Exhibit 2

Issue	Existing	Proposed	Reason for Change
What Qualifies for a CIP	Cost of CIP = 8 x the rent x the number of units. For example, a four-plex with \$2,000 rents would require \$64,000 of capital work to qualify (\$2,000 x 4 x 8 = \$64,000)	 \$25,000 and not less than \$2,500 per unit. For example, a fourplex where \$25,000 is spent on capital improvement work would qualify as the per unit cost would be \$6,250 (more than \$2,500/unit). The proposed capital improvement must be one of the identified items in the Ordinance, all of which are major, long term improvements or repairs 	Concern that the bar was set too high under the existing policy and the City was not achieving its goal of ensuring the long-term viability of its rental housing stock.
Treatment of amortized cost of the improvement and relocation payments	 Amortized cost of improvement is a "rent increase" and hence, is added to base rent to which the AGA applies Requires temporary and (in some instances) permanent relocation payments 	 Allows for a "Pass-Through" of the cost of the capital improvement Pass through terminates when cost of improvement is fully amortized (15 years) or when current tenant vacates Provides for temporary relocation payments 	 "Pass-Through" is not part of Base Rent and Annual General Adjustment is applied to Base Rent Requires temporary relocation payments when tenant displaced; permanent relocation payments only if tenant so chooses and landlord elects not to forgo Pass-Through/withdraw

Issue	Existing	Proposed	Reason for Change
When a CIP must be filed/Frequency	 CIP required: When a rent increase requested as part of a CIP Plan When a tenant is temporarily relocated or permanently relocated (work takes longer than six months) due to CIP work 	 CIP required: When a pass-through is requested When a tenant is temporarily relocated due to CIP (permanent relocation not an option) No more frequently than once every 24 months, absent unusual circumstances, e.g. natural disaster, fire etc. 	 Amortized cost is "pass-through" not a rent increase Eliminates using CIP as a means to displace tenants permanently unless tenant so chooses Prevents piecemealing of applications
Calculation of the Amount of the Pass- Through	 Amortizes the cost of the improvement (inc. cost of financing) over 15 years Amortized cost becomes part of the base rent 	 Amortizes the cost of the improvements over 15 years Pass through is not part of the base rent Caps the amount of the pass-through at no more than 5% of a tenant's Maximum Allowable Rent If it takes more than 15 years to amortize the cost of the improvement work due to the 5% cap, that is permitted 	 A 15-year amortization schedule provides ease of administration and acknowledges that the improvements are long-term and major Annual General Adjustments not based on Pass-Through Amounts A 5% cap on a pass-through ensures that costs can be recovered while at the same time not unduly burdening tenants
Major Improvements or Repairs	 Provides a list of major improvements or repairs that qualifies as capital improvements Provides that no CIP is permitted for routine work/repairs 	 Retains the list of major improvements or repairs that qualify for capital improvements and adds additional items, such converting gas utilities to electric No CIP for routine maintenance/repairs 	 List of qualifying improvements reflects the major improvements/repairs necessary to maintain the City's rental stock over the long term No CIP for routine maintenance/repair nor unreasonable delay

Issue	Existing	Proposed	Reason for Change
Determinations and Notice to Landlords and Tenants	 Tenants notified when a CIP application filed No rent increase until CIP approved No appeal rights 	 Pass-Through amount determined up front based on authorized capital improvements; no revision later even if costs increase Tenants notified of Pass-Through and can compel Landlord to pay permanent relocation, forgo Pass-Through to the Tenant, or withdraw CIP application City determines whether tenant must be temporarily displaced Landlord or tenant may appeal determination of the pass-through amount or whether temporary displacement is required 	 Allows tenants to make informed decisions about whether to pay Pass-Through Provides landlords with options should tenant not be able/willing to pay Pass-Through Provides opportunity for an appeal as to the amount of pass-through and whether tenant must be displaced
 Limitations on Pass- Throughs 	Amortized cost of Capital Improvements are rent increases and no limitation on the increase	Pass-Through not a rent increase and limited to no more than 5% of a tenant's MAR	To prevent a substantial financial burden on a tenant while allowing a landlord to recover over time the cost of the capital improvements
Impact of Vacancy Decontrol	Not addressed	Pass through is eliminated when current tenant vacates	Precludes landlord from imposing pass-through to new tenants

Issue	Existing	Proposed	Reason for Change
Relocation Payments	 Very complex as to when and how a landlord is to make relocation payments Could be used as a means of permanently terminating a tenancy 	 Requires temporary relocation payments if City agrees tenant must be temporarily displaced Provides for permanent relocation payments at option of tenant and if landlord chooses not to forgo pass-through or withdraw the application 	 Provides funds for a tenant's housing and related needs (e.g. meals) if temporarily displaced Provides assurances that tenants will not be unreasonably displaced from their homes