



Temporary Moratorium on Commercial Evictions Regulations for Tenants and Landlords

Updated: June 14, 2021

SUSPENSION OF COMMERCIAL EVICTIONS: On March 18, 2020, the Mayor imposed a moratorium on landlords recovering possession of commercial units for non-payment of rent, if the tenant was unable to pay due to the COVID-19 crisis (the “Order,” viewable [here](#)). On November 25, 2020, the Board of Supervisors adopted an Ordinance, viewable [here](#), to address commercial evictions. The Order is no longer in effect so parties should instead refer to the Ordinance.

NEW RULES FOR MISSED RENT PAYMENTS: Under the Ordinance, if a covered commercial tenant misses a rent payment that was due during the Moratorium Period (defined below) because of financial impacts resulting from the COVID-19 crisis, then the landlord may not attempt to recover possession of the unit because of the missed payment until the end of the applicable Forbearance Period. If the Forbearance Period has ended and the tenant still has not paid back the missed rent or made alternative arrangements with the landlord, then the landlord may attempt to recover possession at that time. The Ordinance suspends the right to evict for non-payment, but does not relieve a covered commercial tenant from the obligation to pay rent owed or prevent a landlord from otherwise recovering any rent owed.

MORATORIUM PERIOD: The Moratorium Period means the time period that paragraph 2 of the Governor’s Executive Order N-28-20 remains in effect. Paragraph 2 of the Executive Order took effect starting March 16, 2020, and previously was set to expire on March 31, 2021 but on March 4, 2021, via Executive Order N-03-021, the Governor extended the effective period of paragraph 2 through June 30, 2021. On June 11, 2021 the Governor issued Executive Order N-08-21, which extended the timeframe for protections stated in the previous Executive Orders through September 30, 2021. Accordingly, the Moratorium Period began on March 16, 2020 and currently is scheduled to expire on September 30, 2021. The Moratorium Period will be extended if the Governor of California extends or renews the State Executive Order again.

TENANCIES GENERALLY: For purposes of the moratorium, the term “Tenant” means a person or entity (including a subtenant) with the right to exclusive possession of commercial space, such as ordinarily exists under a lease.¹ The term “Tenant” does not include persons or entities who have made arrangements to use a “co-working” space, such as through an hourly rate or monthly membership for the usage of amenities and common areas on a non-exclusive basis.

COVERED COMMERCIAL TENANTS: To qualify for protection under the moratorium the Tenant must be a “covered commercial tenant.” A covered commercial tenant is a tenant (including a

¹ California Department of Real Estate (2010). *Reference Book: Information Relating to Real Estate Practice, Licensing and Examinations. Chapter 9: Landlord and Tenant.*
<https://www.dre.ca.gov/publications/referencebook.html>

subtenant) that (1) is registered to do business in San Francisco,² and (2) has combined worldwide gross receipts for tax year 2019 equal to or below \$25 million.³ However, the moratorium does not apply to for-profit entities occupying space in property zoned or approved for use as Office Use⁴, or to entities leasing property from the City and County of San Francisco.

TREATMENT OF CERTAIN OFFICE TENANTS: A tenant or subtenant that occupies property that is zoned or approved for use as Office Use (as defined in Section 102 of the Planning Code) shall not qualify as a covered commercial tenant, unless such tenant or subtenant has established and maintains valid nonprofit status under Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code.

If a tenant of Office space does not have nonprofit status but otherwise meets the definition of a covered commercial tenant and is subleasing all or a majority of the space to a covered nonprofit, then the tenant is deemed a covered commercial tenant.

Example 1. Tenant is a for-profit company renting space approved for Office Use. As a for-profit entity, tenant is not covered under the moratorium.

Example 2. Same facts as above, except that tenant is subleasing 51% of the space to a non-profit. So long as Tenant and the non-profit are both registered to do business in San Francisco, and each have combined worldwide gross receipts for tax year 2019 equal to or below \$25 million, both are protected under the moratorium.

FORBEARANCE PERIOD: If a covered commercial tenant misses a rent payment that was due during the Moratorium Period because of financial impacts resulting from the COVID-19 crisis, then the landlord may not attempt to recover possession of the unit because of the missed payment until the end of the applicable Forbearance Period. The length of the Forbearance Period is determined by the number of full-time equivalent employees (“FTE”) that covered commercial tenant had as of November 1, 2020. The table below assumes the Moratorium Period will end on September 30, 2021.

Commercial Tenant	Number of Full-Time Equivalent Employees (FTE)	Forbearance Period	Forbearance End Date
Tier 1	Fewer than 10 FTE	24 Months	September 30, 2023
Tier 2	Between 10 and 24	18 Months	March 30, 2023
Tier 3	Between 25 and 49	12 Months	September 30, 2022
Tier 4	50 or more FTE	None	September 30, 2021

CALCULATING FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) EMPLOYEES: The term “employee” means any person providing labor or services for remuneration who is an employee under California Labor Code Section 2775, as may be amended from time to time, including a part-time or temporary

² See Article 12 of the Business and Tax Regulations Code

³ This figure shall be pro-rated if the business did not operate for the entire 2019 tax year

⁴ As defined in Section 102 of the Planning Code

employee, who performs work as an employee within the geographic boundaries of the City. A sole proprietor is not considered an employee.

Each full-time employee shall count as 1 FTE regardless of actual hours worked. Part-time employees shall be accounted for by calculating the total hours that each employee worked (no more than 40 hours per employee per week) in the 4 weeks preceding November 1, 2020; dividing the total hours by 4 to derive a weekly average; and then dividing that result by 40. The employer shall perform this calculation for all part-time employees, add up the total, and then round to the nearest whole number.

Example 1. Tenant employs an administrative assistant. It is understood that the assistant will work from approximately 9-to-5, Monday through Friday. The assistant is a full-time employee who counts as 1 FTE.

Example 2. Tenant employs one part-time worker who averages 30 hours per week. The employee counts as 0.75 FTE, which rounds up to 1 FTE.

Example 3. Tenant employs two part-time workers, each working an average of 30 hours a week. Each employee counts as 0.75 FTE, so together they count as 1.5 FTE, which rounds up to 2 FTE.

Example 4. Tenant employs Worker A who averages 10 hours per week, and Worker B who averages 60 hours per week. Worker A counts as 0.25 FTE. Only 40 hours of Worker B's time can count towards the FTE, so Worker B counts as 1 FTE. The total FTE count is 1.25 FTE, which rounds down to 1 FTE.

Example 5. Tenant normally has 11 FTE, but furloughed two (2) FTE on March 31, 2020. On November 1, 2020, tenant has still furloughed two (2) FTE. Tenant has nine (9) FTE.

Example 6. Tenant has nine (9) FTE as of November 1, 2020. On December 1, 2020 tenant hires two (2) FTE. Upon the termination of the moratorium period of March 31, 2021, the tenant is considered to have nine (9) FTE.

Example 7. Tenant has nine (9) FTE in San Francisco and nine (9) FTE at its location outside of San Francisco. On November 1, 2020, tenant should only count the (9) FTE within San Francisco.

FINANCIAL IMPACT RELATED TO COVID-19: A financial impact related to COVID-19, which must be documented by the covered commercial tenant, is an event caused by the COVID-19 pandemic or by a response from any local, state or federal government that has led to a substantial decrease in the covered commercial tenant's business income or a substantial increase in business expenses. Examples include financial impacts due to illness or other disruption, reduced open hours, or reduced consumer demand, or temporary closure of the business, including temporary closure required to comply with restrictions or in response to restrictions under the shelter in place or other orders of the Health Officer.

LANDLORD AND TENANT AGREEMENTS: Negotiated agreements for repayment plans between landlords and covered commercial tenants must be in writing. If mutually agreement exists between both parties, the agreement may provide for a longer or shorter forbearance period than what is allowed by the City. This agreement will then provide the timing of the covered commercial tenant's obligation to pay the deferred rent.

DEFERRED PAYMENT ORDER: A covered commercial tenant may pay deferred rent in either installments or in a lump sum before the applicable Forbearance Period ends. In situations where a payment is made before the Forbearance Period, the landlord should first apply these payments to rent that comes due during the Forbearance Period, and then to unpaid rent that originally came due during the Moratorium Period.

MONTH TO MONTH PERIODIC TENANCY, HOLDOVER, OR OTHER SIMILAR ARRANGEMENT: This moratorium applies to all attempts to recover possession of a unit due to non-payment, including situations where the tenant is occupying the unit on a month-to month periodic tenancy, holdover basis, or similar arrangement, and including where the landlord has the right to terminate or not renew the agreement at the landlord's discretion. In such situations, if a tenant misses a payment due to COVID-19, the moratorium against recovering possession due to non-payment shall apply, unless the landlord can demonstrate an alternative, non-pretextual reason for recovering possession of the unit (e.g., turning the unit over to a new tenant under a previously executed agreement, planned renovations, or previous agreement to turn over the unit vacant to a new owner).

TIER 1 COVERED COMMERCIAL TENANT LEASE TERMINATION: A Tier 1 covered commercial tenant that is unable to pay rent due to a financial impact related to COVID-19 shall also have the option, despite any terms in the lease to the contrary, to terminate its lease upon thirty (30) days' written notice to the landlord if it fails to reach a mutually satisfactory agreement for repayment.

Additionally, if the Tier 1 covered commercial tenant provides notice of termination during the Moratorium Period, the tenant is not liable for any further rent following the effective date of the termination (30 days after the date of the notice)⁵, nor is the tenant liable for any penalties that may arise from this termination, despite any terms in the lease to the contrary.

Example 1. Tier 1 Tenant has a lease that expires in December 31, 2021, which requires tenant to pay a penalty if the tenant terminates early. Tenant provides notice of termination to landlord on March 19, 2021. The lease will terminate 30 days later (April 17), and landlord will be entitled to payment of April rent, but landlord may not collect rent from May or later and may not impose the termination penalty contained in the lease.

Example 2. Same facts as above, except tenant provides its 30-day notice on October 1, 2021. The tenant will owe the October rent, and because notice was given after September 30, the landlord may seek to impose the termination penalty

⁵ Section 37C.3(c) further by [Ordinance #78-21](#)

contained in the lease. But the landlord will not be entitled to the November rent because the lease will have been terminated as of October 31.

INTEREST AND OTHER CHARGES: A landlord cannot assess interest or other charges on a covered commercial tenant based on unpaid rents that fell due during the Moratorium Period. If unpaid rent remains after the applicable Forbearance Period ends, a landlord may apply interest and penalties prospectively, to the extent allowed under the lease.

PRESERVATION OF AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE FOR TENANT: A covered commercial tenant may claim protections of this moratorium as an affirmative defense in the event the landlord sues to recover possession, even if the covered commercial tenant fails to provide the landlord notice and/or documentation of its inability to pay at the time of the missed rental payment.

EXCEPTION FOR LANDLORDS FACING SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL HARDSHIP: If a landlord owns less than 25,000 square feet of Gross Floor Area⁶ in the City and County of San Francisco, and can demonstrate that being unable to evict for non-payment would cause the landlord to experience a significant financial hardship, it may proceed to evict a covered commercial tenant before the applicable Forbearance Period ends.

Whether a landlord has experienced or will experience a significant financial hardship shall depend on factors such as default on debt or similar enforceable obligations and other such other factors as a court may deem relevant. For example, a significant financial hardship may exist if the landlord is unable to meet payment obligations for basic goods, services and other charges necessary for the maintenance and ownership of the property. A reduction in rental income itself is not a significant financial hardship, unless the landlord lacks other resources to meet its obligations.

Landlords claiming hardship must demonstrate with documentation that there is a hardship and that it is necessary to evict the tenant in order to mitigate the hardship. Documentation may include, without limitation:

- Mortgage and lender statements
- Bank and credit card statements
- Investor payments or obligations
- Court ordered payments, judgments or liens
- Utility fees/payments
- Current retirement and investment statements
- Property list with values
- Current credit report
- Complaint for foreclosure
- Notice of default

⁶ See link [here](#) for definition of "Floor Area, Gross" in Section 102 of the Planning Code

- Property appraisal
- Debt payment schedule

INFORMATION AND RESOURCES:

For additional assistance to small business tenants who cannot afford to pay for an attorney on their own, please contact Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights of the San Francisco Bay Area - Legal Services for Entrepreneurs helpline at 415-543-9444 x217, or send an email to lse@lccrsf.org. To apply for assistance from Legal Services for Entrepreneurs, please submit an application at lccr.com/get-help/economic-justice-legal-services-for-entrepreneurs-lse.

For free and low-cost consultations please contact the Bar Association of San Francisco's Conflict Intervention Service (CIS) helpline at 415-782-8940, send an email to cis@sfbar.org or visit their website www.sfbar.org/adr-services/cis

For more information on this guidance as it relates to non-payment of commercial rent, please contact the Office of Economic and Workforce Development at sfosb@sfgov.org.

In order to provide additional clarity, the Office of Economic and Workforce Development ("OEWD") may publish additional guidelines for this moratorium on its website. Please visit the following link [here](#) for any additional guidance.