

Definitions

- a. **Building**: A structure with walls, an entry point, built or used for permanent use, and is used for people to work, perform activities, store items within, or other. Structures without walls, such as a car-port or lean-to, may be considered as a building if its use is permanent. Intermodal containers or shipping containers may be considered a building so long as their function is permanent. Examples: a traditional brick-and-mortar structure, a cargo building, a permanent storage shed, and intermodal containers.
- b. **Level**: Each floor shall be called a level. Levels can include, but are not limited to: basements, sub-basements, main levels, mezzanines, penthouses, transit platforms, and roofs. Levels may extend outside the structure and still be considered part of that level, given the area in question still serves the structure, is attached, and is not considered as a building on its own. Examples: outdoor balconies, patios, curb-side pick-ups, and other support areas.
 - 1. **Main Level**: These are levels “1” through “99” with Level “1” being the ground level of the building. Main Levels do not need to span the entirety (of Level 1) to be considered a Main Level. For elevated buildings, the first usable level up from the surface will be known as Level 1 (e.g., SFO MERF building elevated above water).
 - 2. **Basement Level**: Will be directly beneath the first level of a building.
 - 3. **Sub-basement Level**: Will be beneath the basement level of a building.
 - 4. **Mezzanine Level**: Can be an intermediate level between the floor and ceiling of any level that is open to the floor(s) below. Mezzanine levels can exist between any two main building levels.
 - 5. **Arrival and Departure Levels**: In terminal spaces, it is common to refer to different levels as ‘Arrival’ and ‘Departure’. Arrival levels are levels where passengers will claim baggage (i.e., first level in the domestic terminals or second level in the international terminal building). Departure levels are levels where passengers process tickets, check baggage, and where they will enter the boarding areas through a security checkpoint. Arrival and Departure levels only refer to terminal levels, not boarding areas. Departure levels will be the second level in the domestic terminals and the third level in the international terminal building.
 - 6. **Roof Level**: The level forming the upper covering of a building.

7. Penthouse Level: Enclosed structures on a roof level.

- c. Space: A space may be defined as a room with three or more walls and at least one entry point. A space may also be defined with less than three walls or even no walls, given that the space serves a designated purpose that is exclusive to that area. Spaces with no walls shall have boundaries, which are delineated in an electronic spatial data format. For areas without a clear delineation of what the space is, such as baggage claim, SFO AVM Section will be responsible for the boundaries for the purpose of lease-space square footage considerations. Examples of spaces with at least three walls such as bathrooms, closets, and offices. Examples of spaces with three walls or less: gates and hold rooms within the boarding areas, baggage claim areas, ground transportation pick-up areas, moving walkways, elevators, government checkpoints, and circulation areas.