1	[Tourist Hotel Conversion.]
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3	Ordinance amending the San Francisco Administrative Code to add Chapter 41F to
4	prohibit the conversion of existing tourist hotel structures with 50 or more tourist guest
5	rooms to condominium projects or dwelling units; and adopting findings, including
6	environmental findings.
7	Note: Additions are <u>single-underline italics Times New Roman</u> ; deletions are <u>strikethrough italics Times New Roman</u> .
8	Board amendment additions are <u>double underlined</u> . Board amendment deletions are strikethrough normal .
9	board amendment deletions are strikethrough normal .
10	Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco:
11	Section 1. Environmental Findings. The Planning Department has determined that the
12	actions contemplated in this Ordinance are in compliance with the California Environmental
13	Quality Act (California Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.). Said determination is
14	on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No and is
15	incorporated herein by reference.
16	Section 2. Findings.
17	(a) As one of the country's premier travel destinations, the City and County of San
18	Francisco depends on visitors for its economic health and well-being.
19	(b) In 2003, according to the California Employment Development Department,
20	leisure and hospitality services accounted for nearly one out of every seven jobs in the City,
21	and the San Francisco hotel industry employed over 17,000 workers.
22	(c) In 2004, according to the Convention and Visitors Bureau, San Francisco hotels
23	hosted 4.2 million guests who contributed \$4.07 billion to the City's economy. On average,
24	each hotel room in the City brought in \$123,000 in visitor spending and supported two jobs.
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- (d) There are roughly 33,000 tourist hotel rooms in the City, spread across approximately 200 hotels. The majority of these tourist hotel rooms are located in approximately 115 large hotels with 50 or more tourist hotel rooms each.
- (e) Competition between cities for major conventions, requiring in excess of 8,000 rooms, is intense. San Francisco has invested hundreds of millions of dollars in improving its tourism infrastructure, including the construction of public facilities for major conventions. Large conventions depend on a reliable supply of hotel rooms concentrated at one site. The ability of San Francisco to compete for major conventions or events (e.g. a national presidential convention) or to bid for events such as the Olympics, will be compromised if the City's major hotels convert tourist hotel rooms to residential use.
- (f) Residential real estate prices have reached an all-time high in San Francisco. Concerns have been raised that the combination of low interest rates and rising real estate prices in the City will lead to the conversion of tourist hotel units into condominiums. Such conversions have become a growing trend in other cities such as New York City and the Orlando and Miami-Fort Lauderdale area. Such conversions could have a devastating impact on the City's tourism industry and all those whom it employs.
- (g) In other cities where hotel rooms have been converted to residential condominiums the units have been sold as extremely high-priced housing. According to the Housing Element of the San Francisco General Plan, San Francisco already exceeds its production of market rate housing with a substantial amount of this housing already being produced as high-end housing.
- Section 3. The San Francisco Administrative Code is hereby amended by adding Chapter 41F, to read as follows:

CHAPTER 41F TOURIST HOTEL CONVERSION

1	SEC. 41F.1. TITLE.
2	This Chapter may be referred to as the Tourist Hotel Conversion Ordinance.
3	SEC. 41F.2. DEFINITIONS.
4	(a) "Condominium Project" shall mean (i) a Community Apartment as defined in Section
5	1308(b) of the Subdivision Code; (ii) a Condominium as defined in Section 1308(c) of the Subdivision
6	Code; or (iii) a Stock Cooperative as defined in Section 1308(f) of the Subdivision Code; (iv) any other
7	subdivided interest in land.
8	(b) "Convert" shall mean: (i) to change the type of ownership of any real property to that
9	defined as a Condominium Project and in which two or more units are newly created wholly or in
10	substantial part within an existing Large Tourist Hotel, regardless of whether substantial improvements
11	have been made to such structures; or (ii) to change one or more guest rooms, one or more suites of
12	rooms, or any portion thereof within an existing Large Tourist Hotel into a Dwelling Unit.
13	(c) "Dwelling Unit" shall mean any building or portion thereof that contains living
14	facilities, including provisions for sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation as required by the Housing
15	Code, for not more than one Family.
16	(d) "Family" shall mean one or more persons, related or unrelated, living together as a
17	single integrated household in a Dwelling Unit.
18	(e) "Large Tourist Hotel" shall mean any building containing 50 or more guest rooms or
19	suites of rooms intended or designated to be used for commercial tourist use by providing
20	accommodation to transient guests on a nightly basis or longer, as contemplated by Section 216(b) of
21	the Planning Code.
22	SEC. 41F.3. CONVERSIONS PROHIBITED.
23	It shall be unlawful for any person to Convert any portion of an existing Large Tourist Hotel.
24	SEC. 41F.4. ENFORCEMENT.

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1	(a) The Department of Building Inspection, in consultation with the Departments of
2	Planning and Public Works, shall be responsible for enforcement of this Chapter as it may relate to
3	physical alterations to a Large Tourist Hotel and may take any appropriate action within its powers to
4	enforce this Chapter, including, but not limited to, denial of any building, construction, or change of
5	use permits. The Department of Public Works, in consultation with the Departments of Building
6	Inspection and Planning, shall be responsible for enforcement of this Chapter as it may relate to
7	actions involving a subdivision under the Subdivision Map Act, California Government Code Sections
8	<u>66410 et seq.</u>
9	(b) Civil Penalties.
10	(1) The Department of Building Inspection or the Department of Public Works may
11	recommend to the City Attorney initiation of a civil action hereunder. The City Attorney shall have the
12	power to bring an action for injunctive relief to restrain or summary abatement to cause the correction
13	or abatement of the violation of this Article and for assessment and recovery of a civil penalty and
14	reasonable attorneys' fees for such violation, or other judicial relief hereunder.
15	(2) Any person who violates this Article may be liable for a civil penalty, not to exceed \$500
16	for each day such violation is committed or permitted to continue, which penalty shall be assessed and
17	recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the people of the City by the City Attorney in any
18	court of competent jurisdiction. The City Attorney also may seek recovery of the attorneys' fees and
19	costs incurred in bringing a civil action pursuant to this Section.
20	(c) Criminal Penalties.
21	(1) The Department of Building Inspection or the Department of Public Works may
22	recommend to the District Attorney initiation of a criminal action hereunder.
23	(2) Any person who violates this Article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Every
24	violation determined to be a misdemeanor is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by
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1	imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fines or
2	imprisonments.
3	SEC. 41F.5. SEVERABILITY.
4	In the event that a court or agency of competent jurisdiction holds that a federal or state law,
5	rule or regulation invalidates any clause, sentence, paragraph or section of this ordinance or the
6	application thereof to any person or circumstances, it is the intent of the Board of Supervisors that the
7	court or agency sever such clause, sentence, paragraph or section so that the remainder of this
8	ordinance shall remain in effect.
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10	APPROVED AS TO FORM: DENNIS J. HERRERA, City Attorney
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12	By: Marlena G. Byrne
13	Deputy City Attorney
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