

[Planning Code - Development Impact Fees for Commercial to Residential Adaptive Reuse Projects]

Ordinance amending the Planning Code to exempt eligible Commercial to Residential Adaptive Reuse Projects from development impact fees, with the exception of inclusionary housing requirements; affirming the Planning Department's determination under the California Environmental Quality Act; making findings of consistency with the General Plan, and the eight priority policies of Planning Code, Section 101; and making findings of public necessity, convenience, and welfare pursuant to Planning Code, Section 302.

NOTE: **Unchanged Code text and uncoded text** are in plain Arial font.
Additions to Codes are in *single-underline italics Times New Roman font*.
Deletions to Codes are in ~~*strikethrough italics Times New Roman font*~~.
Board amendment additions are in double-underlined Arial font.
Board amendment deletions are in ~~Arial font~~.
Asterisks (* * * *) indicate the omission of unchanged Code subsections or parts of tables.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco:

Section 1. Land Use Findings.

(a) The Planning Department has determined that the actions contemplated in this ordinance comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.). Said determination is on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. ____ and is incorporated herein by reference. The Board affirms this determination.

(b) On _____, the Planning Commission, in Resolution No. _____, adopted findings that the actions contemplated in this ordinance are consistent, on balance, with the City's General Plan and eight priority policies of Planning Code Section 101.1. The

1 Board adopts these findings as its own. A copy of said Resolution is on file with the Clerk of
2 the Board of Supervisors in File No. _____, and is incorporated herein by reference.

3 (c) Pursuant to Planning Code Section 302, the Board finds that this Planning Code
4 amendment will serve the public necessity, convenience, and welfare for the reasons set forth
5 in Planning Commission Resolution No. _____, and the Board incorporates such
6 reasons herein by reference. A copy of said resolution is on file with the Clerk of the Board of
7 Supervisors in File No. _____.

8 (d) California faces a severe crisis of housing affordability and availability, prompting
9 the Legislature to declare, in Section 65589.5 of the Government Code, that the state has “a
10 housing supply and affordability crisis of historic proportions. The consequences of failing to
11 effectively and aggressively confront this crisis are hurting millions of Californians, robbing
12 future generations of a chance to call California home, stifling economic opportunities for
13 workers and businesses, worsening poverty and homelessness, and undermining the state’s
14 environmental and climate objectives.”

15 (e) This crisis of housing affordability and availability is particularly severe in San
16 Francisco. It is characterized by dramatic increases in rent and home sale prices over recent
17 years and historic rates of underproduction of new housing units across income levels.

18 (f) According to the Planning Department’s 2020 Housing Inventory, the cost of
19 housing in San Francisco has increased dramatically since the Great Recession of 2008-
20 2009, with the median sale price for a two-bedroom house more than tripling from 2011 to
21 2021, from \$493,000 to \$1,580,000. This includes a 9% increase from 2019 to 2020 alone,
22 even in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. The median rental price for a two-bedroom
23 apartment saw similar although slightly smaller increases, nearly doubling from \$2,570 to
24 \$4,500 per month, from 2011 to 2019, before declining in 2020 due to the pandemic.

1 (g) These housing cost trends come after decades of underproduction of housing in
2 San Francisco, with only 600 net new units on average added per year from 1960 to 1990,
3 compared with 37,000 per year in the Bay Area as a whole, and fewer than 1,000 net new
4 units on average per year in San Francisco in the 1990s, before increasing to an average of
5 roughly 2,500 per year from 2000 to 2019, according to the Planning Department's 2019
6 Housing Affordability Strategies Report. The City's Chief Economist has estimated that
7 approximately 5,000 new market-rate housing units per year would be required to keep
8 housing prices in San Francisco constant with the general rate of inflation.

9 (h) Moreover, San Francisco will be challenged to meet increased Regional Housing
10 Needs Allocation ("RHNA") goals in the upcoming 2023-2031 Housing Element cycle, which
11 total 82,069 units over eight years, more than 2.5 times the goal of the previous eight-year
12 cycle. The importance of meeting these goals to address housing needs is self-evident. In
13 addition, under relatively new State laws like Senate Bill 35 (2017), failure to meet the 2023-
14 2031 RHNA housing production goals would result in limitations on San Francisco's control
15 and discretion over zoning.

16 (i) At the same time as San Francisco is faced with the crisis of housing affordability
17 and availability, the City faces reduced demand for office space and large increases in
18 commercial vacancy rates, as the impacts to the workforce wrought by the COVID-19
19 pandemic – most notably the shift toward remote work – persist even as public health threats
20 have waned. These changes have been particularly prominent in the Greater Downtown
21 Area, defined as the North Financial District, South Financial District, Mid-Market, Union
22 Square, Jackson Square, Mission Bay/China Basin, North Waterfront, Showplace Square,
23 South of Market, and the Van Ness Corridor (referred to in this ordinance as "Downtown"). In
24 the Greater Downtown Area, the office sector has experienced a fourfold increase in total
25

1 vacancy rate between the third quarter of 2019 and the third quarter of 2022, driven largely by
2 reduced space needs due to the rise of remote work.

3 (j) To address the twin problems of under-utilized office space and lack of affordable
4 and available housing in San Francisco, a recent report from the Board of Supervisors'
5 Budget and Legislative Analyst, dated January 6, 2023, urges City policymakers to consider
6 programs to incentivize the conversion of office space into residential units ("BLA Report").
7 The BLA Report identifies various policy options to incentivize the conversion of office
8 buildings, including reducing regulatory hurdles, such as protracted approval timeframes;
9 exempting or relaxing projects from various standards in the Planning Code; and offering
10 financial incentives to offset the costly architectural and engineering challenges of these
11 conversions.

12 (k) Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, two-thirds of the City's total jobs were located
13 Downtown, representing more than three-quarters of the City's total gross domestic product
14 ("GDP"). San Francisco is also the economic hub for the Bay Area. With a \$250 billion
15 annual GDP in 2022, San Francisco accounted for more than one-quarter of the nine-county
16 Bay Area economy — and 79% of the City's share of the Bay Area economy stems from
17 office-based industries concentrated Downtown. Downtown-based businesses have
18 historically generated nearly half of the City's sales tax revenue and almost all (95%) of the
19 City's business tax revenue. This revenue funds many key services such as public safety,
20 cleaning, open space, and transportation.

21 (l) The shift to hybrid work, with its consequent reduction in office workers and foot
22 traffic, has adversely impacted the City's Downtown and other sectors of the City's economy,
23 including retail and small business, and more broadly has impacted use and activation of
24 public space, transportation, and public safety.

1 (m) On February 9, 2023, Mayor Breed issued a Roadmap to Downtown San
2 Francisco's Future. Several of the plan's key policies include: (1) the economic diversification
3 of Downtown and the revisioning of office space there, (2) expanding Downtown housing, (3)
4 activating Downtown and enacting zoning controls that draw people Downtown, and (4)
5 maximizing flexibility for uses and economic activity in the Union Square area, which has
6 historically played a unique role citywide, regionally, and internationally as a center for
7 shopping, entertainment, and services.

8 (n) This legislation would incentivize the conversion of non-residential buildings into
9 residential units by exempting eligible projects from the development impact fees in Article 4
10 of the Planning Code, with the exception of the inclusionary housing requirements of Section
11 415.

12
13 Section 2. Article 4 of the Planning Code is hereby amended by revising Section 406,
14 to read as follows:

15
16 **SEC. 406. WAIVER, REDUCTION, OR ADJUSTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT**
17 **PROJECT REQUIREMENTS.**

18 * * * *

19 (g) **Waiver for Commercial to Residential Adaptive Reuse Projects.** A Commercial to
20 Residential Adaptive Reuse Project, as defined in subsection (g)(1), shall receive a waiver from any
21 development impact fee or development impact requirement imposed by this Article, with the exception
22 of the requirements of Section 415.

23 (1) **Eligibility.** An eligible Commercial to Residential Adaptive Reuse Project is one that:
24 (A) includes a change of use of any existing Gross Floor Area from a non-residential
25 use to a residential use as those uses are defined in Section 102;

1 (B) is located in a C zoning district that is east of or fronting Van Ness/South Van Ness
2 Avenue and north of Harrison Street;

3 (C) does not seek approval under Section 206.5 or 206.6;

4 (D) does not expand an existing building's envelope in a manner where the addition to
5 the building envelope represents more than 20% of the existing building's Gross Floor Area; and

6 (E) does not add more than one vertical story.

7 (2) **Extent of Waiver.** The waiver in this subsection (g) shall be limited to development
8 impact fees or development impact requirements for conversion of Gross Floor Area to residential use
9 as part of a Commercial to Residential Adaptive Reuse Project. Development impact fees and
10 development impact requirements associated with non-residential uses are not waived.

11
12 Section 3. Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective 30 days after
13 enactment. Enactment occurs when the Mayor signs the ordinance, the Mayor returns the
14 ordinance unsigned or does not sign the ordinance within ten days of receiving it, or the Board
15 of Supervisors overrides the Mayor's veto of the ordinance.

16
17 Section 4. Scope of Ordinance. In enacting this ordinance, the Board of Supervisors
18 intends to amend only those words, phrases, paragraphs, subsections, sections, articles,
19 numbers, punctuation marks, charts, diagrams, or any other constituent parts of the Municipal
20 Code that are explicitly shown in this ordinance as additions, deletions, Board amendment
21 additions, and Board amendment deletions in accordance with the "Note" that appears under
22 the official title of the ordinance.

1 APPROVED AS TO FORM:
2 DAVID CHIU, City Attorney

3 By: Giulia Gualco-Nelson, for
4 AUSTIN YANG
 Deputy City Attorney

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