



January 29, 2024

Ms. Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
Honorable Supervisor Walton
Board of Supervisors
City and County of San Francisco
City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102
Via email only

Re: **Transmittal of Planning Department Case Number 2023-009941DES**
San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 (1298 Girard Street) Landmark Designation
BOS File No. 230880

Dear Ms. Calvillo and Supervisor Walton,

On September 26, 2023, the Board of Supervisors adopted Resolution No. 448-23 initiating landmark designation of San Francisco Fire Station No. 44.

On December 20, 2023, the San Francisco Historic Preservation Commission (hereinafter "HPC") conducted a duly noticed public hearing at a regularly scheduled meeting to consider a draft ordinance to landmark San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 (1298 Girard Street), Assessor's Parcel Block No. 6194, Lot No. 010. At the hearing, the HPC voted to approve with modifications a resolution to recommend landmark designation pursuant to Article 10 of the Planning Code. The HPC proposed a modification to the draft ordinance to amend the list of character-defining features to add:

Herringbone pattern brick floor within apparatus bay on ground floor.

The proposed landmark designation is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") as a Class 8 Categorical Exemption.

Please find attached documents related to the HPC's action. Also attached is an electronic copy of the proposed ordinance and Legislative Digest, drafted by Deputy City Attorney Peter Miljanich. If you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Aaron D. Starr
Manager of Legislative Affairs

Cc: Peter Miljanich, City Attorney's Office
Natalie Gee, Legislative Aide
John Carroll, Office of the Clerk of the Board
Rich Sucre, Planning Department, Deputy Director of Current Planning
Pilar LaValley, Planning Department
Mike Mullen, Fire Department
board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org
bos.legislation@sfgov.org

Attachments:

Draft Article 10 Landmark Designation Ordinance – SF Fire Station No. 44 (PDF)
Planning Department Recommendation Executive Summary, dated December 13, 2023
Article 10 Landmark Designation Fact Sheet – SF Fire Station No. 44
CEQA Determination

Included with this electronic transmittal:

Historic Preservation Commission Resolution No. 1369 (PDF)
Draft Article 10 Landmark Designation Ordinance – SF Fire Station No. 44 (Word)
Legislative Digest for SF Fire Station No. 44 (Word)

1 [Planning Code - Landmark Designation - San Francisco Fire Station No. 44]

2

3 **Ordinance amending the Planning Code to designate San Francisco Fire Station No. 44,**
 4 **located at 1298 Girard Street, Assessor's Parcel Block No. 6194, Lot No. 010, as a**
 5 **Landmark consistent with the standards set forth in Article 10 of the Planning Code;**
 6 **affirming the Planning Department's determination under the California Environmental**
 7 **Quality Act; and making public necessity, convenience, and welfare findings under**
 8 **Planning Code, Section 302, and findings of consistency with the General Plan and the**
 9 **eight priority policies of Planning Code, Section 101.1.**

10 NOTE: **Unchanged Code text and uncodified text** are in plain Arial font.
 11 **Additions to Codes** are in *single-underline italics Times New Roman font*.
 12 **Deletions to Codes** are in *strikethrough italics Times New Roman font*.
 13 **Board amendment additions** are in double-underlined Arial font.
 14 **Board amendment deletions** are in ~~strikethrough Arial font~~.
 15 **Asterisks (* * * *)** indicate the omission of unchanged Code
 16 subsections or parts of tables.

14

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

16

17 Section 1. CEQA and Land Use Findings.

18 (a) The Planning Department has determined that the actions contemplated in this
 19 ordinance comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources
 20 Code Sections 21000 *et seq.*). Said determination is on file with the Clerk of the Board of
 21 Supervisors in File No. _____ and is incorporated herein by reference. The Board of
 22 Supervisors affirms this determination.

23 (b) Pursuant to Planning Code Section 302, the Board of Supervisors finds that the
 24 proposed landmark designation of San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, located at 1298 Girard
 25 Street, Assessor's Parcel Block No. 6194, Lot No. 010, will serve the public necessity,

1 convenience, and welfare for the reasons set forth in Historic Preservation Commission
2 Resolution No. _____, recommending approval of the proposed designation, which is
3 incorporated herein by reference.

4 (c) On December 20, 2023, the Historic Preservation Commission, in Resolution No.
5 _____, adopted findings that the actions contemplated in this ordinance are
6 consistent, on balance, with the City's General Plan and with the eight priority policies of
7 Planning Code Section 101.1. The Board adopts these findings as its own.

8
9 Section 2. General Findings.

10 (a) On September 26, 2023, the Board of Supervisors adopted Resolution No. 448-23,
11 initiating landmark designation of San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 as a San Francisco
12 Landmark pursuant to Section 1004.1 of the Planning Code. On October 5, 2023, the Mayor
13 returned the approved resolution. Said resolution is on file with the Clerk of the Board of
14 Supervisors in Board File No. 230880.

15 (b) Pursuant to Charter Section 4.135, the Historic Preservation Commission has
16 authority "to recommend approval, disapproval, or modification of landmark designations and
17 historic district designations under the Planning Code to the Board of Supervisors."

18 (c) Planning Department Preservation staff prepared a Landmark Designation Fact
19 Sheet for San Francisco Fire Station No. 44. All preparers meet the Secretary of the Interior's
20 Professional Qualification Standards for historic preservation program staff, as set forth in
21 Code of Federal Regulations Title 36, Part 61, Appendix A. The report was reviewed for
22 accuracy and conformance with the purposes and standards of Article 10 of the Planning
23 Code.

24 (d) The Historic Preservation Commission, at its regular meeting of December 20,
25 2023, reviewed Planning Department staff's analysis of the architectural and historical

1 significance of San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 set forth in the Landmark Designation Fact
2 Sheet, dated December 13, 2023.

3 (e) On December 20, 2023, after holding a public hearing on the proposed
4 designation, and having considered the specialized analyses prepared by Planning
5 Department staff, and the Landmark Designation Fact Sheet, the Historic Preservation
6 Commission recommended designation of San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 as a landmark
7 under Article 10 of the Planning Code by Resolution No. _____. Said resolution is on file
8 with the Clerk of the Board in Board File No. _____.

9 (f) The Board of Supervisors hereby finds that San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 has a
10 special character and special historical, architectural, and aesthetic interest and value, and
11 that its designation as a Landmark will further the purposes of and conform to the standards
12 set forth in Article 10 of the Planning Code. In doing so, the Board hereby incorporates by
13 reference the findings of the Landmark Designation Fact Sheet.

14
15 Section 3. Designation.

16 Pursuant to Section 1004.3 of the Planning Code, San Francisco Fire Station No. 44,
17 located at 1298 Girard Street, Assessor's Parcel Block No. 6194, Lot No. 010, is hereby
18 designated as a San Francisco Landmark under Article 10 of the Planning Code. Appendix A
19 to Article 10 of the Planning Code is hereby amended to include this property.

20
21 Section 4. Required Data.

22 (a) The description, location, and boundary of the Landmark site consists of the City
23 parcel located at 1298 Girard Street, Assessor's Parcel Block No. 6194, Lot No. 010, in San
24 Francisco's Visitacion Valley neighborhood.

1 (b) The characteristics of the Landmark that justify its designation are described and
2 shown in the Landmark Designation Fact Sheet and other supporting materials contained in
3 Planning Department Record Docket No. 2023-009941DES. In brief, San Francisco Fire
4 Station No. 44 is eligible for local designation because it is associated with events that have
5 made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Francisco history (National
6 Register of Historic Places Criterion A) and as an example that embodies the distinctive
7 characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction and is representative of the
8 work of an architect of merit (Criterion C). Specifically, designation of San Francisco Fire
9 Station No. 44, constructed in 1913 and one of the oldest active fire stations in the city, is
10 significant for association with a period of expansion in San Francisco's Fire Department in
11 the 1910s and as an excellent example of an early twentieth century, Classical Revival style,
12 brick fire station, representative of the work of architect of merit, John Reid, Jr.

13 (c) The particular features that shall be preserved, or replaced in-kind as determined
14 necessary, are those shown in photographs and described in the Landmark Designation Fact
15 Sheet, which can be found in Planning Department Record Docket No. 2023-009941DES,
16 and which are incorporated in this designation by reference as though fully set forth.
17 Specifically, the following features are character-defining and shall be preserved or replaced
18 in kind:

19 (1) The character-defining exterior features of the original portion of San Francisco Fire
20 Station No. 44, constructed in 1913, including:

- 21 (A) Two-story height and rectangular massing;
- 22 (B) Brick and stucco cladding;
- 23 (C) Tall apparatus bay opening with brick and terracotta reveal;
- 24 (D) Terracotta panel with medallions above apparatus bay opening;

25

1 (E) Arcade at second floor of the Girard Street façade formed by three openings
2 divided by brick-clad piers with terracotta capitals, and curved, metal balconettes;

3 (F) Setback space within the arcade with brick-clad sidewalls, stucco ceiling,
4 and wood paneled wall containing two window openings with transoms flanking a door
5 opening with transom;

6 (G) Terracotta cornice with brackets and a brick parapet extending across Girard
7 Street and Wilde Avenue façades with returns on rear (west) and side (north)
8 elevations;

9 (H) Fenestration pattern and size of openings on Wilde Avenue façade
10 highlighted by brick sills, brickmold surrounds, and terracotta capitals;

11 (I) Stucco frieze, cornice, and parapet on rear (west) and side (north) elevation;
12 and

13 (J) Metal and red glass lanterns.
14

15 Section 5. Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective 30 days after
16 enactment. Enactment occurs when the Mayor signs the ordinance, the Mayor returns the
17 ordinance unsigned or does not sign the ordinance within ten days of receiving it, or the Board
18 of Supervisors overrides the Mayor's veto of the ordinance.
19

20 APPROVED AS TO FORM:
21 DAVID CHIU, City Attorney

22 By: /s/ Peter R. Miljanich
23 PETER R. MILJANICH
24 Deputy City Attorney

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LANDMARK DESIGNATION RECOMMENDATION EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HEARING DATE: DECEMBER 20, 2023

Record No.: 2023-009941DES
Project Address: San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 (1298 Girard Street)
Zoning: P (Public)
 40-X Height and Bulk District
Cultural District: N/A
Block/Lot: 6194/010
Project Sponsor: SF Planning Department
 49 South Van Ness Avenue, Suite 1400
 San Francisco, CA 94103
Property Owner: City & County of San Francisco
 25 Van Ness Avenue, Suite 400
 San Francisco, CA 94102
Staff Contact: Pilar LaValley (628-652-7372)
pilar.lavalley@sfgov.org
Environmental Review: Categorical Exemption

Recommendation: Recommend Landmark Designation to Board of Supervisors

Property Description

San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, built in 1913, is located on the northwest corner of Girard Street and Wilde Avenue in San Francisco’s Visitacion Valley neighborhood. The surrounding properties are residential in character, consisting of one-story-over-basement single-family homes and apartments.

The fire station is a two-story-over-basement, brick building designed in the Classical Revival style, with a one-story addition to the north in a simple contemporary style. Both portions of the building have flat roofs. The rectangular-plan building is clad in brick and stucco on the original and stucco and stone tile on the addition. The

primary façade faces east and features two tall apparatus room (garage) bays (one in original building and one in the addition) with roll-up metal garage doors. A terracotta panel with medallions, as well as three openings with brick piers and metal balconettes, are located above the apparatus room opening on the original building. Multi-light aluminum windows and a door with multi-light transoms are setback from the piers in an enclosed porch or arcade. The façade terminates in a terracotta cornice with carved brackets and brick parapet.

The south façade faces Wilde Avenue. It is clad in brick and contains symmetrical fenestration, consisting of smaller single-light aluminum windows on the first story and four-over-one, double- or single-hung windows below a four-light transom on the second story. Most of the building's windows have been replaced. The south façade terminates in an entablature matching the front façade.

The rear (west) elevation is clad in stucco and terminates with a frieze and cornice.

Project Description

The item before the Historic Preservation Commission is consideration of a Resolution to Recommend Article 10 landmark designation of San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 to the Board of Supervisors under Article 10 of the Planning Code, Section 1004.2. The pending Landmark designation was initiated by the Board of Supervisors.

On July 25, 2023, Supervisor Walton introduced a proposed Resolution under Board of Supervisors (hereinafter "Board") File No. 230880 to initiate the Landmark designation of San Francisco Fire Station No. 44. On September 26, 2023, the Board voted unanimously to approve the Resolution, and on October 5, 2023, with the Mayor's signature, Resolution No. 448-23 initiating landmark designation of San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 became effective.

Compliance With Planning Code

The proposed project is in compliance with all other provisions of the Planning Code.

Article 10 of the Planning Code.

The executive summary and analysis under review was prepared by Department preservation staff, who meet the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications. The Department has determined that the subject property meets the requirements for eligibility as an individual landmark pursuant to Article 10 of the Planning Code. The justification for its inclusion is explained in detail in the attached Landmark Designation Fact Sheet, and briefly in this Executive Summary.

Significance: San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, constructed in 1913 and one of the oldest active fire stations in the city, is significant for association with a period of expansion in San Francisco's Fire Department in the 1910s. Fire Station No. 44 is also architecturally significant as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of an early twentieth century, Classical Revival style, brick fire station, and it is also representative of the work of architect of merit, John Reid, Jr.

Underrepresented Landmark Types: The proposed landmark designation meets one of the Historic Preservation Commission's four priority areas for designation: property types in underrepresented geographies in the city. There is only one other designated landmark in the Visitacion Valley neighborhood: St. James Presbyterian Church (SF Landmark No. 308), which was selected as the first prospective landmark for the neighborhood during an online campaign, co-sponsored by SF Heritage and the Visitacion Valley History Project, to address this lack of representation in the city's landmark program. Within this portion of San Francisco, the closest designated landmarks are: Arthur H. Coleman Medical Center (6301 3rd Street, Landmark No. 279) and University Mound Old Ladies Home (350 University Street, Landmark No. 269).

Integrity: San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 has been altered but maintains integrity to convey its historical and architectural significance.

Draft Character-Defining Features: Proposed character-defining features are:

(1) The character-defining exterior features of the original portion of San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, constructed in 1913, including:

- (A) Two-story height and rectangular massing;
- (B) Brick and stucco cladding;
- (C) Tall apparatus bay opening with brick and terracotta reveal;
- (D) Terracotta panel with medallions above apparatus bay opening;
- (E) Arcade at second floor of the Girard Street façade formed by three openings divided by brick-clad piers with terracotta capitals, and curved, metal balconettes;
- (F) Setback space within the arcade with brick-clad sidewalls, stucco ceiling, and wood paneled wall containing two window openings with transoms flanking a door opening with transom;
- (G) Terracotta cornice with brackets and a brick parapet extending across Girard Street and Wilde Avenue façades with returns on rear (west) and side (north) elevations;
- (H) Fenestration pattern and size of openings on Wilde Avenue façade highlighted by brick sills, brickmold surrounds, and terracotta capitals;
- (I) Stucco frieze, cornice, and parapet on rear (west) and side (north) elevation; and
- (J) Metal and red glass lanterns.

Boundaries of the Landmark: The proposed Landmark encompasses San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 at 1298 Girard Street, Assessor's Parcel Block No. 6194, Lot No. 010.

Racial and Social Equity Analysis

On July 15, 2020, the San Francisco Historic Preservation Commission adopted [Resolution No. 1127](#) centering Preservation Planning on racial and social equity. Understanding the benefits, burdens, and opportunities to advance racial and social equity that proposed Preservation Planning documents provide is part of the Department's Racial and Social Equity Initiative. This is also consistent with the Mayor's Citywide Strategic Initiatives for equity and accountability and with the Office of Racial Equity, which required all Departments to conduct this analysis.

The proposed landmark designation of San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 makes no substantive policy changes to the Planning Code or the Planning Department's procedures. The proposed landmark designation produces few, if any, opportunities to advance racial and social equity.

Staff does not foresee any direct or unintended negative consequences from the proposed landmark designation.

Public / Neighborhood Input

To date, staff have received no public comments about the designation.

Issues & Other Considerations

- **Property owner input:** On November 30, 2023, the Department sent mailed notice to the property owner regarding the landmark designation recommendation hearing scheduled for December 20, 2023. Planning staff conducted a site visit along with SFFD personnel on November 28, 2023.

Environmental Review Status

The Planning Department has determined that actions by regulatory agencies for protection of the environment (specifically in this case, landmark designation) are exempt from environmental review, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15308 (Class Eight-Categorical).

Basis for Recommendation

The Department **recommends** that the Historic Preservation Commission recommend to the Board of Supervisors landmark designation of San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 as it meets the provisions of Article 10 of the Planning Code regarding Landmark Designation. San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, constructed in 1913 and one of the oldest active fire stations in the city, is significant for association with a period of expansion in San Francisco's Fire Department in the 1910s and as an excellent example of an early twentieth century brick fire station, representative of the work of architect of merit, John Reid, Jr.

Attachments

- Draft Resolution – Recommending Landmark Designation – San Francisco Fire Station No. 44
- Exhibit A – Draft Landmark Designation Ordinance – San Francisco Fire Station No. 44
- Exhibit B – Landmark Designation Fact Sheet for San Francisco Fire Station No. 44
- Exhibit C – DPR Form 523A and B for Station No. 44, prepared by Page & Turnbull, Inc. (2011)
- Exhibit D – Maps and Context Images
- Exhibit E – Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 448-23



ARTICLE 10 LANDMARK DESIGNATION FACT SHEET



San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, view west, 2023.
Source: SF Planning Department

Historic Name:	San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 (1973-Present) Engine Company 18 (1928-1973) Engine Company No. 47 or Fire Station No. 47 (1913-1915)
Address:	1298 Girard Street
Block/ Lot(s):	6194/010

Parcel Area:	5,998 square feet
Zoning:	P (Public) 40-X Height and Bulk
Year Built:	1913
Architect:	John Reid, Jr.
Prior Historic Studies/Other Designations:	<p>Page & Turnbull, Inc., <i>California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record (DPR 532A) for San Francisco Fire Station No. 44</i> (March 22, 2011).</p> <p>Page & Turnbull, Inc., <i>California Department of Parks and Recreation Building, Structure, and Object Record (DPR 532B) for San Francisco Fire Station No. 44</i> (March 29, 2011).</p> <p>Page & Turnbull, Inc., <i>Fire Station #44 Historic Resource Evaluation</i> (April 13, 2013), prepared on behalf of San Francisco Department of Public Works.</p> <p>San Francisco Planning Department, Preservation Team Review Form for 1298 Girard Street (Fire Station No. 44), completed for Case No. 2013.0666E, Station 44 Improvements Project (August 2, 2013). The Department concurred with Page & Turnbull, Inc. Historic Resource Evaluation finding that subject building is individually eligible for inclusion on California Register under Criteria 1 (Events) and 3 (Architecture).</p>
Prior HPC Actions:	None
Significance Criteria:	<p><u>Events</u>: Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. (National Register Criterion A)</p> <p><u>Architecture/Design</u>: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and/or represents the work of a master. (National Register Criterion C)</p>
Period of Significance:	1913. The period of significance is 1913, when the building was constructed and began operation as fire station.
Statement of Significance:	San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 (1298 Girard Street), originally Fire Station/Engine No. 47, constructed in 1913 and one of the oldest active fire stations in the city, is significant for association with a period of expansion in San Francisco's Fire Department in the 1910s. Fire Station No. 44 is also architecturally significant as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of an early twentieth century, Classical Revival style, brick fire station, and it is also representative of the work of architect of merit, John Reid, Jr.
Assessment of Integrity:	There have been several significant alterations to the subject building, including an addition, seismic reinforcement, and replacement of doors and windows. While these alterations have diminished aspects of the design, materials, and workmanship of the building, it retains many of its original features such that it has sufficient architectural integrity to convey its significance. Further, the building retains integrity of location, design, feeling, association, and setting to convey its significance as a fire station designed by architect of merit John Reid, Jr. Overall, the property retains

	historic integrity.
Character-Defining Features:	<p>(1) The character-defining exterior features of the original portion of San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, constructed in 1913, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Two-story height and rectangular massing; (B) Brick and stucco cladding; (C) Tall apparatus bay opening with brick and terracotta reveal; (D) Terracotta panel with medallions above apparatus bay opening; (E) Arcade at second floor of the Girard Street façade formed by three openings divided by brick-clad piers with terracotta capitals, and curved, metal balconettes; (F) Setback space within the arcade with brick-clad sidewalls, stucco ceiling, and wood paneled wall containing two window openings with transoms flanking a door opening with transom; (G) Terracotta cornice with brackets and a brick parapet extending across Girard Street and Wilde Avenue façades with returns on rear (west) and side (north) elevations; (H) Fenestration pattern and size of openings on Wilde Avenue façade highlighted by brick sills, brickmold surrounds, and terracotta capitals; (I) Stucco frieze, cornice, and parapet on rear (west) and side (north) elevation; and (J) Metal and red glass lanterns.

Statement of Significance Summary

San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 (1298 Girard Street), originally Fire Station/Engine No. 47, constructed in 1913 and one of the oldest active fire stations in the city, is significant for association with a period of expansion in San Francisco’s Fire Department in the 1910s. Fire Station No. 44 is also architecturally significant as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of an early twentieth century, Classical Revival style, brick fire station, and it is also representative of the work of architect of merit, John Reid, Jr.

Property Description and History

San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 (1298 Girard Street) occupies a 50' x 120' lot on the west side of Girard Street, at the northwest corner of Girard Street and Wilde Avenue in San Francisco’s Visitacion Valley neighborhood. The surrounding properties are residential in character, consisting of one-story-over-basement single-family homes and apartment buildings.

Built in 1913, the two-story-over-basement, brick fire station is designed in the Classical Revival style, while an addition to the north, constructed in 1994, is designed in a simple contemporary style. Both portions of the building have flat roofs. The rectangular-plan building is clad in tan brick and stucco on the original and stucco and stone tile on the addition. The Girard Street (primary) façade faces east and features two tall apparatus room (garage) bays (one in original building and one in the addition) with roll-up metal garage doors.

The original 1913 rectangular-plan building is clad in tan brick and stucco. A tall apparatus bay with contemporary roll-up door is centered on the ground floor of the Girard Street (primary) façade. The primary pedestrian entrance is located on the north side of the original building's apparatus room and features a flush metal door. A terra cotta panel and projecting crown molding extends above the apparatus bay opening. "SFFD" and "No. 47" are embossed in terracotta medallions on either corner of the terracotta panel. Above this panel are three openings divided by brick-clad piers with terracotta capitals, and curved, metal balconettes. These openings form an arcade or enclosed porch. This setback arcade has brick-clad sidewalls, stucco ceiling, and wood paneled wall containing two window openings with transoms flanking a door opening with transom. Windows, transoms, and door in this arcade wall are multi-light aluminum sash. Most of the building's original wood windows have been replaced with powder coated aluminum sash.

The south (primary) façade of the original building faces Wilde Avenue. It is clad in tan brick and contains symmetrical fenestration, consisting of smaller single-light replacement windows on the first story and four-over-one, double- or single-hung windows below a four-light transom on the second story. Window openings are highlighted by brick sills, brickmold surrounds, and terracotta capitals. The south façade terminates in an entablature matching the Girard Street façade.

The rear (west) facade of the original building is clad in stucco and faces into a paved rear yard. Concrete stairs lead down to a basement level under the original building, which features a flush metal door, casement wood sash window, and metal vent. The first story features fixed vinyl-sash windows, a partially-glazed metal door, and fully glazed vinyl sliding doors. A shallow roof deck with a metal guardrail is located above the first story. The second story contains fixed and single-hung vinyl sash windows. The rear facade terminates in a simple frieze and cornice on the original building and metal coping on the addition.

The north façade of the original building is clad in stucco and contains four-over-one, single-hung replacement windows. It terminates in a simple blank frieze, cornice, and parapet. The north facade of the addition abuts the adjacent building.

In 1994, an addition was constructed along the north side of the original building. The two-story addition, designed in a simple contemporary style, has setbacks at street and at second floor. This portion of the building has a flat roof and is clad with stucco and stone tile. The space above the apparatus bay door is ornamented with a piece of metal artwork.

The ground floor of the original building is occupied by a deep apparatus bay with a dispatch room and office at rear. The apparatus bay is highlighted by brick floor laid in original herringbone pattern and firepole. The second floor is occupied by a large dormitory and locker and restrooms. The dormitory looks out onto the enclosed porch/arcade facing Girard Street.

The ground floor of addition contains a second apparatus bay, stair, kitchen, and dining area. The mezzanine and second floor are occupied by additional dormitory rooms, offices, and recreational space for Fire Department personnel. A door at the north end of second floor opens onto roof deck above ground floor of the addition.

Building History

The parcel occupied by Station No. 44 was undeveloped prior to construction of the original building in 1913. Shortly after construction, the new fire station was depicted on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Sanborn map), published in 1914. At the time, the north edge of the parcel was occupied by a “hose rack.” The layout of the parcel remains largely unchanged in a 1938 aerial photograph and in the Sanborn map, updated in 1950.

Several photographs of the building depict the building’s appearance prior to construction of the addition. These photographs show the original apparatus bay doors, which were replaced with a contemporary telescopic metal door in 1994, as well as original multi-light wood casement windows and transoms at the enclosed porch or arcade on Girard Street façade (replaced in 2015).

In 1994, the addition was constructed based on design by the Department of Public Works, Bureau of Architecture. Along with the addition, the existing structure underwent seismic upgrade and interior renovation as part of the project.

Further interior renovation and exterior repair were undertaken in 2014-2015, under the Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond approved by voters in 2010, at a total project cost of just over \$1 million. The renovation and expansion project, which included immediate remediation to roofing and flashing, repair or replacement of deteriorated window systems, brick and mortar rehabilitation, ADA upgrades, and interior wall patching and painting, was undertaken by the Department of Public Works with design guidelines prepared by preservation consultant Page & Turnbull, Inc.

Events: Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (National Register Criterion A).

San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 (1298 Girard Street), originally Fire Station/Engine No. 47, was constructed in 1913 and is one of the oldest firehouses in active service. It was constructed during a period of growth for San Francisco’s Fire Department in the 1910s, following the devastation of the 1906 Earthquake and Fires, when the elaborate Auxiliary Water Supply System and at least 25 fire stations were built. San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 is historically significant for its association with the city’s expanded system of fire protection in the early twentieth century.

The following contextual history of the San Francisco Fire Department is excerpted from *Historic Resource Evaluation, San Francisco Fire Station #44*, prepared by Page & Turnbull, Inc. on behalf of SF Department of Public Works (April 23, 2013):

San Francisco’s fire department operated entirely on a volunteer basis for the first two decades of the city’s existence. The Paid Fire Department of the City and County of San Francisco went into active operation on 3 December 1866. The Fire Department’s third Chief Engineer, David Scannell, assumed the office in 1871 and held the position until his death in 1893. He recommended limiting frame buildings to sixty feet in height and installing fire escapes and standpipes on tall buildings. San Francisco was

expanding rapidly, and Chief Scannell took every precaution to keep abreast of its needs. By the late 1870s, membership had grown to 276 regulars plus 201 on-call volunteers.¹

Under the regime of Scannell's successor, Dennis Sullivan (1893-1906), the Fire Department grew to include thirty-six engine companies, eight truck companies, seven chemical companies, one water tower, and two monitor batteries by 1900. A modern fire alarm system had been installed throughout San Francisco. Water mains with more than four thousand hydrants displaced the old fire cisterns, and, despite the chief's repeated warnings, were allowed to deteriorate. All other equipment and appurtenances of the Fire Department, on the whole, were thoroughly modern and in good condition.

On the morning of 18 April 1906, a terrible earthquake shook San Francisco, and within a few hours, fifty-two fires had started. The first jarring shock of the earthquake broke "...five hundred and fifty-six of the six hundred batteries that operated the fire alarm system, effectively silencing it..." so that no alarm sounded during the disaster.² By the time the flames were extinguished three days later, 4.7 square miles of burned area remained, including the entire downtown. 28,000 buildings were destroyed—including twenty fire stations—and many of the Fire Department's vehicles and more than half of all hose were lost. Chief Sullivan died from injuries he sustained from the earthquake.³

Under Chief Patrick Shaughnessy (1906-1910) and authorized by a bond issue of \$5,200,000, the city's Auxiliary Water Supply System was constructed. The system was comprised of the Twin Peaks Reservoir, two intermediate water tanks, 889 hydrants, two fireboats, and a system of underground reinforced concrete cisterns. The entire installation was completed in 1913, and formally accepted by the Fire Department in January 1914. The system remains in use today, providing an emergency supply in the event of any failure of the regular water distribution system.⁴ It was at this time, in 1913, when Station #44: 1298 Girard Street was constructed.

After 1906, the Fire Department worked over the next decades to rebuild to its former effectiveness and to prevent a recurrence of the devastation wrought by the earthquake and fires. These efforts included: development of the Auxiliary Water Supply System, which is still considered one of the Fire Department's most important protective features; reconstruction of fire stations to replace those lost in 1906; construction of new buildings to expand the Department's network across the growing city; and transition from horse-drawn apparatus to motorized vehicles. The Fire Department's first automobile was purchased in 1903, but it was nearly ten more years until the first motor driven apparatus was installed at a fire station. By 1917, nearly half of the engine companies were motorized with full motorization of all fire stations occurring in 1921.⁵

¹ "Historical Review, Part II: The Paid Department," *San Francisco Fire Department Museum*, web site accessed on 24 March 2011 from http://www.guardiansofthecity.org/sffd/history/paid_department.html. Quoted in Page & Turnbull, Inc., *Historic Resource Evaluation, San Francisco Fire Station #44* (2013), 6.

² "Historical Review, Part II: The Paid Department," *San Francisco Fire Department Museum*, web site accessed on December 12, 2023 from http://www.guardiansofthecity.org/sffd/history/paid_department.html.

³ "Historical Review, Part II: The Paid Department," *San Francisco Fire Department Museum*, web site accessed on 24 March 2011 from http://www.guardiansofthecity.org/sffd/history/paid_department.html. Quoted in Page & Turnbull, Inc., *Historic Resource Evaluation, San Francisco Fire Station #44* (2013), 6.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ "Historical Review, Part II: The Paid Department," *San Francisco Fire Department Museum*, web site accessed on December 12, 2023 from http://www.guardiansofthecity.org/sffd/history/paid_department.html.

San Francisco Fire Department's fire station construction in the early twentieth century, which resulted in construction of 25 firehouses between 1907 and 1926, reflects the principles of a modernizing and expanding system of fire preparedness and protection. The fire stations built reflect the principles of a Fire Department that sought to distribute its fire-fighting facilities widely over the entire city to give all areas an equal amount of protection.

San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, with its location in southeastern corner of the city, its modern, new motorized engine, and its solid, classical design, reflects these principles. Station No. 44 is characteristic of the type of firehouse built in San Francisco during the early twentieth century as the Fire Department rebuilt and expanded its protective network. It was designed to house the engines and apparatus on the first level and fire department personnel on the second level. It was a modern station built to house motorized engines, a relatively new technology that was phasing out reliance on horse-drawn apparatus. Although the building was constructed in 1913, it was not put into service until 1915 when the new motorized engine assigned to the station was received from the manufacturer. While many of the other stations constructed during the same period have been either decommissioned or demolished, Station No. 44 remains in active service and is representative of the city's expanded system of fire protection in the early twentieth century.

Architecture/Design: Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values (National Register Criterion C).

San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, built in 1913, is architecturally significant, embodying distinctive characteristics of an early twentieth century, Classical Revival style, brick fire station, designed by City Architect John Reid, Jr. It is one of the first of several fire stations Reid designed during the Fire Department's growth and expansion in the 1910s and 1920s. As a member of the Board of Consulting Architects (1912-1918) and then as City Architect (1918 to 1930), Reid designed and oversaw construction on some of San Francisco's most important civic buildings. San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 conveys the principles of early twentieth century civic architecture, with its emphasis on Beaux Arts Classicism to "...obtain a dignified and appropriate character in buildings without undue expense..."⁶ and is representative of the work of John Reid, Jr., an architect of merit.

John W. Reid, Jr. (1879-1968)

John W. Reid, Jr. was born and raised in San Francisco. He graduated from Lowell High School in 1899. He studied architecture at the University of California, Berkeley, and spent five years at the École Nationale Supérieure de Beaux-Arts [Ecole de Beaux Arts] in Paris.⁷ After his return from France, Reid worked with several well-known architects for several years before establishing a solo practice. Shortly thereafter, he was appointed by his brother-in-law, and newly elected mayor, James Rolph, Jr. as municipal Consulting Architect (1912-1918) and City Architect (1918-1930) with his tenure in the public sector closely following that of Mayor Rolph (1912-

⁶ Ambrose, 1929, 107. Quoted in Sonnier Francisco, *Historic Context Statement: Golden Age of Schools Construction, San Francisco*, prepared on behalf of SF Planning Department (2008-2009), 44.

⁷ <https://noehill.com/architects/reid.aspx>

1930).⁸ Although he continued to practice architecture for several decades after resigning from his role as City Architect, Reid most impressive and prolific body of work is mainly public buildings, constructed in the 1910s and 1920s during the years he was the City Architect or Consulting Architect. He is best known for his designs of city schools, libraries, and fire stations. While his schools, particularly those constructed in the mid- to late-1920s, moved away from rigid adherence to the Italianate and Beaus Arts tradition in civic architecture, his Fire Department buildings, including Station No. 44, were typically more Classical in design, consistent with their smaller sites and function.

The following information about John Reid, Jr. is excerpted from *Historic Context Statement: Golden Age of Schools Construction, San Francisco*, authored by Sonnier Francisco on behalf of SF Planning Department (2008-2009):⁹

A San Francisco native, John Reid, Jr. was the youngest of three children, born in 1882 to Ann Marshall Cunningham and John Reid, Sr., a successful merchant and tailor. Reid studied architecture at the University of California, Berkeley under John Galen Howard, was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and graduated in 1904. At the recommendation of Howard, Reid pursued classical training in architecture at the École National des Beaux Arts in Paris, completing the five-year curriculum in 1909.

Upon graduation from the École National des Beaux Arts, Reid immediately returned to the Bay Area where he was already well-connected professionally, as a pupil of John Galen Howard, and as the brother-in-law of future Mayor Rolph. Reid's elder sister, Annie Marshall Reid was the wife of James Rolph, Jr., whom she married in 1900. Reid began his career working for D. H. Burnham & Company, the firm of the prominent architect and urban planner, Daniel Hudson Burnham. He then worked briefly as a designer for renowned San Francisco architect, Willis Polk, before opening his own firm in 1911. It was in this same year ... that James Rolph, Jr. was elected mayor of San Francisco. In 1912, Mayor Rolph appointed Reid as supervising architect for San Francisco's new City Hall, designed by John Bakewell and Arthur Brown. Reid was then retained, alongside prominent architects Frederick H. Meyer and his UC Berkeley mentor, John Galen Howard, to serve on the Board of Consulting Architects and the Civic Center Commission in the execution of a comprehensive plan for San Francisco's Civic Center. The three architects are jointly credited with the design of the Exposition Auditorium (1914), which opened in time for the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition and is now known as the Bill Graham Civic Auditorium.

In his third appointed position under the administration of Mayor Rolph, John Reid, Jr. began his tenure as City Architect in 1918. [In this role, Reid designed and oversaw construction on numerous civic buildings, including schools, libraries, hospitals, and fire stations, built during a period of the city's rapid growth and modernization of such facilities.] ... Among the architects who contributed to San Francisco's Golden Age of Schools construction, Reid contributed the largest body of work, amounting to half of all of the schools designed during the late 1910s through the end of 1920s.

Reid designed Hillcrest Elementary (1918), Twin Peaks Elementary (1918), Fairmount Elementary (1918, 1926), Monroe Elementary (1919), Grant Elementary School (1921), Guadalupe Elementary (1921, 1926),

⁸ https://berkeleyheritage.com/berkeley_landmarks/phi_delta_theta.html

⁹ Sonnier Francisco, *Historic Context Statement: Golden Age of Schools Construction, San Francisco*, authored by Sonnier Francisco on behalf of SF Planning Department (2008-2009), 41-44.

Parkside Elementary (1923), Andrew Jackson Elementary (1924), Pacific Heights Elementary (1924), Sherman Elementary (1924), Horace Mann Middle School (1924), Commodore Stockton Elementary (1924), Galileo High School (1924, 1927), Mission High School, Landmark No. 255 (1925, 1927), De Avila Elementary (1926), Hearst Moulder Elementary (1926), Commodore Sloat Elementary (1927), West Portal Elementary (1927), Everett Middle School (1927), Balboa High School, Landmark No. 205 (1928), and Daniel Webster Elementary (1928). He also designed additions and improvements to Columbus Elementary (1923), the Spring Valley School (1923), the High School of Commerce, Landmark No. 140 (1923-1926), and Bret Harte Elementary (1926).

The February 1920 issue of *The Architect and Engineer* featured a review of Reid's work, written by Irving F. Morrow. Commenting on Reid's school design, Morrow evaluated them "as a whole distinctly creditable."¹⁰ By 1920, Reid's body of work in schools included Fairmount, Twin Peaks, Monroe, and Hillcrest schools. In the article, Morrow continued to praise Reid for his balance in creating schools that were well-constructed and that also provided a pleasing environment.

All of the buildings are carefully and conscientiously planned. The purely human problem involved in school designing might sometimes receive greater stress, but in no instance is a sense of its reality and importance ever absent. His scientific program – or at least such part of it as is really scientific – is not the end toward which we are to strive; it is merely an item in the means of its proper attainment, which should be taken for granted by the way, just as is such a necessary feature as sound construction. Mr. Reid has done schools as modern as the best, but he has not failed to take account of this human aspect of his problem as well. He has realized that the atmosphere which pervades the child's mind is at least of equal importance with the air that goes into his lungs, and that a decent spiritual outlook is in no wise secondary to adequate light for his eyes. The smaller schools are in a sense the more human of the lot.¹¹

Morrow's review also touched on points in which he was more critical of Reid's designs. In particular, Morrow was critical of a particular rigidity in Reid's school designs, and felt that variations did not respond well enough to regional and site cues.

The larger schools are on the whole somewhat less flexibly handled than the smaller ones. There is a rather rigid insistence on the typical five-bay classroom windows; and certain of the architectural details have the air of forcible assembling rather than of natural composition. But even the least successful of the schools so far surpasses the previous San Francisco standards for such buildings that any attempt at detailed fault-finding would appear ungracious. There is also observable here an increased sensitiveness to the spirit of the country in which the building lies. It should be set down as one of the limitations of Mr. Reid's architecture that it has tended toward a certain abstractness; that is to say, its forms and compositions seem to have been

¹⁰ Irving F. Morrow. "Work by John Reid Jr.," *The Architect and Engineer*. February 1920, Vol. LX, No. 2., p. 46. Quoted in Sonnier Francisco, *Historic Context Statement: Golden Age of Schools Construction, San Francisco*, prepared on behalf of SF Planning Department (2008-2009), 42.

¹¹ Ibid.

developed with reference to the canons of pure design only, and not actuated to any large degree by the peculiarities of its particular locality.¹²

In addition to school design, Reid's duties as City Architect included the design of other public and civic buildings, including the Chief Engineer's Headquarters of the San Francisco Fire Department (Landmark No. 188), San Francisco General Hospital, the Laguna Honda Hospital, and the Noe Valley Branch Library (Landmark No. 259).

Privately-owned buildings designed by Reid included residences such as a vestibule addition at 3839 Jackson St., the garage of a hunting lodge in Eureka, a new Chapter House for his fraternity, Phi Delta Theta, in Berkeley,¹³ the J.R. Christy residence in Piedmont, a country house in San Mateo County, recreational facilities such as the tennis clubhouse at Golden Gate Park, Moscone Clubhouse, and the Lakeside Golf Club, and industrial buildings such as Richfield Oil Station No. 2, the Bethlehem Shipbuilding turbine machine shop at Alameda, the Hind building, and the Rolph Navigation & Coal Co. Building.

Throughout his tenure as City Architect, Reid was under the scrutiny of political attacks and accusations of nepotism, and judicial and legislative bodies were asked to rule on the propriety of his fees. The City Architect position was not salaried, so as compensation, Reid charged six percent of the construction costs as service fees for each of the buildings he designed. He collected almost \$1,000,000 in architectural fees from the city during this time, and other architects complained about Reid's fees and the unfair competitive advantage he enjoyed as City Architect. On December 24, 1927, Reid resigned from his position as the City Architect and active adviser to the School Board's building program. In the years following his tenure as City Architect, Reid continued to design other school buildings, but his resignation left lasting effects on his reputation, as he withdrew from the public eye. While Reid appears in architectural publications early in his career, such as in *Architect & Engineer* in 1920 and in *Pacific Coast Architect* 1925, very little is written about Reid or his impressive and prolific body of work beyond that date. Reid continued working as an architect in California and, in 1967, died at the age of 85.

The Board of Consulting Architects, which was specifically charged with undertaking the comprehensive redevelopment of Civic Center, also oversaw design and construction of individual public buildings, including Fire Department buildings throughout the city.¹⁴ Reid served on the Board from 1912 to 1918 and designed many of these smaller, individual public buildings. For the Fire Department, in addition to San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, Reid also designed:

- Engine Company No. 16 (1926) – (909 Tennessee Street, extant but not in active service)
- Fire Chief's Residence (1922) – (870 Bush Street, extant) - Landmark No. 42
- Engine Company No. 8 (1917) – (1648 Pacific Avenue, extant, decommissioned) - Landmark No. 188
- Engine Company No. 37 (originally Engine Company No. 48) (1914) – (798 Wisconsin Street, extant)

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Phi Delta Theta Chapter House, Berkeley (1914) is a City of Berkeley Landmark and is listed on National Register of Historic Places. Berkeley Landmarks, Phi Delta Theta Chapter House, 2717 Hearst Avenue, Berkeley, CA at:

https://berkeleyheritage.com/berkeley_landmarks/phi_delta_theta.html

¹⁴ https://berkeleyheritage.com/berkeley_landmarks/phi_delta_theta.html

- Engine Company No. 24 (1914) – (100 Hoffman Street, extant)
- Engine Company No. 43 (1911) – (724 Brazil Avenue, extant, decommissioned)

Station No. 44, along with Reid’s other Fire Department buildings, share a proclivity for classically derived design and terra cotta ornament, although such ornament is less lavish than the polychromatic details utilized on Noe Valley Branch Library (Landmark No. 259).¹⁵

Although it has been altered, Station No. 44 exhibits distinctive characteristics of early twentieth century, Classical Revival style, brick fire station in San Francisco. With features such as its scale, prominent façades of tan brick with terracotta embellishments, and large apparatus bay door, the building reflects its origins and use. It also embodies the characteristics and features that identify it as a product of architect John Reid, Jr., from his most prolific and productive period as designer of public buildings.

¹⁵ landmark nomination Carnegie Branch Libraries of San Francisco, 15, January 2001.

Photos



San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, Girard Street façade, view west, 2023.
Source: SF Planning Department



San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, Girard Street façade details, view west, 2023.
Source: SF Planning Department



San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, Girard Street façade details, view west, 2023.
Source: SF Planning Department



San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, Girard Street and Wilde Avenue façades, view northwest, 2023.
Source: SF Planning Department



San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, Wilde Avenue façades, view north, 2023.
Source: SF Planning Department



San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, Wilde Avenue façade and rear elevation, view northeast, 2023.
Source: SF Planning Department



San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, detail of enclosed porch at Girard Street façade, view south, 2023.
Source: SF Planning Department



San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, rear elevation, view east, 2023.
Source: SF Planning Department



San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, second floor interior, dormitory, view east, 2023.
Source: SF Planning Department

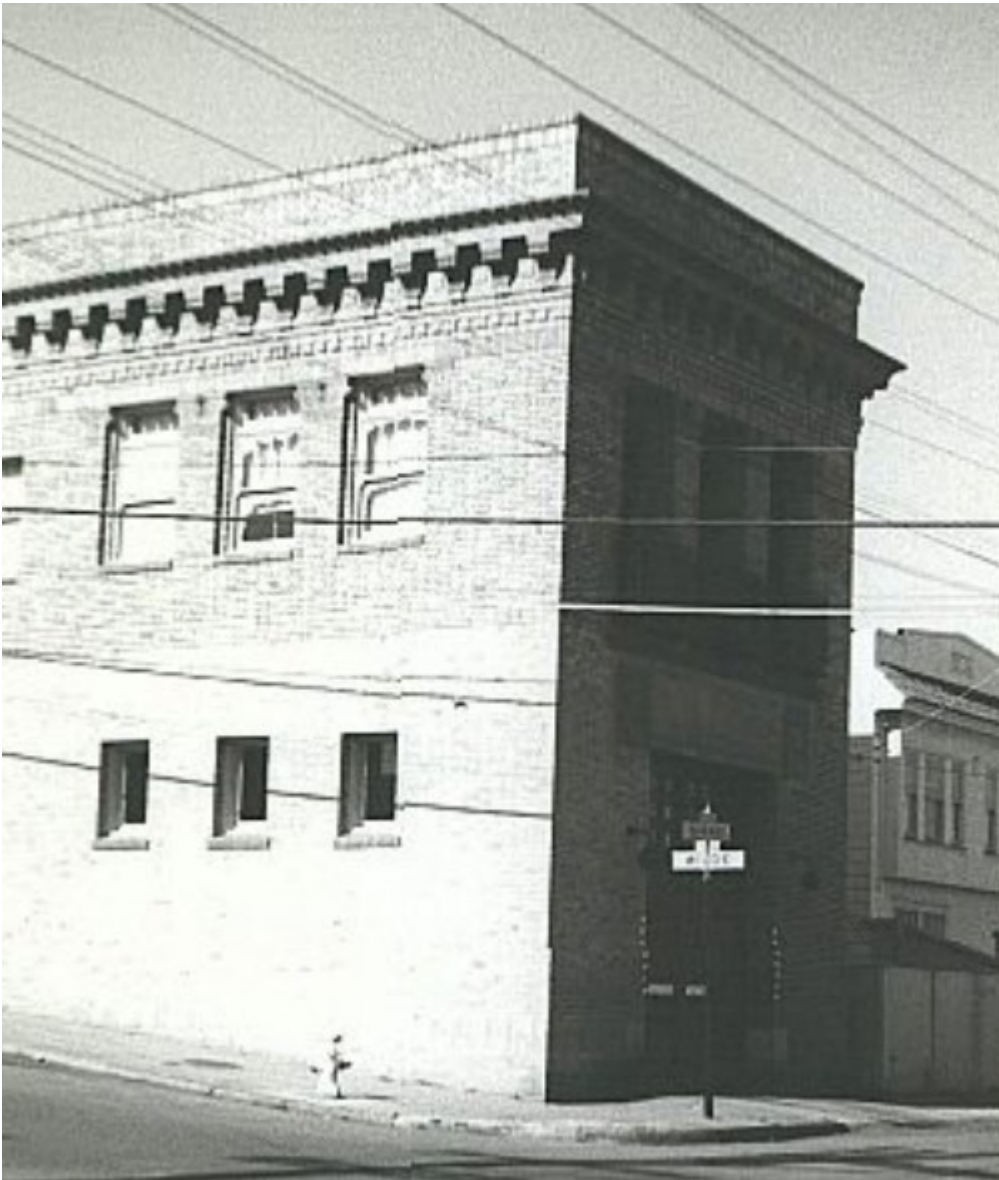


San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, Girard Street façade details, view west, 2023.
Source: SF Planning Department



San Francisco Fire Station No., view west, 2016.

Source: https://noehill.com/sf/landmarks/poi_engine_company_47.asp



San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, view northwest, circa 1976.
Source: Department of City Planning, 1976 Survey



San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, circa 1980 Source:
https://guardiansofthecity.org/sffd/firehouses/vintage/engine_co_no47.html



San Francisco Fire Station No. 44, Girard Street façade details, circa 1995.
Source: SF Planning Department



CEQA Exemption Determination

PROPERTY INFORMATION/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Address		Block/Lot(s)
1298 GIRARD STREET		6194010
Case No.		Permit No.
2023-009941PRJ		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addition/ Alteration	<input type="checkbox"/> Demolition (requires HRE for Category B Building)	<input type="checkbox"/> New Construction
<p>Project description for Planning Department approval. Landmark Designation for San Francisco Fire Station No. 44 (File No. 230880 and Resolution No. 448-23).</p>		

EXEMPTION TYPE

The project has been determined to be exempt under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Class 1 - Existing Facilities. (CEQA Guidelines section 15301) Interior and exterior alterations; additions under 10,000 sq. ft.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Class 3 - New Construction. (CEQA Guidelines section 15303) Up to three new single-family residences or six dwelling units in one building; commercial/office structures; utility extensions; change of use under 10,000 sq. ft. if principally permitted or with a CU.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Class 32 - In-Fill Development. (CEQA Guidelines section 15332) New Construction of seven or more units or additions greater than 10,000 sq. ft. and meets the conditions described below:</p> <p>(a) The project is consistent with the applicable general plan designation and all applicable general plan policies as well as with applicable zoning designation and regulations.</p> <p>(b) The proposed development occurs within city limits on a project site of no more than 5 acres substantially surrounded by urban uses.</p> <p>(c) The project site has no value as habitat for endangered rare or threatened species.</p> <p>(d) Approval of the project would not result in any significant effects relating to traffic, noise, air quality, or water quality.</p> <p>(e) The site can be adequately served by all required utilities and public services.</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Other _____ CLASS 8 - ACTIONS BY REGULATORY AGENCIES FOR PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Sense Exemption (CEQA Guidelines section 15061(b)(3)). It can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility of a significant effect on the environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING ASSESSMENT

Comments:

Planner Signature: Don Lewis

PROPERTY STATUS - HISTORIC RESOURCE

PROPERTY IS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Category A: Known Historical Resource.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Category B: Potential Historical Resource (over 45 years of age).
<input type="checkbox"/>	Category C: Not a Historical Resource or Not Age Eligible (under 45 years of age).

PROPOSED WORK CHECKLIST

Check all that apply to the project.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Change of use and new construction. Tenant improvements not included.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular maintenance or repair to correct or repair deterioration, decay, or damage to building.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Window replacement that meets the Department's <i>Window Replacement Standards</i> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	Garage work. A new opening that meets the <i>Guidelines for Adding Garages and Curb Cuts</i> , or replacement of a garage door in an existing opening that meets the Residential Design Guidelines.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Deck, terrace construction, or fences not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mechanical equipment installation that is not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dormer installation that meets the requirements for exemption from public notification under <i>Zoning Administrator Bulletin No. 3: Dormer Windows</i> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	Addition(s) not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way for 150 feet in each direction; or does not extend vertically beyond the floor level of the top story of the structure, or does not cause the removal of architectural significant roofing features.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Façade or storefront alterations that do not remove, alter, or obscure character -defining features.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restoration based upon documented evidence of a building's historic condition , such as historic photographs, plans, physical evidence, or similar buildings.
Note: Project Planner must check box below before proceeding.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project is not listed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Project involves scope of work listed above.

ADVANCED HISTORICAL REVIEW

Check all that apply to the project.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Reclassification of property status. (<i>Attach HRRER Part I relevant analysis; requires Principal Preservation Planner approval</i>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Reclassify to Category A</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Reclassify to Category C</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Lacks Historic Integrity</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Lacks Historic Significance</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Project involves a known historical resource (CEQA Category A)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Project does not substantially impact character-defining features of a historic resource (see Comments)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Project is compatible, yet differentiated, with a historic resource.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Project consistent with the Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties
Note: If ANY box above is checked, a Preservation Planner MUST sign below.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project can proceed with EXEMPTION REVIEW. The project has been reviewed by the Preservation Planner and can proceed with exemption review.
<p>Comments by Preservation Planner: Landmark designation - no work.</p>	
<p>Preservation Planner Signature: Pilar Lavalley</p>	

EXEMPTION DETERMINATION

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>No further environmental review is required. The project is exempt under CEQA. There are no unusual circumstances that would result in a reasonable possibility of a significant effect.</p>	
	<p>Project Approval Action: Board of Supervisor approval of landmark designation</p>	<p>Signature: Pilar Lavalley 12/05/2023</p>
	<p>Supporting documents are available for review on the San Francisco Property Information Map, which can be accessed at https://sfplanninggis.org/pim/. Individual files can be viewed by clicking on the Planning Applications link, clicking the "More Details" link under the project's environmental record number (ENV) and then clicking on the "Related Documents" link.</p> <p>Once signed and dated, this document constitutes an exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines and Chapter 31 of the SF Admin Code. Per Chapter 31, an appeal of an exemption determination to the Board of Supervisors shall be filed within 30 days after the Approval Action occurs at a noticed public hearing, or within 30 days after posting on the Planning Department's website a written decision or written notice of the Approval Action, if the approval is not made at a noticed public hearing.</p>	