



April 16, 2026

Ms. Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
Honorable Supervisor Mahmood
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 2025-011836DES**
Amend Landmark Designation of Landmark No. 307: Site of Compton's Cafeteria Riot
BOS File No. TBD

Dear Ms. Calvillo and Supervisor Mahmood,

On April 1, 2026, 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 amend landmark designation of Landmark No. 307, "Site of Compton's Cafeteria Riot," to extend the period of significance, align the local landmark with the Federal listing, and to include the entire parcel and building at 101-121 Taylor Street (aka 100-112 Turk Street), Assessor's Parcel Block No. 0339, Lot No. 003.

At the hearing, the HPC voted to approve with modifications a resolution to recommend landmark designation amendment pursuant to Article 10 of the Planning Code. The HPC modified the resolution by including an additional clause:

WHEREAS, The existing condition and the historic integrity of the interiors of the property could not be determined at this time. Interior features are therefore not included in this landmark designation amendment. This amendment of Landmark No. 307 does not preclude further evaluation of interior features as part of a separate amendment process.

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

Please find attached documents related to 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,



Veronica Flores
Acting Manager of Legislative Affairs

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

Attachments:

Draft Article 10 Landmark Designation Amendment Ordinance (PDF)
Planning Department Recommendation Executive Summary, dated April 1, 2026
Article 10 Landmark Designation Amendment Fact Sheet
CEQA Determination

Included with this electronic transmittal:

Historic Preservation Commission Resolution No. 1551 (Recommendation)
Historic Preservation Commission Resolution No. 1529 (Initiation)
Draft Article 10 Landmark Designation Amendment Ordinance (Word)
Legislative Digest for Amendment of Landmark No. 307 (Word)

1 [Planning Code - Landmark Designation Amendment - "Site of the Compton's Cafeteria Riot"]
 2 **Ordinance amending the Landmark Designation for Landmark No. 307, the Turk and**
 3 **Taylor Streets Intersection together with defined portions of 101 Taylor Street,**
 4 **Assessor's Parcel Block No. 0339, Lot No. 003 (known as the "Site of the Compton's**
 5 **Cafeteria Riot"), under Article 10 of the Planning Code, to include the entire building at**
 6 **101-121 Taylor Street and to expand the period of significance; affirming the Planning**
 7 **Department's determination under the California Environmental Quality Act; and**
 8 **making public necessity, convenience, and welfare findings under Planning Code,**
 9 **Section 302, and findings of consistency with the General Plan and the eight priority**
 10 **policies of Planning Code, Section 101.1.**

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

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

19 Section 1. Findings.

20 (a) Environmental and Land Use Findings.

21 (1) The Planning Department has determined that the Planning Code
 22 amendment proposed in this ordinance is subject to a Categorical Exemption from the
 23 California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et
 24 seq., "CEQA") pursuant to Section 15308 of the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of
 25 Regulations, Title 14, Sections 15000 et seq.), as an action taken by a regulatory agency for
 the protection of the environment (in this case, landmark designation). Said determination is

1 on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. _____ and is
2 incorporated herein by reference. The Board of Supervisors affirms this determination.

3 (2) Pursuant to Planning Code Section 302, the Board of Supervisors finds that
4 the proposed amendment to the landmark designation of the Site of the Compton’s Cafeteria
5 Riot to include the entirety of the building at 101-121 Taylor Streets, Assessor’s Parcel Block
6 No. 0339, Lot No. 003, as well as the intersection of Turk and Taylor Streets, will serve the
7 public necessity, convenience, and welfare for the reasons set forth in Historic Preservation
8 Commission Resolution No. _____, recommending approval of the proposed
9 designation, which is incorporated herein by reference.

10 (3) The Board of Supervisors finds that the proposed amendment to the
11 landmark designation of the Site of the Compton’s Cafeteria Riot is consistent with the
12 General Plan and with Planning Code Section 101.1(b) for the reasons set forth in Historic
13 Preservation Commission Resolution No. _____.

14 (b) General Findings.

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

18 (2) Ordinance No. 246-22, enacted in December 2022, designated the Site of
19 Compton’s Cafeteria Riot, consisting of the public rights-of-way at the Turk and Taylor Streets
20 Intersection together with defined portions of 101 Taylor Street, located at Assessor’s Parcel
21 Block No. 0339, Lot No. 003, as Landmark No. 307. That ordinance, which is incorporated
22 herein by reference, required that the particular features to be preserved are those described
23 in the “Landmark Designation Fact Sheet, which can be found in Planning Department Record
24 Case No. 2022-005199DES,” and “which are ... Specifically, the following features shall be
25 preserved or replaced in kind: (1) The spatial relationships within the public right-of-way at the

1 intersection of Turk and Taylor Streets...; (2) Limited portions of the exterior walls of 101
2 Taylor Street, specifically, the lower 11-feet of the building which housed the storefront of the
3 former Gene Compton's Cafeteria...". These character-defining features refer to a portion of
4 the exterior of 101 Taylor Street and the surrounding public rights-of-way. The ordinance did
5 not include the full building located at 101-121 Taylor Street.

6 (3) The National Register of Historic Places individual listing for Compton's
7 Cafeteria, finalized by the Keeper of the National Register on January 27, 2025 (Ref. No.
8 RS100008499), recognizes the entire four-story building located at 101-121 Taylor Street as
9 the historic property associated with the Compton's Cafeteria Riot.

10 (4) An Article 10 Historic Landmark Designation (DES) Informational Packet
11 and Application to amend Landmark No. 307, known as the Site of the Compton's Cafeteria
12 Riot, to include the entire four-story building located at 101-121 Taylor Street, expand the
13 Landmark's period of significance, and capture the property's full historical significance, was
14 submitted to the Planning Department by community members.

15 (5) The Historic Landmark Designation (DES) Informational Packet and
16 Application was prepared and submitted by Compton's x Coalition and reviewed by Planning
17 Department Preservation staff. All preparers meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional
18 Qualification Standards for historic preservation program staff, as set forth in Code of Federal
19 Regulations Title 36, Part 61, Appendix A. The report was reviewed for accuracy and
20 conformance with the purposes and standards of Article 10 of the Planning Code.

21 (6) On January 21, 2026, after holding a public hearing to review the Historic
22 Landmark Designation (DES) Informational Packet and Application and staff analysis, the
23 Historic Preservation Commission initiated amendment of the landmark designation of
24 Landmark No. 307, known as the Site of the Compton's Cafeteria Riot, pursuant to Section
25

1 1004.1 of the Planning Code by Resolution No. 1529. Said resolution is on file with the Clerk
2 of the Board of Supervisors in Board File No. _____.

3 (7) On _____, after holding a public hearing on the Historic Landmark
4 Designation (DES) Informational Packet and Application and having considered the
5 specialized analyses prepared by Planning Department staff, including the Landmark
6 Designation Fact Sheet, the Historic Preservation Commission recommended amending the
7 landmark designation of the Site of the Compton's Cafeteria Riot under Article 10 of the
8 Planning Code by Resolution No. _____. Said resolution is on file with the Clerk of the
9 Board in File No. _____.

10 (6) The Board of Supervisors hereby finds that the Site of the Compton's
11 Cafeteria Riot has a special character and special historical, architectural, and aesthetic
12 interest and value, and that its amended designation as a Landmark will further the purposes
13 of and conform to the standards set forth in Article 10 of the Planning Code. In doing so, the
14 Board hereby incorporates by reference the findings of the Landmark Designation Fact Sheet.

15
16 Section 2. Amendment of Landmark Designation.

17 (a) Pursuant to Section 1004.3 of the Planning Code, the Landmark Designation for
18 the Site of the Compton's Cafeteria Riot, including the intersection of Turk and Taylor Streets,
19 and defined portions of Assessor's Parcel Block No. 0339, Lot No. 003, is hereby amended as
20 specified in Sections 3 and 4 of this ordinance.

21 (b) Appendix A to Article 10 of the Planning Code is hereby amended with respect to
22 Landmark No. 307, to indicate that Landmark No. 307 has been amended by this ordinance.

23 (c) If there is a conflict between the landmark designation in this ordinance and the
24 landmark designation in Ordinance No. 246-22, the provisions of this ordinance shall prevail.

1 Section 3. Designation.

2 Pursuant to Section 1004 of the Planning Code, the intersection of Turk and Taylor
3 Streets, and the four-story building located at 101-121 Taylor Street, Assessor's Parcel Block
4 No. 0339, Lot No. 003, as set forth in Section 4, is hereby designated as a San Francisco
5 Landmark under Article 10 of the Planning Code. Appendix A to Article 10 of the Planning
6 Code is hereby amended to include this property.

7
8 Section 4. Required Data.

9 (a) The description, location, and boundary of the Landmark site consist of:

10 (1) The public right-of-way at the intersection of Turk Street and Taylor Streets,
11 bounded by Assessor Parcel Block Nos. 0339, 0340, 0342 and 0343, and extending north
12 from the corner of Turk Street and west from the corner of Taylor Street immediately adjacent
13 to 101-121 Taylor Street (aka 100-112 Turk Street); and

14 (2) The four-story building located at 101-121 Taylor Street on Assessor's
15 Parcel Block No. 0339, Lot No. 003, in San Francisco's Tenderloin neighborhood.

16 (b) The characteristics of the Landmark that justify its designation are described and
17 shown in the Landmark Designation Fact Sheet and other supporting materials contained in
18 Planning Department Record Case No. 2025-011836DES. In brief, the amended Site of the
19 Compton's Cafeteria Riot is eligible for local designation because it is associated with events
20 that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Francisco history.
21 Specifically, designation of the Site of Compton's Cafeteria Riot is proper given its association
22 with the first large-scale collective direct action on the part of people marginalized by
23 sexuality/gender that resulted in lasting institutional change. By acting collectively, instead of
24 as individuals, members of the community were able to further the cause of enabling a greater
25 freedom of gender expression without oppression. The uprising began inside the former

1 ground-floor Compton’s Cafeteria at 101 Taylor Street and spilled into the intersection of Turk
2 and Taylor Streets, where patrons, residents, and street youth confronted officers in response
3 to decades of criminalization and abuse. This event marked a turning point in local and
4 national queer activism. The amended designation identifies the entire structure—not only the
5 intersection and small portion of ground floor—as the historic property associated with the
6 Compton’s Cafeteria Riot, recognizing that the uprising originated inside the cafeteria, that
7 Compton’s Cafeteria functioned as a significant site of transgender kinship, refuge, and
8 survival before the riot, and that the building also housed a substantial transgender residential
9 community in the Hyland Hotel.

10 (c) The particular features that shall be preserved, or where the City determines it is
11 necessary due to deterioration of the feature, repaired or replaced in kind, are those generally
12 shown in photographs and described in the Landmark Designation Fact Sheet, which can be
13 found in Planning Department Record Case No. 2025-011836DES, and which are
14 incorporated in this designation by reference as though fully set forth. Specifically, the
15 following features are character-defining and shall be preserved, repaired in-kind, or replaced
16 in kind:

17 (1) The spatial relationships within the intersection of Turk and Taylor Streets,
18 being the public right-of-way that is 68 feet, 9 inches in width, and extending north from
19 the corner of Turk Street and west from the corner of Taylor Street immediately
20 adjacent to 101-121 Taylor Street (aka 100-112 Turk Street);

21 (2) All exterior elevations, forms, massing, structure, architectural ornament,
22 and rooflines of 101-121 Taylor Street:

23 (A) Overall regular massing with building’s primary façades—the south
24 elevation on Turk Street and the east elevation on Taylor Street—
25

1 forming a continuous street wall typical of early twentieth-century
2 residential hotels in the Tenderloin;

3 (B) Primary façades that exhibit a tripartite composition: a ground-floor
4 commercial base, a midsection encompassing the second and third
5 stories, and a narrower fourth-story cap beneath a modest projecting
6 cornice;

7 (C) Decorative elements, including keystones, cartouches, beltcourses,
8 and spandrel panels that articulate the upper stories;

9 (D) Fenestration on upper floors, consisting of vertically paired, punched
10 window openings set within shallow rectangular frames and topped by
11 stylized keystones;

12 (E) Masonry stucco cladding on primary façades; and

13 (F) Former storefront location of Compton's Cafeteria, being the lower 11-
14 feet of the building and extending north 52 feet from the corner of Turk
15 Street and 40 feet west from the corner of Taylor Street.

16 (G) Location of residential entry mid-block on Taylor Street elevation.
17

18 Section 5. Standard of Review for Applications.

19 The following scopes of work within the public right-of-way, as described herein in
20 Section 4(c)(1) and in Board of Supervisor's Ordinance No. 246-22, shall not require a
21 Certificate of Appropriateness:

22 (a) Signs, for businesses fronting the public right-of-way, or projecting into it as
23 regulated by Article 6 of the Planning Code.

24 (b) Awnings or architectural features for buildings fronting the public right-of-way or
25 projecting into it as regulated by Article 1.2 of the Planning Code.

1 (c) Signs for street, transit, bicycle, or pedestrian safety, direction, and identification,
2 such as street names, speed limits, and traffic signals.

3 (d) San Francisco Municipal Transportation Authority infrastructure, including
4 armatures and overhead wires for MUNI service.

5
6 Section 6. Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective at 12:00 a.m. on the
7 31st day after enactment. Enactment occurs when the Mayor signs the ordinance, the Mayor
8 returns the ordinance unsigned or does not sign the ordinance within 10 days of receiving it,
9 or the Board of Supervisors overrides the Mayor’s veto of the ordinance.

10
11 APPROVED AS TO FORM:
12 DAVID CHIU, City Attorney

13 By: _____
14 PETER MILJANICH
15 Deputy City Attorney

16 4902-4487-8747, v. 1
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LANDMARK DESIGNATION RECOMMENDATION EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HEARING DATE: APRIL 1, 2026 (cont. from March 18, 2026)

Record No.: 2025-011836DES

Project Address: 101-121 Taylor Streets (aka 100-112 Turk Street) (Compton’s Cafeteria Riot site)

Zoning: RC-4 (Residential-Commercial, High Density) District
80-T-120-T Height and Bulk District

Cultural District: Compton’s Transgender Cultural District

Block/Lot: 0339/003

Project Sponsor: Andrea Horne
Compton’s x Coalition

Property Owner: WBP Leasing Inc.
621 NW 53rd St. #700
Boca Raton, FL 33487

Environmental Review: Categorical Exemption

Staff Contact: Pilar LaValley (628-652-7372)
pilar.lavalley@sfgov.org

Recommendation: Recommend Amendment of Landmark Designation

Property Description

101–121 Taylor Street (aka 100-112 Turk Street) occupies the northwest corner of Turk and Taylor Streets in San Francisco’s Tenderloin neighborhood. Constructed in 1907, the four-story, flat-roofed, rectangular building rests on a concrete foundation and is constructed of brick clad in smooth stucco. The design, attributed to architect Abram Edelman, reflects the Italian Renaissance Revival style with Beaux-Arts decorative influences common to the city’s post-1906 reconstruction era. The building’s primary façades—the south elevation on Turk Street and the east elevation on Taylor Street—form a continuous street wall typical of early twentieth-century residential hotels in the Tenderloin. Both façades exhibit a tripartite composition: a ground-floor commercial base, a midsection encompassing the second and third stories, and a narrower fourth-story cap beneath a modest projecting cornice.

Decorative elements such as keystones, cartouches, and spandrel panels articulate the upper stories, while the ground floor has been remodeled with contemporary storefronts.¹

The proposed amended landmark boundary encompasses the entire parcel at 101–121 Taylor Street (aka 100–112 Turk Street), including the building footprint and the sidewalks immediately adjacent on Taylor and Turk Streets. The parcel is bounded by the sidewalk on Turk Street to the south, the property line shared with 116 Turk Street to the west, the property line shared with 141 Taylor Street to the north, and the sidewalk on Taylor Street to the east.²

Landmark No. 307, Site of Compton's Cafeteria Riot, consists of the public right-of-way at the intersection of Turk Street and Taylor Street and the lower portions of the exterior building walls of 101-121 Taylor Street, being the walls that once contained the storefronts of the former Compton's Cafeteria. The intersection, bound by Assessor Block Nos. 0339, 0340, 0342 and 0343, also includes the width of Taylor Street north 52 feet and the width of Turk Street west 40 feet.

Project Background

The Board of Supervisors initiated and then approved designation of Landmark No. 307, Site of Compton's Cafeteria Riot, on November 29, 2022. The Site of Compton's Cafeteria Riot is significant for its association with the first large-scale collective direct action on the part of people marginalized by sexuality/gender that resulted in lasting institutional change, surpassing Cooper Donut in impact, Dewey's in militancy, and preceding the more important/larger Stonewall in time. In preparing the Fact Sheet for Landmark No. 307, staff relied on the prior work of Shayne E. Watson and Donna J. Graves in the *Citywide Historic Context Statement for LGBTQ History in San Francisco* (2015). That work itself is based on the scholarship of Dr. Susan Stryker who conducted much primary research on the event. Dr. Stryker also served as an expert reader for the staff report. San Francisco Landmark No. 307 ("Site of the Compton's Cafeteria Riot: Turk and Taylor Streets Intersection") was approved for designation by the Board of Supervisors on November 29, 2022.

The National Register of Historic Places individual listing for Compton's Cafeteria, finalized by the Keeper of the National Register on January 27, 2025 (Ref. No. RS100008499), recognizes the entire four-story building at 101-121 Taylor Street as the historic property associated with Compton's Cafeteria Riot.

On December 16, 2025, Compton's x Coalition submitted a Landmark Designation Application to amend Landmark No. 307. The landmark designation amendment proposes to expand the boundaries of the landmark site to include all the building at 101-121 Taylor Street, site of the former Compton's Cafeteria and the Hyland Hotel, a single-room occupancy (SRO) hotel that housed a substantial transgender residential community. The proposed landmark designation amendment is being brought forward by community members (Compton's x Coalition).

¹ Compton's x Coalition, "Historic Landmark Designation (DES) Informational Packet and Application, 101-121 Taylor Street / 100-112 Turk Street (Expansion of Landmark No. 307)," draft prepared November 30, 2025, 23.

² Compton's x Coalition, "Historic Landmark Designation (DES) Informational Packet and Application, 101-121 Taylor Street / 100-112 Turk Street (Expansion of Landmark No. 307)," draft prepared November 30, 2025, 4.

Advocates for amending Landmark No. 307 to incorporate the full building at 101-121 Taylor Street include representatives from the Transgender Cultural District and The Office of Transgender Initiatives – Transgender Advisory Committee via the Compton's x Coalition. The proposal to expand the landmark boundary to encompass the full building recognizes the actual locus of first contact and collective resistance that defines the riot's historical significance and aligns the City's designation with the federal record. Per the Landmark Designation Application (2025), the current proposal relies upon a

revised spatial analysis of the documentary record and oral histories—reflected in the National Register individual listing (2025)—clarifies that the uprising originated inside the cafeteria, that the cafeteria functioned as a significant space of refuge for the transgender community, and that the building also housed a substantial transgender residential community in the Hyland Hotel above. The present application revisits that earlier emphasis and adopts a building-wide interpretation that recognizes the entire structure as the historic property associated with the event.³

The application further states:

The interpretations of the riot used for the original landmark emphasized the street confrontation at the intersection. However, research and documentary evidence establish that the uprising originated inside the cafeteria, that Compton's functioned as a significant site of transgender kinship, refuge, and survival before the riot, and that the building also housed a substantial transgender residential community in the Hyland Hotel above, making the entire structure—not only the intersection—the historic property associated with the Compton's Cafeteria Riot.⁴

Project Description

The Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) shall consider recommendation of amendment of landmark designation of Landmark No. 307 ("Site of Compton's Cafeteria Riot") under Article 10 of the Planning Code, Section 1004.2.

If the HPC decides to recommend designation of the subject property as an Article 10 landmark it will be forwarded to the Board of Supervisors. The nomination would then be considered at a future Board of Supervisors hearing for formal Article 10 landmark designation.

On January 21, 2026, following consideration of the community-sponsored landmark amendment application, the Commission adopted Resolution No. 1529 to initiate amendment of Landmark No. 307 to include the full building at 101-121 Taylor Street (aka 100-112 Turk Street), which formerly housed Compton's Cafeteria and the Hyland Hotel, and to expand the period of significance.

³ Compton's x Coalition, "Historic Landmark Designation (DES) Informational Packet and Application, 101-121 Taylor Street / 100-112 Turk Street (Expansion of Landmark No. 307)," draft prepared November 30, 2025, 2.

⁴ Compton's x Coalition, "Historic Landmark Designation (DES) Informational Packet and Application, 101-121 Taylor Street / 100-112 Turk Street (Expansion of Landmark No. 307)," draft prepared November 30, 2025, 6.

Other Considerations:

- **Property Owner Notice:**
 - On February 26, 2026, the Department sent mailed notice to the property owner regarding the landmark designation recommendation hearing scheduled for March 18, 2026 (continued to April 1, 2026).
 - On January 12, 2026, the Department sent a letter to the property owner noting that Historic Preservation Commission would hold a public hearing to consider initiation of amendment of Landmark No. 307 ("Site of Compton's Cafeteria Riot"). There is no notice required for an initiation hearing.
- **Property owner input:** Property owner's legal representative has noted via email "...that they would like the Staff Report and approval Resolution to be clear that the designation effects the *exterior* of the building and not the interior. ... The property owner will support the Landmark amendment so long as this distinction is clear."
- **Public Comment:** Since the initiation hearing in January 2026, staff has received one additional letter of support from the public in favor of the amended designation. This is from Susan Stryker, Ph D. stating support for amending the landmark designation and "...specifically to emphasize the historical importance of the interior spaces associated with the former Compton's Cafeteria and the Hyland Hotel." Numerous letters and emails in support of amending the designation were received at time of the initiation hearing, including from the Transgender Advisory Committee, Office of Transgender Initiatives noting their "strong support of a campaign to secure full historic landmark designation of the entire building located at 111 [101-121] Taylor Street, the site of the Compton's Cafeteria Riot."

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 amendment of Landmark No. 307 makes no substantive policy changes to the Planning Code or the Planning Department's procedures. The proposed landmark designation amendment advances racial and social equity by expanding the representation of LGBTQ+ history, particularly the history of the transgender community, in the city's landmark program.

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

Compliance With Planning Code

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

The Landmark Designation Fact Sheet along with this executive summary and analysis under review was prepared by Department preservation staff, who meet the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications. Additional historic context and significance of the property is described in the attached Landmark Designation Application and Informational Packet, submitted by Compton's x Coalition. 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.

In January 2025, the National Park Service formally listed the "Compton's Cafeteria Riot Site" in the National Register of Historic Places (Ref. No. RS100008499), specifying that the entire building is the historic site associated with the uprising (NRHP 2025). The current local landmark boundary omits most of the property identified by the federal Designation.

Significance: The property at 101–121 Taylor Street, located at the northwest corner of Turk and Taylor Streets in San Francisco's Tenderloin neighborhood, along with the public right-of-way at Intersection of Turk and Taylor Streets, is significant under Criterion A (Events/Social History) for its association with the 1966 Compton's Cafeteria Riot, one of the earliest known acts of collective resistance by transgender and gender-nonconforming people to police harassment in the United States. The amended designation adds to this historical context by describing the property's setting for pre-riot community life, the 1966 uprising, and subsequent transgender organizing events—including those centered on the Hyland Hotel—that collectively define the building's historical significance.

Period of Significance: The current Landmark has a period of significance of 1966. The proposed expanded period of significance for amended landmark extends from the mid-1960s through the mid-1970s, encompassing the riot itself and the years that followed when Tenderloin residents, clergy, and social workers organized new institutions for advancing transgender rights and community advocacy.

Integrity: Taken together, the subject property retains sufficient integrity—especially of location, association, setting, and feeling—to convey its significance under Criterion A for its role in transgender and broader LGBTQ+ social history from the mid-1960s through the mid-1970s.

Boundaries of the Landmark: The current landmark includes portion of walls at ground floor of 101-121 Taylor Street and public rights-of-way at Turk and Taylor intersection. The proposed amended Landmark site would include all of Assessor's Parcel Block No. 0339, Lot No. 003 and the previously designated public rights-of-way.

Article 10 of the Planning Code.

Planning Code Section 1004(b) states that each Article 10 designating ordinance shall include "... the location and boundaries of the landmark site or historic district, a description of the characteristics of the landmark or historic district that justify its designation, and a description of the particular features that should be preserved." The landmark designation amendment outlined in the draft ordinance recommended for approval by Department staff addresses these requirements as follows:

- **Location and boundaries:** The location and boundaries of Landmark No. 307, Site of Compton's Cafeteria Riot, shall be amended to include the full legal parcel and entire footprint of the four-story building at 101-121 Taylor Street (aka 100-112 Turk Street), Assessors Parcel Block No. 0339, Lot No. 003, along with the public right-of-way at intersection of Taylor and Turk Streets included in the original designating ordinance (Ordinance No. 246-22, adopted by Board of Supervisors on December 9, 2022).
- **Characteristics that justify Landmark Designation (Significance):** Landmark No. 307 is significant under Criterion A (Events/Social History) for its association with the 1966 Compton's Cafeteria Riot, one of the earliest known acts of collective resistance by transgender and gender-nonconforming people to police harassment in the United States. The original designation noted how the uprising began inside the ground-floor cafeteria and then spilled into the intersection of Turk and Taylor Streets, where patrons, residents, and street youth confronted officers in response to decades of criminalization and abuse. While the original landmark designation emphasized the street confrontation at the intersection, the proposed landmark designation amendment extends the associative significance with the riot to the whole building at 101-121 Taylor Street, "...making the entire structure—not only the intersection—the historic property associated with the Compton's Cafeteria Riot."⁵

The Landmark Designation (DES) Application and Informational Packet, submitted by Compton's x Coalition, provides additional research and documentary evidence to justify the expanded landmark in proposed amendment. The application and informational packet establishes that the uprising originated inside the cafeteria, describes the context in which Compton's Cafeteria functioned as an important site of transgender kinship, refuge, and survival before the riot, and how the building's substantial transgender residential community in the Hyland Hotel contributes to this context and subsequent transgender organizing events—including the 1973 eviction protest at the Hyland Hotel.⁶

As noted in Compton's x Coalition Landmark Designation Application, under the

National Park Service's definitions, a "site" is the location of a significant event, not limited to exterior public space or to surviving original finishes. Following that framework, the National Register individual listing for Compton's Cafeteria correctly identifies the entire building and immediately surrounding sidewalks as the historic property. Limiting the local landmark boundary to the intersection and two exterior walls omits the cafeteria interior, where the riot began, and the residential hotel volume, where many participants lived. The full-parcel boundary most accurately encompasses the complete setting in which the riot, and circumstances and actions which led up to the riot, took place.⁷

Along with the expanded landmark boundary, the landmark designation amendment proposes a longer period of significance for Landmark No. 307. For the amended landmark designation, the proposed period of significance extends "...from the mid-1960s through the mid-1970s, encompassing the pre-riot community formation, the 1966 uprising, and subsequent transgender organizing events—including the

⁵ Compton's x Coalition, "Historic Landmark Designation (DES) Informational Packet and Application, 101-121 Taylor Street / 100-112 Turk Street (Expansion of Landmark No. 307)," draft prepared November 30, 2025, 2).

⁶ Ibid, 2.

⁷ Ibid, 5.

1973 eviction protest at the Hyland Hotel—that are directly associated with the subject property.”⁸

Considering the characteristics that justify landmark designation requires evaluating whether the subject under consideration retains elements that convey significance. The building at 101-121 Taylor Street and adjacent intersection at Turk and Taylor streets retain sufficient integrity—especially of location, association, setting, and feeling—to convey event-based and associative significance under Criterion A for its role in transgender and broader LGBTQ+ social history from the mid-1960s through the mid-1970s. Although alterations have affected aspects of design, materials, and workmanship, the property’s essential physical and associative characteristics remain intact. Its continued presence within the dense, early-twentieth-century urban fabric of the Tenderloin, and its verified role in pivotal events of LGBTQ+ civil-rights history, firmly support its historical significance.

Amending Landmark No. 307 to expand the landmark boundary, to encompass the entire four-story building at 101-121 Taylor Street, and to lengthen the period of significance for the landmark will better “...recognize the actual locus of first contact and collective resistance that define the riot’s historical significance...”⁹ and “...align the City’s designation with the Federal record and with the documentary evidence.”¹⁰

When considered in this broader context, amending Landmark No. 307, Site of Compton’s Cafeteria Riot, to incorporate the whole building, consistent with the Federal listing of the property, is consistent with the requirements of Article 10.

- **Description of particular features that should be preserved:** In the designating ordinance, identification and description of particular features that should be preserved includes the physical or associative features that convey significance of the designated landmark. Inclusion of particular features (also referred to as “character-defining features”) in the designating ordinance also provides direction for future permit application review under Article 10, Planning Code Section 1006, which reads:

A Certificate of Appropriateness shall be required and shall govern review of permit applications as provided in Sections 1005(e) and 1005(g), except in the specific cases set forth in Section 1005(e), for the following types of work affecting the character-defining features as listed pursuant to Section 1004(b) of the Code

- (1) Any construction, alteration, removal or demolition of a structure or any work involving a sign, awning, marquee, canopy, mural (as set forth in Planning Code Section 1005(g)), or other appendage, for which a City permit is required, on a landmark site or in a historic district;

For purposes of Article 10 Landmark Designation, character-defining features are those physical or associative features that are key to conveying a landmark’s significance. These features identified specifically in the designating ordinance to ensure that their preservation will be carefully considered in any future Certificate of Appropriateness review, with the presumption that their damage or destruction

⁸ Ibid, 2.

⁹ Ibid, 1-2.

¹⁰ Ibid, 2.

would detract from a Landmark property's ability to convey significance. As part of the regulatory process for designated landmarks, character-defining features in the designating ordinance shall be extant, representative of the period of significance, and subject to regulation under Article 10 of the Planning Code.

For this proposed amendment of Landmark No. 307, the draft designating ordinance recommended for approval includes the public right-of-way at Turk and Taylor intersection described in the original designation and extending the length of the 101-121 Taylor Street building on Taylor and Turk Streets, along with massing, roofline, materials, and decorative elements of the exterior of 101-121 Taylor Street.

The proposed character-defining features for the amendment are limited to the exterior of the building, because those features best meet the purposes of Article 10: they are demonstrably extant, and they are representative of both the expanded boundary and the expanded historical significance of the amended landmark designation for Landmark No. 307. The property's exterior features are expressive of the event-based and associative significance of the amended landmark, capable of conveying those aspects of feeling, association, and setting for purposes of Article 10. The building's continued physical presence within the dense urban fabric of the Tenderloin preserves the spatial integrity of a neighborhood long regarded as an epicenter of transgender and queer life in San Francisco.

The building exterior, although it has been altered, is representative of the historically significant association with a landmark event of collective resistance against police oppression that targeted members of the transgender and gender-variant community. The proposed character-defining features in the draft designation ordinance amending Landmark No. 307 are recommended for approval.

For a privately-owned landmark, such as 101-121 Taylor Street, Article 10 of the Planning Code, Section 1004(c)(2), provides for

review of proposed changes requiring a permit to significant interior architectural features in those areas of the landmark that are or historically have been accessible to members of the public. The designating ordinance must clearly describe each significant interior architectural feature subject to this restriction.

Article 10 allows for identification of interior character-defining features, but does not require identification of such features. In this case, many of the interior features or spatial elements proposed by Compton's Coalition for inclusion in the designating ordinance are either no longer extant, such as the former corner entrance to Compton's Cafeteria, or their current condition is purely speculative. The application notes that there have been several substantial renovations of the building, particularly the building interiors, in the years after the period of significance proposed in the landmark designation amendment. The application provides very little documentary evidence and no physical evidence to demonstrate that any the proposed interior character-defining features are extant, even as spatial volumes, following the alterations that have been documented.

Further, at the upper floors of building, the corridor-based circulation and associated spaces of the former Hyland Hotel, if any of these spaces survive, would not be considered to have been

publicly accessible for purposes of Planning Code 1004(c)(2). Publicly accessible spaces are those spaces where general public has direct, mostly unsupervised, access, such as entrance lobbies, gathering spaces, or commercial spaces. Building circulation (stairs and elevators) and corridors on upper floors of privately-owned residential buildings, even residential hotels, are not considered accessible to the general public. Nor would these spaces be considered emblematic or particularly representative of the Landmark's historical significance. Retention or loss of building circulation spaces, regardless of their functional association with the transgender community housed at the former Hyland Hotel, would not meet the requirements or purposes of Article 10. For these reasons, interior features and spatial elements are not included in the draft designation ordinance for the landmark designated amendment.

Basis for Recommendation

The Department recommends that the Historic Preservation Commission recommend to the Board of Supervisors amendment of landmark designation of Landmark No. 307, known as **"Site of Compton's Cafeteria Riot,"** to include the entire building at 101-121 Taylor Street (aka 100-112 Turk Street), expand the period of significance, and align the local landmark with the Federal designation.

ATTACHMENTS

Draft Resolution Recommending Amendment of Landmark Designation

Exhibit A – Draft Landmark Designation Ordinance

Exhibit B – Landmark Designation Fact Sheet

Exhibit C – HPC Resolution No. 1529

Exhibit D – Landmark Designation (DES) Application and Informational Packet, submitted by Compton's x Coalition



Exhibit B

ARTICLE 10 LANDMARK DESIGNATION FACT SHEET

| | |
|---|--|
| Historic Name: | Site of the Compton’s Cafeteria Riot (amended) |
| Address: | Intersection of Turk and Taylor Streets and 101-121 Taylor Street (aka 100-112 Turk Street) |
| Block/ Lot(s): | Between Assessor Blocks 0339, 0340, 0342 and 0343 Assessor’s Block 0339, Lot 003 |
| Parcel Area: | 9565 square feet |
| Zoning: | N/A / RC-4 |
| Year Built: | Building: 1907 Year of Event: 1966 |
| Architect: | Abram Edelman |
| Prior Historic Studies/Other Designations: | <p><i>National Register of Historic Places—District Nomination (District Contributor)</i> National Park Service. <i>National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Uptown Tenderloin Historic District</i> (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2009). Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 2009. Boundary includes contributing property at 101–121 Taylor Street / 100–112 Turk Street.</p> <p><i>National Register of Historic Places—Individual Nomination</i> National Park Service. <i>National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Compton’s Cafeteria (101–121 Taylor Street, San Francisco, California)</i> (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2025). Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, January 27, 2025 (Ref. No. RS100008499).</p> <p><i>California Register of Historical Resources—Individual Listing</i> California resources listed in the National Register are automatically listed in the California Register.</p> <p><i>San Francisco Article 10 Landmark—Partial Listing</i> City of San Francisco. <i>San Francisco Landmark Designation Report: Landmark No. 307, Site of the Compton’s Cafeteria Riot</i> (Turk and Taylor Streets Intersection). Adopted by Ordinance No. 246-22, File No. 220924. Approved December 9, 2022, City and County of San Francisco.</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>Landmark boundary includes Turk and Taylor intersection and portions of 101–121 Taylor Street (aka 100–112 Turk Street).</p> <p><i>Citywide Historic Context Statement for LGBTQ History in San Francisco</i> (Donna Graves and Shayne Watson-2015).</p> <p>The proposed amended Landmark is within the Transgender Cultural District.</p> |
| <p>Prior HPC Actions:</p> | <p>HPC Work Program – under-represented communities.</p> |
| <p>Significance Criteria:</p> | <p>A/1 Association with associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.</p> |
| <p>Period of Significance:</p> | <p>Mid-1960s – Mid-1970s</p> |
| <p>Summary Statement of Significance:</p> | <p>Landmark No. 307 is significant under Criterion A (Events/Social History) for its association with the 1966 Compton’s Cafeteria Riot, one of the earliest known acts of collective resistance by transgender and gender-nonconforming people to police harassment in the United States. The riot resulted in lasting institutional change, surpassing Cooper Donut in impact, Dewey’s in militancy, and preceding the more important/larger Stonewall in time. By acting collectively, instead of as individuals, members of the community were able to further the cause to enable a greater freedom of gender expression without oppression.</p> <p>The original designation noted how the uprising began inside the ground-floor cafeteria and then spilled into the intersection of Turk and Taylor Streets, where patrons, residents, and street youth confronted officers in response to decades of criminalization and abuse. While the original landmark designation emphasized the street confrontation at the intersection, the amended landmark designation extends the associative significance with the riot to the whole building at 101-121 Taylor Street. When the 1966 uprising originated inside the cafeteria, it was powered by the transgender kinship, refuge, and survival nurtured in the confines of Compton’s Cafeteria prior to the riot, and by the building’s substantial transgender residential community in the Hyland Hotel. The amended landmark designation identifies the entire structure—not only the intersection and small portion of ground floor—as the historic property associated with Compton’s Cafeteria Riot in 1966 as well as for its role in transgender and broader LGBTQ+ social history from the mid-1960s through the mid-1970s.</p> |
| <p>Assessment of Integrity:</p> | <p>The seven aspects of Integrity are: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>As a resource significant for association for an event, certain aspects of integrity are more relevant than others. The location, setting, feeling and association remain intact, as the essential characteristics of an urban intersection and spatial relationships with 101-121 Taylor Street are unchanged. Workmanship, design and materials are less important. The storefront that had contained the Compton’s Cafeteria has undergone two</p> |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| | <p>significant changes since 1966, and is no longer an active storefront. Other than its location, all other aspects of the residential entry have been altered after the period of significance. While design, materials, and workmanship of storefront and entrance elements at ground floor of the building do not retain integrity, the building is still recognizable as the location, setting, feeling, and associations are extant.</p> <p>Taken together, the amended Landmark, inclusive of 101-121 Taylor Street and adjacent public rights-of-way, retains sufficient integrity—especially of location, association, setting, and feeling—to convey its significance under Criterion A as site of Compton’s Cafeteria Riot in 1966 as well as its role in transgender and broader LGBTQ+ social history from the mid-1960s through the mid-1970s.</p> |
| Character-Defining Features: | <p>Specifically, the following features are character-defining and shall be preserved, repaired in-kind, or replaced in kind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) The spatial relationships within the intersection of Turk and Taylor Streets, being the public right-of-way that is 68 feet, 9 inches in width, and extending north from the corner of Turk Street and west from the corner of Taylor Street immediately adjacent to 101-121 Taylor Street (aka 100-112 Turk Street);(2) All exterior elevations, forms, massing, structure, architectural ornament, and rooflines of 101-121 Taylor Street:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Overall regular massing with building’s primary façades—the south elevation on Turk Street and the east elevation on Taylor Street—forming a continuous street wall typical of early twentieth-century residential hotels in the Tenderloin;(B) Primary façades that exhibit a tripartite composition: a ground-floor commercial base, a midsection encompassing the second and third stories, and a narrower fourth-story cap beneath a modest projecting cornice;(C) Decorative elements, including keystones, cartouches, beltcourses, and spandrel panels that articulate the upper stories;(D) Fenestration on upper floors, consisting of vertically paired, punched window openings set within shallow rectangular frames and topped by stylized keystones;(E) Masonry stucco cladding on primary façades; and(A) Former storefront location of Compton’s Cafeteria, being the lower 11-feet of the building and extending north 52 feet from the corner of Turk Street and 40 feet west from the corner of Taylor Street.(B) Location of residential entry mid-block on Taylor Street elevation. |

Statement of Significance

The following from Compton's x Coalition, Historic Landmark Designation (DES) Application and Informational Packet:

The property at 101–121 Taylor Street, located at the northwest corner of Turk and Taylor Streets in San Francisco's Tenderloin neighborhood, is significant under Criterion A (Social History) at the national level for its association with the 1966 Compton's Cafeteria Riot, one of the earliest known acts of collective resistance by transgender and gender-nonconforming people to police harassment in the United States. The uprising began inside the ground-floor cafeteria and spilled into the intersection of Turk and Taylor Streets, where patrons, residents, and street youth confronted officers in response to decades of criminalization and abuse.

This event marked a turning point in local and national queer activism. Predating the 1969 Stonewall Rebellion in New York City by three years, the Compton's uprising exemplifies the growing militancy of mid-twentieth-century social movements demanding civil rights, self-determination, and bodily autonomy for communities now described as queer, trans, nonbinary, and gender variant. The property's period of significance extends from the mid-1960s through the mid-1970s, encompassing the riot itself and the years that followed when Tenderloin residents, clergy, and social workers organized new institutions for advancing transgender rights and community advocacy. Within this extended period, the subject property served as the setting for pre-riot community life, the 1966 uprising, and subsequent transgender organizing events—including those centered in the Hyland Hotel—that collectively define the building's historical significance.

The 1966 uprising emerged directly from patterns of police harassment and exclusion that targeted transgender women, gay men involved in sex work, and street-involved youth in the Tenderloin. The property's continued presence within the dense urban fabric of the Tenderloin preserves the spatial integrity of a neighborhood long regarded as an epicenter of transgender and queer life in San Francisco.

The interpretations of the riot used for the original landmark emphasized the street confrontation at the intersection. However, research and documentary evidence establish that the uprising originated inside the cafeteria, that Compton's functioned as a significant site of transgender kinship, refuge, and survival before the riot, and that the building also housed a substantial transgender residential community in the Hyland Hotel above, making the entire structure—not only the intersection—the historic property associated with the Compton's Cafeteria Riot.

Site of the Compton's Cafeteria Riot, August 1966¹

Background Context

In 1966, a group of transgender women and young gay men took direct action during the Compton's Cafeteria riot, which "resulted in lasting institutional change"². In the 1960s, the Tenderloin saw an influx of socially and economically marginalized people who had been forced out of areas in San Francisco that had been targeted for redevelopment, especially the Western Addition and South of Market areas. The combination of the increased and very mixed population, along with the Tenderloin's already high number of low-income residents living in single-room-occupancy hotels or on the streets, led to neighborhood activists organizing for financial and social assistance.

Part of a local chain, the Gene Compton's Cafeteria at 101 Taylor Street at the corner of Turk and Taylor Streets in the heart of the Tenderloin was a popular hangout for transgender women, young male hustlers, and others who lived and worked in the Tenderloin in the early 1960s. Compton's Cafeteria was a brightly lit, inexpensive restaurant that was open 24 hours a day, and was one of the few places where transgender women could feel safe socializing. The following history of Compton's Cafeteria is from Compton's x Coalition, Historic Landmark Designation (DES) Application and Informational Packet:

The subject property at the corner of Turk and Taylor Streets—today known for its association with the Compton's Cafeteria Riot—was designed in 1907 by architect Abram Edelman for the Woodward Investment Company. Constructed as a Class C lodging house with minimal public spaces and fifty shared bathrooms serving 115 rooms, the building typified early post-earthquake reconstruction: built quickly and inexpensively but well suited to long-term use by transient, low-income residents. Jewish tenants comprised a notable portion of the early population, and successive ground-floor eateries—from the Schiff Brothers' Café and Grill (1908–1912) to later establishments such as Mindy's Kosher-Korner—illustrate the property's enduring role as a modest Jewish social hub. Although its commercial tenants and hotel name changed repeatedly—from the Young Hotel to the Empire, Raford, and Hyland Hotels—its function as affordable lodging remained consistent throughout the twentieth century.

When the former Mindy's Kosher Korner became a new branch of Gene Compton's Cafeteria in the spring of 1953, it occupied a prime corner at Turk and Taylor, in the heart of the transgender sex district. Its cheap food, all-night hours, and ample seating made it a central gathering place for the neighborhood's residents. The *San Francisco Chronicle* described the surrounding Tenderloin as the city's "Neon Sex Jungle." Felicia Elizondo, a frequent visitor to the cafeteria in the 1960s, remembers it as "the place to show off new outfits and boyfriends, and to splurge on big meals after a night's work" (Felicia Elizondo 2008). Because the restaurant did not serve alcohol, it was attractive to younger people and those whose state-issued IDs showed the gender they were assigned at birth as opposed to their lived gender or otherwise did not reflect their current appearance. In addition to being a clean, well-lit environment that provided a comfortable refuge for trans women who lived and worked in the neighborhood, Compton's

¹ Much of this text is based on the CITYWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT FOR LGBTQ HISTORY IN SAN FRANCISCO by Donna J. Graves & Shayne E. Watson, October 2015.

² Susan Stryker, *Transgender History* (Berkeley: Seal Press, 2008) 64. Earlier transgender protests have been documented in Los Angeles (Cooper's Donuts in 1959) and Philadelphia (Dewey's in 1965).

also served patrons from beyond the neighborhood as a convenient base for starting or ending a night of “vice tourism” in the Tenderloin (Stryker 2017, 57).

Harold O'Neal, an acquaintance of the franchise's original owner, Eugene Compton, recalls hearing that the Tenderloin location was always the chain's "problem child." After Eugene's death, his son Irving Compton took over the family business and by the early 1960s was experimenting with adjusting the diner's hours, closing early in an attempt to rid the establishment of undesired late-night patrons. Columnist Herb Caen of the *San Francisco Chronicle* wrote:

The Compton's Cafeteria at Turk and Taylor, which had been an open-'round-the-clock spot . . . now closes at 9:30 p.m., on acct. too many Weird Ones were hanging out there in the wee hours. This, plus seven or eight police cars parked at the curb to keep an eye on the Strangelings, made Boss Irving Compton figure it was time for a change. (Herb Caen August 13, 1966, 23.)

Irving Compton also hired private Pinkerton security guards to harass and oust customers who overstayed the management's welcome. The management also eventually instituted a "service charge" to discourage groups of mostly nonpaying customers from camping out at tables, nursing a single cup of coffee between them. Such efforts proved largely ineffectual, and the cafeteria eventually resumed 24-hour service. Friction between management and some customers nevertheless persisted.

Members of the Tenderloin LGBTQ+ youth group Vanguard also gathered at Compton's, bringing a more assertive and anti-assimilation³ attitude that annoyed management, who began asking police to remove some patrons. In July 1966, a few dozen Vanguard youth organized a picket line in front of Compton's to protest “physical and verbal abuse by the management and the “Pinkerton” Special Officers assigned there.”⁴ Police at the time had the reputation for capriciousness, arrests were frequent, the charges being for female impersonation, and could result in placement in isolation for days at a time.⁵

By the early 1970s, Compton's Cafeteria was no longer operating in the 24-hour, open-door mode that had made it such an essential gathering place for transgender women, hustlers, and Tenderloin street youth in the mid-1960s. A 1970 documentary, *Gay San Francisco*, noted that because of “cat fights between screaming queens in the two to three a.m. period,” management had begun closing the restaurant at midnight. That loss of late-night hours signaled a broader retreat from the very clientele who had made the corner famous. Compton's closed altogether in August 1972, ending the most visible phase of the building's association with the 1966 uprising.

Cheap residential hotels in the neighborhood were among the very few places that would rent rooms to them. Transgender activist Felicia “Flames” Elizondo found her first San Francisco home near Compton's, where a transgender clerk named Amanda St. Jaymes “let us take tricks up to the room for five dollars.”⁶ Elizondo says,

³ Manolis, Sophia, “Vanguard Then and Now: An Evolution of Gay Youth Activism in the Tenderloin” FoundSF.org accessed 7.14.2022: https://www.foundsf.org/index.php?title=Vanguard_Then_and_Now:_An_Evolution_of_Gay_Youth_Activism_in_the_Tenderloin

⁴ Both protests received media coverage. The Compton's picket received television coverage by local ABC news. “Young Homos Picket Compton's Restaurant” *Cruise News & World Report*, vol. 2, no. 8 August 1966 p 1. accessed http://auralstories.blogspot.com/2013/07/vanguard-revisited-online-exhibit_1.html

⁵ Amanda St. Jaymes, Interview in *Screaming Queens: The Riot at Compton's Cafeteria*, 2005 Victor Silverman and Susan Stryker

⁶ Felicia Elizondo Flames, interviewed by Donna Graves, 15 March 2014. Elizondo also mentioned hotels named Camelot, King Edwards, and 111 Mason as places transgender women lived.

"Golden Gate, Mason, Geary and Hyde Streets were the blocks where we felt comfortable." Tamara Ching, another long-time transgender activist, says the Tenderloin was the easiest place for transgender women to engage in sex work "because everyone knew what was what, the customers knew who we were, what we were."⁷

The following history of Hyland Hotel is from Compton's x Coalition, Historic Landmark Designation (DES) Application and Informational Packet:

By the mid-1960s, the Tenderloin contained a dense cluster of single-room occupancy (SRO) hotels that housed large numbers of transgender women, drag queens, and gender-nonconforming people who were excluded from housing elsewhere in the city. These "queens' hotels," offered one of the only places where trans women could secure low-cost rooms and live with relative safety and community. Historian Susan Stryker notes that roughly 600 transgender people lived within a nine-block area centered on Turk and Taylor Street in the 1960s and 1970s, drawing from Rev. Broshears' estimate in a 1973 *San Francisco Examiner* article reporting that "there are at least 210 transsexuals and 400 transvestites living in the Tenderloin," forming one of the country's earliest identifiable transgender enclaves (Stryker 2017). Trans residents recalled in *Screaming Queens*, "that was our street...that was our home. ...

... We had no other place to go" (Stryker and Silverman 2005). Although the most detailed documentation concerns the El Rosa, its spatial and social patterns offer a historically grounded basis for understanding other queens' hotels on Turk Street, including the Hyland. By the early 1970s the Hyland appears in the historical record as a site housing trans women, situating it within the same network of queens' hotels that structured trans life along Turk Street. Given this later documentation, and given the well-established presence of trans women in nearby SROs such as the El Rosa during the 1960s, it is historically reasonable to infer that the Hyland functioned similarly in the earlier period. This inference is supported by the spatial density of queens' hotels, the tightly bounded geography of trans life enforced by policing, and the documented patterns of circulation between SROs, cafeterias, and community institutions within this urban relationality.

The Hyland Hotel, located in the upper stories of the subject property, can therefore be understood as part of this broader system of trans residency and street-level sociality. Oral histories and archival materials consistently place trans women and street-involved youth at the queen's hotels on Turk Street before and after the 1966 Compton's Cafeteria Riot. Many of the individuals who joined the confrontation at Compton's probably lived at the queens' hotels on Turks street, including the El Rosa—where both Elizondo and St. Jaymes resided—and the Hyland Hotel. ...

... The Hyland Hotel is also significant as the site of a second major event in transgender political history: a 1973 eviction protest, when new management attempted to expel thirty-three trans women to attract "less stigmatized" tenants (Stryker 2021). Members of the Gay Activists Alliance, led by Reverend Ray Broshears, organized a demonstration directly outside the building entrance at 111 Taylor Street. Protesters held signs reading "Stop Evicting Queens" and "Fair Treatment for All," publicly confronting the displacement of trans tenants during a period of intense redevelopment, BART construction, and real-estate speculation in the Tenderloin (Stryker 2021).

⁷ Tamara Ching, interviewed by Donna Graves, 10 March 2014.

Documented in press coverage and *San Francisco Chronicle* photographs, this protest marks one of the earliest organized public responses to the displacement of transgender residents in San Francisco. It transformed private evictions into a visible political act and reinforced the Hyland as a center of transgender community life and resistance long after the 1966 riot (*San Francisco Chronicle* photo archive, 1973).

As the physical location where both the Compton's Cafeteria Riot and the 1973 trans eviction protest unfolded, the Hyland Hotel is one of the few Tenderloin buildings demonstrably associated with multiple foundational moments in transgender political and social history.

The Riot August 1966

Susan Stryker's pioneering work on the Compton's Cafeteria Riot documents transgender women in the Tenderloin participating in one of a series of early incidents of militant resistance against police harassment.⁸ The riot took place over several days in August 1966—three years before the more well-known Stonewall riots in New York.

In August 1966, a police attempt to evict transgender women from the cafeteria inspired patrons to rebel, rather than submit to arrest as they had done previously. Transgender women and drag queens threw crockery and turned over tables as they fought with police, shattering the restaurant's plate-glass windows in the process. An angry crowd gathered at the intersection of Turk and Taylor Streets, and police called in backup, but the night ended with a police car wrecked and a corner newsstand set on fire. Many went to jail, but "there was a lot of joy after it happened" according to Amanda St. Jaymes. The next night a picket line with placards appeared at Compton's and again, shattered glass littered the sidewalk. Although the event did not receive press coverage at the time, Stryker notes that the Compton's Cafeteria Riot demonstrated a growing assertiveness and community consciousness among some transgender people and represented what Stryker describes as "the transgender community's debut on the stage of American political history."⁹

Testimony and narration in *Screaming Queens: The Riot at Compton's Cafeteria* (Stryker & Silverman 2005) confirm that the 1966 uprising began inside the cafeteria itself. Former patron Amanda St. Jaymes recalls, "They come down there to raid Compton's to begin with, that's what it was all about." Susan Stryker then states: "The document that launched my research in the first place said the fighting started when a policeman grabbed one of the queens, and she threw her coffee in his face." The referenced document is the 1972 *Christopher Street West* publication for the first Gay Pride Program in San Francisco, which included the first written account of the riot, authored by Rev. Raymond Broshears. St. Jaymes adds, "Someone had thrown coffee in his face, and there were tables turned over," followed by Stryker's narration that "Compton's erupted . . . People started throwing everything they could get their hands on at the police . . . The sugar shakers went through the windows and the glass doors" (Stryker & Silverman 2005).

⁸ Faderman and Timmons, *Gay L.A.: A History*, 1.

⁹ Susan Stryker in documentary film, *Screaming Queens: The Riot at Compton's Cafeteria*, 2005. The film states that Compton's started closing at midnight after the riot, and patronage decreased. It closed in 1972 and was replaced by a porn shop.

Cultural Significance

The Turk & Taylor Streets Intersection witnessed the first documented uprising of trans and queer people. In August of 1966, what is known as the Compton's Cafeteria Riot, due to the fact that it started as a confrontation between a police officer and a drag queen at Compton's Cafeteria at the intersection of Turk & Taylor and spilled out into the streets. The Compton's Cafeteria Riots of 1966 transpired three years before the Stonewall Inn Riots, which has been regarded as the quintessential event for the gay liberation movement, eclipsing other trailblazing events such as the Cooper Do-nuts Riot in Los Angeles in 1959 which did not evoke cultural changes. However, the revolutionary event that took place at the intersection of Turk & Taylor Streets must also be recognized as a seminal event in the history of transgender liberation. As decades have passed San Francisco-based publications such as the San Francisco Chronicle and zines used by Tenderloin-based organizations like Vanguard, continue to uphold the prominence and impact of the Compton's Cafeteria Riots and regard the intersection of Turk & Taylor Streets as a historically and culturally important space.

The "Site of the Compton's Cafeteria Riot" is significant given its association with an early documented "instance of collective militant queer resistance to police harassment United States history¹⁰". By acting collectively, instead of as individuals, members of the community were able to further the cause to enable a greater freedom of gender expression without oppression. Moreover, after the Riot, the City's Health and Police Departments began to develop supportive programs for the transgender people in San Francisco, some of which would also enable people to gain access to State and Federal anti-poverty programs. The Riot to demand dignity succeeded in starting the long process to change society.

The corner of Turk & Taylor continues to be a valuable asset tethered to the history of transgender and queer individuals in San Francisco's Tenderloin neighborhood and is a key monument for The Transgender Cultural District. The Turk & Taylor Streets Intersection represent a sacred site for the transgender community capable of furthering social and historical awareness, educational opportunities, and economic investment in a neighborhood that has memorialized a prominent transgender presence. The Turk & Taylor Streets Intersection was selected to be the site of the Black Trans Lives Matter Mural, a visual demonstration calling for awareness of the alarming violence perpetrated against transgender women, and disproportionately impacting Black transgender women. Recognizing symbols and monuments tethered to transgender liberation and activism supports and empowers an embattled community that struggles for equitable representation in documented history.

While the Compton's Cafeteria Riot may be remembered by some as taking place at Turk and Taylor, the historical record makes clear that the triggering events occurred inside the cafeteria located within the subject building at 101-121 Taylor Street. The riot began when police officers entered the dining area, attempted to arrest a transfeminine patron, and were met with physical resistance from her and from others seated at the same table. Only after patrons threw dishes and sugar shakers, furniture was overturned, and plate-glass windows were broken from the inside did the confrontation spill out onto the sidewalk and into the intersection.¹¹

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Compton's x Coalition, "Historic Landmark Designation (DES) Informational Packet and Application, 101-121 Taylor Street / 100-112 Turk Street (Expansion of Landmark No. 307)," draft prepared November 30, 2025, 6).

The building at 101-121 Taylor Street, along with the sidewalk and intersection, are representative of the spatial field extending outward from the former location of Compton's Cafeteria into the public right-of-way. The upper stories of the building, operating as the Hyland Hotel during the period of significance, further embed the riot within the daily lived environment of transgender residents.¹² The building thus functioned as part of the social infrastructure of the riot, connecting residential, commercial, and street spaces in a single, integrated historic property.

Property/Architecture Description

The following is from Compton's x Coalition, Historic Landmark Designation (DES) Application and Informational Packet, which is summarized from the *National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Compton's Cafeteria* (Ref. No. RS100008499). Factual errors have been corrected through research by the Compton's x Coalition in Fall 2025.

Narrative Architectural Description

Overall Description

101–121 Taylor Street / 100-112 Turk Street occupies the northwest corner of Turk and Taylor Streets in San Francisco's Tenderloin neighborhood. Constructed in 1907, the four-story, flat-roofed, rectangular building rests on a concrete foundation and is constructed of brick clad in smooth stucco. The design, attributed to architect Abram Edelman, reflects the Italian Renaissance Revival style with Beaux-Arts decorative influences common to the city's post-1906 reconstruction era. The building's primary façades—the south elevation on Turk Street and the east elevation on Taylor Street—form a continuous street wall typical of early twentieth-century residential hotels in the Tenderloin. Both façades exhibit a tripartite composition: a ground-floor commercial base, a midsection encompassing the second and third stories, and a narrower fourth-story cap beneath a modest projecting cornice. Decorative elements such as keystones, cartouches, and spandrel panels articulate the upper stories, while the ground floor has been remodeled with contemporary storefronts.

Southern Elevation (Turk Street)

The south-facing façade is organized into seven vertical bays and three horizontal tiers of window openings. The wall is clad in masonry stucco and framed by simple stringcourses that divide the façade into horizontal sections. The midsection, spanning the second and third stories, features vertically paired double-hung windows set within shallow rectangular frames topped by stylized keystones. Between each pair, tall rectangular panels are crowned by shield-shaped cartouches in low relief. Decorative spandrels between the window pairs feature circular medallions that emphasize the façade's rhythmic composition.

A smaller cornice separates this midsection from the top story, where single windows are spaced more closely and divided by narrow rectangular panels adorned with scroll-and-floral relief motifs. The façade terminates in a plain frieze and an ovolo-profile projecting cornice. Horizontal molding bands and three distinct stringcourses emphasize the façade's classical proportions—one below the second-floor windows, another below the fourth-floor windows, and a wider feather-band molding above the top story.

¹² Ibid, 7.

The ground floor has been substantially altered but retains its original rhythm of storefront bays. Current openings include grouped metal-frame casement windows and a combination of glazed doors and transoms. The historic recessed entrances associated with the early-twentieth-century cafés and later Compton's Cafeteria have been removed and replaced with flush commercial walls. A metal fire escape extends from the third story down to the sidewalk near the sixth bay from the left.

Eastern Elevation (Taylor Street)

The east-facing façade mirrors the southern elevation in style and materials, though it extends eleven bays along Taylor Street. Ornamentation and cornice treatments are identical to the Turk Street façade, including keystone window surrounds, decorative spandrels, and cartouches in relief. The building's primary entrance is located near the center of this elevation and is slightly recessed under a nonoriginal metal awning.

Ground-floor storefronts have been reconfigured with modern aluminum-framed casement windows and doors, though their proportions correspond to the original bays. From south to north, the sequence of openings includes a glazed door with flanking windows, grouped casement units, and multiple commercial entrances separated by narrow piers. A fire escape extends vertically near the seventh bay from the south, aligned with a stacked series of window openings that retain their original proportions despite replacement sash.

North and West Elevations

The north and west sides of the building are not publicly visible and can only be accessed through interior corridors or adjoining parcels. These elevations are constructed of unornamented brick, with regularly spaced double-hung window openings extending across each story. No decorative elements are present.

Materials and Ornamentation

Overall, the building retains its historic massing, structural system, and decorative vocabulary. Despite some loss of materials, key character-defining features remain evident, including the symmetrical façade organization, stucco cladding, horizontal stringcourses, and classical relief ornament. Although the elaborate upper cornice was partially removed during late-twentieth-century repairs, the remaining molding, frieze, and lower belt courses clearly convey the building's original Renaissance Revival design intent.

Neighborhood Description

101–121 Taylor Street stands at the intersection of Turk and Taylor streets in the heart of San Francisco's Tenderloin neighborhood. The surrounding area is part of the Uptown Tenderloin National Register Historic District, which encompasses one of the city's most intact concentrations of early-twentieth-century residential hotels, apartment houses, and mixed-use buildings.

Immediately adjacent to the subject property on both Taylor and Turk Streets are multistory residential hotels and apartment buildings ranging from three to seven stories in height. Constructed primarily in the aftermath of the 1906 earthquake and fire, these buildings share similar materials and stylistic features: brick or reinforced-concrete structures with stucco cladding and modest ornamentation in Classical Revival and Beaux-Arts styles. Across the street, façades of comparable age and scale line both blocks, punctuated by fire escapes and storefront entries opening directly onto the sidewalk.

The ground floors of nearby buildings historically contained cafés, small retail shops, and service-oriented businesses catering to a working-class and transient population. While some of these spaces remain in restaurant

or retail use, many now accommodate nonprofit organizations and social-services providers. Landscaping is minimal, with narrow sidewalks and scattered street trees; most entries are flush with the public right-of-way, maintaining the area's historic urban density.

At the time of the construction of 101–121 Taylor Street in 1907, the surrounding blocks were redeveloped in tandem, replacing earlier wood-frame dwellings with fire-resistant masonry hotels and commercial buildings. This pattern of continuous, multi-story development remains legible today. The neighborhood retains a high degree of integrity of setting and feeling, continuing to reflect the Tenderloin's early-twentieth-century role as a center for affordable lodging, entertainment, and, later, LGBTQ+ community life.

Building Permits and History of Alterations

Building permit records for the subject property document an extensive sequence of repairs, fire-safety upgrades, and tenant improvements from the late-twentieth century to the present. Most alterations relate to ongoing residential occupancy and compliance with fire and building codes, including installation of sprinkler and alarm systems, reroofing, and interior remodeling. These cumulative changes reflect the building's continuous use as a residential lodging facility and do not substantially diminish its overall historic character.

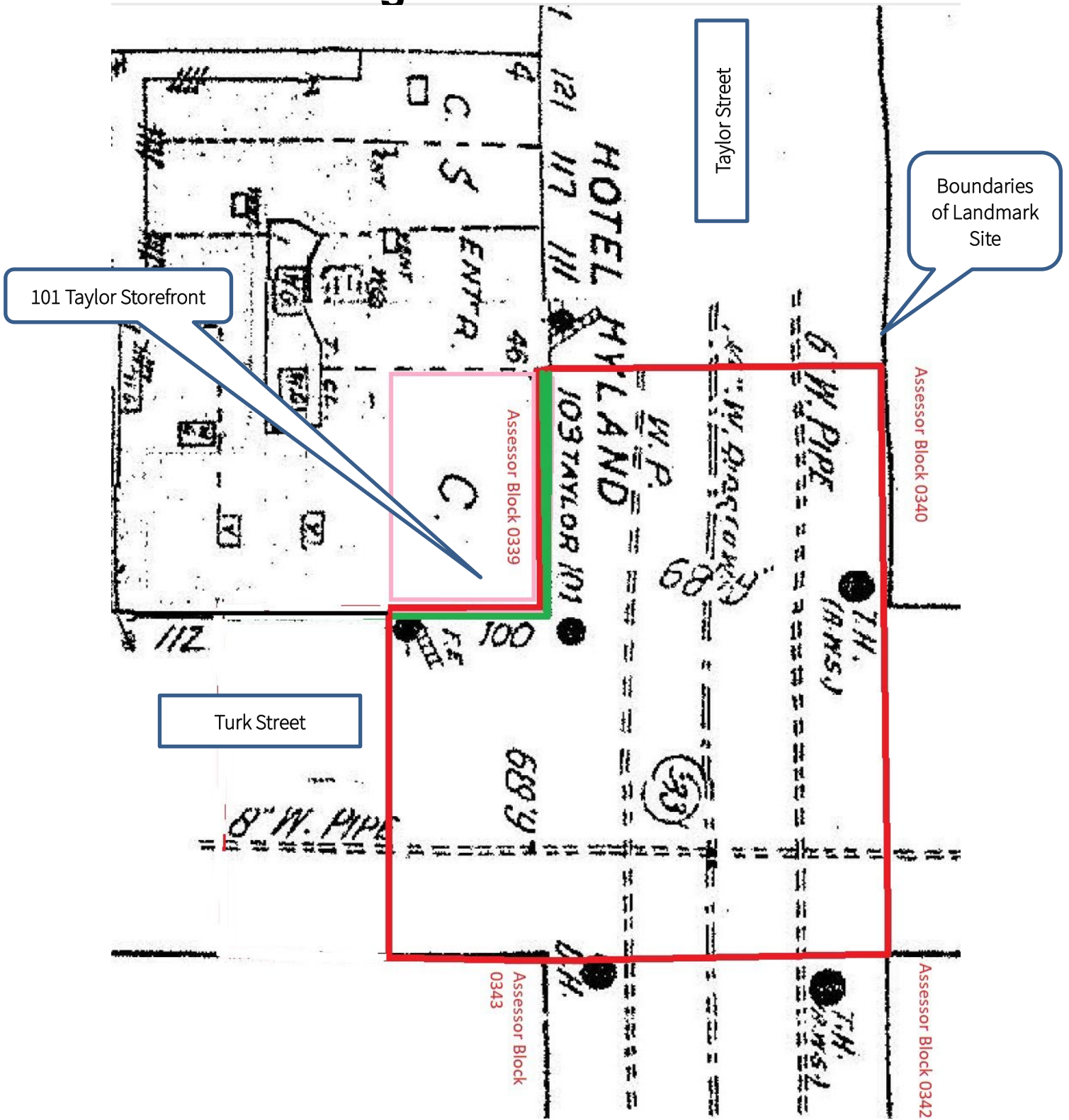
Major permitted alterations include the following:

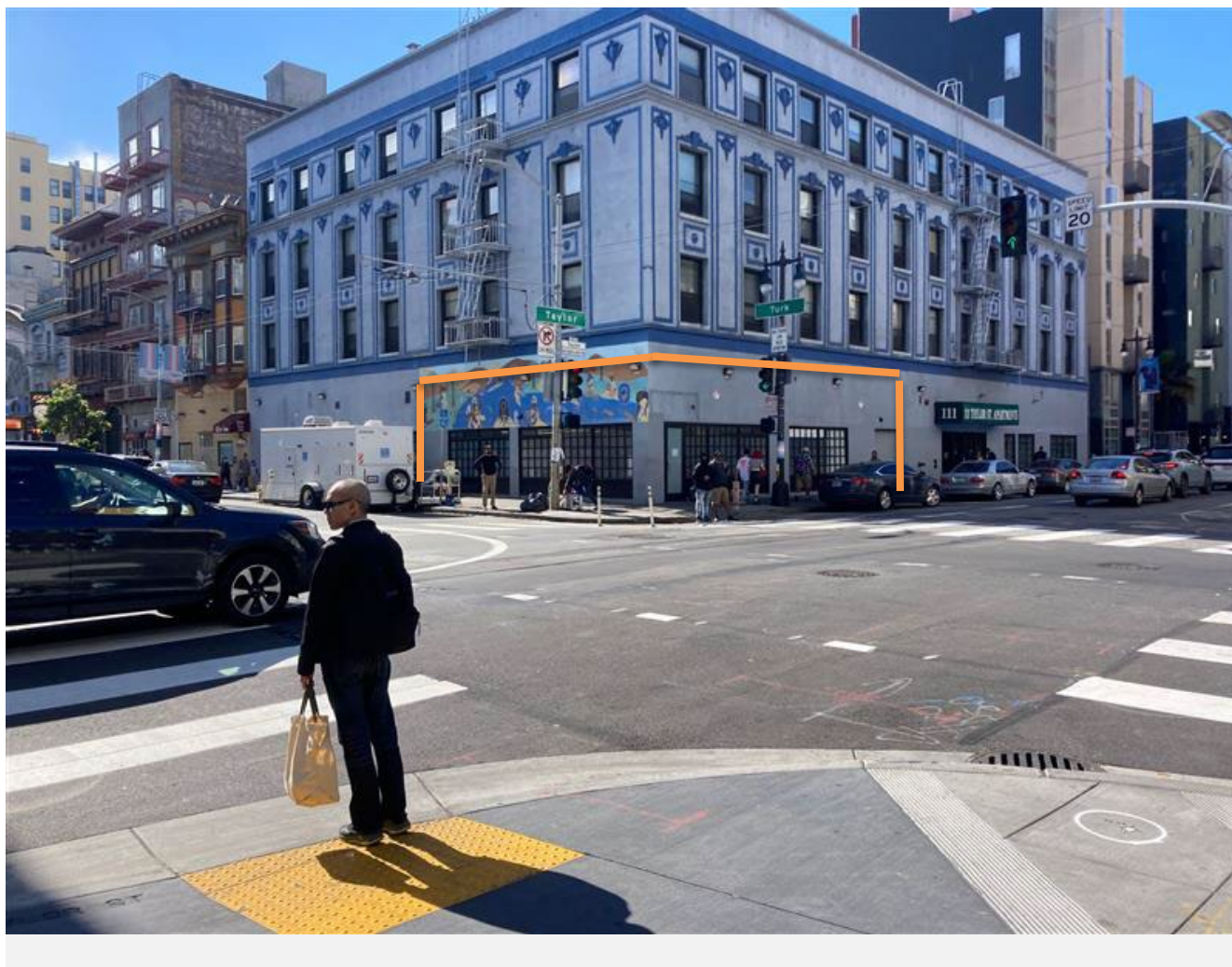
- Fire damage and repairs (2010): Multiple permits for fire debris removal, reroofing, alarm system repairs, and structural work under engineer supervision.
- Fire and life-safety systems (1989–2016): Extensive sprinkler installations, alarm system upgrades, and smoke detector improvements throughout the building.
- Interior rehabilitation (1989–1990): Addition of twenty-two bathrooms, room renovations, and removal of nonbearing partitions. Additional tenant improvements in 1992 and 2001.
- Storefront and exterior changes (1998–2000): Ground-floor mechanical and electrical upgrades, new awning over the front entrance, and removal of recessed cafeteria entry replaced with flush storefront walls and metal-frame casement windows.
- Cornice and window alterations (late twentieth century): Replacement of original wood-sash windows with aluminum units and partial removal of the upper cornice.
- Reroofing (2003 and 2010): Roof replaced twice; retains original flat form and parapet profile.

Additional alterations without corresponding permits include the following:

- Mural installation (2002): A large mural depicting the Yoruba goddess Oshun was painted on the southeast corner of the building by the Oshun Center. The artwork reflects cultural and community use of the building in the early 2000s but postdates the period of significance.

Original Landmark Site





Intersection of Turk Street and Taylor Street looking northwest with 101 Taylor Street wall outlined (from original landmark designation).











CEQA Exemption Determination

PROPERTY INFORMATION/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Project Address | | Block/Lot(s) |
| 101-121 TAYLOR ST | | 0339003 |
| Case No. | | Permit No. |
| 2025-011836PRJ | | |
| <input 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. Historic Landmark Designation for expansion of San Francisco Landmark No. 307 ("Site of the Compton's Cafeteria Riot: Turk and Taylor Streets Intersection") to include the full building at 101–121 Taylor Street / 100–112 Turk Street (Assessor's Parcel 0339/003)</p> | | |

EXEMPTION TYPE

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|--|---|
| 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"/> | Other _____ Class 8: Environmental Protection Actions by Regulatory Agencies (CEQA Guidelines section 15308) |
| <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.

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| <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"/> | 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.

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|---|---|
| <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. |
| Comments by Preservation Planner: Landmark designation, no physical changes | |
| Preservation Planner Signature: Pilar Lavalley | |

EXEMPTION DETERMINATION

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|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| <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 district designation</p> | <p>Signature: Pilar Lavalley 03/18/2026</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 San Francisco Administrative 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 (https://sfplanning.org/resource/ceqa-exemptions) a written decision or written notice of the approval action, if the approval is not made at a noticed public hearing.</p> | |