What it is: Opportunity to Purchase. What is is not: Right of First Refusal.

Short description: An owner must notify the residents of intent to sell, and give time to the residents to come up with an offer to buy the park. The owner is able to refuse the offer, sell to them, or sell to someone else. This adds a tool to help keep existing neighborhoods intact, and prevent the loss of some of Oregon's most affordable housing. We know that the existing statute is imperfect, and both residents and park owners will benefit from clarifying the process and adding some sideboards.

## The Situation

MHP's: 1,106 mobile and manufactured home parks in Oregon; 63,133 spaces. Compared to landlord-tenant law: landlord=land owner, tenant=home owner, or resident.

Statute: Before 2000: landlord-tenant law, and language regarding parks, including requiring negotiating in good faith (loose language, lacking definitions, time limits, and other constraints). 2007: enable residents of manufactured home parks to form associations or coop's to purchase their park. 2009: added 14-day right of first refusal; time frame too short to prepare a good proposal, process needs clarification.

Closures: Since 1997, at least 68 park closures in Oregon, loss of 2,713 spaces. Some of the most vulnerable residents will be unable to relocate their home to another park, and unable to find suitable housing with that social network, and will end up moving into assisted living facilities or other supported housing. (Additional cost to the state.) One example: 297 tenants displaced in 2008 when Thunderbird park, Wilsonville, closed. Per just one case worker, three residents receiving in-home care (average yearly cost to state \$5,000 per person), moved to assisted living facilities (\$11,000 per year per person).

## **Objectives and benefits:**

- Help preserve neighborhoods, Help preserve affordable housing. Many or most of the homes cannot be moved; address problems of rent increases and poor onsite management.
- Avoid more costly solutions when parks close. •
- Clarify and improve business and legal situation for owners: adds sideboards, constraints . and time limits; eliminates open-ended requirements. For example:
  - rules and time limits about tenant opportunity to declare intent and make an offer, better than current law which lacks definitions and time limits. Residents have 30 days to show substantive progress toward purchasing, and then 20 more to reach a deal. If a deal is reached, limited to 50 more days to close.
  - off-ramps to decline offer or stop the process 0
  - information disclosure is clarified and limited 0
  - applies only if owner is seeking a buyer for the park; unsolicited offer to purchase is exempt from this process (e.g. 1031 Exchange related to deferring federal capital gains taxes)
  - These improvements to the law were suggested by landlords during landlord/tenant 0 coalition negotiations, and residents agreed.

(Most seniors in parks expect this to be their final home. Some of the residents are medically or financially vulnerable. Residents often share a strong sense of community.

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