Ordinance amending the Administrative Code to temporarily restrict landlords from evicting commercial tenants for non-payment of rent that was not paid due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco:

Section 1. The Administrative Code is hereby amended by adding Chapter Section 37C, consisting of Sections 37C.1 through 37C.5, to read as follows:

CHAPTER 37C:

EVICATION PROTECTIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TENANTS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

SEC. 37C.1. PURPOSE AND FINDINGS.
(a) The City and County of San Francisco is facing an unprecedented public health and economic crisis due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Mayor declared a state of emergency on February 25, 2020, and on March 16, 2020, the Governor issued Executive Order N-28-20 (E.O. N-28-20) (the “Executive Order”), which found that the COVID-19 pandemic is having severe impacts throughout the State, and which recognized that local jurisdictions must take measures based on their particular needs to prevent displacements and to protect public health and mitigate the economic effects of the pandemic. Paragraph 2 of E.O. N-28-20 initially allowed local governments to
enact measures to protect commercial tenants impacted by COVID-19 from being evicted due
to non-payment through May 31, 2020. Through a series of follow-up orders (Executive
Orders N-66-20, N-70-20, and most recently Executive Order N-80-20), the Governor has
ordered that the protections of paragraph 2 of E.O. N-28-20. Accordingly, paragraph 2 of the
Executive Order allows local governments to enact measures to protect commercial tenants
impacted by COVID-19 from being evicted due to non-payment. Paragraph 2 of the Executive
Order will remain in effect until September 30 through March 31, 2020, unless the Governor
orders otherwise.

(b) On March 19, 2020, the Mayor issued a Fourth Supplement to the February 25
emergency proclamation (and the Mayor later issued an Eighth Supplement to clarify the intent of the
Fourth Supplement) and a Twenty-Eighth Supplement to extend its terms, to protect certain
commercial businesses in the City from eviction, based on the severe financial impacts of the pandemic
and the public health risks that may result from such impacts. These measures have protected many
tenants from being evicted, but would allow some evictions to resume as soon as October December 1,
2020. As of that date, the City was not yet ready for commercial evictions to occur, and that
remained true for some time thereafter. The City’s economy is gradually reopening but the
pandemic is continuing to cause severe and lasting economic effects, and the public health
risks remain high.

(c) The Board of Supervisors hereby finds that the findings in the orders and directives
referred in subsections (a) and (b) remain valid and compelling, requiring the further extension of
commercial eviction controls for certain commercial tenants who could not pay rent that came due
under the Executive Orders. An extension is necessary to prevent businesses from displacement,
mitigate broader economic harms, and address the public health risks that may otherwise result. As
stated in the Governor’s Executive Order N-66-20 (issued on May 29, 2020) and in Executive
Order N-71-20, many Californians (including San Francisco residents) are continuing to
experience substantial losses of income, and evicting local businesses will hinder residents
from keeping up with their rent so that they can stay safely in their homes, and there is an
ongoing need to promote security and stability in order to reduce the spread of COVID-19.

(d) Mindful that restricting evictions for non-payment may burden landlords, the
Board of Supervisors has endeavored to prioritize tenants and landlords most in need of
protection. It is reasonable to prioritize tenants based on the number of employees, as a
tenant with more employees will, generally speaking, be likely to have greater ability to pay
rent and a greater ability to absorb financial losses as compared to a business with fewer
employees. It is also reasonable to exclude for-profit tenants occupying office space; the City
cannot afford to lose commercial tenants, but as more office employers transition to remote
work, and given the resilience of the industries that have typically occupied office space in the
City, this exclusion is appropriate. Likewise, it is reasonable to grant a hardship exception to
smaller landlords, as larger landlords are relatively more likely to be able to withstand any
financial impact that the pandemic and these eviction restrictions may impose on them.

(e) The protections of this Chapter 37C shall only apply to rent payments that came due
between March 16, 2020 and September 30, 2020March 31, 2021, inclusive (or if the Governor
extends the September 30effective period of paragraph 2 of E.O. N-28-20 past March 31,
2021 date, through the date of extension). This Chapter shall not apply to rent payments that
become due after the September 30 date (or, if the Governor extends that date, after the date
of extension).

SEC. 37C.2. DEFINITIONS.

“Covered Commercial Tenant” means a tenant (including subtenants) registered to do
business in San Francisco under Article 12 of the Business and Tax Regulations Code with
combined worldwide gross receipts for tax year 2019 for purposes of Article 12-A-1 of the
Business and Tax Regulations Code equal to or below $25 million, which amount shall be
prorated in the case of businesses that were not open for the entire 2019 tax year. However,
“Covered Commercial Tenant” shall not include a tenant that occupies property that is zoned
or approved for use as Office Use (as defined in Section 102 of the Planning Code), unless
such tenant has established and maintains valid nonprofit status under Section 501(c)(3) of
the United States Internal Revenue Code. “Covered Commercial Tenant” also shall not
include a tenant leasing property from the City and County of San Francisco.

“Effective Date” means the effective date of the ordinance in Board File No.

“Financial Impact Related To COVID-19” means a substantial decrease in a Covered
Commercial Tenant’s business income or substantial increase in its business expenses that
arose due to illness or other disruption, reduced open hours, or reduced consumer demand,
related to COVID-19. An example (without limitation) of financial impact would be if the
tenant’s profit and loss statement showed that net income decreased by 25% or more in a
given month as compared to the same month in 2019. A financial impact is related to COVID-
19 if it was caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, or by any local, state, or federal government
response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and is documented.

“Forbearance Period” means the time period by which a Covered Commercial Tenant
that was unable to pay rent due to a Financial Impact Related to COVID-19 must pay the rent,
as set forth in Section 37C.3(a)(1)-(4).

“Moratorium Period” means the period from March 16, 2020 until the expiration of
paragraph 2 of E.O. N-28-20, as extended by Executive Orders N-66-20, N-70-20, and N-80-
20, and as may be further extended by the Governor.

“Tier 1 Commercial Tenant” means a Covered Commercial Tenant that employs fewer
than 10 full-time equivalent (“FTE”) employees as of the Effective Date.
“Tier 2 Commercial Tenant” means a Covered Commercial Tenant that employs between 10 and 24 FTE employees, inclusive, as of the Effective Date.

“Tier 3 Commercial Tenant” means a Covered Commercial Tenant that employs between 25 and 49 FTE employees, inclusive, as of the Effective Date.

“Tier 4 Commercial Tenant” means a Covered Commercial Tenant that employs 50 or more FTE employees as of the Effective Date.

SEC. 37C.3 TEMPORARY EVICTION PROTECTIONS.

(a) This Section 37C.2 shall apply only to commercial tenants registered to do business in San Francisco under Article 12 of the Business and Tax Regulations Code with combined worldwide gross receipts for tax year 2019 for purposes of Article 12-A-1 of the Business and Tax Regulations Code equal to or below $25 million. This figure shall be prorated in the case of businesses that were not operating for the entire 2019 tax year.

(b) If a covered commercial tenant (1) fails to make a rent payment that originally fell due during the time period when paragraph 2 of the Governor’s Executive Order N-28-20 is or was in effect (including as said time period may be extended by the Governor from time to time) and (2) was unable to pay the rent due to financial impacts related to COVID-19, then the landlord may not recover possession of the unit due to the missed or delayed payment unless the rent remains unpaid after the end of the applicable Forbearance Period, which shall be:

(1) For Tier 1 Covered Commercial Tenants, 24 months after expiration of the Moratorium Period;

(2) For Tier 2 Covered Commercial Tenants, 18 months after the expiration of the Moratorium Period;
(3) For Tier 3 Covered Commercial Tenants, 12 months after the expiration of the Moratorium Period;

(4) For Tier 4 Covered Commercial Tenants, upon expiration of the Moratorium Period.

(b) A Covered Commercial Tenant may pay rent deferred under the conditions stated in subsection (a) in installments or in a lump sum prior to the expiration of the applicable Forbearance Period. Landlords and tenants are encouraged to negotiate agreements for repayment plans in good faith. An agreement for repayment must be in writing and may provide for a longer or shorter Forbearance Period than as set forth in subsection (a), subject to the mutual agreement of the parties, in which case the agreement rather than this Chapter 37C shall govern the timing of the tenant’s obligation to pay the deferred rent.

(c) If a Tier 1 Covered Commercial Tenant elects to terminate its lease during the Moratorium Period, the termination shall not affect whether the tenant is responsible for any unpaid rent that originally came due prior to the effective date of termination, however, the tenant shall not be liable for any rent payments that come due following the effective date of the termination or any penalties arising out of the termination, notwithstanding any lease term to the contrary.

January 1, 2022, or six months after the time period covered by paragraph 2 of the Executive Order (as said time period may be extended by the Governor from time to time) has ended, whichever is later (the “Forbearance Period”).

(d) However, notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), if the landlord owns less than 25,000 square feet of Gross Floor Area (as defined in Section 102 of the Planning Code) in the City, rentable square feet in the building, then the eviction for non-payment may proceed before the applicable Forbearance Period ends, if the landlord can demonstrate that being unable to evict would
create a significant financial hardship (for example, default on debt or similar enforceable obligation) for the landlord. The Office of Economic and Workforce Development (“OEWD”) shall have authority to grant waivers to landlords pursuant to this subsection (d). OEWD may also adopt regulations and develop and publish guidelines consistent with this Chapter 37C, including forms and recommendations of the types of documentation that tenants may use to show Financial Impact Related to COVID-19 or that landlords may use to show significant financial hardship.

(e) No landlord shall assess interest or other charges on a Covered Commercial Tenant based on unpaid rents that fell due during the Moratorium Period. If rents remain unpaid at the end of the applicable Forbearance Period, interest and penalties may be imposed prospectively, to the extent authorized under the lease.

(f) A Covered Commercial Tenant’s failure to provide their landlord notice and/or documentation regarding their inability to pay at the time of the missed rental payment shall not affect the tenant’s ability to claim the protections of this Chapter 37C as an affirmative defense in the event the landlord sues to recover possession.

(g) This Section 37C.3 shall also apply in its entirety to attempts to recover possession of a commercial unit from a tenant that 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 rent payment due to COVID-19, the prohibition in subsection (b) against recovering possession due to non-payment shall apply, unless the landlord qualifies for the “significant financial hardship” exception stated in subsection (bd), or can demonstrate an alternative, non-pretextual reason (unrelated to the commercial tenant’s failure to make a rental payment) for recovering possession of the unit (for example, turning...
the unit over to a new tenant under a previously executed agreement; planned renovations; or a
previous agreement to turn over the unit vacant to a new owner).

(h)(e) The provisions of this ordinance Chapter 37C, being necessary for the welfare of the
City and County of San Francisco, its residents, and the health of its economy, shall be liberally
construed to effectuate its purpose, which is to protect commercial tenants Covered Commercial
Tenants from being evicted for missing rent payments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

(i)(f) Nothing in this ordinance Chapter 37C shall relieve a commercial tenant Covered
Commercial Tenant of the obligation to pay rent, nor restrict a landlord’s ability to recover rent due.

SEC. 37C.37C.4. SEVERABILITY.

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this Chapter 37C, or any
application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a
decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining
portions or applications of the Chapter. The Board of Supervisors hereby declares that it would have
passed this Chapter 37C and each and every section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, and word
not declared invalid or unconstitutional without regard to whether any other portion of this Chapter or
application thereof would be subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.

SEC. 37C.437C.5. SUNSET PROVISION.

This Chapter 37C shall expire by operation of law after the Tier 1 Forbearance Period has
ended. Upon expiration, the City Attorney shall cause this Chapter 37C to be removed from the
Administrative Code.

Section 2. Deadline to Enact; Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect only if it
is enacted before paragraph 2 of the Governor’s Executive Order N-28-20 expires. If this
ordinance is enacted on or after the expiration of said paragraph of said Executive Order, it
shall be null and void. If this ordinance is enacted before such date, then it shall become
effective 30 days after enactment. Enactment occurs when the Mayor signs the ordinance,
the Mayor returns the ordinance unsigned or does not sign the ordinance within ten days of
receiving it, or the Board of Supervisors overrides the Mayor’s veto of the ordinance.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
DENNIS J. HERRERA, City Attorney

By: /s/ MANU PRADHAN
Deputy City Attorney

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