

Office of the City Manager

INFORMATION CALENDAR November 30, 2021

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager

Submitted by: Lisa Warhuus, Director, Health, Housing & Community Services

Subject: Condominium Conversion Program – Annual Report

INTRODUCTION

This report provides the regular annual assessment of condominium conversion program activities as required by Berkeley Municipal Code (BMC) 21.28.020.D. This report focuses on the period starting with calendar year 2008, when the current program went into effect, through September 20, 2021 (the date those data were compiled for this report).

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

The Condominium Conversion Ordinance (CCO) requires an annual report to the City Council which includes an assessment of the program and any recommendations for changes to the ordinance. The ordinance allows property owners to convert rental units to ownership units subject to certain requirements and payment of an Affordable Housing Mitigation Fee (AHMF). Fee payments are used to finance Housing Trust Fund activities to mitigate the loss of affordability that results from the conversion of rental units to condominium units. (This fee shares a name with—but is different from—the Affordable Housing Mitigation Fee for new construction market-rate housing in BMC 22.20.065.)

Attachment 1 has a summary of submitted and approved applications since 2008 and a breakdown of revenue the City has received to date. The fee is 4% of the sales price for properties with two units and 8% for properties with three or more units. The ordinance provides owners a 25 percent reduction if they pay the AHMF for their unit when the City approves their applications instead of at sale. To date, 55 units selected this option. The other 65 units selected to pay the fee based on the appraised value (at refinance) or sales price of the unit. This creates a varied collection schedule on outstanding fees based on the owner's decisions to refinance or sell the unit. Fee collection varies each year and can be influenced by the market. The City has received a total of \$3,587,923 in mitigation fee payments from 120 converted units since 2008 (see Table 3 of Attachment 1).

BACKGROUND

Condominium conversion is the process of subdividing a multi-unit property into separately owned housing units with individual mortgages. Subdivisions are regulated under the California Subdivision Map Act and Subdivided Lands Act. State law also allows local governments to impose additional requirements. In Berkeley, these additional requirements are in the CCO (BMC Chapter 21.28 *et seq*.) and include an annual limit on the number of approved units, compliance with local laws, payment of an AHMF, and various tenant protections. The City's current ordinance has been in place since 2009.

In 1992, the City imposed a housing mitigation fee for condominium conversions and banned the creation of Tenancy-in-Common (TIC) properties. Council found TIC ownership problematic and the conversion of rental units to condominiums and TICs reduced the stock of affordable rental units in Berkeley. In a TIC, people share ownership and financing of multi-unit properties and agree among themselves on each part-owners' rights to occupy one unit, often expressed as pro rata shares of property ownership. Some owners of these TIC properties developed legal and financial difficulties among their partners. They sought help from the City Council and Council banned the creation of TICs as a result of those issues.

In 2004, California's Court of Appeals held that cities could not prohibit the conversion of rental units to TICs.¹ The City Council found that while condominium conversions were not ideal, a condominium conversion ordinance was preferred over unregulated TIC conversions. Council changed the ordinance to encourage condominiums over TICs, and revised the ordinance in 2008 and 2009 to include its current standards.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS

There are no identifiable environmental effects or opportunities associated with the subject of this report.

POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTION None.

FISCAL IMPACTS OF POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTION None.

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Attachments:

1: Summary Tables for the Condominium Conversion Program

¹ *Tom v. City and County of San Francisco*, 2004, 120 Cal. App. 4th 674.

Attachment 1 Summary Tables for the Condominium Conversion Program

The tables below provide data on calendar years 2008-2021 (up to September 20, 2021). Data prior to 2008 are difficult to compile and analyze due to changes in the process and definitions. Therefore, the total number of approved applications may not match up with the total number of submitted applications due to discrepancy from prior years. Also, applications may take more than one year to obtain approval or may not complete the process under the Condominium Conversion Program.

Year	Number of	Number of Units	Number of	Number of Units
	Submitted	in Submitted	Approved	in Approved
	Applications	Applications	Applications	Applications
2008	10	35	8	26
2009	5	24	13	66
2010	7	20	4	19
2011	5	22	3	11
2012	5	15	6	20
2013	6	15	7	15
2014	2	7	3	11
2015	1	2	2	7
2016	7	17	1	2
2017	1	3	4	9
2018	1	2	1	4
2019	3	9	5	12
2020	1	4	3	12
2021	2	14	0	0
Total	56	189	60	214

Table 1: General Summary

Table 2: Applications Currently in the Process

	Applications	Units
Pending Applications	6	26

Table 3: Revenue Received from Affordable Housing Mitigation Fee

Of the approved units required to pay the fee, the owners of 120 units have paid the fee up front (at the time of application approval), at refinance, or at time of sale. The owners of the remaining units will pay the fee when they sell or refinance their units. Linking the fee payment with sales means that fee revenue trends follow the real estate market, which is why revenue varies from year to year.

Year	Amount	Total	Number of Units	Number of	Number of
	Received	Number of	Paid at Time of	Units Paid at	Units Paid at
		Units	Application Approval	Refinance	Time of Sale
2008	\$47,072	3	0	0	3
2009	\$0	0	0	0	0
2010	\$116,200	2	0	1	1
2011	\$76,280	4	3	0	1
2012	\$269,145	13	9	1	3
2013	\$237,795	14	9	0	5
2014	\$820,529	28	5	13	10
2015	\$249,708	8	3	0	5
2016	\$64,600	2	0	0	2
2017	\$495,888	14	9	2	3
2018	\$386,346	11	6	0	5
2019	\$179,600	5	4	0	1
2020	\$501,560	11	7	0	4
2021	\$143,200	5	0	0	5
Total	\$3,587,923	120	55	17	48