cooking facilities (other than microwave and small refrigerator). (§ 16.101.040(A)) Rental period must be 18+ hours. (§ 16.101.030.)	← Same (i.e., ≥50% of guest rooms have direct access from outdoors) (§ 16.900.585) Eliminates prohibition on guest rooms in motels having kitchens or cooking facilities. (See Row 11.) Eliminates 18-hour minimum stay requirement. (See Row 4.)	← Same as Version 2.0	Motel – 6+ guest rooms with “entry individually and independently from outside the building or buildings.” (§ 5.57.020(G).)	If 50% or more of the rooms can be accessed directly from the outdoors, then it is a “motel.” See comments below re Minimum Length of Stay (Row 4) and Kitchens (Row 11).
	Transient – Person receiving temporary overnight accommodations for a price, with or without meals, and who has a	← Same (§ 16.900.845)	Transient – Person receiving temporary overnight accommodations for a period of ≤30 days for a price, with or without	← Same as Version 2.0		Hoteliers suggested a more objective definition of “transient.” Existing definition excludes people who do not have “primary residences” (e.g., unsheltered individuals). California’s Attorney General has taken the position

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primary residence elsewhere. (§ 16.900.845)		meals. Removes requirement that "transient" has a "primary residence elsewhere." (§ 16.900.845)			that prohibiting hotels/motels from providing rooms to unsheltered individuals violates fair housing laws.
<u>Guest</u> – Not defined.	<u>Guest</u> – Any person occupying a hotel/motel room, regardless of whether they are the person who paid for the room. Exception for hotel/motel employees and minors in the care or custody of a guest (e.g., guest's children). (§ 16.101.010)	← Same, but clarifies that occupant does not need to be the person paying for the room to be a "guest." (§ 16.101.010)	← Same as Version 2.0	<u>Guest</u> – "any person that occupies a guest room." (§ 5.57.020(C).) But "unregistered adult visitors" may occupy guestrooms between 6am and 10pm. (§ 5.57.030(A)(18).)	Claremont's definition of "guest" is intentionally broad — it would encompass almost every person who enters a hotel/motel room, even if they are not staying overnight or responsible for paying for the room. Option – Further expand the definition of "guest" to include a person who pays for a room but does not occupy it for any period of time.
<u>Identification Documents</u> – Not defined.	<u>Identification Documents</u> – Current (1) passport, (2) driver's license, (3) non-driver identification card, or (4) military identification. Must include recognizable photograph of guest. (§ 16.101.010)	← Same	← Same		Requiring guests to provide a valid identification document is one of the most effective deterrents of criminal activity.
<u>Long-Term Stay Hotel</u> – Not defined. ¹	<u>Long-Term Stay Hotel</u> – Hotel that allows guests to rent rooms for terms that exceed the maximum length of stay limitations. (§ 16.101.010)	← Same, but clarifies these are sometimes referred to as "extended-stay hotels" and provides examples. (§ 16.101.010)	← Same as Version 2.0		The existing ordinance regulates long-term stay hotels, but does not define that term.

¹ The existing ordinance and Version 1.0 use the term "long-term stay *business* hotel," but staff recommends changing it to "long-term stay hotel" because these hotels do not exclusively serve business travelers (e.g., they also cater to guests who are moving or remodeling their residences).

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	Operator – Not defined.	Operator – Owners and managers of a hotel/motel and their agents and employees. (§ 16.101.010)	← Same	← Same		
3.	Maximum Length of Stay					
	Consecutive – 30 calendar days. (§ 16.051.060(B)(1))	← Same (§ 16.101.020(B))	← Same (§ 16.101.020(B)), and also amends definition of "transient" to specify stay is 30 days or less. (§ 16.900.845)	← Same, and also specifies that guests must remove all belongings and room must be cleaned between each guest stay. (§ 16.101.020(C))		This requirement prevents guest rooms from becoming de-facto residential units (which the City regulates differently).
	Cumulative – 60 calendar days in a 180 day period. (§ 16.051.060(B)(1))	← Same (§ 16.101.020(B))	Eliminates restrictions on cumulative length of stay.	← Same as Version 2.0		Hoteliers requested flexibility. Guests often rent rooms during the week for work and return home on weekends. These kinds of intermittent stays have not resulted in problems in Claremont.
	Guests must execute a separate agreement re max. length of stay. (§ 16.051.060(B)(2))	← Same (§ 16.101.020(C))	Eliminates separate agreement requirement.	← Same as Version 2.0		Hoteliers expressed concerns that the separate agreement requirement interferes with express check in options and is an annoyance to guests. Staff agrees that this requirement is not needed.
	Exception for long term stay hotels, subject to approval of a CUP. (§ 16.051.060(C))	← Same (§ 16.101.020(D))	← Same (§ 16.101.020(C))	← Same as Version 2.0		See Row 13 for requirements for long-term stay hotels.
4.	Minimum Length of Stay					

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	Hotels & Motels – Must be for at least one “overnight” stay. (§ 16.051.060(B)(1)) Motels only – Must be for at least 18 hours. (§ 16.900.585)	← Same (§ 16.101.030)	Hotels & Motels – Generally must be for at least one “overnight” stay (with “day use” exception). (§ 16.101.030)	← Same as Version 2.0	Nuisance motels cannot rent rooms more than once in a 12 hour period.* (§ 5.57.030(A)(20).) <i>* Only applies if deemed required by City's Interdepartmental Team.</i>	Hoteliers requested flexibility. Staff agrees that defining an overnight stay as 18+ hours is unnecessary. Overnight stays that are less than 18 hours have not resulted in problems in Claremont — the guests who rent rooms for criminal/nuisance purposes typically stay for the full, overnight term (or longer).
5.	Re-Renting Rooms					
	No restrictions on re-renting rooms if a guest checks out early.	Hotels & Motels cannot re-rent rooms until the 18-hour minimum length of stay expires. (§ 16.101.030)	No restrictions on re-renting rooms if a guest checks out early.	← Same as Version 2.0	Nuisance motels cannot rent rooms more than once in a 12 hour period.* (§ 5.57.030(A)(20).) <i>* Only applies if deemed required by City's Interdepartmental Team.</i>	Hoteliers requested flexibility. They do not want to turn away guests when they have unused rooms. Staff agrees that this requirement is not necessary — re-renting rooms is not a source of problems in Claremont.
6.	Room Rates					
	Room rates must be charged by the day. (§ 16.051.060(D))	← Same (§ 16.101.040(B))	Minimum room rate generally must be for at least one overnight room rental. (§ 16.101.040(A))	← Same as Version 2.0		Doubletree requested the option of offering “day use” rates so it can participate in Hilton's “Work Spaces” Program , which provides work spaces for guests who do not need an overnight stay. There are other legitimate reasons a hotel/motel may want to rent rooms for day use, like events, conferences, and job interviews.
	Hourly rates or rates less than 1 full day's room rental are	← Same (§ 16.101.040(B))	Rates less than 1 full day's room rental (e.g., hourly rates) are	← Same as Version 2.0		Staff supports this request, but would not recommend approving “day use” rates unless the

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	prohibited. (§ 16.051.060(D))		generally prohibited. (§ 16.101.040(A)) CD Director can approve "day use" rates on a case-by-case basis if hotel/motel is in full compliance with ordinance and has no history of criminal activities. (§ 16.101.040(B))			program is closely monitored and the hotel/motel has a track record of compliance with the City's ordinances and other laws.
	Weekly and monthly rates are prohibited. (§ 16.051.060(D))	← Same (§ 16.101.040(B))	No restrictions rates that exceed one overnight room rental (e.g., weekly rates). Maximum cumulative length of stay cannot exceed 30 days. (§ 16.101.020(A)-(B).)	← Same as Version 2.0		Hoteliers requested flexibility. It is industry standard to vary pricing based on length of stay. Staff supports the removal of this restriction.
7.	Valid Credit or Debit Card					
	No requirement that guests provide a valid credit card (i.e., hotels/motels can accept cash payment).	If hotels/motels accept cash payment, they must also take a credit or debit card and confirm it is valid for an amount equal to at least a full day's room rental. (§ 16.101.040(C)) To do this, hotels/motels must charge the card and later refund it.	If hotels/motels accept cash payment, they must also take a credit or debit card and confirm it is valid (but they do not need to run the card for the amount equal to at least a full day's room rental). (§ 16.101.040(C))	← Same as Version 2.0		Requiring guests to provide a valid credit or debit card is one of the most effective deterrents of criminal activity. Hotelier's requested a minor change to the language so this provision would not require hotels/motels to charge (and later refund) the guest's card. Hoteliers can confirm the validity of a card without charging it. Staff is supportive of this change.

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8.	Guest Register					
	<p>** Applicable to all hotels/motels **</p> <p><u>Contents:</u> Hotels/motels must keep written record with the information below for "each person renting a unit":</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name Permanent address Dates of occupancy/length of stay Room rate <p>(§ 16.051.060(F))</p>	<p>** Applicable to all hotels/motels **</p> <p><u>Contents:</u> Hotels/motels must keep a register with the information below for each "guest"²:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name Permanent address Dates of occupancy (including date & hour of check in and check out times) Room rate Room number Scanned image of identification document(s) Employee attestation that guest matches photo on identification document(s) <p>(§ 16.101.040(E)(1)-(2))</p>	<p>** Only applicable to freeway motels **</p> <p><u>Contents:</u> Hotels/motels must keep a register with the information below for each "guest"¹:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name Permanent address Dates of occupancy (including date & hour of check in and check out times) Room rate Room number Identification number(s) and issuing jurisdiction from the identification document(s) Employee attestation that guest matches photo on identification document(s) <p>(§ 16.101.050(A)(1)-(2))</p>	<p>** Only applicable to freeway motels **</p> <p><u>Contents:</u> ← Same as Version 2.0, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register must include each guest's date of birth and the make, model, and license plate number of any guest vehicle parked on site; Acknowledges guests may not have a "permanent address"; Option to require photo or scan of guest's ID document; and Clarifies that any guest who occupies the room must be in the register (not just the guest who rents the room). 	<p>** Only applicable to motels deemed a nuisance **</p> <p>Guests and visitors of nuisance motels must sign document acknowledging motel's posted "house rules."^{**} (§ 5.57.030(A)(19).)</p> <p>Nuisance motels must collect and visually verify the vehicle license number of guests and visitors.* (§ 5.57.030(A)(22).)</p> <p>"[U]nregistered adult visitors" cannot occupy guestrooms between 10pm and 6am. (§ 5.57.030(A)(18).)</p> <p><i>* Only applies if deemed required by City's Interdepartmental Team.</i></p>	<p>To protect highly-sensitive guest information from data breaches, staff supports removing the requirement that hotels/motels scan ID documents, so long as the hotel/motel retains the information Claremont PD would need for an investigation.</p> <p>Requiring guests to provide a valid identification document is one of the most effective deterrents of criminal activity. For this reason, staff supports the employee attestation requirement <u>for freeway motels only</u>, which are more likely to attract criminal and nuisance activity as a result of their location and configuration.</p>
			<p>Guest register requirement does not prevent motels from</p>	<p>← Same as Version 2.0, but clarifies that motel must review each</p>		<p>Hoteliers requested this clarification. Staff supports the request.</p>

² As noted above, "guest" is defined broadly to include anyone who occupies the guest room, regardless of whether they are staying the night or responsible for paying for the room.

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			<p>allowing a responsible agent to book a block of guest rooms on behalf of an organized group (e.g., sports team). (§ 16.101.050(A)(2))</p>	<p>guest's ID documents and include each guest's information in the register. (§ 16.101.050(A)(2))</p>		
			<p><u>Exception</u> – CD Director can approve electronic check in kiosks or use of “digital keys” on a case-by-case basis if hotel/motel is in full compliance with ordinance and has no history of criminal activities. (§ 16.101.050(A)(1))</p>	<p>← Same as Version 2.0</p>		<p>Hoteliers requested this option because, “[i]n today’s lodging industry, a great many individuals check in to a hotel online, using a kiosk, or via a mobile device, and, in some cases, they can go to their rooms without ever having to go to the “front desk.” (Letter from Counsel for California Hotel & Lodging Association.)</p> <p>Staff supports this request, but would not recommend approving this option unless the program is closely monitored and the hotel/motel has a track record of compliance with the City’s ordinances and other laws.</p>
	<p>** Applicable to all hotels/motels **</p> <p><u>Record Retention</u> – 4 years. (§ 16.051.060(F))</p>	<p>** Applicable to all hotels/motels **</p> <p><u>Record Retention</u> – 4 years. (§ 16.101.040(E)(3))</p>	<p>** Only applicable to freeway motels **</p> <p><u>Record Retention</u> – 1 year. (§ 16.101.050(E)(3))</p>	<p>** Only applicable to freeway motels **</p> <p><u>Record Retention</u> – ← Same as Version 2.0</p>		<p>Hoteliers expressed concern about guest privacy and guarding against data breaches. Industry “best practices” are obtaining the minimum amount of personal information necessary and keeping it for the shortest time possible.</p> <p>Staff agrees that a 1 year record retention period is sufficient for law enforcement to obtain records needed for criminal investigations.</p>
	<p><u>Inspection of Records</u> – Hotels/motels must make records available to City “at all reasonable times” so the City can audit the records to determine their “accuracy.” If hotel/motel does not make records available to the City, it must reimburse the City for</p>	<p><u>Inspection of Records</u> – Hotels/motels must make records available to City “upon request.” Refusal to allow inspection within 15 days is a violation of the ordinance. (§ 16.101.040(E)(4)-(5))</p>	<p><u>Inspection of Records</u> – To inspect hotel/motel records, City must have one (or more) of the following: (1) consent; (2) service of a 30-day inspection notice that provides an opportunity for pre-compliance review; (3) a court-issued warrant or subpoena; or (4)</p>	<p><u>Inspection of Records</u></p> <p>← Same as Version 2.0, but with clarification acknowledging not all hotels/motels are required to keep a guest register. (§ 16.101.040(K))</p>		<p>See Row 14 below.</p>

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	the costs the City incurred trying to conduct the audit. (§ 16.051.060(F))		exigent circumstances. (§§ 16.101.040(K); 16.101.050(E)(4))			
9. Secured Parking						
	Not required	<p>** Only applicable to freeway motels **</p> <p>Motels must have fenced and gated access to their parking areas unless CD Director makes a finding secured parking would be infeasible or unsafe. (§ 16.101.050(A).)</p>	<p>** Only applicable to freeway motels **</p> <p>← Same, except electronic arms can be used if fences and gates are infeasible. (§ 16.101.050(B).)</p>	<p>** Only applicable to freeway motels **</p> <p><u>Secured Parking</u> – Not required.</p> <p><u>Permit Parking</u> – Required. Motels must require vehicles parked on site to display parking permits and can only issue parking permits to guests who have provided the information needed for the register. (§ 16.101.050(B).)</p>	<p>** Only applicable to motels deemed a nuisance **</p> <p><u>Secured Parking</u> – nuisance motels must completely limit pedestrian and vehicle access to the motel property and rooms by a fence, gate, security guard, or other means.* (§ 5.57.030(A)(1).)</p> <p><u>Permit Parking</u> – nuisance motels must issue parking permits for vehicles and enforce towing.* (§ 5.57.030(A)(22).)</p> <p><i>* Only applies if deemed required by City's Interdepartmental Team.</i></p>	Staff supports a permit parking requirement <u>for freeway motels only</u> . A secured parking requirement would make it more difficult for law enforcement to monitor activity in parking areas that are not open to the general public.
10. Video Surveillance						
	Not required	<p>** Only applicable to freeway motels **</p> <p>Motels must have CCTV cameras on all common areas and parking areas. They must maintain surveillance footage for at least 90 days. They must make surveillance footage available to law enforcement within 15 days of request. (§ 16.101.050(B).)</p>	<p>** Only applicable to freeway motels **</p> <p>← Same, except City must have one (or more) of the following to obtain surveillance footage (1) consent; (2) service of a 30-day inspection notice that provides an opportunity for pre-compliance review; (3) a court-issued warrant or subpoena; or (4)</p>	<p>** Only applicable to freeway motels **</p> <p>← Same as Version 2.0</p>	<p>** Only applicable to motels deemed a nuisance **</p> <p>Nuisance motels must install CCTV in common areas and/or at entry points.* (§ 5.57.030(A)(2).)</p> <p><i>* Only applies if deemed required by City's Interdepartmental Team.</i></p>	<p>Hoteliers expressed concern about the high cost of installing CCTV cameras on all common areas and parking areas.</p> <p>Staff is receptive to this concern, but CCTV cameras are an effective deterrent of criminal and nuisance activities and are instrumental to law enforcement in apprehending criminals. Staff supports this requirement <u>for freeway motels only</u>, which are more likely to attract criminal and nuisance activity as a result of their location and configuration.</p> <p>See Row 14 below for explanation of legal requirements for inspection of surveillance footage.</p>

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			exigent circumstances. (§ 16.101.050(C).)			
11. Kitchens in Guest Rooms						
	Prohibits guest rooms in hotels/motels from having a kitchen or cooking facilities, other than a microwave and small refrigerator, except in long-term stay hotels. (§ 16.051.060(B)(3), (C))	← Same (§ 16.101.040(A))	Eliminates prohibition on guest rooms in hotels/motels having kitchens or cooking facilities.	← Same as Version 2.0		Hoteliers requested this prohibition be removed. Staff supports the request. Kitchen facilities can be an attractive amenity in a guest room.
12. Other Site and Operational Requirements for Hotels/Motels						
	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security of guest rooms (§ 16.101.040(F)) • Cleanliness (§ 16.101.040(G)) • Room furnishings (§ 16.101.040(H)) • Exterior of property (§ 16.101.040(I)) • Common areas (§ 16.101.040(J)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security of guest rooms (§ 16.101.040(E)) • Cleanliness (§ 16.101.040(F)) • Room furnishings (§ 16.101.040(G)) • Exterior of property (§ 16.101.040(H)) • Common areas (§ 16.101.040(I)) 	← Same as Version 2.0	<p>Nuisance motels in Long Beach must comply with site and operational requirements that are similar to (but less stringent than) the requirements Claremont's draft ordinance.* (§ 5.57.030(A)(4) – (17).)</p> <p>In addition, nuisance Motels in Long Beach must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post crime prevention signage* (§ 5.57.030(A)(3)); and • Have a staff member on site on a 24 hour basis* (§ 5.57.030(A)(5)) <p><i>* Only applies if deemed required by City's Interdepartmental Team.</i></p>	Most of these requirements can be found in other parts of the Claremont Municipal Code. The purpose of these subsections is to provide enhanced notice to hoteliers and members of the community and clarity about the City's requirements.
13. Long-Term Stay Hotels						

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	Requires CUP for long-term stay hotel. (§ 16.051.060(C))	← Same (§ 16.101.060)	← Same, but eliminates references to "business" travelers and eliminates requirement that hotel be located in an area with a "concentration of amenities" for guests, including restaurant retail, recreation, open space, and exercise facilities. (§ 16.101.060)	← Same as Version 2.0, except it includes requirement that hotel be located in an area with a "concentration of amenities" for guests, including restaurant retail, recreation, open space, and exercise facilities. (§ 16.101.060(A))		Long-term stay hotels cater to more than just business travelers.
14. Inspections of Site, Records, & Surveillance Footage						
	Only addresses inspection of records — Hotels/motels must make records available to City "at all reasonable times" so the City can audit the records to determine their "accuracy." If hotel/motel does not make records available to the City, it must reimburse the City for the costs the City incurred trying to conduct the audit. (§ 16.051.060(F))	Requires hotels/motels to provide records and surveillance footage upon request. Failure to do so within 15 days is a violation of the ordinance. (§ 16.101.040(E)(5))	To inspect hotel/motel records, surveillance footage, and/or non-public areas of the site, the City must have one (or more) of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Consent;2. Service of a 30-day inspection notice that provides an opportunity for pre-compliance review;3. A court-issued warrant or subpoena; or4. Exigent circumstances. (§ 16.101.040(K))	← Same as Version 2.0, but with clarification acknowledging not all hotels/motels are required to keep a guest register. (§ 16.101.040(K))		The procedure in Versions 2.0 and 3.0 would bring the ordinance into compliance with the a 2015 United States Supreme Court decision — <i>City of Los Angeles v. Patel</i> , 576 U.S. 409 (2015) — and the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution (which generally prohibits warrantless searches). It is staff's experience that Claremont's current hotels typically cooperate with law enforcement and provide consent to inspection of their records, surveillance footage, and sites.

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15.	Amortization of Legal Nonconforming Conditions					
	None	<p>Existing hotels/motels must bring their operations must come into compliance with this ordinance by the following dates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in hotel/motel operations – effective immediately Changes that require physical improvements to the property – ~3 months (March 31, 2023) <p>Upon request, CD director may grant extensions for hotels/motels making diligent progress toward compliance. (§ 16.101.070)</p>	<p>Existing hotels/motels must bring their operations must come into compliance with this ordinance by the following dates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in hotel/motel operations – ~3 months (April 1, 2023) Changes that require physical improvements to the property – ~1 year (January 1, 2024) <p>Upon request, CD director may grant extensions for hotels/motels making diligent progress toward compliance. (§ 16.101.070)</p>	← Same as Version 2.0		Hoteliers expressed concern that the amortization periods were too short. Staff supports longer amortization periods (~3 months for operational changes & ~1 year for structural changes) and notes that hotels/motels can obtain extensions if they are making diligent progress.
16.	Enforcement					
	Not specifically addressed, but City can enforce ordinance through criminal or administrative penalties (Ch. 1.12 & 1.14), nuisance abatement (Ch. 8.16), or a legal action (e.g., Code Civ.	Adds a section specifically outlining enforcement options and declares violations of the ordinance to be a public nuisance. (§ 16.101.080)	← Same, but adds a subsection encouraging proactive abatement of criminal activity by hotels/motels. (§ 16.101.080)	← Same as Version 2.0	Outlines enforcement options (administrative citations, administrative nuisance abatement, business permit revocation). (§ 5.57.040.)	The new enforcement section largely restates existing law. Its purpose is to provide enhanced notice to hoteliers and members of the community of the potential consequences of a violation of this ordinance.

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	Proc. § 731; Health & Saf. Code § 11125).					