**BOARD of SUPERVISORS** 



City Hall 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244 San Francisco 94102-4689 Tel. No. 554-5184 Fax No. 554-5163 TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

# MEMORANDUM

- TO: Robert Collins, Executive Director, Rent Board Tom Hui, Director, Department on Building Inspection Mohammed Nuru, Director, Public Works
- FROM: Erica Major, Assistant Clerk, Land Use and Transportation Committee

DATE: December 31, 2019

SUBJECT: LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

The Board of Supervisors' Land Use and Transportation Committee has received the following proposed legislation, introduced by Supervisor Ronen on December 17, 2019:

# File No. 191281

Ordinance amending the Administrative Code to classify certain types of unlawful detainer settlement agreements as "Buyout Agreements;" require the Rent Board to provide more information on the disclosure form that landlords must give to tenants before buyout negotiations commence; require landlords to give the disclosure form to tenants a certain number of days before the Buyout Agreement is executed and to verify to the Rent Board that the disclosures were provided; and allow a tenant to invalidate any provision of the Buyout Agreement in which the tenant waived their rights if the landlord did not timely file the Buyout Agreement with the Rent Board.

If you have comments or reports to be included with the file, please forward them to me at the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, Room 244, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102 or by email at: <u>erica.major@sfgov.org</u>.

c: William Strawn, Department of Building Inspection Patty Lee, Department of Building Inspection David Steinberg, Public Works Jeremy Spitz, Public Works Jennifer Blot, Public Works John Thomas, Public Works Lena Liu, Public Works FILE NO. 191281

ORDINANCE NO.

[Administrative Code - Tenant Buyout Agreements]

Ordinance amending the Administrative Code to classify certain types of unlawful detainer settlement agreements as "Buyout Agreements;" require the Rent Board to provide more information on the disclosure form that landlords must give to tenants before buyout negotiations commence; require landlords to give the disclosure form to tenants a certain number of days before the Buyout Agreement is executed and to verify to the Rent Board that the disclosures were provided; and allow a tenant to invalidate any provision of the Buyout Agreement in which the tenant waived their rights if the landlord did not timely file the Buyout Agreement with the Rent Board.

NOTE: Unchanged Code text and uncodified text are in plain Arial font.
Additions to Codes are in <u>single-underline italics Times New Roman font</u>.
Deletions to Codes are in <u>strikethrough italics Times New Roman font</u>.
Board amendment additions are in <u>double-underlined Arial font</u>.
Board amendment deletions are in <u>strikethrough Arial font</u>.
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. Findings and Purpose.

Adopted in 2014, the Buyout Ordinance (Administrative Code Section 37.9E) was intended primarily to increase fairness to tenants in buyout negotiations and agreements with landlords, and to help the City collect data about tenant buyout agreements. The Buyout Ordinance does not apply to unlawful detainer settlements, which over time has developed into a significant loophole. Elevating form over substance, some landlords will start buyout negotiations, but then file unlawful detainer actions so that they can resolve the negotiations as "settlements" rather than as "buyouts," and thereby avoid complying with the Buyout Ordinance. This undermines the goals of the Buyout Ordinance. Another concern is that some landlords continue to employ the high-pressure tactic of giving tenants very little time to conduct buyout negotiations. Further, although the Buyout Ordinance requires landlords to give tenants a set of written disclosures before buyout negotiations start, some landlords do not do so until the negotiations are almost complete.

In light of these various problems, this ordinance revises the Buyout Ordinance to modify certain pre-notification disclosure rules, so that the process is fairer and so that the City can better monitor compliance.

Section 2. The Administrative Code is hereby amended by revising Section 37.9E, to read as follows:

SEC. 37.9E. TENANT BUYOUT AGREEMENTS.

\* \* \* \*

(c) **Definitions.** For purposes of this Section 37.9E, the following definitions shall apply:

"Buyout Agreement" means an agreement wherein the landlord pays the tenant money or other consideration to vacate the rental unit. <u>The term "Buyout Agreement" includes an</u> <u>agreement to settle a pending unlawful detainer action if the action was filed within 120 days after</u> <u>Buyout Negotiations commenced. In all other instances, Aa</u>n agreement to settle a pending unlawful detainer action shall not be a "Buyout Agreement."

"Buyout Negotiations" means any discussion or bargaining, whether oral or written, between a landlord and tenant regarding the possibility of entering into a Buyout Agreement.

(d) **Disclosure Required Prior to Buyout Negotiations.** Prior to commencing Buyout Negotiations for a rental unit, the landlord shall provide each tenant in that rental unit a

written disclosure, on a form developed and authorized by the Rent Board, that shall include the following:

\* \* \* \*

(9) Any other information required by the Rent Board consistent with the purposes and provisions of this Section 37.9E; *and* 

(10) A space for *each* <u>the</u>tenant to sign and write the date the landlord provided the tenant with the disclosure<u>; and</u>

(11) Information provided by the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development regarding the impact of the buyout on the tenant's eligibility for the City's affordable housing programs.

The landlord shall retain a copy of each signed disclosure form for five years, along with a record of the date the landlord provided the disclosure to each tenant <u>and the method of</u> <u>service that the landlord used (regular mail, electronic mail, hand delivery, etc.).</u>

(e) Notification of the Rent Board. <u>After providing the disclosures required by subsection</u> <u>(d) and p</u>Prior to commencing Buyout Negotiations, the landlord shall <u>file a declaration executed</u> <u>under penalty of perjury with the Rent Board, on a form prepared by the Rent Board, that</u> provide<u>s</u> the following information to the Rent Board, on a form developed and authorized by the Rent Board:

(1) The landlord's name, business address, business email address, and business telephone number;

(2) The name of each tenant *(if known)* with whom the landlord intends to enter into Buyout Negotiations;

(3) The address of the rental unit that may be the subject of Buyout Negotiations; and

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(4) *A statement signed under penalty of perjury that <u>The date that</u> the landlord provided each tenant with the disclosure required by subsection (d), <i>and the method of service* <u>that the landlord used prior to commencing Buyout Negotiations</u>.

The Rent Board shall make the information included on this form *publicallypublicly* available, except that the Rent Board shall redact all information regarding the identity of the tenants.

(f) Requirements for Buyout Agreements. Every Buyout Agreement shall:

(1) Be in writing. <u>The Agreement may be executed no sooner than 30 days after</u> <u>Buyout Negotiations commenced.</u> The landlord shall give each tenant a copy of the Buyout <u>aAgreement at the time the tenant executes the Agreement.</u>

(2) Include the following statement in bold letters in a size equal to at least 14point type in close proximity to the space reserved for the signature of the tenant(s). "You, the tenant, may cancel this agreement at any time <u>on or</u> before the 45th day after all parties have signed this agreement. To cancel this agreement, mail or deliver a signed and dated notice stating that you, the tenant, are cancelling this agreement, or words of similar effect. The notice shall be sent to: \_\_\_\_\_\_ (Name of landlord) at \_\_\_\_\_\_ (Address of landlord).<u>If</u> <u>you do not cancel this agreement by the 45th day after all parties have signed the agreement, the</u> <u>landlord will be required to file a copy of the agreement with the Rent Board no later than the 59th day</u> <u>after all parties have signed the agreement. If the landlord does not file the agreement by the 59th day,</u> <u>you may file a copy, and you shall also have the option to void any language in the agreement in which</u> <u>you have waived your rights or released claims. Any provision of this agreement that purports to</u> <u>excuse the landlord from filing the agreement by the 59th day, or that purports to limit, restrict, or</u> <u>prevent you from filing a copy and/or exercising these options if the landlord has not filed by the 59th</u> <u>day, shall be void and unenforceable.</u>" Immediately after this statement, there shall be a line for each tenant to affix his or her initials.

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(3) Include the following statements in a size equal to at least 14-point type: "You, the tenant, have a right not to enter into a buyout agreement"; "You, the tenant, may choose to consult with an attorney and/or a tenants' rights organization before signing this agreement. You can find a list of tenants' rights organizations on the Rent Board's website – www.sfrb.org"; and "The Rent Board has created a *publicallypublicly* available, searchable database that may include information about other buyout agreements in your neighborhood. You can search this database at the Rent Board's office at 25 Van Ness Avenue, Suite 320." Immediately after each statement, there shall be a line for each tenant to affix his or her initials.

(4) Include the following statements in a size equal to at least 14-point type: "Under Section 1396-(e)(4) of San Francisco's Subdivision Code, a property owner may not convert a building into a condominium where: (A) a senior, disabled, or catastrophically ill tenant has vacated a unit under a buyout agreement after October 31, 2014, or (B) two or more tenants who are not senior, disabled, or catastrophically ill have vacated units under buyout agreements, if the agreements were entered after October 31, 2014 and within the ten vears prior to the condominium conversion application. A 'senior' is a person who is 60 years or older and has been residing in the unit for ten years or more at the time of the Buyout Agreement; a 'disabled' tenant is a person who is disabled under the Americans with Disabilities Act (Title 42 United States Code Section 12102) and has been residing in the unit for ten years or more at the time of Buyout Agreement; and a 'catastrophically ill' tenant is a person who is disabled under the Americans with Disabilities Act (Title 42 United States Code Section 12102) and who is suffering from a life threatening illness and has been residing in the unit for five years or more at the time of *the* Buyout Agreement. Do you believe that you are senior, disabled, or catastrophically ill as those terms are defined above? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No I don't know I prefer not say \_\_\_\_. " The question listed in this subsection (f)(4)

shall appear in the Buyout Agreement once for each tenant who is a party to the Buyout Agreement. Next to each question shall be a line for the tenant to affix his or her initials.

A Buyout Agreement that does not satisfy all the requirements of this subsection (f) shall not be effective and may be rescinded by the tenant at any time. A Buyout Agreement that does not include the initials of each tenant next to each of the statements described in subsections (f)(2)-(4), and (f)(3) shall not be effective and may be rescinded by the tenant at any time. A Buyout Agreement that does not contain an answer from each tenant to the question listed in subsection (f)(4), as well as the initials of each tenant next to his or answer to the question listed in subsection (f)(4), shall not be effective and may be rescinded by the tenant at any time.

(g) **Rescission of Buyout Agreements.** A tenant shall have the right to rescind a Buyout Agreement for up to and including 45 days after its execution by all parties. In order to rescind a Buyout Agreement <u>under this subsection (g)</u>, the tenant must, on or before the 45th day following the execution of the Buyout Agreement by all parties, hand deliver, email, or place in the mail a statement to the landlord indicating that the tenant has rescinded the Buyout Agreement.

(h) Filing of Buyout Agreements. The landlord shall file a copy of the Buyout Agreement with the Rent Board no sooner than the 46th day after the Buyout Agreement is executed by all parties, and no *morelater* than 59 days after the agreement is executed by all parties. <u>After the 59th day, either the landlord or the tenant may file a copy of the Buyout Agreement.</u> <u>However, regardless of whether any party files the Buyout Agreement after the 59th day, if the landlord had not filed a copy by the 59th day, any provision of the Buyout Agreement in which the tenant waived their rights or released claims shall not be effective and shall be void at the option of the tenant, and the tenant shall be entitled to all remedies authorized by law; provided, however, that said remedies</u> *shall not include the displacement of a subsequent tenant in the unit.* Buyout <u>A</u>*a*greements rescinded under subsection (g) need not be filed with the Rent Board.

(i) **Posting of Buyout Agreements.** The Rent Board shall create a searchable database with information received from filings under subsection (h). The database shall be accessible to the public at the Rent Board's office and shall include a copy of all filings received under subsection (h). Before posting a copy of any filing received under subsection (h) on its database, the Rent Board shall redact all information regarding the identity of the tenants. *The party who filed the Buyout Agreement shall inform the Rent Board whether the Buyout Agreement concerned an unlawful detainer action. If so, the Rent Board shall also redact from the posted Buyout Agreement any information concerning the unlawful detainer action that may be confidential under California Code of Civil Procedure 1161.2.* 

\* \* \* \*

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

Section 5. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this ordinance, or any application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions or applications of the ordinance. The Board of Supervisors hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance and each and every section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, and word not declared invalid or unconstitutional without regard to whether any other portion of this ordinance or application thereof would be subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.

Section 6. Undertaking for the General Welfare. In enacting and implementing this ordinance, the City is assuming an undertaking only to promote the general welfare. It is not assuming, nor is it imposing on its officers and employees, an obligation for breach of which it is liable in money damages to any person who claims that such breach proximately caused injury.

Section 7. Effective and Operative Dates.

(a) This ordinance shall become effective 30 days after enactment. Enactment occurs when the Mayor signs the ordinance, the Mayor returns the ordinance unsigned or does not sign the ordinance within ten days of receiving it, or the Board of Supervisors overrides the Mayor's veto of the ordinance.

(b) This ordinance shall become operative on March 1, 2020.

APPROVED AS TO FORM: DENNIS J. HERRERA, City Attorney

By:

Deputy City Attorney

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Supervisors Ronen; Preston, Fewer, Haney, Peskin BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

# **LEGISLATIVE DIGEST**

[Administrative Code - Tenant Buyout Agreements]

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# Existing Law

Administrative Code Section 37.9E ("the Buyout Ordinance") regulates how landlords and tenants negotiate and enter into tenant buyout agreements. A "Buyout Agreement" is defined to mean an agreement wherein the landlord pays the tenant money or other consideration to vacate the rental unit, but does not include agreements to settle pending unlawful detainer actions.

The Buyout Ordinance includes the following requirements: (1) the landlord must provide the tenant certain written disclosures before commencing buyout negotiations; (2) the landlord must verify to the Rent Board that it has provided the disclosures, and must retain a record of the date it provided the disclosures for five years; (3) the actual buyout agreement must also contain certain disclosures and must be signed by both parties; (4) the tenant has the option to rescind the agreement within 45 days after the date of signing; and (5) starting on the 46th day after the date of signing, the landlord has two weeks (i.e., until the 59th day) to file a copy of the final buyout agreement with the Rent Board.

# Amendments to Current Law

The proposed ordinance would modify the Buyout Ordinance in the following ways:

- The term "Buyout Agreement" would be broadened to include agreements to settle unlawful detainer actions filed within 120 days after buyout negotiations started.
- The Rent Board would have to update the tenant disclosure form to include information regarding the impact of a buyout agreement on a tenant's eligibility for the City's affordable housing programs.
- The landlord's verification to the Rent Board would have to show the date the landlord provided the tenant the disclosure form and the method of service used (e.g., hand

delivery, email, regular mail), and the landlord would need to retain a record of this information for five years.

- After starting buyout negotiations, the landlord and tenant would have to allow at least 30 days to elapse before the final agreement could be executed.
- If the landlord does not comply with its obligation to file a copy of the buyout agreement with the Rent Board within 59 days after the agreement was executed, any provision of the agreement in which the tenant waived their rights or released claims would be voidable at the option of the tenant (but the tenant's remedies would not include displacement of a subsequent tenant in the unit).

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