



**Rent Stabilization Board
Office of the Executive Director**

DATE: June 24, 2019

TO: Honorable Members of the Eviction/Section 8/Foreclosure Committee

FROM: Jay Kelekian, Executive Director
Matthew Siegel, Staff Attorney

SUBJECT: Summary of Ellis Act Evictions (1986 – 6/1/2019)

Background

The origins of the Ellis Act (Gov't Code sections 7060 *et seq.*; “the Act.”) are found in *Nash v. City of Santa Monica* (1984) 37 Cal.3d 97. The plaintiff in *Nash* argued that rent control was a form of indentured servitude, and it was unconstitutional to force him to continue as a landlord by not being able to evict his tenants at will. The California Supreme Court disagreed and found that a city’s interest in maintaining adequate rental housing outweighed a landlord’s interest in demolishing his residential rental property provided the landlord was receiving a fair return on his investment. In 1985, in direct response to the *Nash* decision, the Legislature adopted the Ellis Act which provides that: “[n]o public entity . . . shall . . . compel the owner of any residential real property to offer, or to continue to offer, accommodations in the property for rent or lease.” (Gov’t Code §7060(a).) Thus, the Act gives property owners an absolute right to leave the residential landlord-tenant business. Accordingly, a claim that a landlord is going out of the residential rental business is good cause for eviction. The Ellis Act does not expressly create new or additional rights to change the use of the property after the property owner regains possession of the rental units and, in fact, allows cities to maintain control over most land use issues.

In an attempt to insure that this right to evict sitting tenants is not abused, the Act authorizes a municipality to place the following constraints on a property that has been removed from the residential rental market. The City Council codified Berkeley’s various restrictions in the Ellis Implementation Ordinance (Berkeley Municipal Code Section 13.77):

- For all tenancies commenced within 5 years of the date of filing of the notice of intent to withdraw accommodations from rent or lease or the date the accommodations were withdrawn from the market, whichever is later, the accommodation must be rented at the lawful rent in effect at the time the notice is filed, plus the annual adjustments granted by the Berkeley Rent Board. (B.M.C. 13.77.040A.)

- If the accommodations are rented within 2 years of being withdrawn from the rental housing market, the owner shall be liable to the displaced tenants for actual and punitive damages. (B.M.C. 13.77.040B.)
- If the accommodations are re-rented within 10 years of the date of withdrawal, the accommodation must first be offered to the displaced tenant(s). (B.M.C. 13.77.040C.)
- In addition, the Condominium Conversion Ordinance prohibits owners from applying to convert the building to condominiums for at least 10 years following the filing of an Ellis notice. (B.M.C. 21.28.060C. and 21.28.090B.)
- In addition, the Demolition Ordinance prohibits the demolition of units/properties if the building was removed from the rental market under the Ellis Act during the preceding five years. (B.M.C. 23C.08.020B).

The Ellis Act and Implementation Ordinance authorize accommodations to be withdrawn from the market following at least 120 days' notice to the tenants. (Gov't Code §7060.4(b). and B.M.C. 13.77.050A.1.) The date of withdrawal is extended to one year for tenants who are disabled or 62 years of age or older, have lived in the unit for at least one year and have timely notified the owner of qualification for this extended notice period. (Gov't Code §7060.4(b). and B.M.C. 13.77.050A.8.)

The Ellis Implementation Ordinance has been revised several times throughout the years to account for changes in state law and to adjust relocation benefits. In the ordinance, the Council initially established relocation benefits of \$4,500, an amount that tracked the original relocation benefits given to low-income tenants who are displaced due to owner move-in evictions. In subsequent years, Council has revised the Ellis Implementation Ordinance to remove the requirement that a household be low-income to receive relocation benefits. These were adjusted by Council in December of 2016 increasing the relocation benefits to \$15,000 per household with an additional \$5,000 available to households that qualify as low-income or include disabled or elderly tenants, minor children, or a household with a tenancy that began prior to January 1, 1999. Commencing in 2018, the relocation benefits now increase in an amount based on the Consumer Price Index.

At the request of the Council and as permitted under City of Berkeley Charter Article XVII Section 123(4), the Rent Board monitored compliance with the Ellis Act from 1986-1991. From 1991 through 1999 the City administered the Ellis Act. The Board resumed monitoring compliance in 2000. The Board counsels landlords and tenants regarding the Ellis Act; receives and reviews all Ellis notices; contacts tenants following receipt of notices; holds the relocation funds in escrow and distributes funds at the appropriate time; files the notice of constraints with the County; and continues to monitor rental occupancy of units that were withdrawn from the rental market on a periodic basis.

Ellis Bill filings in the city have remained fairly low the past few years compared to cities such as San Francisco and Los Angeles which have experienced exponentially greater Ellis Act filings. In 2015 there were filings for six properties totaling twenty-one units; for 2016 there

were three properties totaling eleven units; for 2017 there were four properties totaling thirteen units and for 2018 there were six filings totaling twenty-six units. So far for 2019 there have not been any filings. This is compared to filings in the early 2000's which saw 40 filings representing 113 units over a span from 2001 through 2004.

The following data is taken from the Board's and City's Ellis Act files:

Ellis Bill Filings Since July 1986

Calendar Year	# of Properties Filed	Total Number of Units	Comments
1986	1	6	
1987	3	7	
1988	2	5	
1989	8	19	
1990	14	52	12 unit bldg
1991	8	18	
1992	6	23	
1993	6	26	12 unit bldg
1994	2	2	
1995	2	4	
1996	2	19	12 unit bldg
1997	4	5	
1998	3	4	
1999	4	7	
2000	2	5	
2001	18	51	
2002	9	24	
2003	8	17	
2004	6	21	
2005	2	3	
2006	7	26	
2007	4	8	
2008	6	11	
2009	2	8	
2010	2	11	
2011	0	0	
2012	0	0	
2013	2	7	
2014	3	10	
2015	6	21	
2016	3	11	
2017	4	13	
2018*	6	26	13 unit bldg
Totals	155	470	

*Totals through June 1, 2019

Size of the Buildings Taken off the Market

Number of Units in Bldg	Total Ellis Filings	% of Total Filings
1 Unit	48	31%
2 Units	37	24%
3 Units	20	13%
4 Units	21	14%
5 Units	5	3%
6 Units	12	8%
7 Units	4	3%
8 Units	3	2%
9 Units	1	0.7%
10 Units	0	n/a
11-15 Units	4	2%
16 or More Units	0	n/a

ELLIS RELOCATION BENEFITS

Berkeley	\$15,585 for all households \$5,195 additional for any household with disabled, elderly, low-income, long-term or tenant with minor child
San Francisco	Up to \$6,985.00 per tenant (\$20,955 max per household) depending on when filed ¹ Add up to \$4,656 for each elderly or disabled tenant
Santa Monica	Studio \$15,020 (\$15,712 for disabled, elderly, family with minor) 1 Bedroom \$20,705 (\$22,089 for disabled, elderly, family with minor) 2+ Bedrooms \$28,810 (\$30,682 for disabled, elderly, family with minor)
West Hollywood	Studio \$7,121 1 Bedroom \$10,055 2 Bedroom \$13,544 3+ Bedrooms \$17,875 Disabled/elderly/terminally ill/moderate income or minor child – \$18,851 Low-income \$23,738

¹ San Francisco raises the relocation amount each year. San Francisco had amended its relocation benefits to significantly increase payments for tenants forced to leave due to Ellis Act evictions, but the most recent amendment dramatically raising the benefits was found unreasonable in a court case (*Coyne v. City and County of San Francisco*).