

**City and County of San Francisco**  
**Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development**  
**Commercial Space Underwriting Guidelines**  
**Effective March 3, 2023**

The following Mayor’s Office of Housing and Community Development Commercial Space Underwriting Guidelines (these “Guidelines”) are intended to assist applicants (“Sponsors”) for capital financing to prepare financing requests to the City and County of San Francisco (the “City”), represented by the Mayor, acting by and through the Mayor’s Office of Housing and Community Development (“MOHCD”). These Guidelines, along with MOHCD’s Underwriting Guidelines, will also be used by MOHCD staff to evaluate funding requests and present them to the Citywide Affordable Housing Loan Committee (“Loan Committee”) for consideration. The intent of these Guidelines is to support consistency of final loan terms across projects, and to ensure long-term affordability and physical and financial sustainability throughout a project’s loan term.

MOHCD’s Commercial Loans are designed to be paired with residential/affordable housing new construction loans. The Loan Committee maintains the right to set final terms and conditions for a commitment of funds based on the actual circumstances of each project. MOHCD may review and approve any requests for a waiver to these Guidelines in its sole and absolute discretion. These Guidelines will be updated from time to time.

Note: the income and rent limits referenced in these Guidelines are determined and published annually by MOHCD for all multifamily rental housing developments under MOHCD’s purview, including Small Sites, PASS and other rehabilitation-funded projects. All income and rent limits are expressed in MOHCD Area Median Income (AMI).

To the extent that commercial space is required in an affordable housing project, the following guidance is applicable.

**A. Intent**

1. To support culturally vibrant and inclusive neighborhoods by prioritizing Public Benefit Uses, Community Serving Uses, and other benefits that support the affordable housing residents and surrounding community.
2. To maximize benefit to residents of the affordable housing, followed by creation of benefit for the surrounding community. For example, where the housing is designed for families, seek to provide childcare.
3. Provide City resources to support the following areas:
  - a. Economic Development

- b. Community and Social Development
  - c. Sustainable Job Creation and Retention and Wealth Creation
  - d. Investment Diversification and Partnerships Development
  - e. Environmentally Sustainable Outcomes.
4. To align with the City's Consolidated Plan and the policy priorities outlined in the applicable procurement (RFQ, RFP, NOFA) related to anti-displacement measures for residents and businesses. This may include facilitating community and/or nonprofit ownership.
  5. To leverage commercial funding sources from other City departments, foundations, and financial institutions to support Public Benefit Uses and Community Serving Uses in an effort to remove barriers to successful business development in MOHCD-supported residential buildings.
  6. To maintain the financial viability of the affordable housing and vitality of the surrounding neighborhood by avoiding vacancies.

**B. Project Eligibility/Applicability**

These Guidelines apply to new construction projects only. These Guidelines assume MOHCD owns the land on which the Project is located. In the rare scenario in which that is not the case, MOHCD and the Housing Owner will adjust these Guidelines accordingly to achieve the goals articulated in Section A and the same financing principles related to the use of MOHCD funds.

**C. General Loan/Grant Terms**

Please see the MOHCD Development Underwriting Guidelines for guidance on the interest rate, term, and other conditions generally associated with MOHCD financing for new construction. Section E provides further details according to the proposed use, funding type and deal structure.

**D. Definitions**

1. **Affiliated Entity:** An entity that is either controlled by the Housing Owner, controls the Housing Owner, or is under common control with Housing Owner. Control, as used in the previous sentence, means the ownership, directly or indirectly, of the right to vote in or direct the ordinary operations of the entity.
2. **Cold Shell:** Commercial Space improvements as defined in detail in Attachment A.
3. **Commercial Entity:** A legal entity, separate from the Housing Owner, that may either master lease the Commercial Space from the Housing Owner or ground lease the Commercial Space directly from the City, as provided in Permitted Legal Structures, defined below.
4. **Commercial Project Costs:** The total of all hard (construction) and soft costs associated with the development of the Commercial Space.

5. **Commercial Space:** An entire undifferentiated (ie. not divided into different spaces) commercial area for Public Benefit Use, Community Serving Commercial Use, or Commercial Use. If the Project is subdivided, then the Commercial Space would be a condominium or air rights parcel, separate from the Residential Space. It is possible to have more than one Commercial Space in a Project because the developer may intend different uses (for example, a space is finished to Warm Shell for Public Benefit Use, while another area is finished to Cold Shell and Commercial Use is intended). A Commercial Space may be demised (ie. physically divided into separately leased spaces) into more than one Individual Tenant Space as appropriate.
6. **Commercial Space Master Tenant:** A Commercial Entity that is an Affiliated Entity and that leases the Commercial Space from the Housing Owner and subleases Individual Tenant Space(s) to Individual Commercial Tenant(s).
7. **Commercial Use:** A land use, typically retail or other sales and services use, with the sole or chief emphasis on financial gain and that is not a Public Benefit Use or Community Serving Use as defined below. Commercial Uses shall not include uses that, in MOHCD's sole discretion, are inconsistent with fostering a stable environment for families and children, including, but not limited to, bars, liquor stores, tobacco product stores, recreational cannabis shops (medical cannabis dispensaries may be permitted in MOHCD's sole discretion, but only to the extent permitted by funding sources and applicable local, state, and federal law) or other uses that cater exclusively to adults.
8. **Community Serving Use:** A land use, typically retail or other sales and services use, that provides a direct benefit to the community, as determined by MOHCD in its sole discretion. Such use to be documented through a Community Commercial Services Agreement and reported on annually through the MOHCD Annual Monitoring Report. Dimensions of benefit to include:
  - a. Economic Development
  - b. Community and Social Development
  - c. Sustainable Job Creation and Retention and Wealth Creation
  - d. Investment Diversification and Partnerships Development
  - e. Environmentally Sustainable Outcomes

Examples include:

- i. Early childhood education center,
- ii. Nonprofit office/services provision,
- iii. Food market with affordable and healthy produce and other goods,
- iv. Community banking,
- v. Restaurant offers low-cost meals,
- vi. Business hires low-income workers,
- vii. Business owned by underrepresented community, or
- viii. Other neighborhood serving uses that have a demonstrated benefit to the residents of the Project.

- 9. Housing Owner:** The owner, often a Limited Partnership entity, of the residential improvements at the Project.
- 10. Individual Commercial Tenant:** An occupant of Commercial Space rented from the Housing Owner or Commercial Entity (depending on legal structure).
- 11. Individual Tenant Space:** Demised portion (ie. physical boundary of space being leased) of the Commercial Space for lease to an Individual Commercial Tenant.
- 12. Net Commercial Cash Flow:** Commercial Operating Income less the Commercial Operating Expenses for a Lease Year (or portion thereof). **Commercial Operating Expenses** means the reasonable and customary expenses of reasonable operating and routine maintenance and repair expenses incurred by the Housing Owner or Commercial Entity (depending on legal structure) in the operation of the Commercial Space, debt service, and MOHCD-approved reserves. These expenses may include utilities, insurance, equipment maintenance, security, fees (asset management, audit, taxes), debt service, and operating and replacement reserves, all subject to the approval of MOHCD.. **Commercial Operating Income** means all income and receipts in any form received by the Housing Owner or Commercial Entity (depending on legal structure) from the operation of the Commercial Space, including rents, fees, deposits, and reimbursements.
- 13. Project:** A mixed-use, multifamily residential and commercial project, which may include one or more subdivided residential condominium/air rights parcels and commercial condominium/air rights parcels.
- 14. Public Benefit Use:** A land use, typically programs or services, that primarily benefits low-income persons, is implemented by one or more 501(c)(3) public benefit corporations, and has been identified by the City or community as a priority use. Examples include, but are not limited to, childcare centers, adult day health centers, office space for non-profit organizations, supportive services for the residents of the affordable housing development, health clinics that serve the local community at no or low cost, arts-related spaces that provide programs, and classes and/or exhibition spaces available to community members at no or low cost.
- 15. Residential Space:** The entire undifferentiated (ie. not divided into different units/spaces) residential area for future demising (ie. physically dividing into separately leased spaces) and occupancy by residential tenants. If the Project is subdivided, then the Residential Space would be a condominium or air rights parcel, separate from the Commercial Space(s).
- 16. Tenant Improvements:** The Commercial Space improvements paid for by the Individual Commercial Tenant.
- 17. Warm Shell:** Commercial Space improvements as defined in detail in Attachment A.

## **E. Key Terms for Public Benefit and Community Serving Commercial Uses**

In alignment with MOHCD's goals in Section A, MOHCD offers the following capital financing and below market terms for Commercial Space developed for Public Benefit or Community Serving Commercial Uses:

1. Eligible use of MOHCD funds. MOHCD funds may be used for the following Commercial Project Costs:
  - a. Hard Costs:
    - Commercial Warm Shell (see definition in Attachment A)
    - 5% hard cost contingency on *warm shell costs* and cold shell costs
    - May include a "Warm Shell Allowance" of up to \$1 million, for warm shell costs (see Attachment A) that are to be determined. Warm Shell Allowance funds must be spent within 2 years of main building permit TCO, and any unspent funds placed in a controlled bank account.
  - b. Soft Costs:
    - Architecture, construction management and consulting fees for coordination of Tenant Improvements with shell design and construction
    - Pro rata share of Project soft costs that should be split between residential and commercial, as calculated by Project financial consultant
    - Market study and broker fees
    - Permit fees
    - No furnishings, fixtures or equipment (FF&E)
  - c. Capitalized Commercial Reserve:
    - \$10,000 plus \$5/sf capitalized Commercial Reserve for lease up/operations period vacancy (eligible uses, for example, include utilities, real estate taxes, insurance), and/or replacement reserve needs (post-initial occupancy).
  - d. Commercial Tenant Planning Funds:
    - Up to \$50,000 (or 50% of Individual Commercial Tenant(s) annual operating revenue from the last completed fiscal year, whichever is less) per Commercial Tenant to Individual Commercial Tenant(s) to support their design and permitting process and fundraising strategy once MOHCD-approved Letter/s of Intent (LOI) has been executed. Professional fees are allowed and may include Construction Manager/Property Manager and Permit Coordinator.
  - e. Commercial Space Developer Fee:
    - Allowed in addition to Residential Developer Fee, so long as the sum of the Commercial Developer Fees and Residential Developer Fee do not exceed the developer fee limits allowed by TCAC or other funding agencies.

- Up to \$350,000 per Project, including Project Management and At-Risk fees.
- \$75,000 per Project in additional fee will be allowed for completing the condominium or air rights subdivision, subject to MOHCD approval of the subdivision and legal structure
- Milestones for disbursement are as follows:
  - \$75,000 – At subdivision completion, if applicable
  - \$175,000 – For Project Management, earned pro rata at milestones such as approval of the Commercial Space Plan, signing of Letter of Intent with Tenant and execution of Individual Commercial Tenant/s lease/s
  - \$175,000 – At-Risk earned at milestones that may include signing of tenant leases (up to half) and completion of Tenant Improvements and Tenant Occupancy (split pro-rata)
- Commercial Developer’s Responsibilities: Please see Attachment B for description of responsibilities related to commercial space development.

2. Due diligence.

a. Commercial Space Plan, Commercial Proforma, Tenant Improvement Build-out Summary:

- i. Commercial Plan: Developer must prepare and submit to MOHCD for approval prior to receipt of first installment of Project Management developer fee.
- ii. Commercial Proforma: Developer must prepare both a capital Sources and Uses Budget as well as a commercial operating budget.
- iii. Tenant Improvement Buildout Summary: Developer must provide an Excel matrix that includes all data points that will inform the LOI.

b. Market Study: A market study must be provided by a third party (e.g. a broker, appraiser, or market analyst). This should inform the setting of these terms:

- i. Rent, Rent Growth, Annual Rent Adjustments
- ii. Rent Concessions and/or Tenant Improvement Allowances
- iii. Vacancy Rate
- iv. Expenses and Expense Growth Rate
- v. Commercial Property Management Fees, Leasing Agent Fees
- vi. Reserves.

The Marketing Study should include:

- i. Analysis of neighborhood commercial rents including at least three (3) comparable transactions
- ii. Summary of market tenant improvement allowances

- iii. Summary of immediate submarket/vacancy
    - iv. Summary of businesses in the particular neighborhood / voids and concentration
    - v. Opinion on whether a certain business (type or name to be provided by client) will succeed in a particular area
  - c. Commercial Costs in Basis: Evidence that Developer has analyzed whether commercial space is eligible to be included in eligible basis for use of LIHTC (e.g. whether located in a Qualified Census Tract and use is compliant)
3. Permitted legal structures.
  - a. Direct Lease: Housing Owner leases directly to Individual Commercial Tenant(s).
  - b. Commercial Master Lease: Housing Owner leases the Commercial Space to the Commercial Entity (which must be an Affiliated Entity) (the “Commercial Space Master Tenant”). The Commercial Space Master Tenant would then sublease the Individual Tenant Space(s) to Individual Commercial Tenant(s).
  - c. Subdivision: The City ground leases the Residential Space to the Housing Owner. The City separately ground leases the Commercial Space to the Commercial Entity. The Commercial Entity must be an Affiliated Entity or Individual Commercial Tenant (the latter per the terms below in Section D.7.). Subdivision is permissible only under certain circumstances – for example:
    - When there is more than 5,000 square feet of commercial space and multiple tenants
    - When doing so leverages additional/non-City sources to the project, to facilitate tenant ownership, or to increase competitiveness for non-City financing.
4. Use Restrictions. MOHCD will restrict the use, in the ground lease, of all Commercial Spaces for which the Borrower applies for financing under Section E. Any change in use requires MOHCD approval. MOHCD will also prohibit certain specific uses, such as bars and retail liquor sales, in the ground lease.
5. Letters of Intent (LOI) and Master Lease Terms. All LOIs and leases, including the Commercial Master Lease and Individual Commercial Tenant subleases and Direct Leases, are subject to review and approval by MOHCD, in accordance with these Guidelines.
  - a. LOIs: LOIs should conform to the requirements below in subsection c.
  - b. Commercial Master Lease: For projects constructed on a single parcel (see below for subdivided parcels), Commercial Master Lease rent will be structured so that 40% of Net Commercial Cash Flow, if any, will be paid by Commercial Entity to Housing Owner, and 60% of Net Commercial Cash Flow is paid to the Commercial Entity

(ie. the Commercial Space Master Tenant). The Commercial Entity/Commercial Space Tenant must be an Affiliated Entity. (If 40% of Net Commercial Cash Flow is significant, MOHCD may establish an additional rent, based on 40% of Net Commercial Cash Flow projections, in the MOHCD residential ground lease.)

c. Direct Leases and Individual Commercial Tenant Subleases: Commercial rents and/or Common Area Maintenance (CAM) charges should be sized so as to cover the direct, shared, and allocated costs attributable to commercial use, including utilities payable by the property for the Commercial Space, commercial management fees, commercial reserves, and property taxes and insurance attributable to the Commercial Space. Rent adjustments, beyond typical annual escalations to cover expenses, at renewal periods are prohibited. Lease deposits are prohibited (although tenants may be required to pay for damages), assuming Individual Commercial Tenant/s are responsible for funding Tenant Improvements. The term of the lease between an Individual Commercial Tenant(s) and the Housing Owner or Commercial Space Master Tenant cannot exceed the term of the MOHCD financing on the Project (ie. typically, 55 years).

6. MOHCD Commercial Ground Lease and Loan Terms. When the Commercial Space has been subdivided from the Residential Space, MOHCD will convert the Commercial Space development costs funded by MOHCD into a MOHCD Commercial Loan which is executed at permanent conversion. Additionally, MOHCD will enter into a MOHCD Commercial Ground Lease with the Commercial Entity.

a. Commercial Loan Terms: 55-year term. 0% interest rate. Repayment through residual receipts from commercial space only.

b. Commercial Ground Lease Terms: 75-99-year term. Base rent equal to \$1/year. Residual rent will be 40% of Net Commercial Cash Flow to the City. For other key terms, please see the Underwriting Guidelines applicable to residential use. See the Ground Lease Policy.

7. Transfer of Commercial Space Ownership. Any transfer or sale of the Housing Owner's or Commercial Owner's interest in the Commercial Space parcel is subject to MOHCD approval. Under Section E, the ownership of the Commercial Space parcel may only be transferred to an Individual Commercial Tenant if a) the MOHCD Commercial Loan balance has been fully paid, or b) the MOHCD Commercial Loan has been assigned to the Individual Commercial Tenant. If the MOHCD Commercial Loan is assigned to the Individual Commercial Tenant that is a nonprofit, 501(c)(3) exempt organization, MOHCD may forgive 10% of the Loan each year to such Individual Commercial Tenant that is actively in business and contributing to Intent 1 in Section A. As discussed in Section E.4., MOHCD will continue to restrict the use of the Commercial Space through its Commercial Ground Lease.

#### **F. Terms for Commercial Uses**

MOHCD offers the following capital financing terms for Commercial Space developed for Commercial Uses not included in Section E:

1. Eligible use of MOHCD funds. MOHCD funds may be used for the following Commercial Project Costs:
  - a. Hard Costs:
    - Commercial Cold Shell (see definition in Attachment A)
    - 5% hard cost contingency on cold shell costs
  - b. Soft Costs:
    - Construction management and consulting fees for coordination of Tenant Improvements with shell construction
    - Pro rata share of Project soft costs that should be split between residential and commercial, as calculated by Project financial consultant
    - No furniture, fixtures or equipment (FF&E)
  - c. Reserves:
    - Capitalized commercial reserve for lease up, tenant improvements, and/or replacement reserve needs consistent with the Market Study (see Section E.2.a. below)
  - e. Commercial Space Developer Fee:
    - Allowed in addition to Residential Developer Fee, so long as the sum of the Commercial Developer Fees and Residential Developer Fee do not exceed the developer fee limits allowed by TCAC or other non-City funding sources.
    - \$200,000 per Project
    - \$75,000 in additional fee will be allowed for completing the condominium or air rights subdivision, subject to MOHCD approval of the subdivision and legal structure
    - Milestones for disbursement are as follows:
      - \$75,000 – At subdivision completion, if applicable
      - \$100,000 – For Project Management, earned pro rata at milestones such as approval of the Commercial Space Plan, signing of Letter of Intent with Tenant and execution of Individual Commercial Tenant/s lease/s
      - \$100,000 – At-Risk earned at milestones that may include signing of tenant leases (up to half) and completion of Tenant Improvements and Tenant Occupancy (split pro-rata)
2. Due diligence. Same as for Public Benefit.
3. Permitted legal structures. Same as for Public Benefit.
4. Use Restrictions. Same as for Public Benefit.
5. Letters of Intent (LOI) and Lease Terms. All LOIs and leases, including the Commercial Master Lease and Individual Commercial Tenant subleases and Direct Leases, are subject to review and approval by MOHCD, in accordance with these Guidelines.
  - a. LOIs: LOIs should conform to the requirements below in subsection c.

b. Commercial Master Lease: Commercial Master Lease rent will be structured so that 40% of Net Commercial Cash Flow, will be paid by Commercial Entity to Housing Owner, and 60% of Net Commercial Cash Flow is payable to the Commercial Entity (ie. the Commercial Space Master Tenant). The Commercial Entity must be an Affiliated Entity. (If 40% of Net Commercial Cash Flow is significant, MOHCD may establish an additional rent, based on Net Commercial Cash Flow projections, in the MOHCD residential ground lease.)

c. Direct Leases and Individual Commercial Tenant Subleases: Commercial rents and/or Common Area Maintenance (CAM) charges should be based on the proposed use and market conditions consistent with the Market Study. Commercial rents charged must be sufficient to cover all direct, shared, and allocated costs attributable to commercial use. Commercial operating expenses shall include all utilities payable by the property for the Commercial Space, commercial property management fees, commercial reserves, and property taxes and insurance attributable to the Commercial Space. The term of the lease between an Individual Commercial Tenant(s) and the Housing Owner or Commercial Space Master Tenant should be consistent with the Market Study.

6. MOHCD Commercial Ground Lease and Loan Terms. When the Commercial Space has been subdivided from the Residential Space, MOHCD will convert the Commercial Space development costs funded by MOHCD into a MOHCD Commercial Loan which is executed at permanent conversion. Additionally, MOHCD will enter into a MOHCD Commercial Ground Lease with the Commercial Entity.

a. Commercial Loan Terms: 55-year term. 3% interest rate. Residual receipts, with 40% Net Commercial Cash Flow due to MOHCD.

b. Commercial Ground Lease Terms: 99-year term. Base rent equal to \$1/year. Residual rent based on residual receipts, with 40% Net Commercial Cash Flow due to MOHCD once MOHCD Commercial Loan balance has been fully paid.

7. Transfer of Commercial Space Ownership. Any transfer or sale of the Housing Owner's or Commercial Owner's interest in the Commercial Space parcel is subject to MOHCD approval. Under Section E, the ownership of the Commercial Space parcel may only be transferred to an Individual Commercial Tenant if the MOHCD Commercial Loan balance has been fully paid. As discussed in Section E.3., MOHCD will continue to restrict the use of the Commercial Space through its Commercial Ground Lease.

#### **G. Applicability of Accessibility, Procurement, Prevailing Wage, and Workforce Requirements**

For the scope of the Commercial Space that is being funded by MOHCD and/or is being built out under the Project's construction contract, all City accessibility, procurement, prevailing wage, and workforce requirements related to the Project will apply.

Tenant Improvements that are being built out under a construction contract separate from the Project's and are not funded by MOHCD, and executed on City or other government land, regardless of the source of financing, are subject to all applicable City

accessibility, procurement, prevailing wage and workforce requirements to which the housing Project was subject (with limited exceptions associated with funding sources and thresholds pertaining to construction contract value).

The Mayor's Office on Disability and the Department of Building Inspections are responsible for accessibility requirements. The Contract Monitoring Division is responsible for procurement, the Office of Economic and Workforce Development is responsible for workforce requirements, and the Office of Labor Standards Enforcement oversees the provision of prevailing wages.

If the Individual Commercial Tenant's Tenant Improvements are funded with money from other City agencies (ie. Office of Economic and Workforce Development grants awarded through Community Vision), all requirements pertaining to that funding source will apply.

If the Individual Commercial Tenant's Tenant Improvements are not funded by any public dollars, and not executed on government-owned land or leased land, please consult with MOHCD on the applicability of City accessibility, workforce and prevailing wage requirements.

#### **H. Real Estate Resources for Nonprofit and Small Business Entities**

Loans, grants, and technical assistance for nonprofits and small businesses:

- a. San Francisco Arts Commission – [Arts Commission](#)
- b. Office of Economic and Workforce Development – [Nonprofit sector business development](#)
- c. Office of Economic and Workforce Development – [Find a grant](#)
- d. Office of Economic and Workforce Development – Office of Small Business - <https://sf.gov/departments/office-economic-and-workforce-development/office-small-business>
- e. San Francisco Small Business Development Center (Small Business Administration) - <https://www.sfsbdc.org/>
- f. Community Vision - <https://communityvisionca.org/real-estate-solutions/>

#### **I. WAIVER REQUESTS**

All waiver requests are subject to the approval of MOHCD staff and the Citywide Affordable Housing Loan Committee, each at its own discretion. Any requests from the Sponsor to waive any part of these Underwriting Guidelines must be submitted in writing to the MOHCD project manager.

| <b><u>ATTACHMENT A</u></b> |   |  |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| <b><u>Scope/Trade</u></b>  | <b><u>Cold Shell</u></b>  | <b><u>Warm Shell (Cold Shell plus the following)</u></b>   |
| <b>Walls/Doors</b>         | <p>Exterior/perimeter walls and doors, including, where required, automatic door actuator(s) at entrance(s). Exterior/perimeter walls must be finished with gyp and fire taping to Code.</p> <p>No partition walls or corresponding doors within demised spaces.</p>            | <p>Partition walls and doors demising Individual Tenant Space(s). Partition walls, doors and locks for restrooms and kitchenette based on Individual Commercial Tenants and Code requirements. No other partition walls or doors.</p>  |
| <b>Finish</b>              | <p>Exposed concrete slab with rough-in Plumbing, depressed to allow for anticipated use (floor sinks, drains). Temporary ramps for Certificate of Completion, as required.</p>  | <p>Finished floor and base to minimum specification of Individual Commercial Tenant or exposed slab with clearance to install flooring to level landing at door. Provide wall, floor, and ceiling finish in restrooms. Kitchenette finishes not included.</p>  |
| <b>Specialties</b>         | <p>Code required signage. Exterior commercial signage program developed and approved by Planning and MOHCD. Exterior infrastructure (conduit to anticipated location, cabling, and bracket embeds).</p>   | <p>Restroom accessories (soap dispenser, diaper changing station, hand dryer or towel dispenser, garbage receptacle, toilet partitions). Exterior signage (not including marquee or specialty) corresponding to Commercial Signage Program provided in Cold Shell graphics, shop drawings, fabrication, and installation. Kitchenette specialties (cabinets, countertops, lighting, appliances, and plumbing) not included. Drop ceilings.</p> |
| <b>Structural</b>          | <p>Anchors for drop-ceiling. Anchors must be cast-in slab minimum 4' on center in each direction or per Code-required minimum details by licensed structural engineer. Coring or block-out for assumed HVAC rough-in. Steel embed brackets for exterior signage connection.</p> | <p>Code required ramps and railings to assumed final finish floor and level landing at entrance(s).</p>  |

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| <b>Elevator / Lift</b> | No  | As required.   |
| <b>Mechanical</b>      | Stub out for heat-pump, space on roof for equipment, and waterproofed pad (or sidewall where possible). Condensate line installation if roof mounted system anticipated. Fire rated shaft for later ducting of restaurant hood(s); supply air / louver on exterior wall.  | Exhaust venting of restroom(s) and kitchenette(s). Ductwork to connect location of mechanical equipment to exterior. Condensate line installation if roof mounted system anticipated. Code-required smoke control. In the case of an approved restaurant use, minimum of one (1) grease duct plus make up air (MUA) duct to accommodate Type 1 hood. Type 2 hood shaft and venting may be considered.<br><br>Does not include water heating (except for code required restrooms) and all other mechanical equipment. |
| <b>Plumbing</b>        | Stub-out for domestic water supply and water meter in meter room. Storm sewer 4". Stub out all plumbing (supply and waste) to minimum Code-required restroom location(s), including floor drains.<br><br>SFPUC water meters based on fixtures shown in base building permit drawings. Includes sub panel with breakers.<br><br>No finish.   | SFPUC water meters based on establishment of Individual Commercial Tenant/s. Distribution piping for domestic water (hot and cold), waste and vents to plumbing fixture locations within Individual Tenant Space(s). Floor drains and code-required restroom plumbing fixtures (lavatory(ies), water closet(s), urinal(s)). Does not include finish plumbing of stand-alone fixtures and water heating or garbage disposal (except for restroom fixtures).   |
| <b>Electrical</b>      | Provide main service. Dedicated meter in electrical room with service to Commercial Space, including sub-breaker panel. Stub out and conduit on ceiling for mechanical. Perimeter walls to have Code-required wall receptacles. Light fixtures in space connected to Commercial Space meter to meet Certificate of Completion requirements only. Emergency lighting back-up power, connect to Lift or | Installation of sub panel at Individual Tenant Space/s. Interior partition wall outlets as required by Code. Bathroom and kitchenette lighting GFCI outlets per Code. Provide outlets for kitchenette appliances, do not include garbage disposal.   |

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|                                      | <p>Elevator (where applicable). Fire alarm distribution from panel, zoned and programmed.<br/>                 Exterior lighting for safety and continuity of design.</p> <p>Provide conduits (as needed for commercial HVAC units) from Commercial Space to roof.</p>   |   |
| <p><b>Telephone/Data</b></p>         | <p>Two (2) 2" conduits from MPOE to space for telecom/data/security. Perimeter walls to have data receptacle rings and conduits to space above ceiling adjacent to required electrical wall receptacles. Temporary security camera connected to residential system until Commercial Space is occupied.</p>   | <p>Conduit to IDF for data / fiber and telephone / security, as needed. 4' by 4' ¾" plywood backer board for telcom/data/security systems for each demised space. Interior partition walls to have data receptacle rings and conduits to space above ceiling adjacent to required electrical wall receptacles</p>   |
| <p><b>Fire Protection/ Alarm</b></p> | <p>Building Fire Alarm shall be sized, zoned, programmed and tested to include Commercial Space. State and Local SFFD Code requirements for Completion and Certificate of Occupancy must be met. Sprinkler shall be installed, activated and monitored. Sprinkler heads should be "arm-over" configuration to allow for coordination with future ceiling and lighting layout. Sprinkler system should have sufficient capacity and connection points to allow for additional heads required by future room layouts. Fire extinguishers and cabinets installed. Specialty restaurant fire suppression systems not included.</p> | <p>Zoning of Fire Alarm to Individual Tenant Space/s and re-configuration / programming and testing of main building fire panel. Specialty restaurant fire suppression systems not included. Code required bathroom and kitchenette fire alarm items as required. Sprinkler systems should have additional heads as required to conform to the layout of the demising partition(s), restroom(s) and kitchenette(s).</p> |

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| <b>Site Work</b> | No | Where required by regulation or Code, consideration of site work within the Warm shell (e.g., fencing and gates, lighting, curb cuts, curb painting, parking). |
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## Attachment B

### Commercial Developer's Responsibilities include:

1. Establishing the vision for any non-residential spaces that aligns with Section A as well as the applicable procurement (RFQ, RFP, NOFA) through which the developer was selected
2. Developing and iterating commercial objectives and strategies
3. Creating a Commercial Plan including working with brokers and partners to understand the projected market
4. Working with design team to determine designs for commercial units
5. Developing and iterating Commercial Proforma
6. Developing and iterating a Tenant Improvement Summary (final to be submitted upon completion)
7. Working with in-house asset management team and operations team to develop common area maintenance charges and specific property expenses including insurance, real estate taxes, and reserves.
8. Developing commercial marketing materials and distributing materials to various platforms
9. Consistent community engagement and stakeholder conversations and presentations
10. Working with legal teams to create and finalize documents including commercial tenant leases, master leases, CC&Rs, REAs, and Commercial Ground Leases
11. Cultivating relationships with potential commercial tenants
12. Showing commercial spaces to potential tenants
13. Reviewing commercial tenant applications
14. Creating Letters Of Intent (LOIs) and Leases (often requires multiple LOIs for each unit because tenants frequently back out)
15. Collecting required documents for construction
16. Overseeing tenant improvement buildout
17. Collecting required final documents after successful inspections
18. Regular (at least annual) reporting to MOHCD on satisfaction of goals outlined in Community Commercial Services Agreements and/or the loan agreement.