

FAQs | Condominium Conversion in San Francisco

February 1, 2013 Edition,
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& David R. Gellman

Breaking News **No “Automatic Wins” in This Year’s Lottery.** Unlike 2012, when the “8th time group” of lottery entrants were all awarded an automatic “win”, in 2013, the new 8th time group will be too large to qualify for that procedure, and will have to compete with each other for the first 100 units awarded in the lottery (details within).

Expanded Lottery “Bypass” Rules. With the new Mayor and Board of Supervisors evidencing a more sympathetic attitude towards increasing home ownership in San Francisco, there is renewed interest in allowing owners an early exit from the City’s annual condominium lottery, simultaneously increasing opportunities for home ownership and City revenue. However, the legislation proposed by Supervisors Mark Farrell and Scott Wiener to allow owners to “buy” their way out of the lottery still needs the votes of Supervisors Malia Cohen and Norman Yee for passage. Owners of properties considering future condo conversion, as well as owners already bogged down in the City’s condominium lottery, must make their views known to their representatives, to counter the City’s influential tenant’s lobby.

Stiffer Conversion Eligibility Requirements. A re-interpretation by the city of its condominium conversion eligibility requirements modifies previous rules which had offered enhanced eligibility to those who had participated unsuccessfully in the City’s annual condo conversion lottery. Current rules now offer lottery preference based on the ongoing lottery participation of individual **owners**, whereas prior rules had focused on ongoing lottery participation of individual **buildings** (details within).

Good News! The City’s performance in processing condo conversions has improved significantly. With an understanding of the City’s new procedures, and experienced guidance, conversion times for 2–4 unit properties can be reduced to as little as **6 1/2 weeks**.

This article summarizes the rules understood to be in effect on its publication date. Buyers and Owners should check with the author for recent developments before making commitments based on information in this article. Updated versions of this article may appear on the firm’s website at www.g3mb.com.

What is a Condominium?

A condominium consists of an individually owned “Unit”, including the space within the walls, floors and ceilings of a dwelling, plus shared ownership of the remainder of the property, known as “Common Areas”. Owners pay monthly dues to their Homeowners’ Association to cover common repair and insurance expenses, but pay separately their individual mortgages, property taxes and utilities. The relationship between owners is governed by state laws and other rules set forth in a document called the “Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions”, or “CC&Rs”.

Why Should I Convert My Property to Condominiums?

Most real estate professionals agree that conversion generally increases a property’s value. Conversion allows co-owners of multi-unit buildings to eliminate many of the risks of co-ownership, and to facilitate sale of individual units, by replacing shared financing with individual mortgages. Certain condominium units also will be exempt from San Francisco Rent Control limits on annual rent increases.

Is My Property Eligible for Conversion?

San Francisco limits *all* condo conversions to buildings of *no more than 6 residential* units. A mixed-use building may include any number of commercial units, but the number of residential units cannot be greater than 6. A 2–6 unit building will qualify to convert only when it (1) meets occupancy requirements; (2) wins or bypasses the annual conversion lottery; (3) for lottery conversions only, satisfies Tenant’s Rights rules; and, (4) does not run afoul of the City’s tenant protection legislation.

What is the San Francisco Condominium Conversion Lottery?

San Francisco severely restricts residential condominium conversions. All 2–6 unit buildings (other than the owner-occupied 2-unit properties described below) must compete in an annual lottery for the right to convert. A maximum of residential 200 units can win the right to convert each year through the lottery.

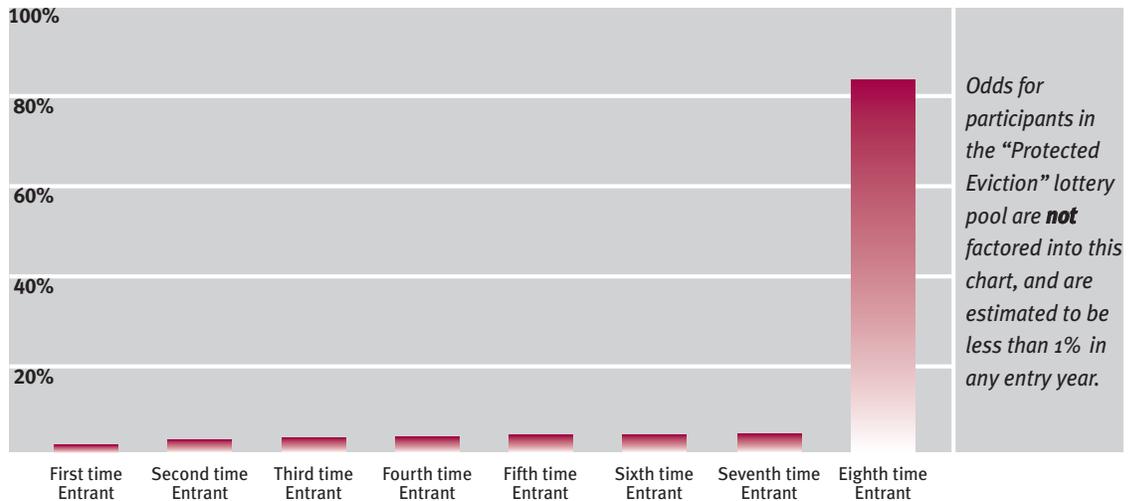
Which Properties Bypass the Conversion Lottery?

2-unit properties bypass the conversion lottery only if *each unit* has been *separately occupied* for the past 12 months by *separate individuals* who have each owned at least a 25% interest in the property during the entire occupancy period. Occupancy is now proven by sworn affidavits; submission of utility bills is no longer required. There is no annual limit on the number of owner-occupied 2-unit buildings which can convert via the lottery bypass. However, no other buildings can bypass the conversion lottery. Owners who have evicted “protected” (elderly, disabled, or catastrophically ill) tenants between November 16, 2004, and May 1, 2005, are *denied a lottery bypass*, and may only enter a restricted “Protected Eviction”, lottery pool (see below). Owners who evict a protected tenant after May 1, 2005, are subject to new Tenant Protection Legislation discussed below. Evictions prior to November 16, 2004 do *not* affect conversion.

What are the Odds of Winning the Conversion Lottery?

The lottery system combines both a *wait-list* and chance *drawing*; the wait-list heavily favors those who have previously lost the greatest number of times; the drawing less so. This means the chances of winning are very, very low in the initial years of lottery participation, and do not increase significantly until a participant becomes one of the longest survivors. Current rules will award a 2013 lottery “win” to only around 82% of 8th time lottery participants:

Estimated Odds of Winning the 2013 Condo Lottery



How does the Conversion Lottery Work for 8th+ Year Participants?

San Francisco allows only 200 units to condo convert each year (plus an unlimited number of eligible owner-occupied 2-unit buildings). Buildings are chosen through what San Francisco calls an annual “lottery”, but the term is misleading. It is actually a hybrid of a wait-list and a true lottery. Under the City’s current system, the first 100 units are awarded through Lottery Pool A by wait-list seniority; only the remaining 100 units in Lottery Pool B are awarded by a true lottery (see below). In 2013, the “senior” buildings participating for the **8th time** (about 39 buildings) will exceed the 100 units available in Lottery Pool A; a handful of those buildings will not win in Lottery Pool A. Those buildings in that small group who thereafter fail to win conversion rights in the second round of 100 units (Pool B) will constitute the 9th time group in the 2014 lottery, and will **automatically qualify** for lottery “wins” that year, using up around 17 of the 100 Pool A units in 2014. Buildings participating for the **8th time** in the **2014** lottery will then compete for the remaining 83 or so Pool A units.

Do not be misled into thinking that 8–9 years is the maximum waiting time. If the City continues to grant preference to long-time losing lottery participants, and if the number of buildings entering the lottery continues to increase, the number of years required to qualify for an automatic “win” must increase as well. The City estimates that most properties entering the 2014 conversion lottery **for the first time** will not win conversion eligibility before **2030**.

How does the Conversion Lottery Work for Everyone Else?

After the first 100 units are awarded in the Pool A drawing (see above), all remaining buildings are automatically entered in Pool B for the remaining 100 units. However, buildings from which elderly or disabled tenants have been evicted between November 16, 2004, and May 1, 2005, are restricted to a “Protected Eviction” lottery pool of the **last 25 units** drawn in Pool B.

The “Pool B” drawing selects the remaining winners from all applicants, but is also weighted to favor previous losers. First-time entrants receive one Pool B ticket. All others get one extra Pool B ticket for each loss in prior years in which the eligible owner(s) owned the building and participated in the lottery. The slight advantage of acquiring additional tickets

is, however, more than offset by the increase in buildings participating in the lottery each year. Winning buildings must submit a conversion application by a July deadline. Losing buildings from Pool A go on a **standby list**, waiting to take the place of any lottery winner who fails to submit an application, or submits an application which is rejected.

What are the New Eligibility Requirements?

In 2009, the City announced a modification of the eligibility requirements for the wait-list portion of lottery participation. Although private lawyers disagree with the City's interpretation of the underlying statutes, the City's rules for wait-list preference are now based on the ongoing lottery participation of individual **owners**, whereas prior rules had focused on ongoing lottery participation of individual **buildings**. Thus, uninterrupted owner-occupancy by the same owner over the course of a building's lottery participation will be the key to acquiring eligibility for Pool A and extra tickets in Pool B; **a change of ownership prior to a lottery "win" can re-set preference eligibility for that building back to zero**. The City's new interpretation of lottery preference rules is especially harsh for 5-6 unit buildings, because these buildings must prove ongoing lottery participation by three owners, while 2-4 unit buildings require only one owner.

How does the City's Tenant Protection Legislation Affect Conversions?

An ordinance, enacted on May 16, 2006, temporarily blocks conversions if *two or more evictions* of non-protected tenants have occurred in the property on or after *May 1, 2005*, restoring conversion rights to these properties only following *10 years* of owner-occupancy. This law **permanently** blocks condominium conversions of properties where *even one* "protected" tenant (age 60+ and living in the property for at least 10 years; disabled; or catastrophically ill) has been evicted on or after *May 1, 2005*. **Grandfathering provisions exempt properties that were 100% owner-occupied on April 4, 2006, from these restrictions**. Legislation enacted in late 2005 created a special category for buildings where protected tenants were evicted after November 16, 2004. These buildings, even if not knocked out of the running by the May 16 ordinance, will be deemed ineligible for the first 175 units awarded through the lottery, meaning that these buildings will be *barred* from automatic qualification and from Pool A, and left to compete with all other applicants for in a "Protected Eviction" lottery pool of the **last 25 units** drawn from Pool B. *Evictions based on tenant fault (e.g., non-payment of rent, nuisance) do not trigger any Tenant Protection Legislation*.

How do I Apply for the Conversion Lottery?

The conversion lottery is held annually in early February. Tickets go on sale from late November through late January, at 1155 Market Street, 3rd Floor. The lottery ticket fee is a flat \$275 per building; the application form is available online at: www.sfdpw.org/index.aspx?page=1242.

OWNER-OCCUPANCY

Applicants will need to establish that their buildings have met the City's "Owner-Occupancy" requirements. For 2-4 unit lottery winners, one unit must have been owner-occupied for three years; for 5-6 unit lottery winners, three units must each have been owner-occupied for three years. **During those three years** (and beyond, to acquire lottery preference), **the same owner-occupant(s) must reside in the property continuously; the identities of the qualifying owner-occupants cannot change** (although they can move about within the building). The three-year occupancy period is measured backward from the lottery entry deadline (i.e., to qualify in 2010,

the required number of owner-occupants must have occupied continuously since January 2007). The term “owner-occupant” is a misnomer, as the City actually allows the occupant to be a renter for three years as long as he or she has also become an owner by the time the lottery ticket is purchased.

PROTECTED EVICTION CERTIFICATE

Applicants will need to certify under penalty of perjury that since November 16, 2004, no evictions of any protected tenants have taken place in the building. Applicants who evicted a protected tenant between November 16, 2004, and May 1, 2005, can still purchase lottery tickets, but their tickets will be eligible only for the last 25 units selected in the lottery. Applicants who have evicted even one protected tenant after May 1, 2005, will not be allowed to purchase lottery tickets unless each unit in the building was owner-occupied on April 4, 2006.

What are the Post-Lottery Requirements?

After having won the lottery, applicants must still satisfy the City’s “Owner-Occupancy” and “Tenant Intent to Purchase” requirements:

OWNER-OCCUPANCY

The Owner-Occupancy requirements for lottery winners are identical to the Owner-Occupancy requirements for lottery applicants (see above).

TENANT INTENT TO PURCHASE

Lottery winners must submit “Tenant Intent to Purchase” forms signed by residents of at least 40% of the units. These forms state that the signer “intends” to buy his or her unit as a condominium, while reserving the right later to decline to buy. Because signers may be either renters or owner-occupants, only 3-4 unit buildings with a single owner-occupant need renter cooperation to satisfy this particular rule.

What Building Code Work Will I Need to do to Convert?

Your building need not be upgraded to meet current building codes, be seismically retrofitted, or even have parking. However, the City does require a building inspection as part of the conversion process, which involves: (i) submittal of the inspection request form and fee, (ii) a site visit by City building, plumbing and electrical inspectors, (iii) issuance of a written inspection report, (iv) receipt of building permits for corrective work, (v) completion of all required work, (vi) City inspection of the work; and, (vii) issuance of a Certificate of Final Completion and Occupancy.

Inspection reports typically cover three types of problems: (i) work which was done without required permits (including everything from decks to in-law units), (ii) conditions which present safety hazards (like poor fire egress or dangerous electrical wiring), and (iii) energy and water conservation violations. Once you request a City inspection, you must perform the cited work whether or not you complete the conversion. In some cases, pre-inspection by a *private* consultant familiar with conversion requirements may be beneficial. A consultant can provide advance warning of likely inspection issues, recommend advance steps to minimize remediation requirements, establish the legality of preexisting improvements, and help you obtain building permits. We can provide a list of knowledgeable inspectors to our clients when needed.

What are the “Tenants Rights” Rules?

A renter living in a dwelling unit at the time a lottery conversion is completed gets an opportunity to purchase the condominium unit at a price established by the owner. Renters who decline to purchase may request a one-year rent-controlled lease or moving assistance; disabled and senior (over 62) renters are entitled to lifetime rent-controlled leases. These rules apply *only to lottery conversions*, not to lottery bypass conversions. San Francisco Rent Control rules allow for the eviction of a renter at the conclusion of the lease term to facilitate the sale of a newly converted unit.

How do Qualifying Properties Begin Conversion?

Owners of qualifying buildings (either lottery winners or 2-unit lottery bypassers) must submit the latest version of the City’s multi-part application package. The major components of the City’s package are:

Inspection: Before submitting a conversion application, you must request a City inspection by mailing in a form and required fee. The receipt for the inspection fee is part of the conversion application, and while you *need not have had your inspection* in order to submit the conversion application, an *early inspection* (and rapid completion of the work) can substantially *accelerate completion of your conversion*.

Survey: Conversion requires a survey or “map” prepared by a licensed surveyor which locates the boundaries of the property and the condominium units. Counsel on the choice of a qualified surveyor is essential. We monitor the performance of local surveyors, and can help you select a surveyor who is both knowledgeable of the City’s ever-changing requirements and easy to work with.

History: Your application must include a detailed five-year occupancy history of each unit in the building to allow the City to monitor compliance with the City’s latest tenant protection rules.

Occupancy: Owners needing to prove occupancy must sign a sworn statement of the dates of their occupancy, along with evidence of a homeowner’s property tax exemption.

Photos: The City continues to tighten its requirements for submission of site photos (to help identify sidewalk encroachments requiring a special permit). We can provide you with examples showing exactly where you must stand when you take photos of your property.

The application package must also include a variety of other items which we can help you compile. ***An incomplete or improperly organized package will be rejected by the City, with a service charge of \$250 assessed for each resubmission.*** Because the City gives priority to applicants who follow its complex rules to the letter, getting it right the first time can prevent substantial delays and unnecessary expense.

How Long does the Conversion Process Take?

The City’s performance in completing condo conversions continues to improve. Based on the City’s performance in 2011, we estimate that processing of 2-4 unit properties will take 6-12 months *if the initial application package is correct and complete*. ***Rapid completion of the Building Inspection process can shorten this time to as little as 2 1/2 months.*** Processing of 5-6 unit properties, which require additional City and State approvals, will take about 4 additional months.

What Other Documentation is Needed?

All condominiums must have Covenants, Conditions & Restrictions (“CC&Rs”) describing the rights and duties of the owners. CC&Rs are prepared by an attorney, and typically include:

- Unit Diagrams prepared by a licensed land surveyor
- Rules for group decision making
- Allocation of financial responsibilities
- Maintenance, repair and alteration rules
- Dues and maintenance reserve requirements
- Usage policies governing noise, pets, parking, etc.
- Requirements for management and record keeping systems

Properties of **5-6 units** must also obtain a “Public Report” from the California Department of Real Estate by submitting a separate application, including a professionally prepared preliminary Operating Budget. A self-prepared preliminary Operating Budget is suggested for smaller properties; we can assist you in preparation. In determining the number of units triggering the requirement of a Public Report, **both residential and commercial units** are counted.

Does My Lender have to Approve My Conversion?

Following final approval by the City, the survey map is copied onto plastic “mylar” sheets, to be signed by all record owners. If your building has 5-6 units, your current mortgage lender(s) also must sign the mylar map, indicating consent to the conversion. For smaller properties, the City now allows recording of the mylar map *without* lender signatures. Nevertheless, lenders are entitled by law to be offered a Consent Agreement, which the lender may choose to sign, or not. Some lenders sign willingly, charging a small fee. If a lender refuses to sign, or demands an excessive fee, we can offer effective alternative strategies. We maintain an up-to-the-minute database of lenders’ conversion policies, backed up by years of experience interpreting and satisfying lender requirements, to help you with Lender Consent issues.

What is the City’s New Property Tax Pre-Payment Rule?

The City has always required, as a precondition for completing a condominium conversion, payment of all outstanding property taxes. While previously the City only required payment of all property taxes for the City’s **current fiscal year** (July 1-June 30), the City now requires many converters to **pre-pay** an estimated tax bill for the **next fiscal year**. Property owners who record their Maps between July 1 and January 1 are not affected by the City’s new procedures. These owners are still required to pay both payments of their upcoming or current tax bill, but they are not required to pre-pay the **next** year’s tax bill. But property owners who record their Maps between January 1 and July 1 must pay their current year’s tax bill and **pre-pay** an estimated tax bill for the **following fiscal year**. Estimated tax bills typically are the current year’s tax bill plus 6-8%. As an alternative to pre-paying the entire next year’s property tax bill, the City will accept a bond to guaranty future payment, an unattractive option, as bonding companies typically charge a premium of 2-3% of the bonded amount, and insist upon a rigorous qualification process, requiring verification of income and liquid assets high enough to justify the bonding company’s risk of covering future tax payments.

When is Conversion Complete?

After all owners have signed the mylar survey map, it is returned to the City with a certificate of completion of the inspection work, and a Tax Certificate showing property taxes have been paid. The building officially becomes condominiums when the survey map and CC&Rs are recorded. For lottery conversions, notices to tenants in possession are given at this time (or for 5-6 unit buildings, when the State's Public Report is issued), setting forth the tenants' special purchase and occupancy rights.

Must I Refinance After Conversion?

Final recordation does not alter the ownership or financing of the property. All of the condominiums in the building remain owned by the same individual or group, and all remain subject to the same mortgage. Thus, if three owners each own 1/3 of a 3-unit building before conversion, they will each own 1/3 of all three condominium units after conversion. Refinancing is a necessary step to separate ownership of the individual units, so that particular owners can acquire title to particular units, and involves replacing the existing loan(s) on the entire building with separate loans on individual condominium units. Most owners will refinance: (i) to allow the condominium units to be transferred to individual owners or sold separately; (ii) to eliminate the default risk associated with sharing a loan obligation with other owners; (iii) to eliminate the risk that a future job loss, illness, or credit blemish will make refinancing difficult or impossible; or (iv) to qualify a unit for eventual exemption from San Francisco Rent Control limitations on rent increases.

Can I Sell Before Conversion is Complete?

For properties converted through the lottery, a sale of the property is permissible at any time, although we recommend that the conversion application be filed prior to any title transfers. For owner-occupied lottery bypass properties, the City prefers that the original owners continue to own and occupy the property until the conversion has been completed.

Will Conversion Increase My Property Taxes and Insurance Premiums?

Conversion will not increase the assessed value of your property. The current assessed value will be allocated among the condominium units, and each unit will get a separate tax bill based on the allocation. Property taxes may increase, however, if the City levies any "parcel taxes", as each new unit will be considered a separate "parcel." Conversion often increases insurance costs, particularly in 3-6 unit buildings, and you may be obliged to switch insurance companies. Consulting your insurance agent early in the conversion process will help eliminate unpleasant surprises once the conversion is complete.

Will My Unit Remain Subject to Rent Control After Conversion?

The State's "Costa-Hawkins" law exempts many single-family residences from local restrictions on annual rent increases, such as those found under the San Francisco Residential Rent Stabilization and Arbitration Ordinance. The landlord of a single-family residence which is subject to the Costa Hawkins law can increase rent annually without restriction; however, other Rent Control rules continue to apply. Condominiums are considered single-family residences, and Costa-Hawkins privileges will apply to a newly converted unit, but only *after* the unit has been sold to bona fide purchaser for value, or in the case of a building where all of the converted units but one have been sold, to the remaining unsold unit after the owner has resided there 1 year. Note that tenants who moved into their units *before January 1, 1996*, are exempt from the Costa-Hawkins law, and retain all of their Rent Control rights.

What Will My Conversion Cost?

City Fees: San Francisco charges a building inspection fee starting at \$2,346 for two units, an application fee of \$9,487, and recording fees of about \$12.

State Fees: A State application is required *only* for 5–6 unit buildings; the fee is about \$1,700. For these buildings, California also requires a formal budget which should be prepared by a professional service at a cost of about \$3,500.

Surveyor: Survey maps start at about \$3,500, and increase with building size and complexity.

Attorney: Goldstein, Gellman, Melbostad, Harris & McSparran, LLP (“G3MH”) offers a complete, flat-fee package, including: preparation of the multi-part City Application; counsel on building inspection issues; assistance in selection of surveyor and title company; advice on space assignment; status reports, monitoring and troubleshooting; and CC&R preparation. Assistance in Lender Consent is offered as well, on an hourly basis. Our fees vary depending on property size, and are competitively priced; please call for details. We also offer an exceptional Do-It-Yourself program for clients with prior conversion experience.

Repairs: Building permit fees and repair costs will vary, depending on the results of your building’s physical inspection.

Title: G3MH can obtain required title reports on your behalf free of charge if you agree to use the assisting title company in your post-conversion refinancing or sale.

Lender: Most lenders typically charge from \$200–800 to approve conversions.

How do I Choose a Lawyer to Assist Me in My Conversion?

A Law Firm Specializing in Condominium Conversions Should Offer You:

- A choice of experienced attorneys knowledgeable in all aspects of the conversion process;
- A long history of successfully completing conversions in San Francisco;
- Ongoing guidance to help prevent you from making 1st timers’ mistakes;
- Concise, customized application materials, tailored to your specific property;
- Counsel in all stages of the conversion process, including building inspection, selection of a competent surveyor, and lender issues;
- Representation before the City Planning Commission when required;
- A single point of contact with City agencies;
- Expertise in landlord/tenant issues;
- Outstanding experience in mortgage lender consent requirements;
- Knowledge of the City’s rules and procedures – those on the books, as well as the unwritten rules learned only through experience.

**What Sets
Goldstein, Gellman,
Melbostad, Harris
& McSparran, LLP
("G3MH") Apart in
Condo Conversions?**

EXPERIENCE:

G3MH has been a respected member of San Francisco's real estate community for thirty years. Our condominium conversion team initiated its first San Francisco condominium conversion in 1998. Since then, we have successfully completed over 3,000 condominium conversions, representing the majority of all San Francisco conversions, including most of 2012's lottery winners. We worked integrally with City departments to fashion the City's latest conversion procedures, so we are very familiar with the nuances of the City's application package. Respecting the value of your time, we have pared down the City's 49-page conversion application package by more than half, tailoring the application checklists and materials to match your particular property. G3MH is the only condominium conversion law firm providing dispute resolution services to condominium owners and associations, giving us unique insights into steps that can be taken at the conversion stage to help minimize future conflicts.

SPEED:

The G3MH team has years of experience with the subtleties of the various City departments involved in condominium conversion. Our excellent and long-standing reputation with City officials helps insure that your conversion application receives the attention of the necessary parties in a timely fashion. The City has come to expect that every G3MH application will be complete and correct the first time it is submitted, and the result can be exceptionally fast City processing time. *Whereas it once took several years to complete a condominium conversion, G3MH now completes conversions for most clients within 12 months – in some instances within 2 months.* Our attorneys will meet with you personally multiple times throughout the conversion process, and we will offer important alerts and reminders which the City doesn't send, to prevent your conversion from falling behind.

ECONOMY:

G3MH provides its condominium conversion services throughout the entire process on a flat-fee basis. We also offer a reduced-fee Do-It-Yourself program, for experienced converters or novices willing to tackle the learning curve on their own. We think you will find our fees both affordable and appropriate to the services you will receive. The scope of our work is clearly explained up front, and the costs laid out for you, so that there will be no surprises down the road. Any additional hourly services are incurred only at your specific request.

SERVICE:

G3MH is a full-service law firm, which means that our attorneys and paralegals are available to offer additional guidance in landlord/tenant issues, title transfer and vesting, trust and estate matters, easements, tenancies-in-common, property tax issues, and all other matters indirectly related to the conversion process. We are always ready to answer your questions by phone and email, and we will keep you apprised of changes in law or local procedures affecting your application. Although we hope you never need it, should you require representation in trial or arbitration, our team of litigators is at your disposal. No other firm in San Francisco offers the staffing and resources to meet your needs in every aspect of condominium conversion, and beyond.

About the Authors and the G3MH Condo Conversion Team:

David R. Gellman, managing partner of G3MH, has extensive experience in tenancy-in-common (TIC) formation, condominium conversion, landlord/tenant (rent control), real estate litigation, commercial leasing, like-kind exchanges, multifamily housing finance, construction, and estate planning. He has co-written a companion article, entitled “Small Condominium Dispute Resolution” which can be found on the firm’s website at www.g3mh.com. Mr. Gellman is an accredited instructor with the California Department of Real Estate, and frequently conducts co-ownership workshops for attorneys, real estate agents, corporations, and prospective home buyers. Mr. Gellman can be contacted via email at DGellman@g3mh.com or by phone at (415) 673-5600.

R. Boyd McSparran is a partner of G3MH. His practice areas include condominium conversion, tenancies-in-common, commercial and residential real property transactions, and landlord-tenant disputes. He has written a companion article, entitled “Tenant Evictions in San Francisco” which can be found on the firm’s website at www.g3mh.com. He can be contacted via email at BMcSparran@g3mh.com or by phone at (415) 673-5600.

Brian de los Santos is a paralegal at G3MH. He is responsible for maintaining contact with the City departments and staff who process conversion applications. Brian has prepared over nine hundred successful conversion application packages, and always knows the latest twists to the City’s requirements.

This article is for informational purposes only, and should not be relied on as legal advice about specific situations. Readers should consult an attorney if they need help with legal matters. We invite readers seeking legal assistance to contact one of our attorneys to discuss their needs.

Condominium Conversion Process

