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COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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MICHAYOU BOARO OF SUPERVISORS SAN FRANCISCO



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November 22, 2017

Angela Cavillo
Clerk of the Board
San Francisco Board of Supervisors
City Hall, Room 244
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

RE: Notice of Appeal and Appeal of San Francisco Planning Department CEQA Exemption for 2417 Green Street, Case No. 2017-002545ENV

Dear Ms. Calvillo:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT, pursuant to San Francisco Administrative Code Section 31.16, and on behalf of Philip Kaufman ("Appellant"), this letter appeals the San Francisco Planning Department's issuance of a categorical exemption from the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") for the above referenced matter. Specifically, this appeal arises from the Department of Building Inspection's ("DBI") issuance on November 3, 2017 of Permit BPA 201710020114, allowing certain construction to commence prior to the Planning Department's consideration of the Project under Planning Code Section 311 which would allow affected neighbors to provide evidence of Project impacts. ¹ The City approved illegal construction activities and a CEQA exemption for a project with indisputable environmental impacts.

¹ The City provided notice under Planning Code Section 311 on October 23, 2017. However, the Project sponsor has permits to commence foundation demolition and other work prior to the Section 311 hearing before the Planning Commission. This sequence of events presents real concerns that Project impacts will occur before the public has a chance to present its concerns about such impacts.

I. Introduction

A private for-profit developer ("Developer") has proposed to largely destroy the existing home at 2417 Green Street, and construct a much larger home on the site that will adversely affect the neighborhood, including the historic home located at 2421 Green Street built in 1893 by noted architect Ernest Coxhead as his personal residence. (Exhibit A). The application initially described the Project as "the remodel, alterations and horizontal addition to an existing 4-story over basement single-family residence and includes:

- 1. Expansion of garage in basement level,
- 2. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd story horizonal rear yard addition,
- 3. Alterations to front façade,
- 4. Excavation and full foundation replacement,
- 5. Lowering building,
- 6. Interior remodel throughout."²

Code Section 31.16 requires appellants to submit a letter of appeal to the Clerk of the Board within 30 calendar days of the approval action describing the grounds for appeal. Here, the approval action is DBI's permit of November 3, 2017. Mr. Kaufman's grounds for appeal include violations of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), California Civil Code § 832, San Francisco Building Code § 3307, San Francisco's Maher Ordinance and San Francisco's Historic Resource Preservation Ordinance and the Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines. Specifically, and fully discussed below, prior to Project construction, CEQA requires the City to:

- 1. Investigate potential impacts on the significant historical resource at 2421 Green Street, immediately uphill from the Project;
- 2. Investigate risk of foundation damage to 2421 Green Street, an historical resource located immediately uphill, under California Building Code 3307 and Civil Code §832;
- 3. Investigate potential soil impacts given the site is identified on the City's Maher Map of sites with "known or suspected soil or groundwater contamination;" and,
- 4. Not engage in unlawful CEQA "piecemealing."

² See Environmental Evaluation Set, at p. 1 (February 10, 2017).

The home at 2421 Green Street, immediately adjacent and uphill from the proposed project, was constructed in 1893 by noted architect Ernest Coxhead as his personal residence. It has been extensively studied in books and treatises about historically significant homes and architecture. The California Office of Historic Preservation has determined that the house at 2421 Green Street is "clearly eligible" for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (Attached, Exhibit B). As such, the house is a historic property under CEQA and San Francisco's CEQA Guidelines. Under CEQA sections 21084(e), and 21084.1, and CEQA guidelines sections 15064.5, and 15300.2, a categorical exemption from CEQA may not be issued for any project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource. This includes changes to the "immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historic resource would be materially impaired." CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(1).

The proposed project would block views from numerous windows, blocking light and air to the historic home at 2421 Green Street, which would impair the historic integrity of the home. The proposed foundation work threatens to undermine the integrity of the historic home, which sits on its original tall brick foundation, which may be undermined by the proposed project. Also, the slope of the property vastly exceeds 20% and the excavation will require much more than 50 cubic yards of soil removal – over 400 cubic yards. Therefore the CEQA exemption is improper.

The project drawings and the Developer's own description make clear that the foundation is an integral part of the project, which involves a rear yard expansion of approximately 20 feet. The current garage is a small garage of 337 square feet. The proposed garage would be almost 1,000 square feet (995 SF), and would accommodate 3-4 cars. This is clearly not a repair and replacement of an existing garage, but rather a major expansion. According to the environmental evaluation, the foundation work would require 408 cubic yards of soil removal and would involve excavation 13 feet below grade. This is particularly concerning since the site is listed on the City's Maher Map of potentially contaminated sites, so soil disturbance could expose residents to hazardous materials. (Maher Map attached as Exhibit C).

Under CEQA, the City may not "piecemeal" the Project. CEQA requires analysis of the "whole of the action." In this case, the Section 311 notice for the Project was issued on October

23, 2017, commencing the 30-day period to request discretionary review by the Planning Commission. Nevertheless, the City issued the instant permit on November 3, 2017, allowing the Developer to construction the foundation for the very same Project, even before the time to request discretionary review has passed. The City may not allow the foundation work to proceed while the remainder of the project has not completed discretionary review by the Planning Commission, CEQA review and appeals.

The project drawings make clear that the proposed foundation is an integral part of the project. The developer's own environmental evaluation describes the foundation work as part of the overall project. The city's categorical exemption describes the foundation work as part of the overall project (attached as Exhibit E). The project drawings clearly show the foundation as being part of the project. (See Exhibit 1, p. 37 [A3.1]). The Board of Supervisors should at the very least put a hold on the foundation work until discretionary review by the Planning Commission is completed for the entire project.

We urge the Board of Supervisors to stop this unlawful "piecemealing" of the foundation from the remainder of the project, which is a clear violation of CEQA. Work on the foundation of the project should not be allowed to proceed unless and until discretionary review is completed for the entire project.

II. Factual Background

On February 14, 2017, the City received an "application for environmental evaluation" for construction at 2417 Green Street. (Exhibit D). The application described the Project as "the remodel, alterations and horizontal addition to an existing 4-story over basement single-family residence and includes:

- 1. Expansion of garage in basement level,
- 2. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd story horizonal rear yard addition,
- 3. Alterations to front façade,
- 4. Excavation and full foundation replacement,
- 5. Lowering building.
- 6. Interior remodel throughout."³

³ See Categorical Exemption Determination, at p. 1 (February 10, 2017) (Exhibit E).

On May 16, 2017, the City issued a categorical exemption to CEQA. The CEQA exemption described the Project as "Alterations to an existing four-story-over-basement single-family residence with one vehicle parking space. Excavate to add two vehicle parking spaces. Three-story rear addition. Facade alterations and foundation replacement. Lower existing building." The categorical exemption acknowledged the Project could present potentially significant impacts concerning hazardous materials, archeological resources, steep slope and historical resources. Despite clear evidence of environmental impacts in need of investigation and proposed mitigation and project alternatives, the City declared "no further environmental review is required."

On May 18, 2017, the Department of Building Inspection ("DBI") issued permit BPA 2017-05116316 for "garage expansion partial deteriorated basement wall and foundation replacement with new landscaping site wall at back yard." (Exhibit F). This work constitutes the foundation for the proposed Project.

On September 28, 2017, DBI issued a stop work order on grounds that the DBI's permit was finalized "without review by the Department of City Planning." (Exhibit G).

In an email to a Green Street resident on October 3, 2017, the Planning Department made clear the Project would not go forward until the Planning Department reviewed the foundation permit for code-compliance. (Email from Christopher May to Susan Byrd). (Exhibit H).

Then on October 12, 2017, the Planning Department reversed course and approved the foundation work, but in order to do so it asked the applicant to remove a component from suspended permit, BPA 2017.05.11.6316. At DBI's request, the applicant removed from the application a proposed rear wall. Apparently, the only way DBI could issue a permit for the work was for the applicant to omit the "new landscaping site wall at back yard." The proposed rear wall will be added back into the application later for Planning Department review.

On October 23, 2017, the Planning Department sent the subject Notice of Building Permit Application (Section 311), with a new project description: "The proposal is to lower all

⁴ Cat Ex, at p.1. (Exhibit E)

⁵ Id., at p. 2.

⁶ Id., at p.4.

floor plates by approximately 2 feet, construct 1- and 3- story horizontal rear additions, as well as 3rd and 4th floor additions above the existing single-family dwelling. The floor area would increase from approximately 4,118 square feet to approximately 5,115 square feet. The project also proposes facade alterations, interior modifications including the expansion of the existing basement level garage to accommodate another vehicle and the partial excavation of the rear yard."⁷ (Exhibit I).

On November 3, 2017, DBI issued BPA 201710020114 allowing the foundation work to proceed absent the landscaping wall in the back yard. (Exhibit J).

As the foregoing makes clear, the foundation expansion is an integral part of the whole project. The proposed Project is expansive regardless of DBI's and the Project sponsor's attempts to chop it up into pieces. The whole Project should have gone through all legally-required approvals at all applicable City agencies before any construction work was approved. As it stands, it is difficult for public to get a full picture of the Project and the scope of the City's approval process even though DBI has already approved construction work.

III. The Project is not Exempt from CEQA

Despite the City's attempt to fragment this single construction project into smaller pieces, all of the available evidence shows that the Project is not eligible for a categorical exemption under CEQA. Most obviously, the CEQA statute provides that if a project **may** cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, that project **shall not be exempted** from CEQA review. Categorical exemptions are allowed for certain classes of activities that can be shown not to have significant effects on the environment. Public agencies utilizing CEQA exemptions must support their determination that a particular project is exempt with substantial evidence that support each element of the exemption. A court will reverse an

⁷ Notice of Building Permit Application (October 23, 2017).

⁸ CEQA § 21084.1, CEQA Guidelines 15300.2(f).

⁹ CEQA § 21084(a).

¹⁰ CEQA § 21168.5.

agency's use of an exemption if the court finds evidence a project may have an adverse impact on the environment.¹¹

As noted above, the City's CEQA exemption admitted the Project could present potentially significant impacts concerning hazardous materials, archeological resources, steep slope and historical resources. Importantly, **the City evaluated the wrong historical resource**, focusing on the subject property rather than a recognized significant historical landmark immediately adjacent and uphill from the Project at 2421 Green Street. The facts below show the City may not rely on the categorical exemption for this Project.

1. The Project May Cause Significant Impacts on a Historical Resource

To date, City agencies, both DBI and the Planning Department, have ignored the potentially significant impacts the Project would have on an historical resource, because the agencies have overlooked Mr. Kaufman's residence at 2421 Green Street, known as the Coxhead House. Specifically, the CEQA exemption for the proposed Project contained a supplemental historic resource determination only for the subject property, and did not investigate whether the Project itself may pose negative effects on Mr. Kaufman's property. 12

Mr. Kaufman's property is an historic resource. The California Office of Historic Preservation deemed the Coxhead House "clearly eligible" for the National Park Service's Register of Historic Places. ¹³ Properties deemed eligible for listing on the national historic registry of historic places, like the Coxhead House, are protected under CEQA. An historical resource is a resource listed in, **or determined to be eligible for listing** in, the California Register of Historical Resources. ¹⁴ If a project **may** cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, that project **shall not be exempted** from the statute. ¹⁵

¹¹ Dunn Edwards Corp. v. Bay Area Air Quality Management Dist. (1992) 9 Cal.App.4th 644, 656.

¹² See Supplemental Information for Historic Resource Determination, prepared by Tim Kelly Consulting (January 2017).

¹³ Letter from Office of Historic Preservation, at p. 1 (September 13, 2017). (Exhibit B).

¹⁴ See San Francisco Preservation Bulletin No. 16 (2004); CEQA §21084(e); CEQA Guidelines §15300.2(f).

¹⁵ CEQA § 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines §15300.2(f); San Francisco Administrative Code §31.08(e)(3).

Mr. Kaufman's house was designed by renowned California architect Ernest Albert Coxhead in 1893. ¹⁶ Mr. Coxhead lived in the residence with his family while he practiced architecture in San Francisco. The house is considered one of the finest remaining examples of Late Victorian Shingle Style, and architecture of the First Bay Area Tradition. The Coxhead House is architecturally unchanged since the original construction date save for a few necessary modernizations. The site and setting of the house was elaborately described in a 1986 book, On The Edge Of The World, by Richard Longworth, as an important example of architectural adaptation for building on a difficult site. The property has been written about in many other notable books and scholarly works for decades.

The house is one of the few Coxhead nineteenth century buildings to survive the devastating 1906 earthquake and fires. The house's shingled architectural details greatly influenced the work of later renowned Bay Area architects including Julia Morgan and Bernard Maybeck. ¹⁷ The house is a San Francisco treasure.

The Coxhead House is location on steep, narrow Green Street between Cow Hollow and Pacific Heights. It is a three-story, wood-framed building clad in red cedar shingles, trimmed with painted redwood Arts & Crafts fenestration and trim. It has steeply pitched roofs and articulated dormers and ribbons of windows facing San Francisco Bay. The rear garden is contiguous with another Historic Landmark (No. 51), the Casebolt House. The state of California has found the Coxhead Residence "clearly eligible for the National Register of Historic Places," because "the Earnest Coxhead house is in outstanding and original condition, and retains an unusually high degree of historic integrity." ¹⁸

To assist with CEQA compliance for the protection of historic resources, San Francisco adopted Preservation Bulletin No. 16 (the "Bulletin"). That Bulletin sets out a two-step process for evaluating the potential for proposed projects to impact historical resources. First, a Preservation Planner determines whether the property is an historical resource as defined by CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(3); and, second, if the property is an historical resource, it

¹⁶ Nomination for Listing National Register of Historic Places, August 28, 2017 (Exhibit K): "A Pair of Coxheads," Maley, Bridget (Exhibit L).

¹⁷ See Nomination for Listing National Register of Historic Places, August 28, 2017 (Exhibit K).

¹⁸ Letter from Office of Historic Preservation, at p.1 (September 13, 2017). (Exhibit B).

then evaluates whether the proposed action or project would cause a "substantial adverse change" to the historical resource. 19

CEQA defines a "substantial adverse change" as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation or alteration of the historical resource **or its immediate surroundings** such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired. CEQA goes on to define "materially impaired" as work that materially alters, in an adverse manner, those physical characteristics that convey the resource's historical significance and justify its inclusion in the California Register of Historic Places, a local register of historical resources, or an historical resource survey. Here it is necessary for the City to consider not only the project site, but also the "immediate surroundings." For example, in one case, a new fence was prohibited near a historic granite wall in Los Angeles because the fence would detract from the historic significance of the wall. Similarly, the proposed Project at 2417 Green Street will have significant adverse effects on the historic qualities of the immediately adjacent, contiguous, Coxhead House at 2421 Green Street.

Here, the record shows the Coxhead House is a Category A.1 Historical Resource under the Bulletin 16 analysis because it has been formally determined to be eligible for the California Register.²² Therefore, the City is required to move to step 2 to conduct a fact-based analysis to determine which type of environmental document is required.²³ Although the City has so far abdicated its responsibility to protect the Coxhead House, the record nevertheless shows the proposed Project could adversely and materially alter the Coxhead House in several ways.

First, the Coxhead House sits on its original, tall, unreinforced brick foundation. This unique foundation is a component of the original character of the house. Any work to the foundation at the contiguous downslope residence at 2417 could harm the Coxhead House' brick foundation, which in turn, could require shoring, removing or replacing the Coxhead House's existing, historic brick foundation. Such replacement work would destroy the historic, original

¹⁹ San Francisco Preservation Bulletin No. 16, at p. 2.

²⁰ CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(b), Bulletin 16, p. 9.

²¹ Committee to Save the Hollywoodland Specific Plan v. City of Los Angeles (2008) 161 Cal. App. 4th 1168.

²² Bulletin 16, at pp. 2-3.

²³ Id., at p. 9.

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foundation which survived the 1906 earthquake. According to the Project plans, the Project proponent intends excavation approximately 14 to 16 feet deep in order to construct a new foundation to support a much larger garage. This is particularly significant given the extreme slope steepness of approximately 35% for both properties as measured at the street.

In addition, the proposed Project intends to build a 4-story addition extending approximately 20 feet into the rear yard. This expansion will completely block numerous windows in the Coxhead House. Blocking those windows would eliminate light and air, and the viewshed from that side of the residence. Specifically, views of and from the Coxhead House would be obstructed. Under CEQA, these impacts would materially impair the historic significance of the property.

The historic significance of the Coxhead House is not in dispute. In a major book on American architecture, only two homes of architects are covered, Frank Lloyd Wrights' personal residence in Oak Park, Illinois, and Ernest Coxhead's home at 2421 Green Street in San Francisco. It is eligible for official listing in the National Park Service's Register of Historic Places, which protects it under CEQA. Given there is substantial evidence showing the proposed Project could materially impair the house, the City may not exempt the Project from CEQA review and must order a San Francisco Preservation Planner to comply with CEQA by conducting a full historical review analysis on any Project work that could negatively impact the Coxhead House.

2. The Project Site is on the Maher List Mandated Investigation of Soil Contamination

The Project appears on San Francisco's Maher map, which identifies properties with potential hazardous soil and/or groundwater contamination, including sites within 100 feet of current or historical underground storage tanks. (Exhibit C). Projects on properties with potential subsurface chemical contamination that require grading of 50 cubic yards of material are regulated under the San Francisco Maher Ordinance.²⁴ The Developer admits that the Project will involve removal and disposal of over 400 cubic yards of soil.

²⁴ Article 22A of the San Francisco Health Code and Article 106A.3.4.2 of the San Francisco Building Code.

The City waived the Project from compliance with the Maher Ordinance simply because the property has been zoned residential for many years. But a particular zoning designation has no bearing on whether soil excavation could disturb long-standing contamination leaking from known underground storage tanks. The public has a right to know whether mitigation is necessary to protect nearby residents and workers during Project demolition and construction.²⁵ Because the project site is located on the Maher map, the Project sponsor is required to:

- Prepare a Maher Ordinance application;
- Submit a Subsurface Investigation Work Plan prepared by an environmental consultant:
- Secure Work Plan approval, and performance of the work described in the Work Plan:
- Submit to proper agencies a Subsurface Investigation Report prepared by a qualified Environmental Consultant; and
- Submit a Site Mitigation Plan which includes a description and design for any required mitigating measures (approval is required before earthwork).

The City may not exempt a Project from CEQA review that is proposed to be constructed on a potentially contaminated site, where the Project will involve disturbance of the contaminated soil. CEQA § 21084(d); CEQA Guidelines 15300.2(e). CEQA review is required to determine ways to reduce or eliminate risks associated with soil contamination, and to protect the environment, workers and nearby residents. *Parker Shattuck Neighbors v. Berkeley* (2013) 222 Cal.App.4th 768, 781 (contaminated site on Cortese list may not be exempted from CEQA review); *McQueen v. Board of Directors* (1988) 202 Cal.App.3d 1136 (contaminated site not on Cortese list may not be exempted from CEQA review).

3. The Project Poses a Structural Risk to the Older Uphill Coxhead House

The Project would result in the excavation of more than 50 cubic yards of soil on a block with a slope of greater than 20%. Under the City's own CEQA exemption procedures, a project may not be exempted from CEQA if it is built on a property with greater than 20% slope and involves more than 50 cubic yards of soil removal. ²⁷

²⁷ Id.

²⁵ See Heath Code Article 22A; Building Code Article 106A.3.4.2; CEQA §21084(d); CEQA Guidelines §15300.2(3).

²⁶ Categorical Exemption, p. 2. (Exhibit M).

According to Project information, construction will involve excavation of approximately 408 cubic yards of soil, well over the 50 cubic yard threshold, and the applicant intends to excavate 13 feet below grade, ²⁸ involving 800 square-feet on a street slope of 33-35%. Under San Francisco Building Code § 3307 and California Civil Code § 832, the applicant is required to take action to protect the adjoining property from any damage associated with the excavation. As detailed above, the historically significant Coxhead House is built upon a tall, unreinforced brick foundation that is a component of the historic nature of the residence. Project excavation could result in shoring, removing or replacing the existing, historic brick foundation. Because this type of replacement work could destroy the historic, original foundation, a full CEQA investigation with proposed mitigation and project alternatives is required.

4. The Project is Inconsistent with the Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines

The Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines ("CHNDG" or "Guidelines") were approved by the Planning Commission in April 2001. With that approval, the guidelines must be implemented as part of the City's building permit review process. ²⁹ The Planning Commission utilizes the Guidelines to ensure the renovation or expansion of an existing building, or the construction of a new building, is visually and physically compatible with the neighborhood character of Cow Hollow." ³⁰ Importantly, the City has an obligation to verify that new projects are consistent with the Guidelines when there is evidence of incompatibility. ³¹ The proposed Project is incompatible with numerous Cow Hollow Guidelines, for example:

First, the Cow Hollow Guidelines require new construction to relate to adjacent buildings, so that in the case of an enlargement, the form of the enlarged building should not

²⁸ Application for Environmental Evaluation, p. 7 (Feb. 14, 2017). (Exhibit D).

²⁹ CHNDG, at p. 1.

³⁰ Id. "The character of San Francisco is defined by the visual quality of its neighborhoods. A single building out of context with its surroundings can have a remarkably disruptive effect on the visual character of a place. It affects nearby buildings, the streetscape and if repeated often enough, the image of the city as a whole."

³¹ Kutzke v. City of San Diego (2017) 11 Cal.5th 1034 (City determined a proposed project was incompatible with conserving the character of the existing neighborhood and therefore inconsistent with local community plan in violation of CEQA).

impact adjacent buildings.³² According to the permit application and other documents, the proposal here is to demolish the façade of the existing shingled-style home built in 1906 and modernize it in some manner. The current façade is compatible with the neighborhood character and the adjacent historic homes. The City must require the developer to submit a detailed depiction of the proposed new façade for a compatibility determination.

Second, the Project would not maintain a building envelope consistent with neighboring buildings, ³³ nor would it maintain compatible volume and mass as compared to other nearby houses on the same side of Green Street. ³⁴ The Project would result in a 6,114 square-foot house on a 2,500-square-foot lot. This would result in an oversized McMansion on a particularly small lot in Cow Hollow. Such building intensity is inconsistent with the character of the neighborhood and is a departure from existing long-held, relatively less dense construction in Cow Hollow.

Third, Cow Hollow's steep slopes present a very real development issue.³⁵ Under the Guidelines, terracing is key to allowing each successive residence to keep light, air, private and shared open space, and, in many cases, full or partial views. Such terracing is important to adjacent neighbors in block faces with significant slope parallel to the street.³⁶ Terracing in this arrangement preserves lateral access to light and view. Terracing is equally important to up- and down-slope neighbors located on block faces with slopes perpendicular to the street frontage. Terracing in this arrangement preserves light and views from the front and rear of hillside homes.³⁷ Here the evidence shows that the proposed Project is inconsistent with the terracing guidelines. The proposed plans indicate the Project would result in a "step-up" and completely block numerous windows in the Coxhead House, eliminating existing views, and light and air. Prior to any approval, Planning Staff must "evaluate the effects of vertical additions on views," under the Guidelines and CEQA.

³² CHNDG., at p. 11.

³³ CHDG, at p.32.

³⁴ Id., at p.34.

³⁵ CHNDG, at pp. 21 -24.

³⁶ Id., at p. 22.

³⁷ Id.

³⁸ Id., at p. 23.

Fourth, special consideration applies to historically or architecturally significant buildings. ³⁹ As shown above, the Coxhead House is a significant historical resource that must be protected under CEQA and several City ordinances as well as the Cow Hollow Guidelines.

Fifth, the Project must adhere to the existing pattern of rear yard set-backs of adjacent buildings, so that the Project will not interfere with access to light and air. ⁴⁰ The Project would expand the footprint of the house 17 feet back into the rear yard, substantially reducing the rear yard requirement and eliminating existing midblock open space. This would block light and air from numerous windows on the adjacent Coxhead House. Finally, given the size of the proposed Project, it would violate "good neighbor" design elements to preserve access to light and air. ⁴¹

As shown above, the Project would block numerous windows in the Coxhead House, restricting views, light and air and undermining its historic characteristics, in violation of the Cow Hollow Guidelines. The Planning Commission must reject the proposed Project due to these and other inconsistencies with the Cow Hollow Design Guidelines alone.⁴²

Furthermore, any inconsistencies between a proposed Project and plans of general applicability, such as the Cow Hollow Guidelines, are significant impacts under CEQA.⁴³ Where a local or regional policy of general applicability, such as a design guideline, is adopted in order to avoid or mitigate environmental effects, a conflict with that policy in itself indicates a potentially significant impact on the environment,⁴⁴ and must be discussed in an EIR.⁴⁵

The proposed project has numerous inconsistencies with the Cow Hollow Design Guidelines, which is a plan if general applicability. The Project's inconsistences with the Guidelines are by definition significant impacts under CEQA and must be disclosed and mitigated prior to any Project approval.

³⁹ Id., at p 28.

⁴⁰ Id., at p. 29, 38.

⁴¹ Id., at p. 31.

⁴² Kutzke v. City of San Diego, 11 Cal. App. 5th 1034, 1041 (2017).

⁴³ CEQA Guidelines § 15125(d).

⁴⁴ Pocket Protectors v. Sacramento (2005) 124 Cal.App.4th 903.

⁴⁵ CEQA Guidelines § 15125(d); City of Long Beach v. Los Angeles Unif. School Dist. (2009) 176 Cal. App. 4th 889, 918; Friends of the Eel River v. Sonoma County Water Agency (2003) 108 Cal. App. 4th 859, 874 (EIR inadequate when lead agency failed to identify relationship of project to relevant local plans).

5. The City may not Engage in Unlawful Project Piecemealing

As the chronology in Section I above makes clear, the City has several times changed the Project's description to unlawfully allow construction activities to go forward absent the City's full and final determination on the overall Project. Agencies may not divide projects up into smaller pieces and approve those pieces separately. Rather, agencies must complete a full compliance review, including CEQA, before issuing any permits.⁴⁶ Here, the City issued a permit to allow construction of the Project's foundation to proceed even while the remainder of the Project is being reviewed by the public and the Planning Commission.

Unlawful "piecemealing" could not be clearer or more deliberate in this case. The original application describes a large and involved project with major construction and numerous changes to the existing property. As the Project moved through DBI's permit process, it was segmented. First DBI's permit process isolated just the foundation, garage expansion work and the rear wall construction. Then Project work was suspended based on the piecemealing problem and lack of Planning Department review under Section 311. But the City persevered. In order to lift the suspension on the permit, the Planning Department specifically requested that the Project sponsor remove the proposed rear wall from the application, which had been a major component of the original DBI permit. Apparently, the only way DBI could issue a permit for the work was for the applicant to omit the "new landscaping site wall at back yard." The proposed rear wall will be added back into the application later for Planning Department review.

Courts have long ruled that this type of piecemealing is unlawful. For example, in 1986, a court invalidated a city's CEQA document prepared for a proposed mixed-use development in Orinda, California. The project had numerous components, one of which was the demolition of an historic theatre and bank building to make way for new development. The City unlawfully segmented the project by issuing a permit to demolish the historic buildings days before Orinda's Board of Supervisors met to approve the entire project and certify the CEQA document. According to the court, "no agency may approve a project subject to CEQA until the entire CEQA process is completed and the overall project is approved." This is because "it is

⁴⁶ CEQA Guidelines § 15378(a).

⁴⁷ Orinda Assoc. v. Contra Costa County (1986) 182 Cal.App.3d 1145.

⁴⁸ Id., at p. 1171.

unlawful for an agency to subdivide a single project into smaller individual subprojects in order to avoid the responsibility of considering the environmental impact of the project as a whole."⁴⁹ In other words, when a project requires multiple agency approvals, as is the case here, all such approvals must be considered as one project and within a single environmental document before any aspect of the project may go forward.⁵⁰

CEQA requires analysis of "the project as a whole," 51 so that "environmental considerations do not become submerged by chopping a large project into many little ones – each with a minimum potential impact on the environment – which cumulatively may have disastrous consequences." 52 "The CEQA process is intended to be a careful examination, fully open to the public, of the environmental consequences of a given project, *covering the entire project, from start to finish*. . . the purpose of CEQA is not to generate paper, but to compel government at all levels to make decisions with environmental consequences in mind." 53

The record is clear the foundation work is just one small component of a much larger residential expansion. The Project sponsor's own description of the Project makes clear it has numerous components requiring approval by a number of City departments. Nevertheless, the City has taken it upon itself to alter the overall Project description in order to segment approvals so that critical demolition and construction may commence. The City engaged in unlawful segmentation or "piecemealing" when DBI issued a permit for the garage expansion and foundation work before all of the City's approving agencies and the public had a chance to weigh in on the proposed Project. Therefore, the City must rescind DBI's permits and stop all construction work at the Project site pending full City consideration of the "whole of the project."

⁴⁹ Id.

⁵⁰ City of Antioch v. City Council of the City of Pittsburg (1986) 187 Cal.App.3d 1325, 1337-38 (when construction of a project cannot not easily be undone, and when the project would almost certainly have significant environmental impacts, construction should not be permitted to commence until such impacts are evaluated in the manner prescribed by CEQA).

⁵¹ Arviv Ent., Inc. v. South Valley Area Planning Com. (2002) 101 Cal.App.4th 1333, 1341, 1346.

⁵² Bozung v. LAFCO, 13 Cal.3d 263, 283-84 (1975);

⁵³ Natural Resources Defense Council v. City of Los Angeles, 103 Cal.App.4th 268 (2002) (emphasis added); Laurel Heights Impr. Assn. v. Regents of Univ. of Calif. (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376 (project description failed to include second phase of project).

2417 Green Street, Case No. 2017-002545ENV November 22, 2017 Page 17 of 17

IV. Conclusion

cc:

There is no question the proposed Project violates CEQA, the Maher Ordinance, San Francisco's Historic Resource Preservation Ordinance, California Civil Code § 832, San Francisco Building Code § 3307 and the Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines. Accordingly, for all of the factual and legal reasons described above, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors must grant Mr. Kaufman's CEQA appeal and send the Project back to the various approving agencies for full review under CEQA and all other applicable laws and ordinances.

Sincerely,

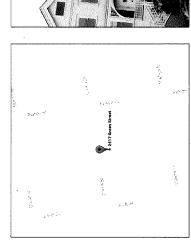
Richard Toshiyuki Drury Rebecca Leah Davis LOZEAU DRURY LLP

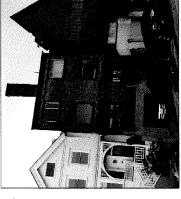
San Francisco Environmental Review Officer

EXHIBIT A

SITE PERMIT/311 NOTIFICATION SET

28 APRIL 2017





2 EXISTING FRONT FACADE

PROJECT DATA:

PROJECT ADDRESS	2417 ONZEK STRIET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94123	WICHSOO, CA 94123		
YEAR BUET.	1918			
BLOCK LOT: ZOUNG HEIGHTURT.	0660 023 RN-1 (DESDIGNIAL-HOUSE, OVE FAMILY) 40.X	OFFARIN		
EMERING CONSTRUCTION THE OCCUPANCY: MARKER OF EMELING LATS MARKER OF FLOORS STRINK DEED:	THE VS R3V 4 OVER BASE MENT NO	PROPOSED CORFILETION TYPE: OCCUPANCY: NAMER OF PAGLISACUMS: NAMER OF ROOMS SPRINCIPED	TYPE VJET RJU I 4. OVER BASEMENT YES (APPA 12)	(POCHWE)
AREA CALCULATIONS:	ATIONS:			

(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	Name of the last		200		
(4) 188'05 (1003) (1003		44) 33) GSE	BASEMENT: • CAPAGE • WAITABLE AREA	Œ	199 GF.
(+) 1216 GF. (1002). (+)	*	(4) 1,00 GSF.	FLOOR I; • WRINGE ANEA • FROM PORCH/ROOF DECKAREA	££	1,186 657
(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	2	(*) 1,223 GSE.	FLOOK 2. - IMETIVE ANEX - ROOF DECK MEA	££	132 CS
(+) 714 CSF. (500) (+) (+) (+) (+) (+) (+) (+) (+) (+) (+	*	(+) 1,915 GSF.	BLOSE3 - WBTAREARCA	€	85.
	*	(+) 714 CSP.	ROOR 4 - HABINALE ANEA - ROOF DECK AVEA	Œ	882 GSF 115 GSF

DEMOLITION CALCULATIONS - PLANNING CODE SEC, 317.b.2.0

(+/)238UN.FT.(975%) (+/)06UNFT.(25%) (+/)0UNFT.(9%) (+/)214UNFT.(100%)

(+/-) (25.UH FT. (79%) (+/-) 333.UH FT. (21%)

FOUNDATION LEVELATION 1 - ENSTRING WALL TO REMARK: FOUNDATION LEVELATION 1 - ENSTRING WALL TO REMAYED.

* SUM OF REAM & FROMT FACADE - EDISTING TO BE REMOVED: (+/-) 25 LINET (51%) > 50% MAX

PLANNING CODE SECTION 317 DEMOLITION CALCULATIONS:

DEMOLITION CALCULATIONS - PLANNING CODE SEC. 317.b.2.8

2417 GREEN STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94123

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

THE PROPOSED PROJECT GENERALLY CONSISTS OF THE REMODE, ALTERATIONS AND PROTECTIVE AUGUSTON. OVER BESIGHERS INCIDENT SINGLE-FAINLY RESIDENCE AND INCIDION TO NA ESTINGLA STORY OVER BESIGHERS INCIDENT SINGLE-FAINLY RESIDENCE AND INCIDIONS THE CRILCOMARC. I) GROWNING IN FORCATORY INCIDENT INCIDENT INCIDENT ADDITION, SALIFICATIONS TO ESTING PROMIT FACADLE, a) ESCAMATION MO FULL COUNCIDION EXPLAINLY OF DIOMERING EXISTING BUILDING APPROXIMATELY 6) INTERIOR REMODEL THROUGHOUT.

DRAWING LIST:

		A£6	PROPOSED BASELENIT PLAN
G&1	ATTACKS THERE STOCKED HE WHICH	AE.1	PROPOSED PRIST FLOOR PLAN
3		A1.2	PROPOSED SECOND ROOR PLAN
ş	LEGISLOS ABBRIDATIONS AND GENERAL NOTES	ACS	PROPOSED THRID PLOOR PLAN
. 44	STEAFON VINI CONTEXT AUXIVAGE	A1.4	PROPOSED FOURTH FLOOR PLAY
10.04	EXISTING CONTEXT PROTOGRAPHS	ALS	PROPOSED ROOF PLAN
M 33	EXSTRACT STREET SCAPES		
AL 23	PROPOSED STREETSCAPES	051	EOSTAISTELOCITION ELEVATION
AC 24	EDGTING / PROPOSED STREETSCAPES ENLARGED	022	EXSTREME THOUSENATION
Ast	EdSTIVICI PROPOSED MASSING STLDGES	023	EOSTAINDE WOLLDONE EVANOR
44.42	EDGETRAS / PROPOSED MASSIVIS STLEXES	ğ	EOSTAGE CONTROL EVANOR
Ags	(HDT USED)		
800	WATER PLOYINFORMATION & PRE-APPLICATION PRICED	ā	PROPOSED ELEVATION
	REVEN CONCLUSIONS	V5.3	PROPOSED ELEVATION
447	LAYER ORDRINGE WANER	423	PROPOSED ELEVATION
NA.	EXITERS ALD PROPOSED SITE PLAN	V54	PROPOSED ELEVATION
â	EXTING CASTANICACA ATOMS	ğ	ENSTRES SECTION
010	EGSTHÄMELVOLITION BIVENBAT PLAN	107.5	ENSINE SECTION
01.1	EXISTREMEDITION PAST FLOOR PLAN	ą	PROPOSED SECTION
0.73	Existing the united second it ook PLAN	A3.2	PROPOSED SECTION
0.0	EXISTINGGENOUTON THREE PLOCA PLAY	83	PROPOSED SECTION
914	Edishirate bounding Form H. BOR PLAN	434	PROPOSED SECTION
910	EXSTRACTION TO A ROOF PLAN	727	MODEOGED SECTION

PROJECT TEAM:

NAMES STREET, SATE (199 28 MONTONERY STREET, SATE (199 SATTEMATEG, CANTON T. 415 TERM E. drawgowenday.com C. DEAN YAWA	EdSTWG COLDITIONS CRAFTER.	EDISTING CONDUCTOR DEATHING, LLC 6 NEXOS 19 970 5 NEXOS 19 970 6 NEXOS 19 970 6 NEXOS 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
 DA MICHAGOS PROFIEGS TA TOS SPIECES TROBACOR SAFERNANDOO, CAANIN T. 418458 872 F. 41851 870 E. 650-FELENDOMENING FORM C. E90 DAMCAN	HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTART:	THRELEY CORRUPAGE PRINCHES CORRUPAGE SAN FRANCOGO, CA BELLE 1. 18130/3814 E. cochtiglier for province com C. Thi NELLEY
AN OCCUPATION OF THE ACT OF THE ACT OF ACT O	GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANT.	DMS CONSTANTS, INC. 3.70 PAGE STREET SAFETY SAFETY TATALOGUE C. CHESTANTSIN C. CHESTANTSIN SAFETY C. CHESTANTSIN SAFETY

DUMICAN MOSEY ARCHITECTS

(+) \$115 GSF. (+) \$99 GSF. (+) 458 GSF.

1 LOCATION MAP

APPLICABLE CODES:

SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94123

BLOCK 0560 LOT 028 GREEN STREET

DUMICAN MOSEY 128 10th street, 3rd Roor san francisco, california 94103 L 415, 495, 9322 f, 415, 651, 9290

02 24 17 03 14 17 21 01 70 H 28 17 PRE-APPLICATION PLAN REVIEW PROJECT REVIEW MEETING SET SITE PERMIT/ALL NOTIFICATION SET GREEN BUILDING SITE PERMIT SUBMITTAL

GS-1

Green Building: Site Permit Submittal

BASIC INFORMATION: These facts, plus the primary occupancy, determine which requirements apply, For details, see AB 093 Attachment A Table 1.

Project Name	Bjock/Lot	Address
2417 GREEN STREET		2417 GREEN STREET
Gross Project Area Primary Occupancy	Primery Occupancy	Number of occupied floors
6022 SQ. FT.	SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE	4
Design Professional/Applicant: Sign & Date		

Instructions:

As part of application for site permit, this form acknowledges the specific green building requirements that apply to a project under San Francisco Green Building Code, California Title 24 Part 11, and related codes. Attachment GS2, GS3, GS4, or GS5 will be due with the applicable addendum. To use the form:

(a) Provide basic information about the project in the box at left. This info determines which green building requirements apply

AND

(b) Indicate in one of the columns below which type of project is proposed. If applicable, fill in the blank lines below to identify the number of points the project must meet or exceed, A LEED or GreenPoint checklist is not required to be submitted with the site permit application, but using such tools as early as possible is strongly recommended.

Solid circles or code references indicate measures required by state and local codes. For projects applying LEED or GreenPoint Rated, prerequisites of those systems are mandatory. See relevant codes for details.

ALL PROJECTS. AS APPLICABLE			LEED PROJECTS	DJECT	S				OTHER APPLICABLE NON-RESIDENTIAL PROJECTS	L PROJEC	ST
Construction activity stormwater pollution prevention and sile runoif controls: Provide a			New Large Commercial	New Low Rise Residential	New High Rise Residential	Large First Time Commerical Interior	Commercial Major Altoration	Residential Major Atteration	Requrements before only apply when the measure is applicable to the project Code references before only apply when the measure is applicable to the project Code references before an expension to the companients for additions and alterations can be found in Title 24 Part 11, Division 57, Page	Other New Non- Residential	Addition 21,000 sq ft OR Alteration
and implement SFPUC Best Management Practices.		Type of Project Proposed (Indicate at right)						×			>\$200,000
Stormwater Control Plan: Projects disturbing 25,000		Overall Requirements:							Type of Project Proposed (Check box if applicable)		
22,500 impervious sq ft in separate sewer area, must	•	LEED certification level (includes prerequisites):	GOLD	SILVER	SILVER	GOLD	GOLD	GOLD	Energy: Comply with California Energy Code (Title 24 Part 6 2016)	•	•
Stormwater Management Requirements.		Base number of required points:	9	2	20	09	09	09	Better Roofs: Buildings of 10 occupied floors or less must lessal photovoltales		j
NonPotable Water: New buildings 240,000 square feet must calculate a water budget. New buildings 2250,000		Adjustment for retention / demolition of historic features / building:				n/a			or south of the Art of Child With Planning Dispatcheria approval, projects subject to SPPUC Stormwater Requirements may substitute laving roof for all or a portion of solar energy	•	
		Final number of required points (base number +/- adjustment)				09			systems. (See Plenning Code Sec 149) Bigycle parking: Provide short- and long-tern bloyde parking for 6% of motorized	•	•
Water Efficient Irrigation: Projects with ≥1,000 square feet of new or modified landscape must comply with the SEDIL Water Efficient Irrigation Ordinance	•	Specific Requirements: (n/r indicates a measure is not required)	required)						paraing capacity, or son Hattaseo Hartining Loop set; 150, whichever is greater. Wirting for Electric Vehicle Charging; Propare electrical systems for future instructions. For Charging is the A. S. Charge of the A. S. Charge o	•	, !
Construction Waste Management Comply with the San Francisco Construction & Demotition Bahris	T	Construction Waste Management – 75% Diversion AND comply with San Francisco Construction & Demostition Debris Ordinance - LEEDv4 MRct, 2 points	•	•	•	•	Meet C&D ordinance	•	Instruction of the Company and the Company of the C	•	•
١,		Energy Design Comply with California Title 24 Part 6 (2016) and meel LEED	•	LEED	•	•	Vice only	Ajuo	Water Meters; Provide submeters for spaces projected to consume >1,000 galiday, or >100 galiday if in buildings over 50,000 eq. ft.	•	Addition only
and aqual access for storage, collection and loading of	•	minimum energy performance (LEEDv4 EA p2) Better Roofs: Buildings of 10 occupied floors or less must:			-				Indoor Water Conservation: All water leaks must be repaired, and all plumbing fixtures not compilant with SFBC 134 must meet current California Plumbing Code.	•	•
See Administrative Buildin 088 for details.		Install phathorolasics or soots hot water systems in the 16% of not are a designated as Solar Ready Area per Tible 24 Part 6 (2016). With Pleaning Depentment sproved, projects subject to 5FPUC Stormwaler Requirements may substitute living not for all or a Stormwaler Requirements may substitute living one for all or a	•	•	. •	ğ	ž	<u></u>	Commissioning: For new buildings greater than 10,000 square feet, commissioning shall be included in the design and construction of the project loverify that the building systems and comproments meal the emer's project requirements. OR for buildings less than 10,000 aquain feet, lessing and adjusting of systems is received.	•	(Testing & Balancing)
GREENPOINT RATED PROJECTS		Renewable Energy or Enhanced Energy Efficiency							Protect duct openings and mechanical equipment during construction	•	•
Proposing a GreenPoint Rated Project	Г	Buildings of 11 or more occupied floors must: Generalis nerwable energy or-site 21% of total annual energy cost (LEED/4 EACS, 5 polyts), OR	,	1	4	÷			Adhesives, sealants, and caulks: Comply with VOC limits in SCACMD Rule 1168 VOC limits and celifornia Code of Regulations Tille 17 for earesol adhesives.	•	•
(Indicate at right by checking the box.) Base number of reculted Geomolete: 75		Demonstrate at least 10% energy use reduction compared to Title 24 Part 6 (2018), OR Purchase Green-E cartified renewable energy credits for 35% of	•	Ē	ě	i	2	È	Paints and coatings: Comply with VOC limits in the Air Resources Board Archiedural Coatings Suggested Control Measure and Carifornia Code of Regulations Title 17 or served paints.	•	•
	Ī	total electricity use (LEEDV4 EAct). Enhanced Commissioning LEEDV4 EAct	•		Mee	Meet LEED prerequisite	ite		Carpet: All carpot must meet one of the following: 1. Carpet and tays installed detect Lebel Mar Program: 2. Carbona Though testing defeat Lebel Mar Program: 2. Carbona Though testing of Potals Lebells Englands from the Lebells of Vitters Countries and the Carpet Lebells Carpet Annals Carpet Lebells Carpe		
Adjustment for retention / demolition of historic features / building:		Water Use - 30% Reduction LEEDv4 WEo2, 2 points	•		Mee	Meet LEED prerequisite	ile.		2. Secretaria supprendent or under region technical producto by the texting or 4 Ch.a (optimization) (1903). 3. NSF/ANSI 140 at the Gold fevel,	•	•
Final number of required points (base number +/-	T	Enhanced Refrigerant Management CalGreen 5.508.1.2, may contrbute to LEEDv4 EA c6	CalGreen 5.508.1.2	दं	. N		CalGreen 5.508.1.2		 Sonaldin Certifications Systems Birstoinable Chology, OR 6. Caldonia Call aboutides for Fight Performance Behoods EQ 2.2 and fisiald in the CHPB High Performance Product Database 	•	•
adjustment)		Indoor Air Quality Management Plan LEEDv4 IEQc3	•	CalGraen 4.504.1	CalGreen 4.504.1	CelGreen 5.504.3	CalGreen 5.504.3	CalGroon 4,504,1	AND curpol cushion must mask Carpet and Rig Institute Green Later, AND wooks carpet adhesive & carpet paid adhesive must not axceed 50 git. VOC content.		
GreenPoint Rated (i.e. meets all prerequisites)	•	Low-Emitting Materials LEEDv4 1EQc2, 3 points	•	•	•	•	•	•	Composite wood: Meet CARB Air Toxics Control Measure for Composite Wood	•	•
Better Roofs: Buildings of 10 occupied floors or less must install photovollaks or solar hot water systems in the 16% of roof area designated as Solar Ready		Bicycle parking: Provide short-term and long-term bicycle parking for 5% of lotal motorized parking capacity seach, or meel San Francisco Planning Code Sec 155, whichever is greater, or many increase in a contract of the seach	•	See San Francisco Planning Code	Planning Code	•	See San Francisco Planning Code Section 155	Planning Code	Kesillant Hooffing systems: For 80% of keep one anowing resident flooring, install resilient flooring complying with the VICG-emission limits defended in the 2009 Collaborative for high Performance Schools (ENPS) plants to conflict under the Resilient Floor Covering Institute (RFCI) FlooScore program.	•	•
per Title 24 Part 6 (2016). With Planning Department Approval, projects subject	•	Designated parking: Nerk 8% of total perking stalls for		Section	501	•	νįν	ż	Environmental Tobacco Smoke: Prohibit smoking within 25 feet of building antifes, outdoor air intakes, and operable windows.	•	•
to SFPUC Stormwater Requirements may substitute living roof for all or a portion of solar energy systems.		Koverniting, the encient, and carpocavan poor vertices. Wiring for Electric Vehicle Charling: insule eacheal	6% of spaces	3% of spaces	3% of spaces	6% of spaces	4	ž	Air Filtration: Provide at least MERV-8 filters in regularly occupied spaces of mechanically ventilated buildings.	•	•
(See Planning Code Sec 149) Energy Efficiency: Meet one GreenPoint Rated	<u> </u>	systems to provide jower to be visiges at notice of spaces. Initialiation of chargers is not required.	5.106.5.3	4.106.4	4.106.4	5.106.5.3			Acoustical Control: Wat and roof-cellings STC 50, exterior windows STC 30, party Larlis and those callines STC 40.	•	• Control and and a
V7 energy compliance path, in homes with electriconly heating and water heating, installation of	•	Water meters, rrovoe submeters for spaces projected to consume more than 1,000 gal/day, or more than 100 gal/day if in building over 50,000 sq. ft.	•	ż	ν	•	Addition only	je :	Trans and monocenings on or and a companies GFCs or Halons. CFCs and Halons: Do not install equipment that contains GFCs or Halons.	•	edistran certy)
Protovoltates in compliance with San Francisco Better Roofs (above) may meet the All Electric path.	_	Air Filtration: Provide at least MERV's fiters in occupied spaces of mechanically ventifated buildings. LEEDv4 IEQc3	•	ż	- N	•	•	ξ	Notes		
Meet all California Green Building Standards Code requirements		Air Filtration: Provide MERV-13 filters in residential buildings in air quality hot-spots, SF Health Code Article 38 and SF Building Code 1203.5.	ndr	•	•	ž	ny	•	 New residential projects of 4 or more occupied floors must use the "New Residential High-Rise" column. New residential with 3 or fewer occupied floors must use the "New Residential Low Rise" column. 	liel High-Rise" colt column.	Imn. New
CalGreen measures for residential projects have been integrated into the GreenPoint Rated system.	•	Acoustical Control: wall and roof-cellings STC 50, exterior windows STC 30, party walls and floor-cellings STC 40.	•	See CBC 1207	2 1207	•	Envelope alteration & addition only	· iz	¿LEEU of rundes mut-tase projecte inus; meet nie sineler slander, including all precedusities: in en number of points required to achieve Silver depends on unit size. See I.EED for Homes Mid-Rise Rating System to confirm the base number of points required.	ng System to conf	number of points irm the base

LEGENDS, ABBREVIATIONS AND GENERAL NOTES DUMICAN MOSEY 128 10th street, 3rd floor san francisco, california 94103 £ 415,495,9322 £ 415,651,9290 EVARONMENTAL EVALUATION SET PRE-APPLICATION PLAN GREEN STREET A0.1 ABBREVIATIONS GREEN BUILDING NOTES 1.0W VOC CAULKS, CONSTRUCTION ADHESIVES, AND SEALANT Meet SCACAMD Rule 1188. See Caldreen Tables 4.504.1 and 4.504.2. (Caldreen 4.504.2.1) IN THE COUNSE OF DEMOLTRON, SHOULD ANY UPPORESEEN ISSUES BECOME APPARABLIC CONTRACT TO THE APPROVED PLANS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL WOTHY THE ARCHIEGT. COMPACTOR SMALL REPORTED, AL REAR MY, ON, ON AGULT THE CHBILL WITH CHBILL STATE OF A MINISTER CHBILL WITH CHBILL STATE OF A MINISTER OF A MINI CUT AND FIT COMPONENTS FOR ALTERATION OF EXISTING WORK AND INSTALLATION OF NEWWORK. PATCH DISTURBED AREAS TO MATCH EXISTANTEMAL UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. IF ANY MATERALS SUSPECTED OF CONTAINING ASBESTOS ARE ENCOUNTERED, DO NOT DISTURB THE MATERIALS. IMMEDIATELY ARCHITECT AND THE OWNER. GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES CONTRACTOR SMALL, BE RESI CONSTRUCTION, SUPERMISION OF MACHINERY, FALSE WORK GENERAL DEMOLITION NOTES AINT ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR CONFLICTS FOUND IN THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS SHALL BE BROKOMT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ATTENTI ANDE HOT SPECRICALLY ROXANTO, REMONE DISTRIG PRINKES AND ERISTRIS COST TRIUCTION AS PLOMED FOR NETALLATION OF NEW MECHANICAL, STRUCTURAL, AND ELECTRICAL WORK, PATCH SPRAIN O. NEVYWALL SURFACES SHALL ALIGH WITH EXISTING, ADJACENT, OR ADJONITY OF SURFACES, LOUIL, JORITS SHALL BE TAPED AND SANCED SMOOTH VATH NO VASOR IE ADJETS. NAMERE (F) ELECTRICAL VIENDA AND DENCES ARE TO BE RELUCYD. RELLOCE COUNT ETE EACK? I SERVICE. BERLOCE SCOPE AND DE LECTRICAL DOCUMENTS FOR DUGT SCOPE. AND NATURE OF LECTRICAL DOCUMENTS FOR DUGT SCOPE. AND NATURE OF LECTRICAL WORK. WHERE (E) LECHMOLAL BUTS AND BENACE, ARE TO BE REAMED RESIDED COUPLETE BLACK. PROMICE, FREEE TO DESIGNABLE DECANACIAL DOCUMENTS FOR EXACT SCOPE, AND MATCHE ED LECHANGLA WORK. ALL DMENSIONS, NOTES, AND DETAILS SHOWN ON ONE PORTION OF THE DRAWING SHALL APPLY TYPICALLY TO ALL OPPOSITE HAND AND OR SIMIL CONFORTIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. 18. FEATURES OF CONSTRUCTION NOT FULLY SHOVAL SHALL BE OF THE SAL CHARACTER AS SHOWN FOR SIMILAR CONDITIONS. ALL DMENSIONS NOTED AS "V.I.F." ARE TO BE CHECKED BY THE CONTRA PRICA TO CONSTRUCTION. IMMEDIATELY REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES THE ARCHITECT. ORID LIMES AND COLUMN CENTER LIMES ARE SHOWN FOR REFERENCE VERIFY EXACT LOCATION IN FIRELD B. IN CASE OF CONFLICT OR DISCREPARCIES IN CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
 CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ARCHSTECT MAJEDIATELY. WRITTEN DIMENSIONS TAKE PRECEDENCE. DO NOT SCALE DRAWING: DETAILS SHALL GOVERN OVER PLANS AND ELEVATIONS 4. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO FACE OF FINISH, UPLESS OTHERWISE NOTE OIMERISINGN NOTED AS "CLF" OR "CLEAR" ARE TO BE PRECISELY MAI! DIMENSIONS ARE FOLT ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT ARCHITECT'S APPROVA OTHERWISE NOTED AS "++" O, FRANCE (2) CONSTRUCTION AS PECURIED FOR RESTALLATION OF THEN STRUCTURAL. S. SZINES OWGS, FOR FULL SCOPE OF STRUCTURAL WORK. PATOL 8 REPART DISTOR AS GLUBLES TO MATCH AD MACHET DOSTING KEUTE AL EMEROM GYSLM WALBOARD AND PLASTEN WALL & CREW FIRENE Francia, Prepar (s) francia as pecurso for nstallados de Ney Firene . HEWOYE ALL (E) BITERIOR DOORS AND PRANES & THINS COUPLETE; U. D.H., THE. REMONE EXSTRIG BASE, TRIAL, AND PICTURE RALS; U.O.M., TYP. REFERENCE SYMBOLS PLAN LEGEND TESTING $\bigcirc \square \otimes \otimes \bigcirc \odot$

BLOCK 0560 LOT 028

SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94123

SITE AERIAL VIEW/ CONTEXT ANALYSIS DUMICAN MOSEY 2417 GREEN STREET 2 NORTH VIEW REAR YARDS LEGEND O SHEET NOTES

BLOCK 0560 LOT 028 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94123

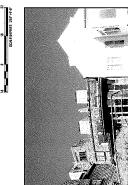
A0.31

(a)

EXISTING CONTEXT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS







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2417 GREEN STREET

BLOCK 0560 LOT 028
BLOCK 0560 LOT 028

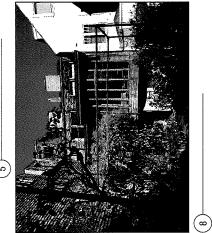


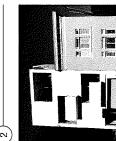




DUMICAN MOSEY













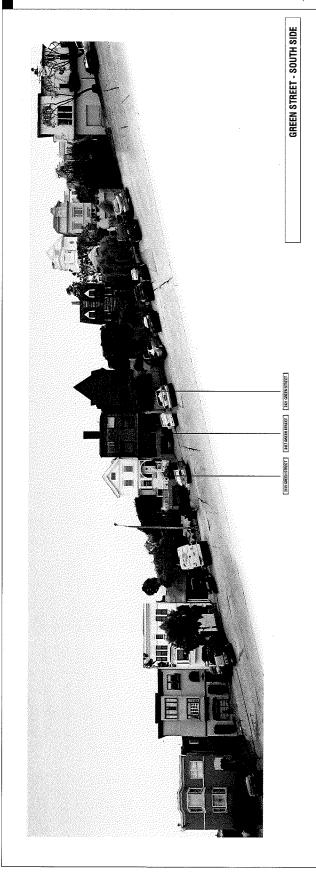


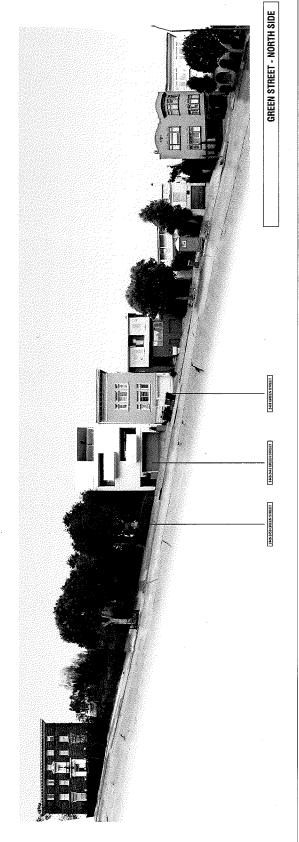
EXISTING STREETSCAPES

DUMICAN MOSEY

BLOCK 0560 LOT 028 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94123

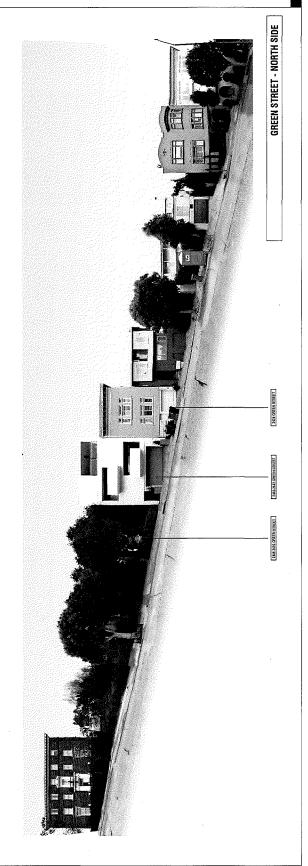
2417 GREEN STREET

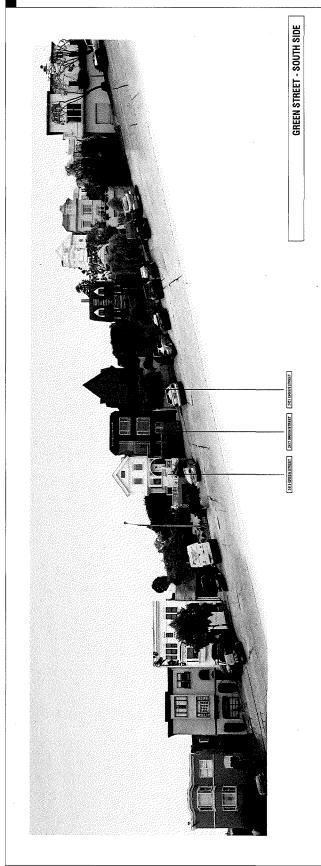




BUMICAN MOSEY

PROPOSED STREETSCAPES





Standerson, ca 94123

SELOCK 0560 LOT 028

A0.34

EXISTING/PROPOSED STREETSCAPES ENLARGED

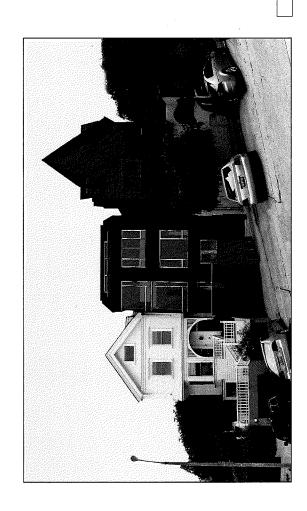
PROPOSED STREET SCAPE

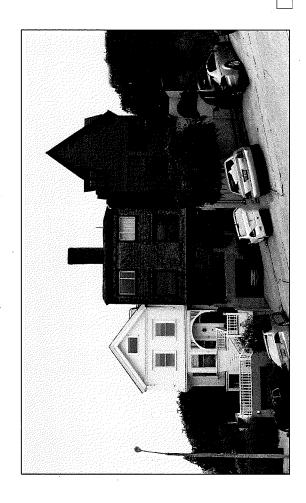
EXISTING STREET SCAPE

DUMICAN MOSEY

BLOCK 0560 LOT 028

2417 GREEN STREET





EXISTING/PROPOSED MASSING STUDIES

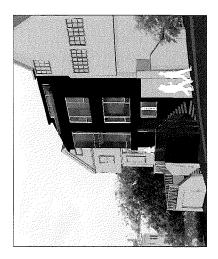


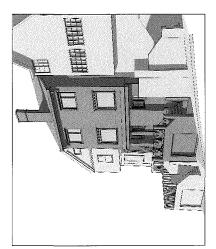


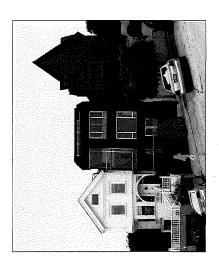


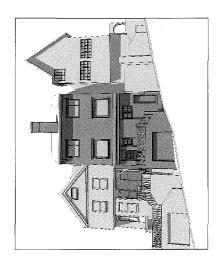


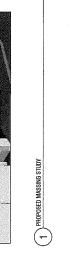
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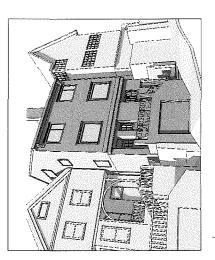












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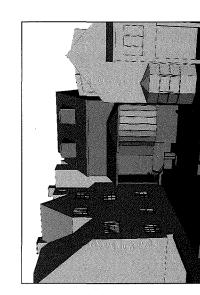
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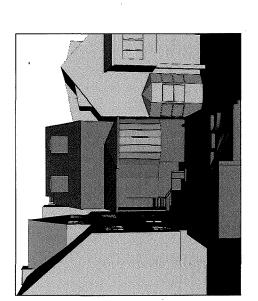




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BLOCK 0560 LOT 028 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94123 2417 GREEN STREET







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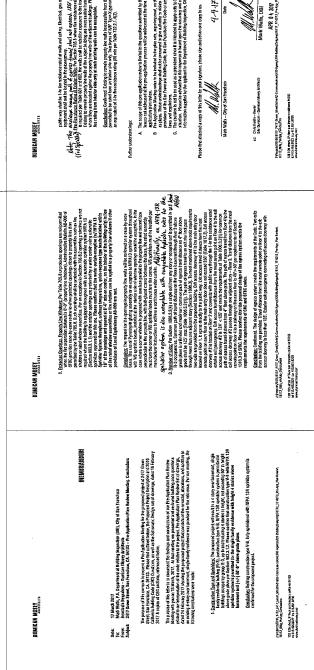
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BLOCK 0560 LOT 028 2417 GREEN STREET

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Echkin M. Lee, May Barbon A. Garcia, MPA, Director of Hed Stepherie E. J. Cushing, MSPI, CHAMA, RE-Emiconnerick / Health Direct

WAIVER FROM SAN FRANCISCO HEALTH-CODE ARTICLE 22A (MAHER ORDINANCE) City and County of San Fanckoo DEPARIMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH BANDONMENTAL HEALTH

Site history information and/or environ

Project plans and elevation Drawings AND excavation, trenching grading plans

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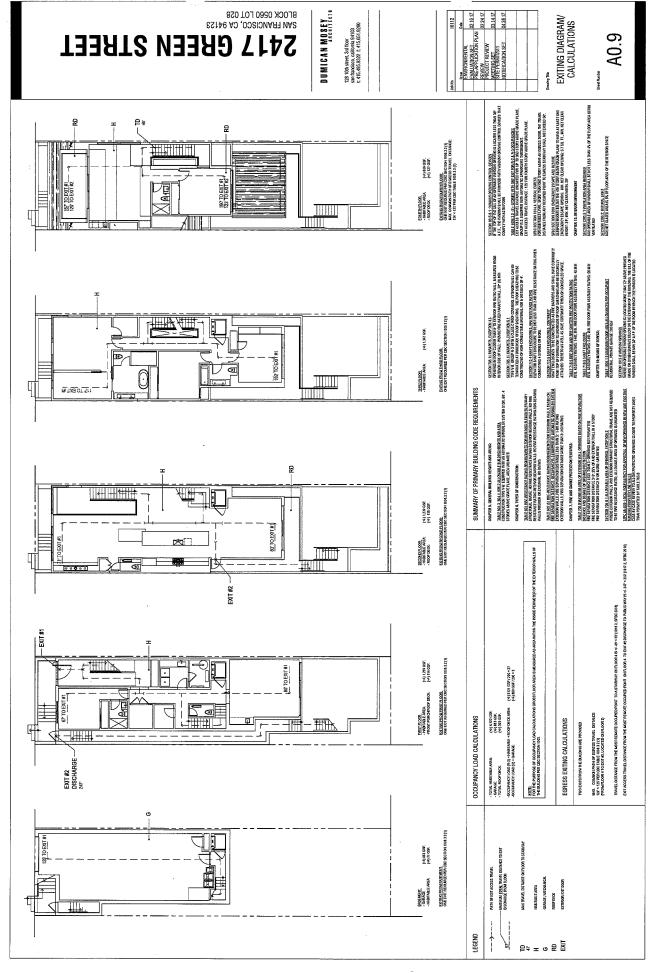
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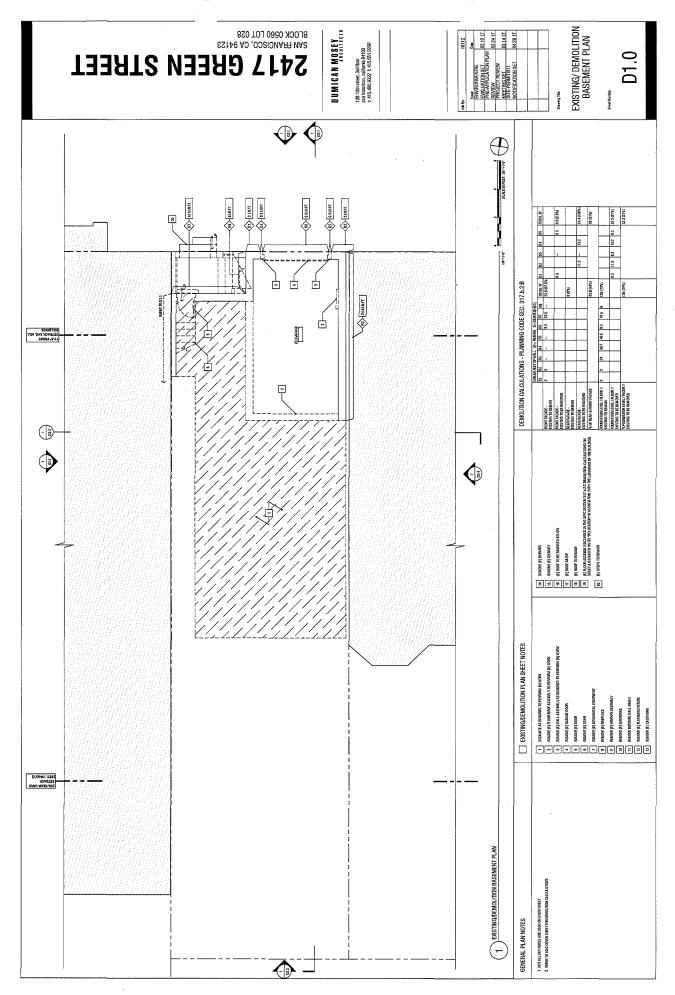
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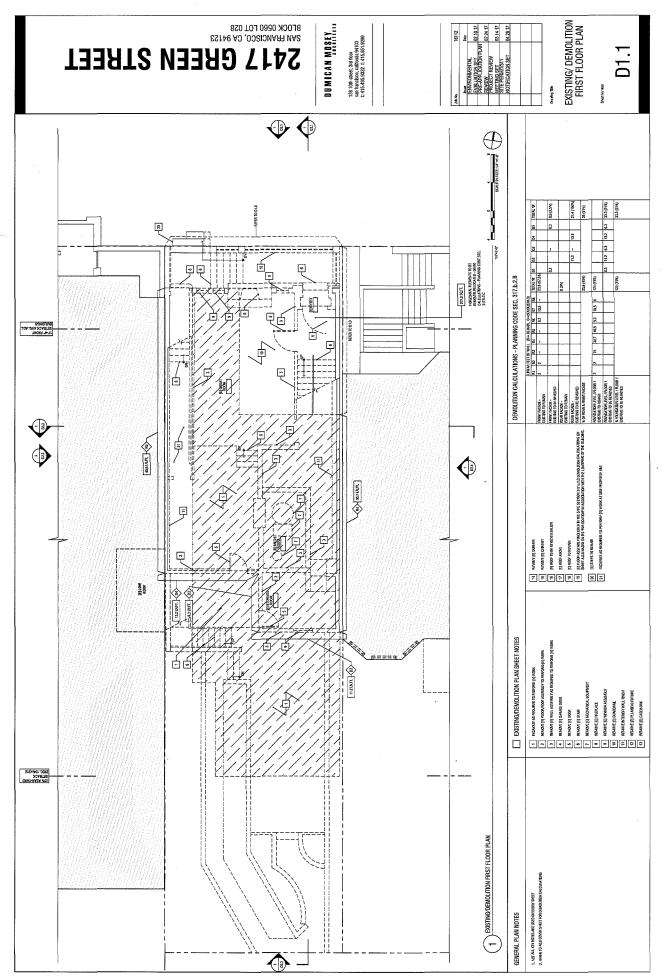
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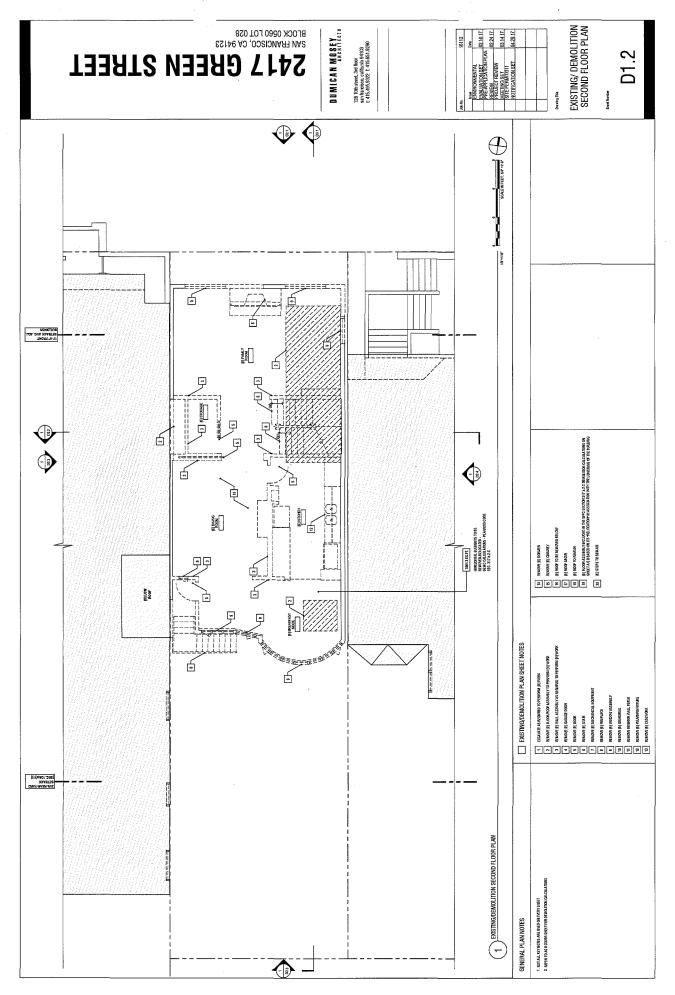
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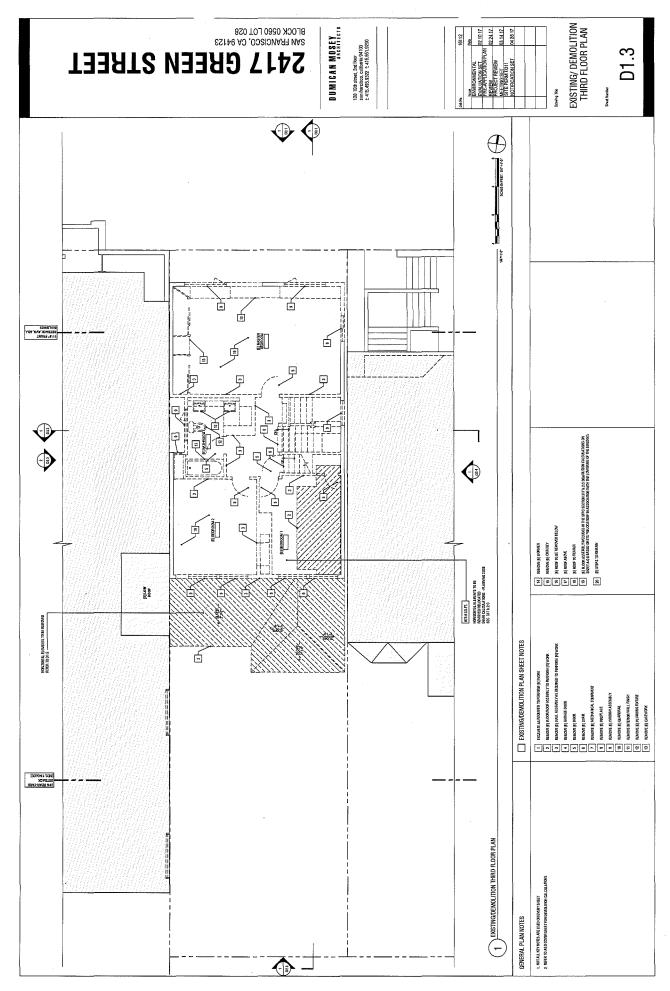
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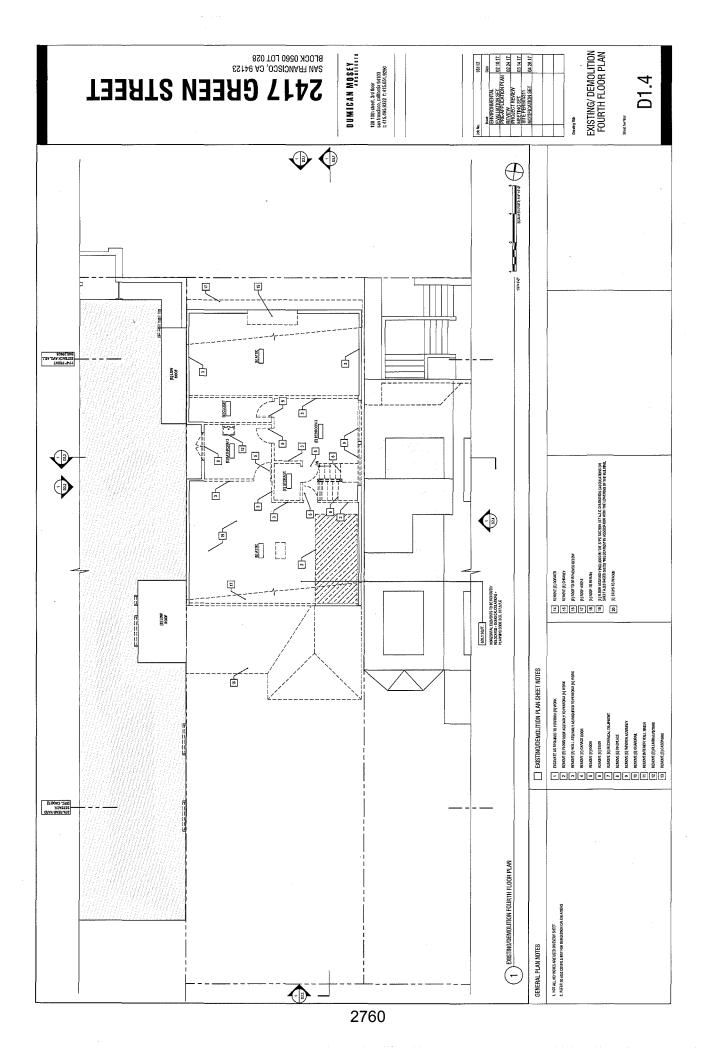


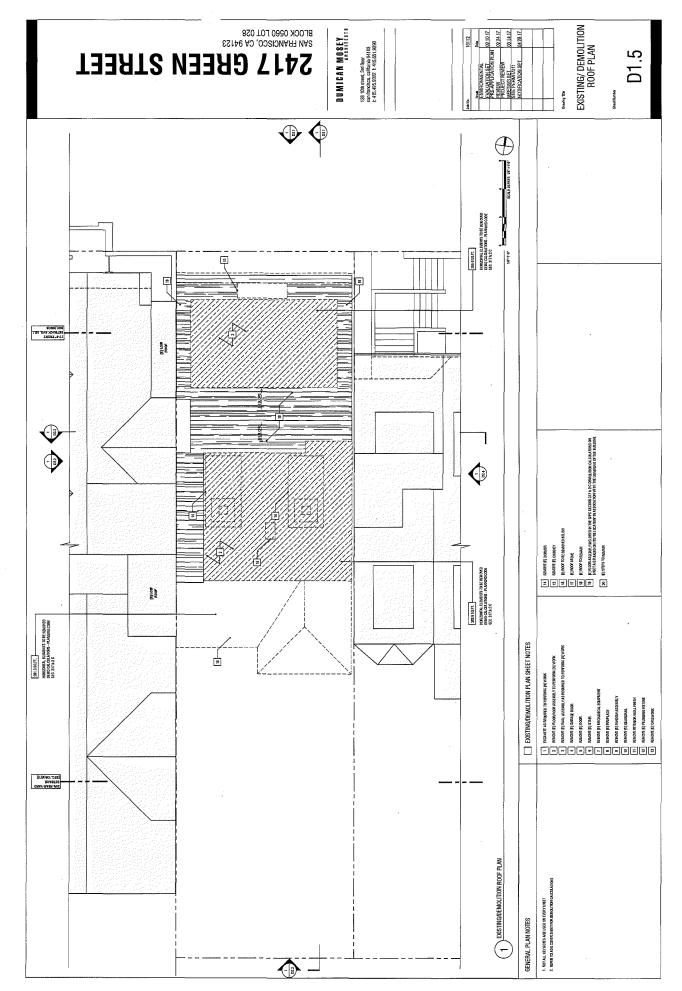


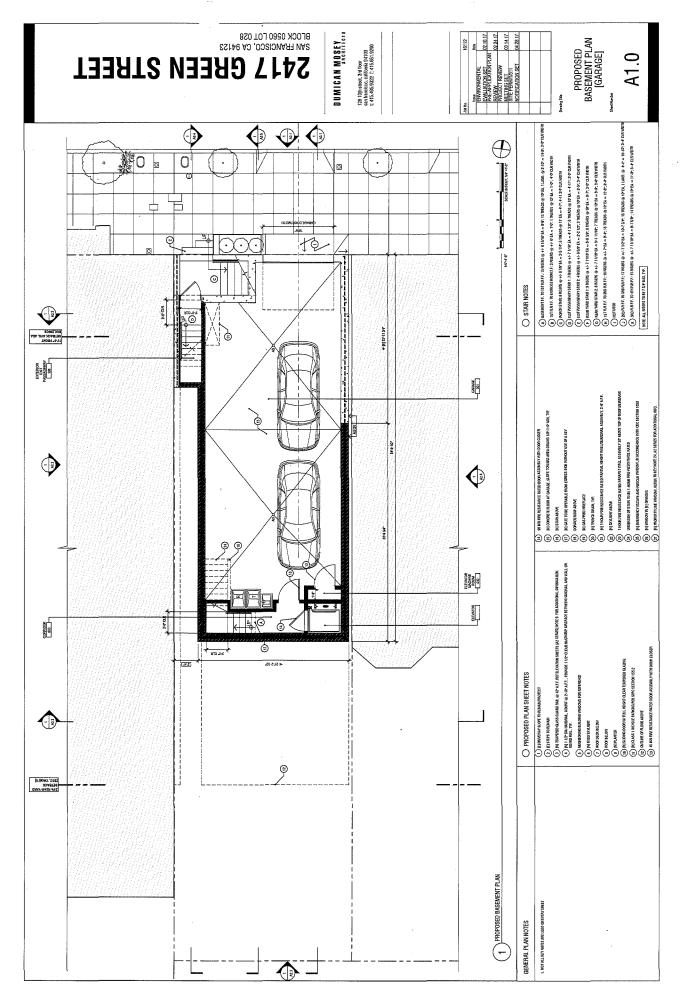


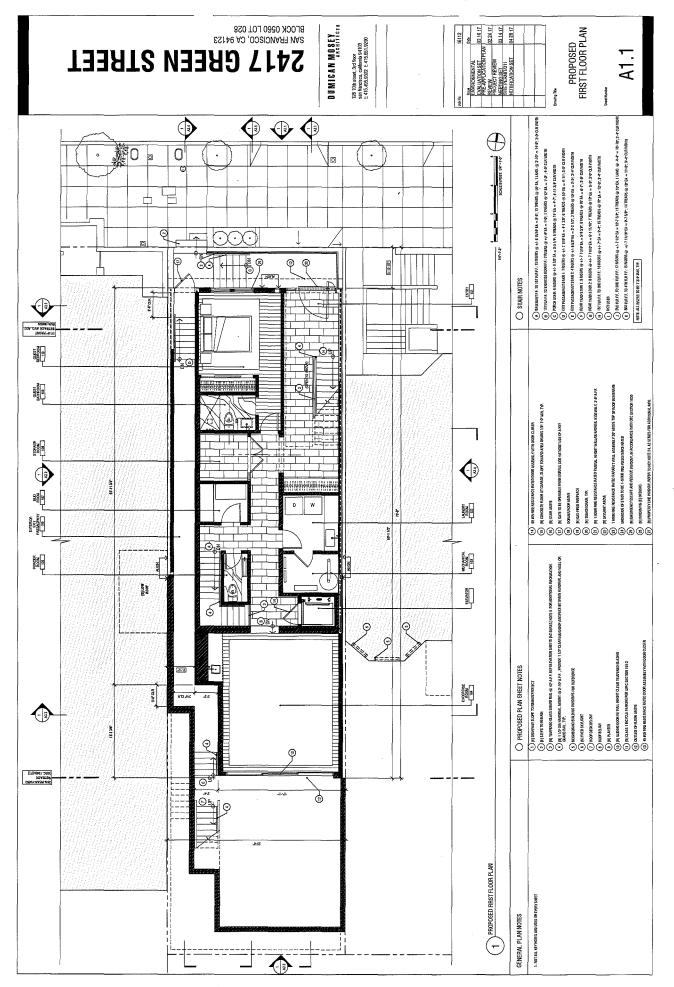


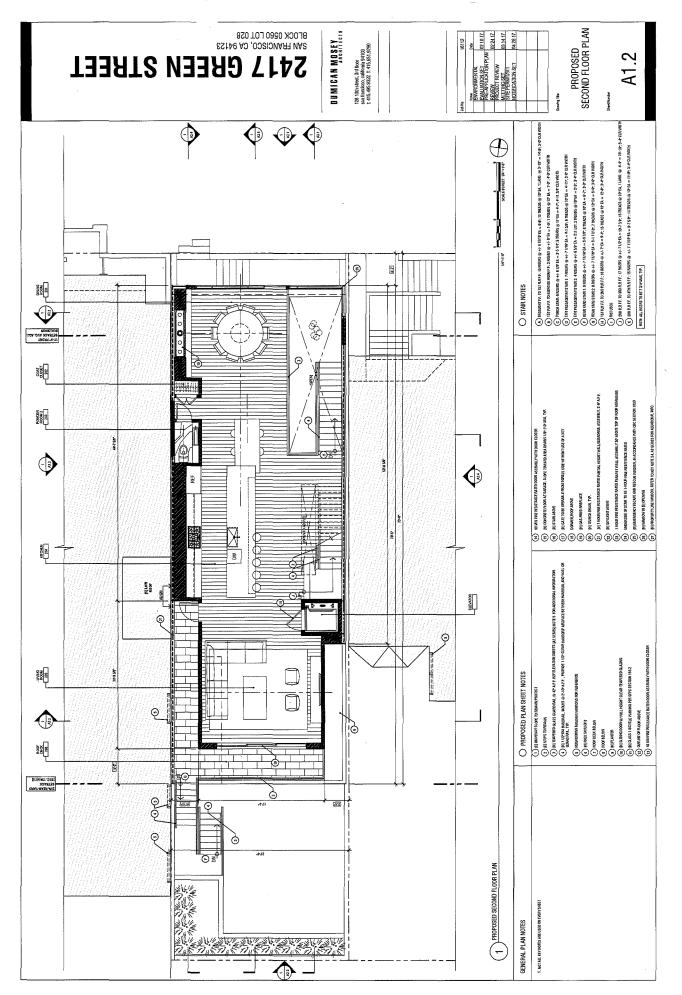


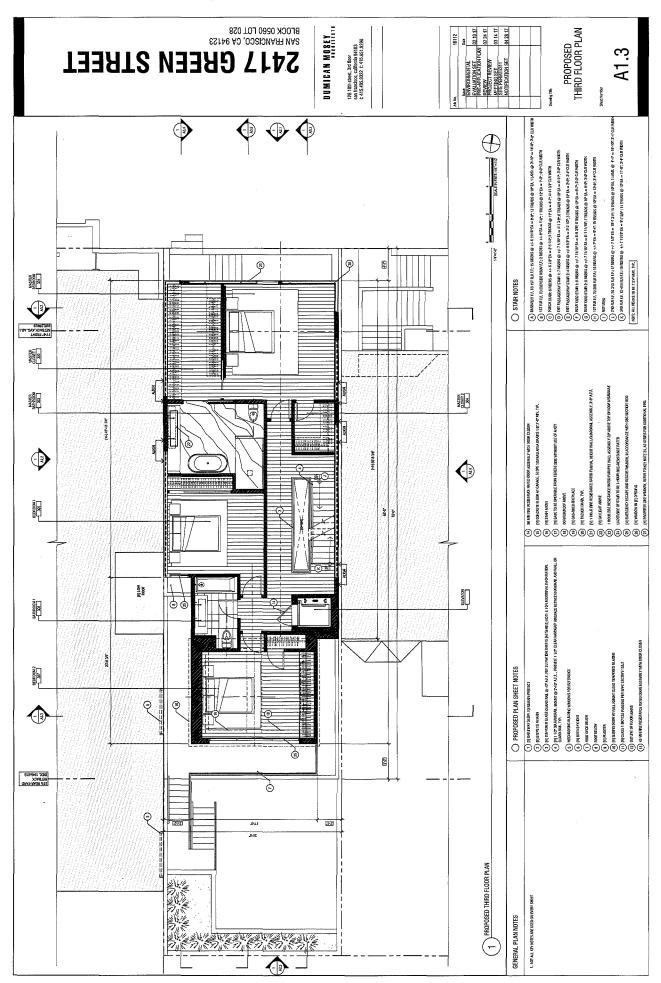


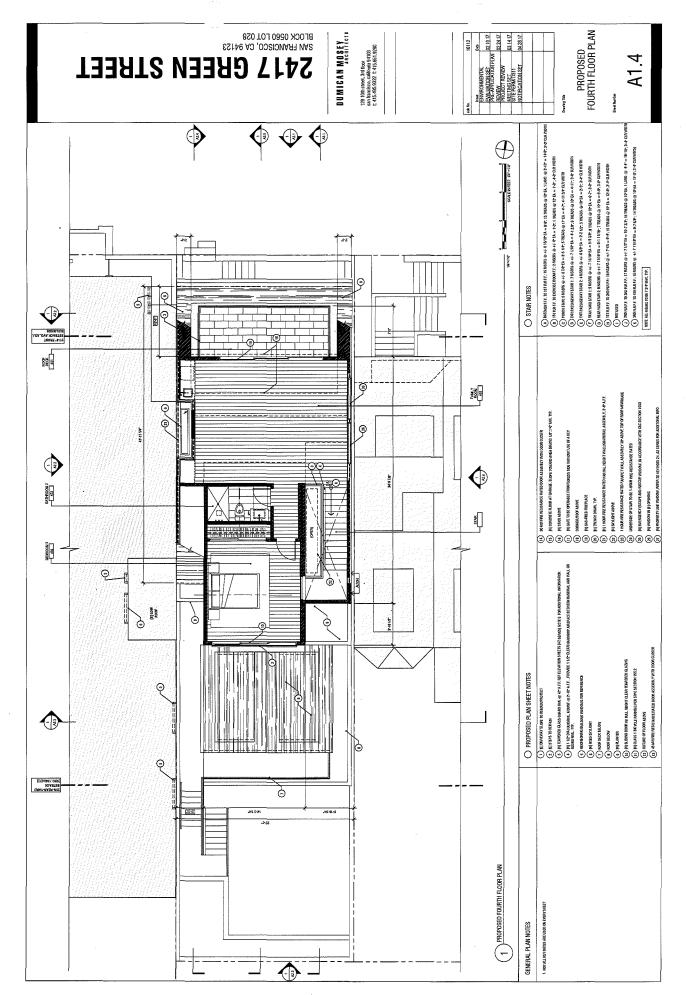


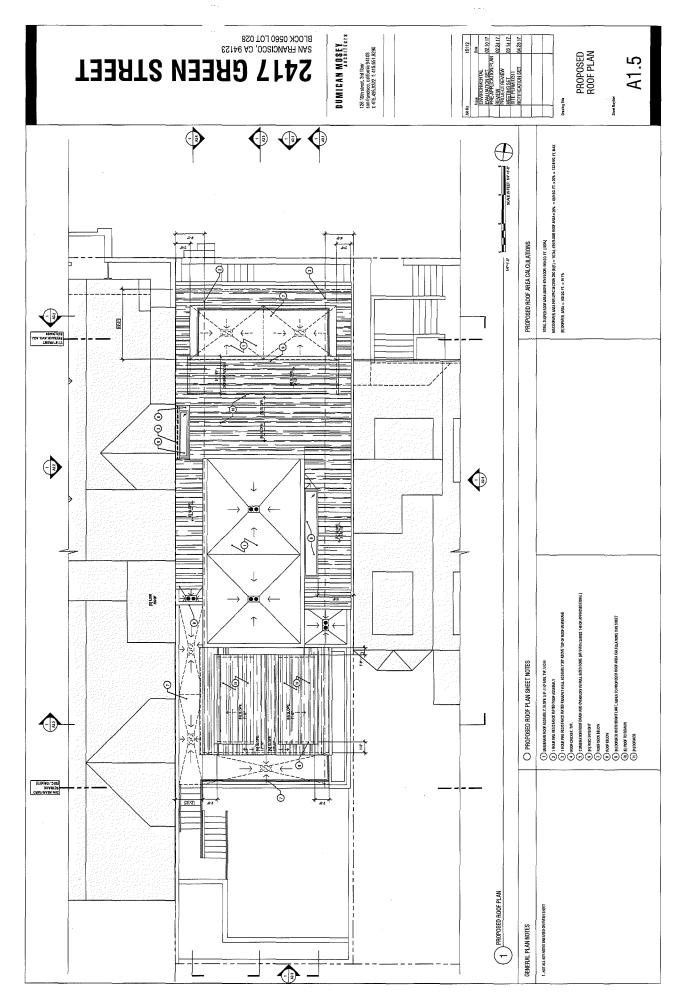


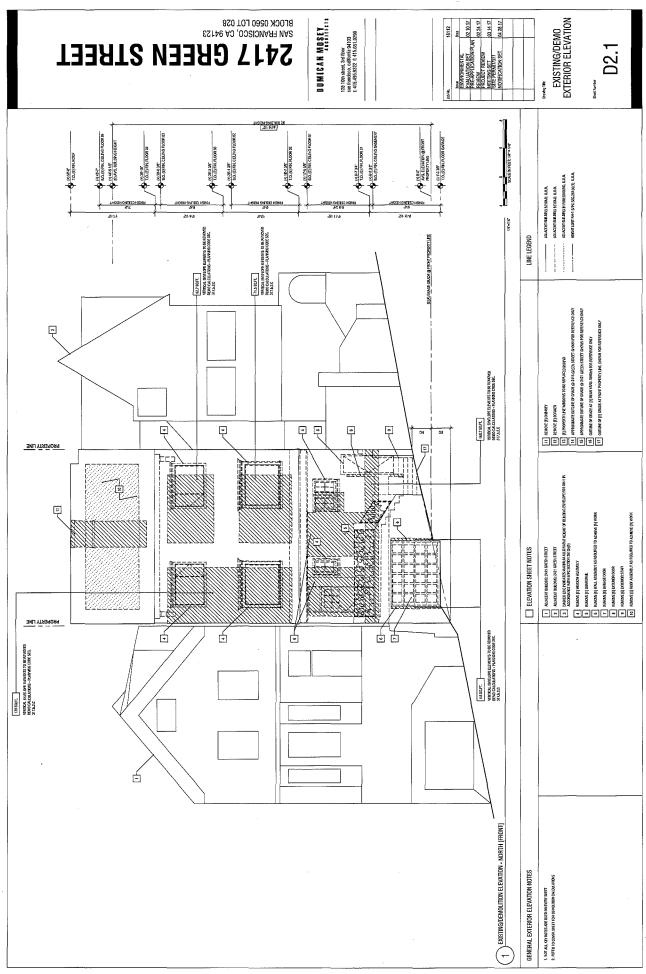


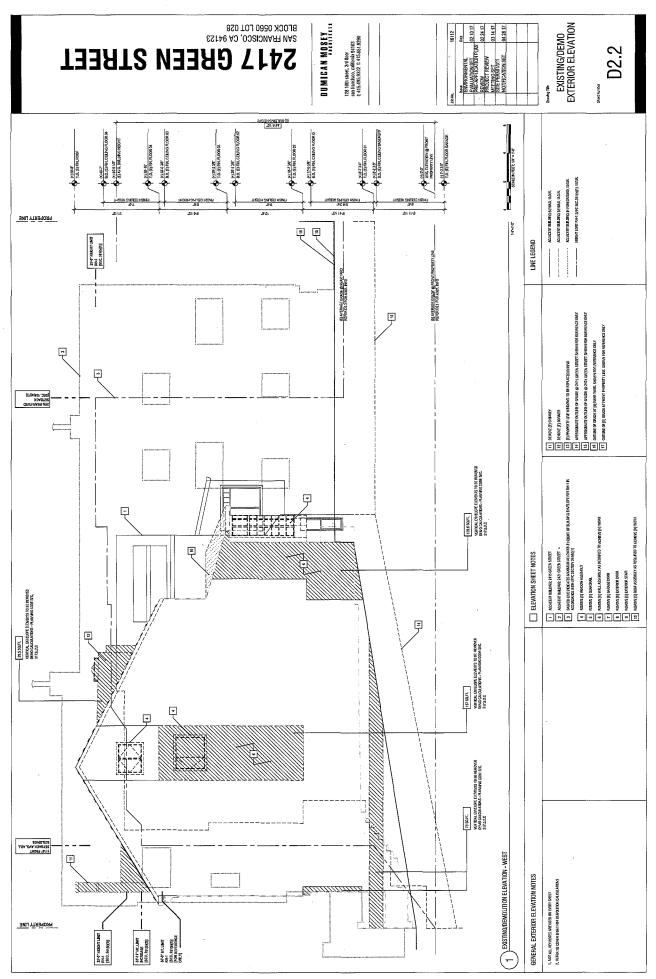




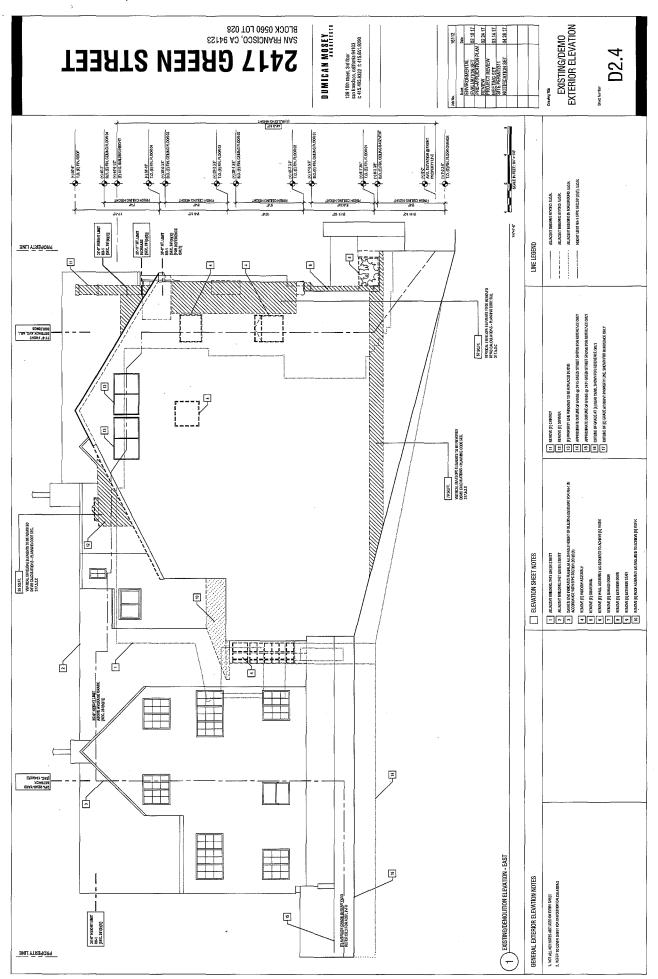


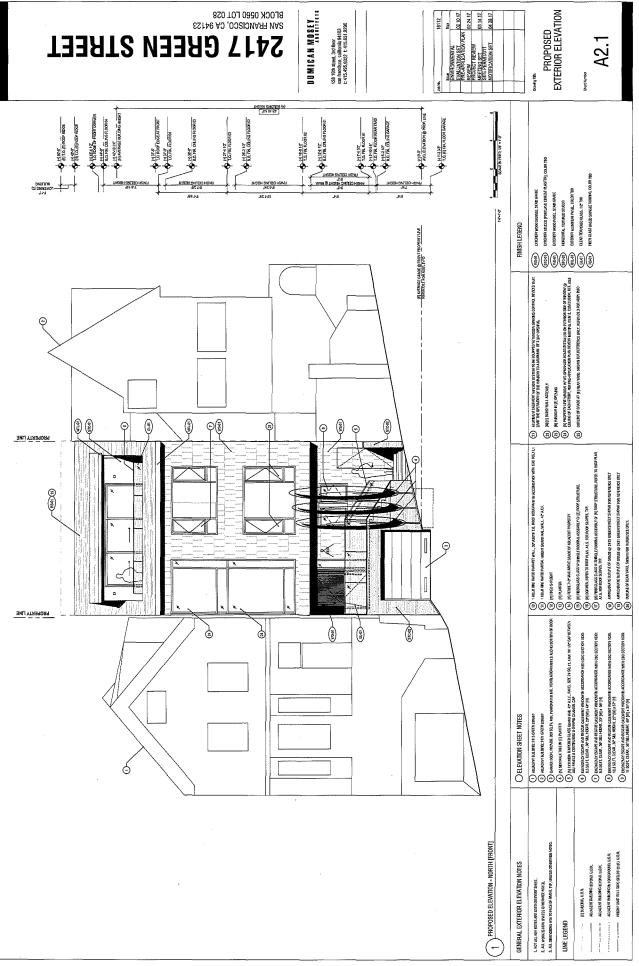


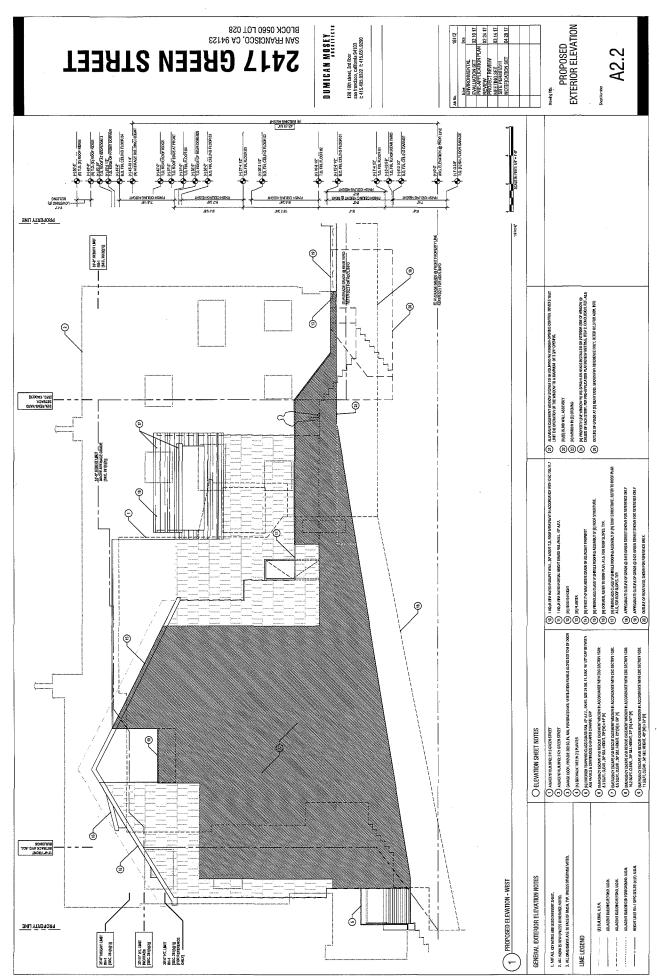


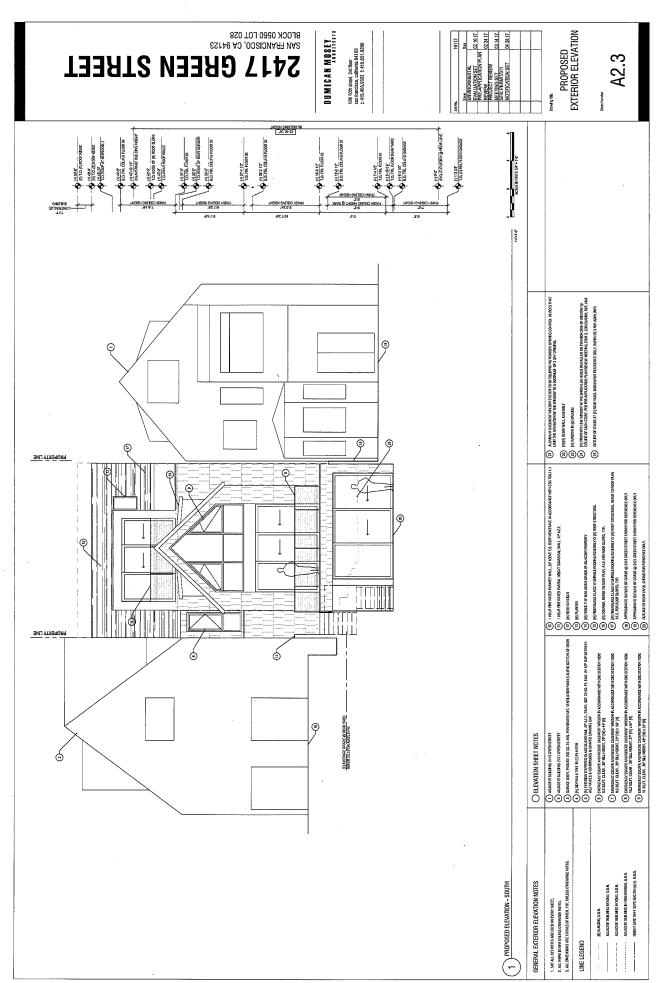


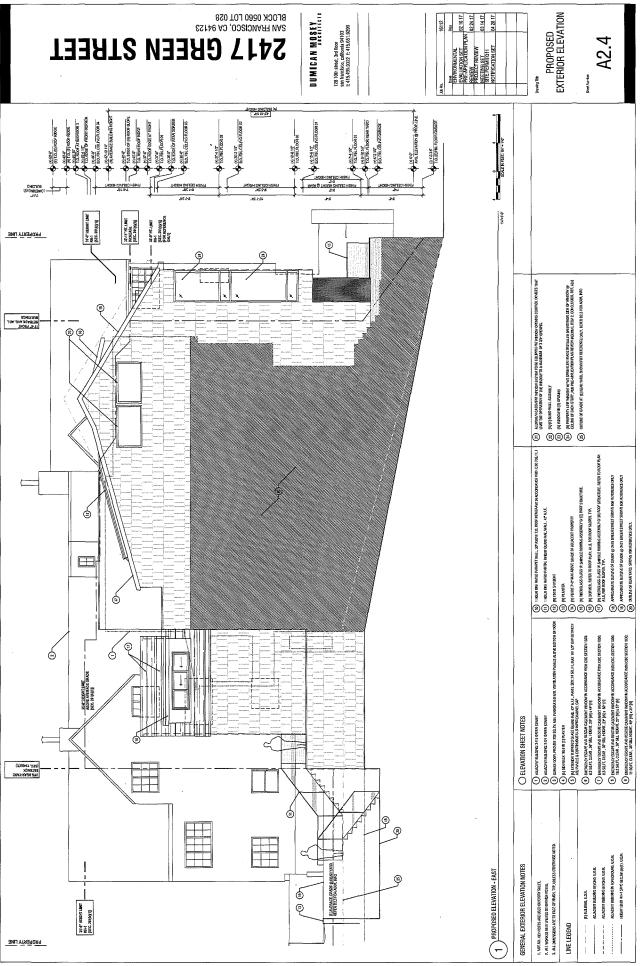
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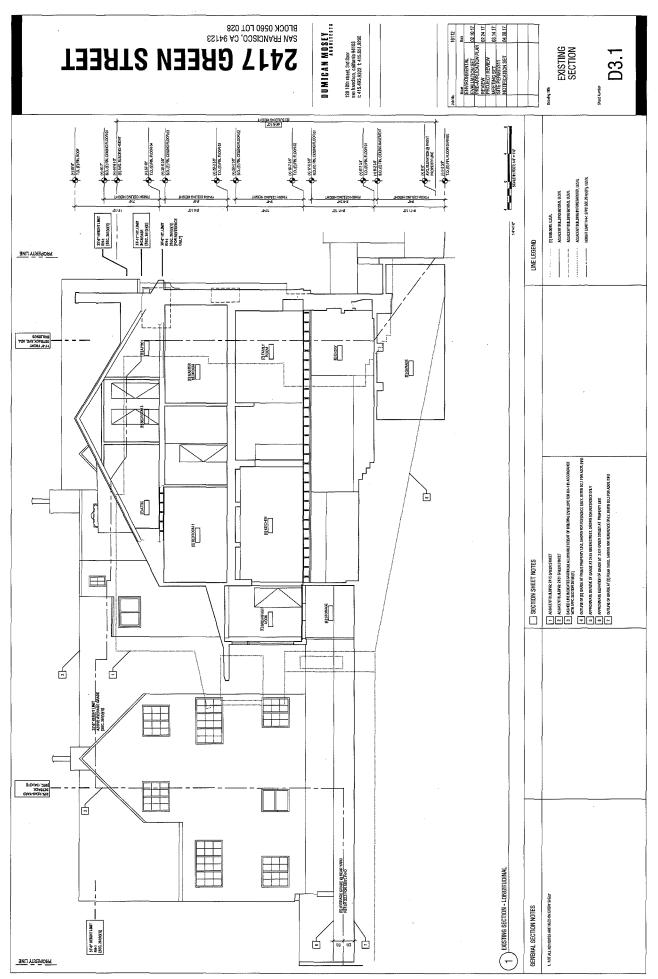


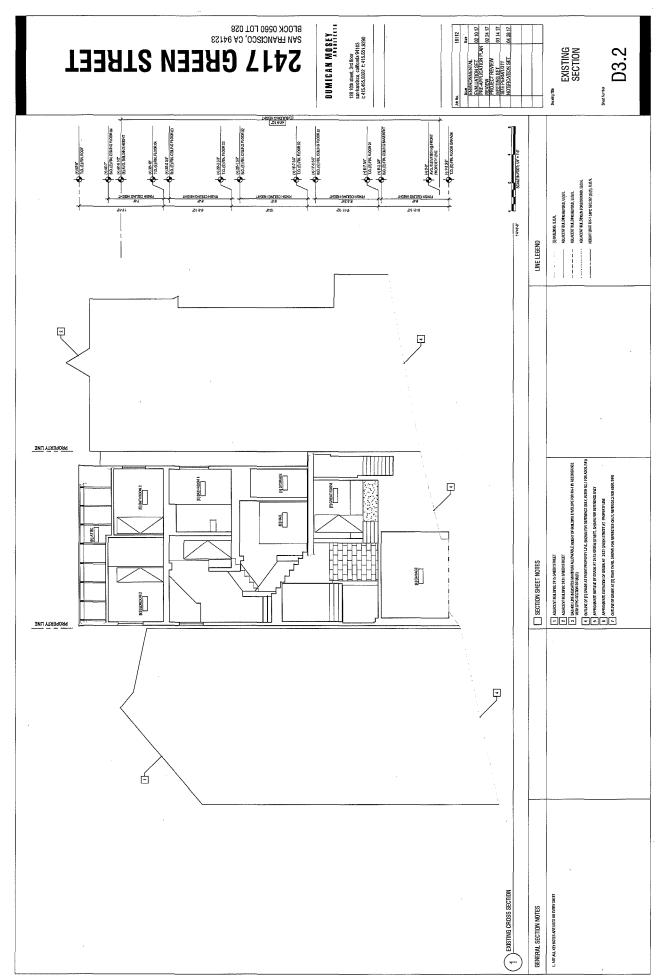




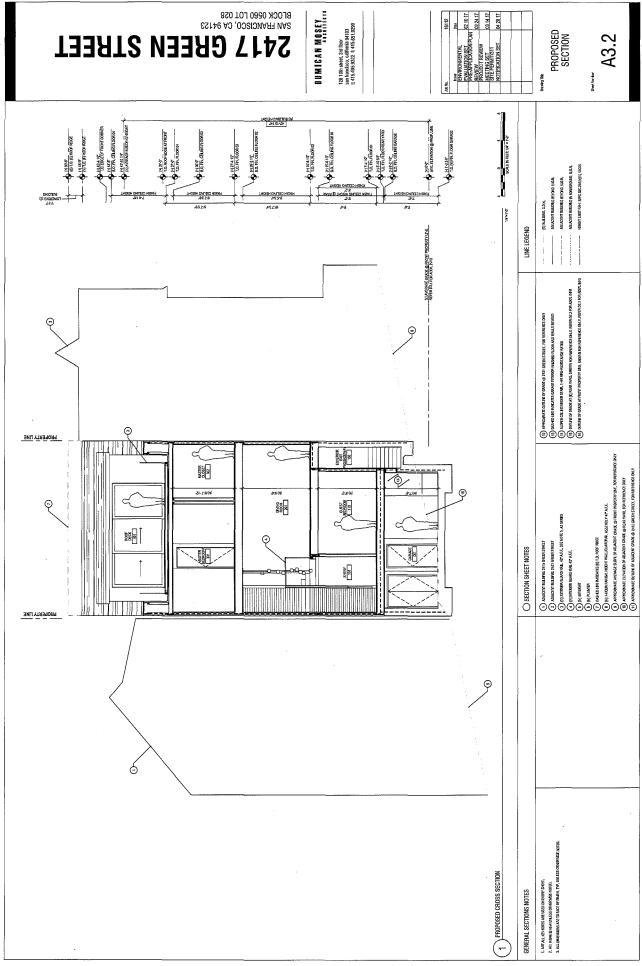


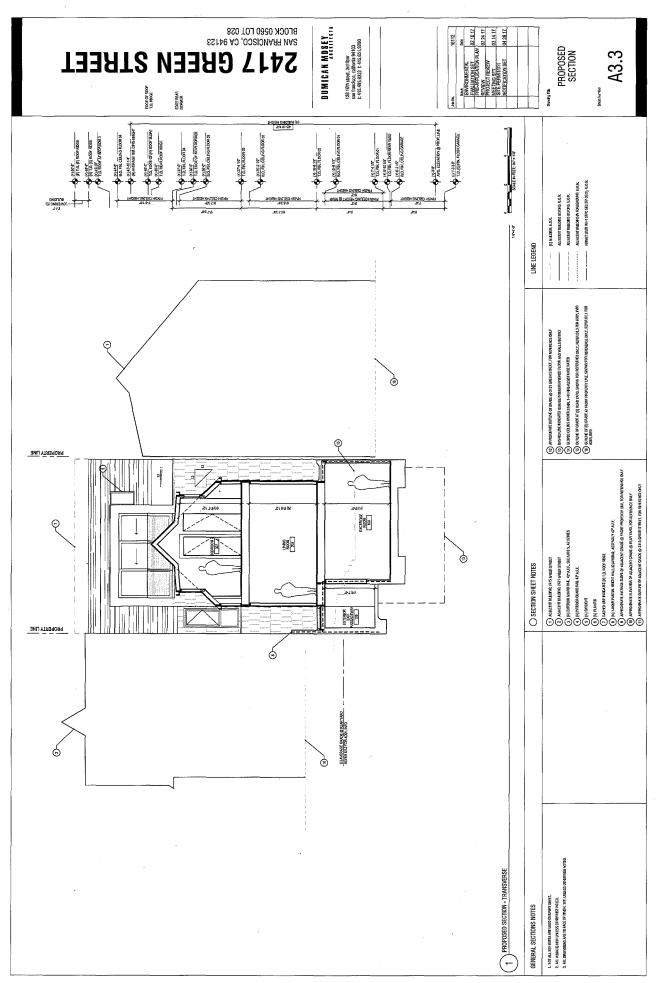


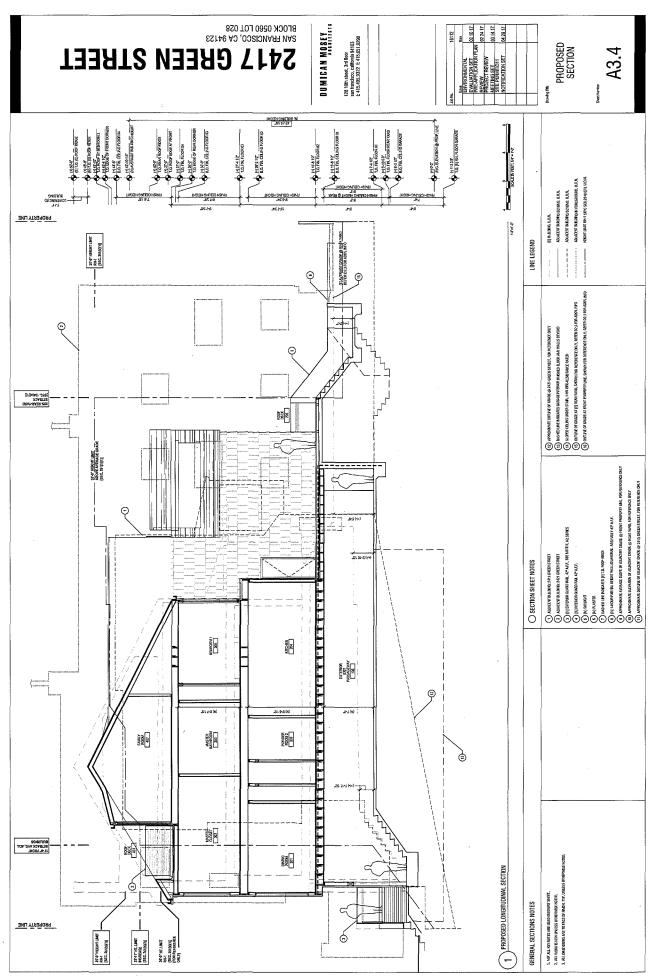




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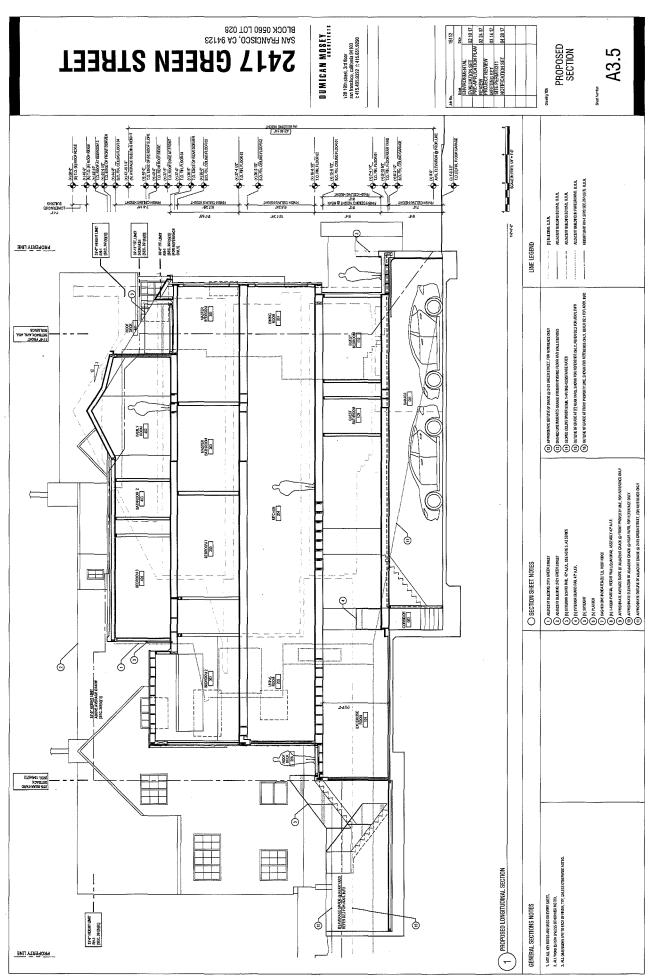


EXHIBIT B

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100 SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100 (316) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053 calshpo@parks.ca.gov www.ehp.parks.ca.gov



September 13, 2017

VIA EMAIL

()	Lawrence B. Karp, Architect	Philip Kaufman
	Carol L. Karp, Architect AIA	2421 Green Street
-	Karp Architects	San Francisco, CA 94123
	100 Tres Mesas	
1	Orinda, CA 94563	

Subject: Coxhead, Ernest, House

Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places

Second Request for Information (RFI_2)

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Karp:

Thank you for your revision of the **Ernest Coxhead House** nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The property is clearly eligible for the National Register. Additional work is needed on the nomination to comply with the requirements of the National Park Service (NPS) in accordance with the instructions in *National Register Bulletin 15*, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Bulletin 15) and National Register Bulletin 16A, How to Complete the National Register Form (Bulletin 16A), available online at http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/index.htm.

The revision does not address many of the requests and suggestions made in the first Request for Information letter of April 26, 2017, sent to Kathryn Shaffer, original preparer of the nomination. Some of the issues discussed in subsequent emails with Ms. Shaffer were also not sufficiently addressed in the revision.

Formatting issues in the nomination have been corrected. An annotated copy of the nomination accompanies this letter. As further revisions are made, return the nomination electronically as a Word document. No further hard copies are needed. Please leave the yellow highlighting in place and disregard any awkward page breaks. We will resolve those during the next review.

Be sure to preserve all section breaks, as this safeguards proper formatting, and correct section and page identification in the footer. If the nomination including images is too large for your email, you may send it surface mail on a disk or jump drive, or via a file sharing system provided no password or registration is required.

Ernest Coxhead House RFI_2 September 13, 2017 Page 2 of 5

As indicated in Bulletin 16A,

Certain conventions and terms are used for documenting National Register properties. Although there may be other ways to classify resources, describe functions or architectural influences, or state the significance of properties, the standardized terminology and approaches adopted by the National Register program ensure nationwide consistency of National Register records. They also make the data in the National Register Information System (NRIS) more useful.

1. Name of Property

Historic name

As previously advised, NPS does not use the term Residence. In the absence of documentation that definitively states Coxhead used the uppermost front room as a studio, it is appropriate to surmise or presume in the narrative as you have done. That presumption is not sufficient to include Studio in the property name. The historic name has been updated in Section 1 and the header to Coxhead, Ernest, House.

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Category and subcategory have been updated using National Register terminology and formatting. Shingle Style is a subcategory of Late Victorian.

Summary Paragraph

The information has been restated as a single paragraph focused on a summary of the physical description. Physical details have been moved to the subsequent narrative. Matters of history or significance have been moved to the Statement of Significance. Identify the Cotswold features.

Narrative Description

Portions of the narrative were relocated. Section 7 is the narrative description, focused on the physical aspects of the building, including its appearance and condition at the time of nomination. This narrative needs to be written by the nomination preparer, specifically for this section. For a property nominated in the area of Architecture, extensive citations from scholarly publications, particularly from several years ago, are more pertinent to the Section 8 Statement of Significance.

Review Bulletin 16A, particularly "Writing an Architectural Description" and "Guidelines for Describing Properties." Per Bulletin 16A, "Organize the information in a logical manner, for example, by describing a building from the foundation up and from the exterior to the interior." Additional information is needed for both the exterior and the interior.

Ernest Coxhead House RFI_2 September 13, 2017 Page 3 of 5

Provide additional details regarding alterations, including dates. Expand on the integrity subsection to address all seven aspects.

See additional notes in the body of the nomination.

8. Statement of Significance

Period of Significance; Significant Dates From Bulletin 16A,

Criterion C: For architecturally significant properties, the period of significance is the date of construction and/or the dates of any significant alterations and additions.

The period of significance has been updated to 1893. Significant dates must be within the period of significance, so the significant date has also been updated to 1893.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

As with the Section 7 Summary Paragraph, content has been restated as a single paragraph to summarize the property's significance, with details relocated to the subsequent narrative.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Citations from Section 7 were relocated as appropriate. Abbreviated notes were expanded into footnotes per *The Chicago Manual of Style*.

See additional notes in the body of the nomination.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Provide missing access dates for electronic sources as indicated.

Additional Documentation

Photo Log

As requested in the instructions, indicate direction of camera where highlighted.

Photos; Figures

The number of photographs and figures is inordinately high for a single house. Many of the images are similar, and some of the color figures reproduced from other sources are repetitive of the photographs. Photographs are required; figures are optional. As noted in the NPS Photo Policy Fact Sheet,

The necessary number of photographic views depends on the size and complexity of the property. Submit as many photographs as needed to depict

Ernest Coxhead House RFI_2 September 13, 2017 Page 4 of 5

the current condition and significant features of the property. A few photographs may be sufficient to document a single building or object. Larger, more complex properties and historic districts will require a number of photos. Prints of historic photographs may supplement documentation and be particularly useful in illustrating changes that have occurred over time.

Based on the minimal alterations and retention of integrity as presented in Section 7, there is limited change to be illustrated.

Consider which photos and figures are most pertinent to the nomination. You are strongly encouraged to remove some of the others. Renumber photos and figures as necessary, updating narrative references and the Photo Key accordingly.

As indicated on the National Register Checklist for Submission http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1056/files/NRHP%20Checklist%20for%20Submission%202017.pdf, provide a single set of color prints, and the digital photo files in TIFF format.

The copyright statement has been removed. The document associated with the copyright was based in large part on research and documentation previously submitted by another author, and has been further edited by California State Office of Historic Preservation staff. Copyright statements are not part of the nomination form, and nominations are not normally copyrighted when submitted. Information about the National Register of Historic Places Program: Content and Copyright is available at https://www.nps.gov/nr/content copyright.htm.

Sketch Map/Photo Key

Increase the font size for legibility. Only the number is necessary. For additional clarity, and to allow for a larger font size, the word "photo" and the "#" could be removed.

See additional notes in the body of the nomination.

Sample Nominations for Guidance

As previously recommended, past nominations presented to the State Historical Resources Commission are available for review as guides, on the Commission webpages at Actions (Taken) www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/actionstaken, and within 60 days of a meeting at Pending Nominations www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/pending.

The following five nominations were recommended as strong examples. In all cases, they are the result of several rounds of review and revision.

Ernest Coxhead House RFI_2 September 13, 2017 Page 5 of 5

Actions Taken May 2017
Robert J. Dunn House
http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1067/files/CA San%20Bernardino%20County Robert%2
0J.%20Dunn%20House Nom.pdf

Actions Taken July 2016

Hamrick House

http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1067/files/ca_riverside%20county_hamrick%20house.pdf

Walker House http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1067/files/ca_monterey%20county_mrs.%20clinton%20w alker%20house.pdf

Actions Taken January 2016
Dr. Franz Alexander Residence (listed as Dr. Franz Alexander House)
http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1067/files/ca_riverside%20county_franz%20alexander%20residence.pdf

Whifler House http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1067/files/ca_san%20mateo%20county_william%20a%2 http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1067/files/ca_san%20mateo%20county_william%20a%2 http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1067/files/ca_san%20mateo%20county_william%20a%2 http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1067/files/ca_san%20mateo%20county_william%20a%2

Next Steps

Take the time you need to answer these questions and revise the nomination accordingly. There are no deadlines. The review process will continue until we determine the nomination is ready for consideration by the State Historical Resources Commission. Thank you for your attention to these many details. If you have questions, contact me at amy crain@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely.

Amy HL-Crain State Historian II

Enclosure

EXHIBIT C



EXHIBIT D

APPLICATION FOR

Environmental Evaluation

 Owner/Applicant Info 	ormation
--	----------

PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME:								
2417 Green Street,	LLC							
PROPERTY OWNER'S ADDRESS:					TELEPHONE:			
474 Euclid Ave, San Francisco, CA 941			18		(415) 407-0486			
					chris@durkinincorporated.com			
ADDITIONATE NAME COMPANY/ODG	ANIZATION (E ADDITO	ARI EV						
Dumican Mosey Arc	·	ABLE):					Company About	
APPLICANT'S ADDRESS:	71110013	,			TELEPHONE:		Same as Above	
128 10th Street, 3rd	l Floor San	Francisc	ο CA 94103					
120 Total Otreet, ord	i i iooi, oaii	Tanoise	, c	77 37103	(415) 495-9322 EMAIL:			
					Edumican@	odumica (inmosey.com	
						-		
CONTACT FOR PROJECT INFORMATI	ION:							
Eric Dumican							Same as Above	
ADDRESS:			_		TELEPHONE:			
128 10th Street, 3rd	l Floor, San	Francisc	co, C	CA 94103	(415)495-9322			
					edumican@dumicanmosey.com			
				***************************************	edumicang	ournica	nmosey.com	
2. Location and Classif	fication							
STREET ADDRESS OF PROJECT:					***************************************		ZIP CODE:	
2417 Green Street							94107	
CROSS STREETS:								
Pierce & Scott St								
ASSESSORS BLOCK/LOT:	LOT DIMENSIONS:	LOT AREA (SC	Q FT):	FT): ZONING DISTRICT:		HEIGHT/BULK	HEIGHT/BULK DISTRICT:	
0560 / 028	25'x100'	2500 sc			40-X		X	
COMMUNITY PLAN AREA (IF ANY):	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>			<u> </u>		
n/a								
3. Project Description								
			PRESENT OR PREVIOUS USE:					
(Please check all that apply) ☐ Change of Use ☐ Change of Hours ☐ Tront ☐ Change of Hours ☐ Tront		Sin	Single Family Residence					
		orngie i armiy residence						
		PROPOSED USE:						
New Construction Height		Single Family Residence						
✓ Alterations ☐ Side Yard		BUILDING APPLICATION PERMIT NO.: DATE FILED:			E FILED:			
Demolition								
Other Please clarify:								

4. Project Summary Table

If you are not sure of the eventual size of the project, provide the maximum estimates.

	EXISTING USES:	EXISTING USES TO BE RETAINED:	NET NEW CONSTRUCTION AND/OR ADDITION:	PROJECT TOTÁLS;				
PROJECT FEATURES								
Dwelling Units	1	1	0	1				
Hotel Rooms	0	0	0	0				
Parking Spaces	1	1	2	3				
Loading Spaces	0	0	0	0				
Number of Buildings	1	1	1	1				
Height of Building(s)	+/- 50'-8"	+/- 48'-9"	- 1'-11"	+/- 48'-9"				
Number of Stories	4	4	0	4				
Bicycle Spaces	0	0	1	1				
	GRO	SS SQUARE FOOTAGE (GSF	7)	•				
Residential	+/- 4,165	+/- 4,165	+/- 943	+/- 5,108				
Retail	. 0	0	0	0				
Office	0	0	0	0				
Industrial	0	0	n	0				
PDR Production, Distribution, & Repair	0	. 0	0	0				
Parking	+/- 337	+/- 337	+/- 658	+/- 995				
Other (
Other (
Other (
TOTAL GSF	+/- 4,502	+/- 4,502	+/- 1.481	+/- 6,103				

Please provide a narrative project description that summarizes the project and its purpose or describe any additional features that are not included in this table. Please list any special authorizations or changes to the Planning Code or Zoning Maps if applicable. THIS SECTION MUST BE COMPLETED.

5.	Environmental Evaluation Project Information	
1.	Would the project involve a major alteration of a structure constructed 45 or more years ago or a structure in a historic district? ✓ YES □	NO
	If yes, submit the Supplemental Information for Historic Resource Evaluation application.	
2.	Would the project involve demolition of a structure constructed 45 or more years ago or a structure located in a historic district?	NO
	If yes, a historic resource evaluation (HRE) report will be required. The scope of the HRE will be determined in consultation with Preservation Planning staff.	
3.	Would the project result in excavation or soil disturbance/modification? ✓ YES ☐	NO
	If yes, please provide the following:	
	Depth of excavation/disturbance below grade (in feet): 13' (H.P.)	
	Area of excavation/disturbance (in square feet): 800 sq.ft.	
	Amount of excavation (in cubic yards): 408 cu.yd.	
	Type of foundation to be used (if known) and/or other information regarding excavation or soil disturbance modification:	
	Type of foundation to be determined. Most likely to be spread footing or mat slab foundation	
	Note: A geotechnical report prepared by a qualified professional must be submitted if one of the following thresholds apply to the project:	
	 The project involves a lot split located on a slope equal to or greater than 20 percent. The project is located in a seismic hazard landslide zone or on a lot with a slope average equal to or greate than 20 percent and involves either excavation of 50 or more cubic yards of soil, or building expansion greater than 1,000 square feet outside of the existing building footprint. 	∍ <i>r</i>
	A geotechnical report may also be required for other circumstances as determined by Environmental Planning staff.	
4a	. Would the project involve any of the following: (1) the construction of a new building; (2) the addition of a dwelling unit; (3) the addition of a new curb-cut; (4) the addition of a garage; and/or (5) a net addition to an existing building of 500 gross square feet or more?	NO
	If yes, you will need to comply with the tree planting regulations of Public Works Code Section 806 prior to receiving a building permit.	

4b	. Does the project include the removal or addition of trees on, over, or adjacent to the project site?	☐ YES	✓ NO
	If yes, please answer the following questions:		
	Number of trees on, over, or adjacent to the project site:		
	Number of trees on, over, or adjacent to the project site that would be removed by the project (see Public Works Code Article 16 for definitions of removal, significant, landmark, and street trees):		
	Significant trees:		
	Landmark trees:		
	Street trees:		
	Number of trees on, over, or adjacent to the project site that would be added by the project:		
5.	Would the project result in any construction over 40 feet in height?	YES	✓ NO
	If yes, please submit a <i>Shadow Analysis Application</i> . This application should be filed at the PIC and should not be included with the Environmental Evaluation Application. (If the project already underwent Preliminary Project Assessment, this application may not be needed. Please refer to the shadow discussion in the PPA letter.)		
6.	Would the project result in a construction of a structure 80 feet or higher?	☐ YES	✓ NO
	If yes, an initial review by a wind expert, including a recommendation as to whether a wind analysis is needed, may be required, as determined by Planning staff. (If the project already underwent Preliminary Project Assessment, please refer to the wind discussion in the PPA letter.)		
7.	Would the project involve work on a site with an existing or former gas station, auto repair, dry cleaners, or heavy manufacturing use, or a site with underground storage tanks?	YES	☑ NO
	If yes, please submit a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) prepared by a qualified consultant. If the project is subject to Health Code Article 22A, Planning staff will refer the project sponsor to the Department of Public Health for enrollment in DPH's Maher program.		
8.	Would the project require any variances, special authorizations, or changes to the Planning Code or Zoning Maps?	YES	☑ NO
	If yes, please describe.		
9.	Is the project related to a larger project, series of projects, or program?	☐ YES	∠ NO
	If yes, please describe.		

Estimated Construction Costs

TYPE OF APPLICATION:

Site Permit

OCCUPANCY GLASSIFICATION:

R-3 / U

BUILDING TYPE:

V-B

TOTAL GROSS SQUARE FEET OF CONSTRUCTION:

BY PROPOSED USES:

Habitable: (+/-) 5,108 GSF

Garage: (+/-) 995 GSF

(+/-) 6,103 GSF

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST:

\$100,000.00

ESTIMATE PREPARED BY

2417 Green Street, LLC

FEE ESTABLISHED:

Applicant's Affidavit

Under penalty of perjury the following declarations are made:

- a: The undersigned is the owner or authorized agent of the owner of this property.
- b: The information presented is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.
- c: Other information or applications may be required.

Signature:

Date:

02/14/17

Print name, and indicate whether owner, or authorized agent:

Eric Dumican

DIV CHAND WOOD HAVEN DESPRISED TO A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

Owner (Authorized Agent (circle one)

Environmental Evaluation Application Submittal Checklist

APPLICATION MATERIALS	PROVIDED	NOT APPLICABLE
Two (2) originals of this application signed by owner or agent, with all blanks filled in.	Ø	
Two (2) hard copy sets of project drawings in 11" x 17" format showing existing and proposed site plans with structures on the subject property and on immediately adjoining properties, and existing and proposed floor plans, elevations, and sections of the proposed project.	V	
One (1) CD containing the application and project drawings and any other submittal materials that are available electronically. (e.g., geotechnical report)	V	-
Photos of the project site and its immediate vicinity, with viewpoints labeled.	v	
Check payable to San Francisco Planning Department.	\square	
Letter of authorization for agent.	Ø	
Supplemental Information for Historic Resource Evaluation, as indicated in Part 5 Question 1.	Ø	
Two (2) hard copies of the <i>Historic Resource Evaluation</i> , as indicated in Part 5 Question 2.		V
Geotechnical report, as indicated in Part 5 Question 3.		
Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, as indicated in Part 5 Question 7.		
Additional studies (list).		

For Department Use Only Application received by Planning Department:		
By:	Date:	



FOR MORE INFORMATION: Call or visit the San Francisco Planning Department

Central Reception

1650 Mission Street, Suite 400 San Francisco CA 94103-2479

TEL 415.558.6378 FAX: 415 558-6409

WEB: http://www.sfplanning.org

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TEL: 415.558.6377

Planning staff are available by phone and at the PIC counter. No appointment is necessary.

EXHIBIT D

APPLICATION FOR

Environmental Evaluation

·	,	Owner//	Applicant	Information
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PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME:		~ ~~~~~	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	······································		
2417 Green Street,	LLC					
PROPERTY OWNER'S ADDRESS:				TELEPHONE:		
474 Euclid Ave, Sar	r Francisco,	CA 941	18	⁽ 415) 407- EMAIL:	0486	
				chris@durk	kinincorp	orated.com
APPLICANT'S NAME, COMPANY/ORG.	ANIZATION (IF APPLIC	ABLE):				
Dumican Mosey Arc	hitects					Same as Above
APPLICANT'S ADDRESS:		***************************************		TELEPHONE:		
128 10th Street, 3rd	Floor, San	Franciso	co, CA 94103	(415) 495-	9322	
		*******************************		I	dumica	nmosey.com
CONTACT FOR PROJECT INFORMATI	ON:	***************************************			***************************************	
Eric Dumican						Same as Above
ADDRESS:				TELEPHONE:		· ·
128 10th Street, 3rd	Floor, San	Franciso	co, CA 94103	(415) 495-	9322	
					odumica	nmosey.com
<u></u>						
2. Location and Classif	ication					
STREET ADDRESS OF PROJECT:						ZIP CODE:
2417 Green Street						94107
CROSS STREETS:						
Pierce & Scott St						
ASSESSORS BLOCK/LOT:	LOT DIMENSIONS:	LOT AREA (SC	2 FT): ZONING DISTRIC	T:	HEIGHT/BULK	DISTRICT:
0560 / 028	25'x100'	2500 sc	ı.ft. RH-1		40-X	
COMMUNITY PLAN AREA (IF ANY):		Jane				
n/a						
3. Project Description						
(Diagonal and all the total and the	ADDITION	O BINI POSO	PRESENT OR PREVIOUS	S USE:		
(Please check all that apply) ☐ Change of Use ADDITIONS TO BUILDING: ☐ Rear Single			Single Family	y Residence)	
Change of Hours Front PROPOSED USE:						
☐ New Construction ☐ Height				, Donidones		
✓ Alterations ☐ Side Yard			Single Family	residence		ATTITUTE
Demolition	Olde I	u.u	BUILDING APPLICATION	I PERMIT NO.:	DAT	E FILED:
Other Please clarify:				***************************************		
JETOT Fload Gardy.						

4, Project Summary Table

If you are not sure of the eventual size of the project, provide the maximum estimates.

	EXISTING USES:	EXISTING USES TO BE RETAINED:	NET NEW CONSTRUCTION AND/OR ADDITION:	PROJECT TOTALS:		
		PROJECT FEATURES				
Dwelling Units	1	1	0	1		
Hotel Rooms	0	0	0	0		
Parking Spaces	1	1	2	3		
Loading Spaces	0	0	0	0		
Number of Buildings	1	1	1	1		
Height of Building(s)	+/- 50'-8"	+/- 48'-9"	- 1'-11"	+/- 48'-9"		
Number of Stories	4	4	0	4		
Bicycle Spaces	0	0	1	1		
GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE (GSF)						
Residential	+/- 4,165	+/- 4,165	+/- 943	+/- 5,108		
Retail	. 0	0	0	0		
Office	0	0	0	0		
Industrial	0	0	n	0		
PDR Production, Distribution, & Repair	0	0	0	0		
Parking	+/- 337	+/- 337	+/- 658	+/- 995		
Other (
Other ()						
Other ()						
TOTAL GSF	+/- 4,502	+/- 4,502	+/- 1.481	+/- 6,103		

Please provide a narrative project description that summarizes the project and its purpose or describe any additional features that are not included in this table. Please list any special authorizations or changes to the Planning Code or Zoning Maps if applicable. THIS SECTION MUST BE COMPLETED.

5.	Environmental Evaluation Project Information		
1.	Would the project involve a major alteration of a structure constructed 45 or more years ago or a structure in a historic district?	✓ YES	□ NO
	If yes, submit the Supplemental Information for Historic Resource Evaluation application.		
2.	Would the project involve demolition of a structure constructed 45 or more years ago or a structure located in a historic district?	☐. YES	☑ NO
	If yes, a historic resource evaluation (HRE) report will be required. The scope of the HRE will be determined in consultation with Preservation Planning staff.		
3.	Would the project result in excavation or soil disturbance/modification?	✓ YES	□ NO
	If yes, please provide the following:		
	Depth of excavation/disturbance below grade (in feet):	*	
	Area of excavation/disturbance (in square feet): 800 sq.ft.		
	Amount of excavation (in cubic yards): 408 cu.yd.	,	
	Type of foundation to be used (if known) and/or other information regarding excavation or so modification:	il disturband	e
	Type of foundation to be determined. Most likely to be spread footing of foundation	r mat sla	ıb
	Note: A geotechnical report prepared by a qualified professional must be submitted if one of the thresholds apply to the project:	he following	1
	 The project involves a lot split located on a slope equal to or greater than 20 percent. The project is located in a seismic hazard landslide zone or on a lot with a slope average than 20 percent and involves either excavation of 50 or more cubic yards of soil, or building expansion greater than 1,000 square feet outside of the existing building foo 	·	greater
	A geotechnical report may also be required for other circumstances as determined by Environ staff.	mental Plan	ning
4a	. Would the project involve any of the following: (1) the construction of a new building; (2) the addition of a dwelling unit; (3) the addition of a new curb-cut; (4) the addition of a garage; and/or (5) a net addition to an existing building of 500 gross square feet or more?	✓ YES	□ NO
	If yes, you will need to comply with the tree planting regulations of Public Works Code Section 806 prior to receiving a building permit.		

4b	Does the project include the removal or addition of trees on, over, or adjacent to the project site?	YES	✓ NO
	If yes, please answer the following questions:		
	Number of trees on, over, or adjacent to the project site:		
	Number of trees on, over, or adjacent to the project site that would be removed by the project (see Public Works Code Article 16 for definitions of removal, significant, landmark, and street trees):		
	Significant trees:		
	Landmark trees:		
	Street trees:		
	Number of trees on, over, or adjacent to the project site that would be added by the project:		
5.	Would the project result in any construction over 40 feet in height?	☐ YES	✓ NO
	If yes, please submit a <i>Shadow Analysis Application</i> . This application should be filed at the PIC and should not be included with the Environmental Evaluation Application. (If the project already underwent Preliminary Project Assessment, this application may not be needed. Please refer to the shadow discussion in the PPA letter.)		
6.	Would the project result in a construction of a structure 80 feet or higher?	☐ YES	✓ NO
	If yes, an initial review by a wind expert, including a recommendation as to whether a wind analysis is needed, may be required, as determined by Planning staff. (If the project already underwent Preliminary Project Assessment, please refer to the wind discussion in the PPA letter.)		
7.	Would the project involve work on a site with an existing or former gas station, auto repair, dry cleaners, or heavy manufacturing use, or a site with underground storage tanks?	YES	☑ NO
	If yes, please submit a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) prepared by a qualified consultant. If the project is subject to Health Code Article 22A, Planning staff will refer the project sponsor to the Department of Public Health for enrollment in DPH's Maher program.		
8.	Would the project require any variances, special authorizations, or changes to the Planning Code or Zoning Maps?	☐ YES	☑ NO
	If yes, please describe.		
9.	Is the project related to a larger project, series of projects, or program?	☐ YES	✓ NO
-	If yes, please describe.		

Estimated Construction Costs

TYPE OF APPLICATION:

Site Permit

OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION.

R-3 / U

BUILDING TYPE

V-B

TOTAL GROSS SQUARE FEET OF CONSTRUCTION:

BY PROPOSED USES:

Habitable: (+/-) 5,108 GSF

Garage: (+/-) 995 GSF

(+/-) 6,103 GSF

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST

\$100,000.00

ESTIMATE PREPARED BY:

2417 Green Street, LLC

FEE ESTABLISHED:

Applicant's Affidavit

Under penalty of perjury the following declarations are made:

- a: The undersigned is the owner or authorized agent of the owner of this property.
- b: The information presented is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.
- c: Other information or applications may be required.

Date:

02/14/17

Print name, and indicate whether owner, or authorized agent:

Eric Dumican

STR FRANCISCO HERWAND SERAHTURNES STREET BY

Owner Authorized Agent (circle one)

Environmental Evaluation Application Submittal Checklist

APPLICATION MATERIALS	PROVIDED	NOT APPLICABLE
Two (2) originals of this application signed by owner or agent, with all blanks filled in.	7	
Two (2) hard copy sets of project drawings in 11" x 17" format showing existing and proposed site plans with structures on the subject property and on immediately adjoining properties, and existing and proposed floor plans, elevations, and sections of the proposed project.	V	
One (1) CD containing the application and project drawings and any other submittal materials that are available electronically. (e.g., geotechnical report)	Ø	
Photos of the project site and its immediate vicinity, with viewpoints labeled.	Ø	
Check payable to San Francisco Planning Department.	V	
Letter of authorization for agent.		
Supplemental Information for Historic Resource Evaluation, as indicated in Part 5 Question 1.	V	
Two (2) hard copies of the <i>Historic Resource Evaluation</i> , as indicated in Part 5 Question 2.		Ī
Geotechnical report, as indicated in Part 5 Question 3.		
Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, as indicated in Part 5 Question 7.		
Additional studies (list).		Ø

For Department Use Only Application received by Planning Department:	
By:	Date:



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TEL: 415.558.6377

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EXHIBIT E



Project Address

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

CEQA Categorical Exemption Determination

Block/Lot(s)

PROPERTY INFORMATION/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2417 Green Street			0560/028		
Case No.		Permit No.	Plans Dated		
2017-0025	545ENV		2	2/10/2017	
✓ Addition	n/	Demolition	New	Project Modification	
Alteration	on	(requires HRER if over 45 years old)	Construction	(GO TO STEP 7)	
Project desc	ription for	Planning Department approval.			
Alterations to to add two ve existing build	hicle parkii	g four-story-over-basement single-family resions graces. Three-story rear addition, Facade	dence with one vehicl alterations and found	e parking space. Excavate dation replacement. Lower	
	APLETED 1	BY PROJECT PLANNER	The second secon	en de 1966 a . Luminos de como de como de la como la 1967 a la como de 1967 a la como de 1967 a la como de 196	
*Note: If ne		applies, an Environmental Evaluation App			
\checkmark	Class 1 – I	Existing Facilities. Interior and exterior alter	ations; additions und	ier 10,000 sq. ft.	
Class 3 – New Construction/ Conversion of Small Structures. Up to three (3) new sin residences or six (6) dwelling units in one building; commercial/office structures; utilit change of use under 10,000 sq. ft. if principally permitted or with a CU. Change of use sq. ft. if principally permitted or with a CU.			ctures; utility extensions.; .;		
	Class				
STEP 2: CE	-	STS BY PROJECT PLANNER	- to the state of	, шиневерг ^и т () - отворого () — Ав Синавара Филово (
If any box i	s checked l	below, an Environmental Evaluation Applic	cation is required.		
Air Quality: Would the project add new sensitive receptors (specifically, schools, day care facili hospitals, residential dwellings, and senior-care facilities) within an Air Pollution Exposure Zon Does the project have the potential to emit substantial pollutant concentrations (e.g., backup die generators, heavy industry, diesel trucks)? Exceptions: do not check box if the applicant presents documentation of enrollment in the San Francisco Department of Public Health (DPH) Article 38 progrative project would not have the potential to emit substantial pollutant concentrations. (refer to EP_ArcMap CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Air Pollutant Exposure Zone)			ollution Exposure Zone? tions (e.g., backup diesel applicant presents DPH) Article 38 program and		
Hazardous Materials: If the project site is located on the Maher map or is suspected hazardous materials (based on a previous use such as gas station, auto repair, dry cle manufacturing, or a site with underground storage tanks): Would the project involve or more of soil disturbance - or a change of use from industrial to residential? If yes, checked and the project applicant must submit an Environmental Application with a Environmental Site Assessment. Exceptions: do not check box if the applicant presents doe enrollment in the San Francisco Department of Public Health (DPH) Maher program, a DP.		pair, dry cleaners, or heavy ject involve 50 cubic yards ial? If yes, this box must be tion with a Phase I presents documentation of			

SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

中文詢問讀電: 415.575.9010 Para información en Español llamar al: 415.575.9010 Para sa impormasyon sa Tagaiog tumawag sa: 415.575.9121

		Maher program, or other documentation from Environmental Planning staff that hazardous material effects would be less than significant (refer to EP_ArcMap > Maher layer).			
	Transportation: Does the project create six (6) or more net new parking spaces or residential unit Does the project have the potential to adversely affect transit, pedestrian and/or bicycle safety (hazards) or the adequacy of nearby transit, pedestrian and/or bicycle facilities?				
	Archeological Resources: Would the project result in soil disturbance/modification greater than tw (2) feet below grade in an archeological sensitive area or eight (8) feet in a non-archeological sensiti area? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Archeological Sensitive Area)				
		Subdivision/Lot Line Adjustment: Does the project site involve a subdivision or lot line adjustment on a lot with a slope average of 20% or more? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography)			
	V	Slope = or > 20%: Does the project involve any of the following: (1) square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint, (2) excavation of 50 cubic yards or more of soil, (3) new construction? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required.			
	Seismic: Landslide Zone: Does the project involve any of the following: (1) square footage expanding greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint, (2) excavation of 50 cubic yard more of soil, (3) new construction? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazz Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required.				
		Seismic: Liquefaction Zone: Does the project involve any of the following: (1) square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint, (2) excavation of 50 cubic yards or more of soil, (3) new construction? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report will likely be required.			
		are checked above, GO TO STEP 3. If one or more boxes are checked above, an Environmental Application is required, unless reviewed by an Environmental Planner.			
		Project can proceed with categorical exemption review. The project does not trigger any of the CEQA impacts listed above.			
Con	nments	and Planner Signature (optional): Jean Poling Digitally signed by Jean Poling Date: 2017.03.20 16:45:46 - 07'00'			
No archeological effects. Sponsor enrolled in DPH Maher program. Project will follow recommendations of 1/12/17 Divis Consulting preliminary geotechnical report.					
		OPERTY STATUS – HISTORIC RESOURCE			
PRO		(IS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: (refer to Parcel Information Map)			
	-	ategory A: Known Historical Resource. GO TO STEP 5.			
	-	stegory B: Potential Historical Resource (over 45 years of age). GO TO STEP 4.			

SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

2

STEP 4: PROPOSED WORK CHECKLIST

TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER

Che	ck all that apply to the project.							
	1. Change of use and new construction. Tenant improvements not included.							
	2. Regular maintenance or repair to correct or repair deterioration, decay, or damage to building.							
	3. Window replacement that meets the Department's Window Replacement Standards. Does not include storefront window alterations.							
	4. Garage work. A new opening that meets the Guidelines for Adding Garages and Curb Cuts, and/or replacement of a garage door in an existing opening that meets the Residential Design Guidelines.							
	5. Deck, terrace construction, or fences not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way.							
	6. Mechanical equipment installation that is not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-ofway.							
	7. Dormer installation that meets the requirements for exemption from public notification under <i>Zoning Administrator Bulletin No. 3: Dormer Windows</i> .							
	8. Addition(s) that are not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way for 150 feet in each direction; does not extend vertically beyond the floor level of the top story of the structure or is only a single story in height; does not have a footprint that is more than 50% larger than that of the original building; and does not cause the removal of architectural significant roofing features.							
Not	e: Project Planner must check box below before proceeding.							
	Project is not listed. GO TO STEP 5 .							
	Project does not conform to the scopes of work. GO TO STEP 5.							
	Project involves four or more work descriptions. GO TO STEP 5.							
	Project involves less than four work descriptions. GO TO STEP 6.							
	P 5: CEQA IMPACTS - ADVANCED HISTORICAL REVIEW BE COMPLETED BY PRESERVATION PLANNER							
Che	ck all that apply to the project.							
	1. Project involves a known historical resource (CEQA Category A) as determined by Step 3 and conforms entirely to proposed work checklist in Step 4.							
	2. Interior alterations to publicly accessible spaces.							
	3. Window replacement of original/historic windows that are not "in-kind" but are consistent with existing historic character.							
	4. Façade/storefront alterations that do not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining features.							
	5. Raising the building in a manner that does not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining features.							
	6. Restoration based upon documented evidence of a building's historic condition, such as historic photographs, plans, physical evidence, or similar buildings.							
	7. Addition(s) , including mechanical equipment that are minimally visible from a public right-of-way and meet the <i>Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation</i> .							
	8. Other work consistent with the Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (specify or add comments):							

SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Revised: 4/11/16

3

	9. Other work that would not materially impair a hist	9. Other work that would not materially impair a historic district (specify or add comments):					
	The Control of the Plant of the						
	(Requires approval by Senior Preservation Planner/Pres						
	10. Reclassification of property status. (Requires appro	val by Senior Preservation	Planner/Preservation				
V	Coordinator) ☐ Reclassify to Category A	to Catagory C					
	a. Per HRER dated: 5/10/17 (attach HRE	to Category C					
	b. Other (specify):	K)					
	D. Other (speedy).						
Not	e: If ANY box in STEP 5 above is checked, a Preservation	Planner MUST check o	ne box below.				
	Further environmental review required. Based on the		the project requires an				
	Environmental Evaluation Application to be submitted.		, 11. (1				
✓	Project can proceed with categorical exemption revies Preservation Planner and can proceed with categorica						
Com	ments (optional):						
	,						
ļ							
Prese	ervation Planner Signature: Shelley Caltagirone	ally signed by Shelley Caltagirone :: 2017.05.16 13:43:40 -07'00'					
1272.00000000000000000000000000000000000	ensistantimatikan aliaban aratimatikan menamba seminakan mananan menasa aratimatikan aratimatikan aratimatikan	Address in information there, is given by any of its changes of street and other	toda - www.amenama.com.com.com.com.com.com.com.com.com.com				
	P 6: CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION DETERMINATION SE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER						
	Further environmental review required. Proposed proje	ct does not meet scopes o	of work in either (check				
	all that apply):						
	Step 2 – CEQA Impacts						
	Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review						
	STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Applicat	ion.					
V	No further environmental review is required. The proje	ct is categorically exemp	ot under CEQA.				
	Planner Name: Shelley Caltagirone	Signature:					
	Project Approval Action:	Shelley	Digitally signed				
			by Shelley				
Building Permit Caltagir Caltagirone							
Date. 201							
If Discretionary Review before the Planning Commission is requested, the Discretionary Review hearing is the Approval Action for the							
:	project.						
	Once signed or stamped and dated, this document constitutes a categor	cal exemption pursuant to CE	QA Guidelines and Chapter 31				
	of the Administrative Code. In accordance with Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code.	e, an appeal of an exemption of	determination can only be filed				
	within 30 days of the project receiving the first approval action.	o, are appear of are exemption.	accellation can only be made				
	of the Administrative Code.	· · · · ·					
	within 30 days of the project receiving the first approval action.						

SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Revised: 4/11/16



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

PRESERVATION TEAM REVIEW FORM

rnesenv	ATIONTEAN	NEVIE	W FU	LINI			
Preservation Team Meeting Date:		Date of F	orm Com	pletio	n 5/4/:	2017	
PROJECT INFORMATION:			anna ukifon		33777		
Planner:	Address:						
Shelley Caltagirone	2417 Green Street						
Block/Lot:	Cross Streets:	Cross Streets:					
0560/028	Pierce and Scott Streets						
CEQA Category:	Art. 10/11:		BPA/Ca	ise No.			
3			2017.00	2545EI	ΛΛ		
PURPOSE OF REVIEW:		PROJECT	DESCRIP	TION:	i Naja enga		
© CEQA C Article 10/11	○ Preliminary/PIC	(Altera	ntion	(D	emo/Ne	w Cor	nstruction
DATE OF PLANS UNDER REVIEW:	2/10/17						
JATE OF PLANS UNDER REVIEW:	2/10/17						
PROJECT ISSUES:					etta.	11.75.51	3.5
Is the subject Property an elig	gible historic resourc	e?					
If so, are the proposed chang	es a significant impa	ct?					
Additional Notes:	·				-		
Proposed Project: Expansion front facade and roof; excav interior remodel. The projec	ation and founda	tion repla	cement;	lowe	ring b	uildin	ng; and
PRESERVATION TEAM REVIEW:				ja estr			
Category:			CA		СВ		€ C
Individual			Historic	Distri	ct/Cont	ext	
Property is individually eligible f California Register under one or following Criteria:		Property is Historic Di the follow	strict/Con	itext u			
Criterion 1 - Event:	← Yes ← No	Criterion 1	- Event:		(`Yes	No
Criterion 2 -Persons:	C Yes € No	Criterion 2	-Persons:	:	. (` Yes	No
Criterion 3 - Architecture:	← Yes ← No	Criterion 3	- Archited	cture:	(` Yes	No No
Criterion 4 - Info, Potential:	C Yes ♠ No	Criterion 4	- Info. Po	tential	: (` Yes	♠ No
Period of Significance:		Period of S	iignificand	ce:			
		Contrik	outor (Non-C	ontribu	itor	

Complies with the Secretary's Standards/Art 10/Art 11:	(Yes	C No	€ N/A
CEQA Material Impairment to the individual historic resource:		(€ No	
CEQA Material Impairment to the historic district:	(Yes	(€ No	
Requires Design Revisions:	(Yes	(● No	
Defer to Residential Design Team:	(Yes	€ No	

PRESERVATION TEAM COMMENTS:

The building at 2417 Green Street was built circa 1905 and was first owned by Lonella H. Smith. Louis B. Floan was to contractor for the building, but no architect was identified. The property is located on the south side of the street between Pierce and Scott Street in the Pacific Heights neighborhood. It is a rectangular plan, three-story-over-basement, wood-frame, single-family residence with a side-facing gable roof and shingle and brick cladding. The building has been altered, including the insertion of a garage with concrete cladding, replacement of the front entry porch, and replacement of the upper floor windows. The building retains some characteristics of the First Bay Tradition style, including the simple wall surface, wood singles, and small scale ornamentation.

Based on the information provided in the Historic Resource Evaluation report prepared by Tim Kelley Consulting (December 2016), the Department finds that the subject property does not appear to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register either as an individual historic resource or as a contributor to a historic district. There is no information provided by the Project Sponsor's reports or located in the San Francisco Planning Department's background files to indicate that the property was associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States. No significant historical figures are associated with the property. Lastly, the property does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of the First Bay Tradition style; it is not the work of a master architect; and, it does not possess high artistic values. Furthermore, the property is not located within a California Register-eligible historic district. The consultant found no cohesive collection of buildings in the immediate area that would indicate a possible district. The nearest historic district is the Pacific Heights Historic District, which captures buildings to the south and west of the subject building, 2417 Green Street would not contribute to this district since the subject building and its immediate neighbors to the east are not associated with the architectural significance of the district. The district is characterized by large, formal, detached dwellings, typically designed by master architects and displaying a high level of architectural detailing and materials. The subject building is builder-designed and displays a relatively vernacular style. While the properties to the west of 2417 Green Street may be eligible for inclusion in the district, the subject building does not contribute to the Pacific Heights Historic District. The proposed project would have no adverse impact to historic resources as the subject building is not a historic resource and is not located within a historic district.

Signature of a Senior Preservation Planner / Preservation Coordinator:	Date:
any of	5/10/2017

san fraktisto

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

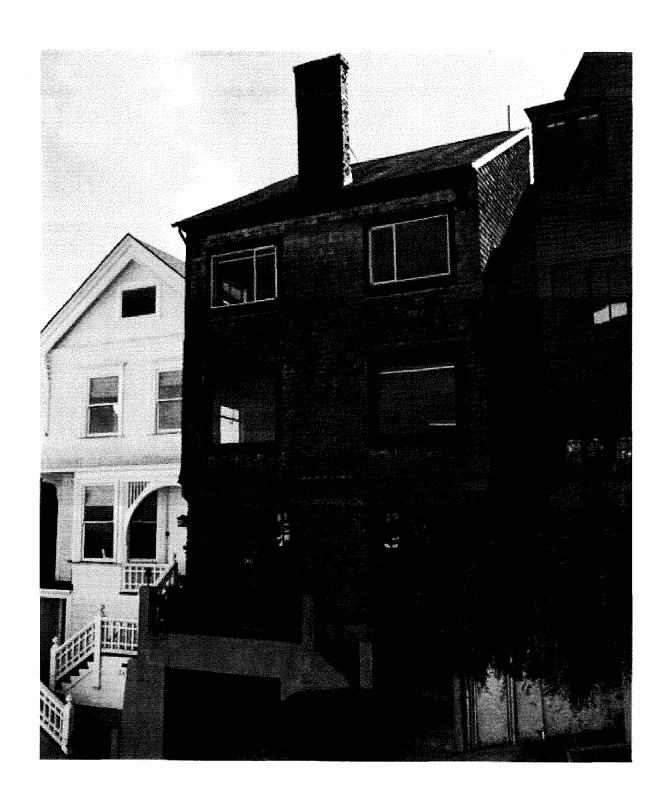


EXHIBIT F

OFFICE COPY

REN WATER

18

山夏	PERER TO:	APPROVED:	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	PATE
PART ILDING		ToF	Cyril Yu, 98	REASON:
21.E/1) 153	11 1 3 7 1	CITOIT	MAY 11 2017.	The state of the s
			BUILDING INSPECTOR, DEPT. OF BLDQ. INSP.	NOTIFIED MR.
		APPROVED:		DATE:
			A	REASON:
		8 DAD OLUTO	DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANKING	NOTIFIED MR.
		APPROVED:		DATE: REASON:
			BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION & PUBLIC SAFETY	NOTIFIED MR.
		APPROVED:	The state of the s	DATE:
				REASON:
			MECHANICAL ENGINEER, DEPT. OF BLDG. INSPECTION	NOTIFIED MR.
•		APPROVED:	100	DATE:
			Cyril Yu, DBI	REASON:
			CIVIL ENGINEER, DEPT. OF BLDQ. INSPECTION	NOTIFIED MR.
		APPROVED:	ΛΛ	DATE:
	- Aller - Alle			REASON:
	***************************************		BUREAU OF ENGINEERING	NOTIFIED MR.
		APPROVED:	· ·	DATE:
				REASON:
			DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	NOTIFIED MR.
		APPROVED:		DATE:
				REASON:
			redevelopment agency	NOTIFIED MR.
		APPROVED:	1	DATE:
				REASON:
			HOUSING INSPECTION DIVISION	NOTIFIED MR.
	lag	ree to comply with all conditio	ns or stipulations of the various bureaus or departments noted on this applica h are hereby made a part of this application.	don, and attached statement

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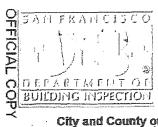
O DEPARTMENT OF INDESTRIAL RELATIONS TO DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND

ALTH

o: 711280

PROJECT PERMIT

Permit Issued To (Insert Employer's Name, Address and	l Telephone No.)		%. 1		
Durkin, Inc.		(PMA_minima #METILAMENEE**) Area	No. Date	5/12/17	underscommungs of 1990 of the State Communi cation and State Communication State Comm
474 EUCLID AVENUE SAN FRANCISCO	CA 94118		Region	1	والمراقع المراقع المرا
on indicion,			District		Marie Carlos Carlos Carlos (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995)
(415)407-0486		1	Tel.	(415)557-0100	***************************************
SINGLE PROJ	ECT		g Saga g de	(410)001-0100	P
Type of Permit	T1-TRENCH!	EXCAVATION	The state of the s		
Pursuant to Labor Code Sections 6500 an	d 6502, this Permit is is	aued to the abo	ve-named employ	er for the projects desc	ibed below.
State Contractor's License Number	101262	0	Permit Valld throug	gh 5/1	/18
Description of Project	Location Add	dress	- The second		pated Dates
Garage expansion and	2417 Green Ş	treet	City	5/16/17	Completion 5/1/18
foundation replacement. Excavation 8' deep and 20' in	as and an analysis of the second seco		San Francis	ico	
width	NGS TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF TH		County	ALECCION PARA-CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACT	
	A comment	,	San Francis	sco l	
	-	and the second s			
This Permit is issued upon the	following condition	ons:	and the second s	Annual Control of the	
That the work is performed by the notified, in writing, of dates and local	same employer. If t	hle le an annu		ropriate District Office	e shall be
	- ,				
The employer will comply with all projects, and any other lawful orden		nio vesiai eisi	adarus or drugges	applicable to the abo	<i>/</i> e
That if any unforeseen condition of Form the employer will notify the Dh		the plans or	statements conta	ilned in the Permit Ap	plication
Any variation from the specification be cause to revoke the permit.	on and assertions of t	he Permit App	olication Form or	violation of safety and	ers may
5. This permit shall be posted at or	near each place of en	nployment as	provided In B CC	R 341.h //	Elul -
Received From RECEIVE	D BY	Investigate	d by don	WIII	191411
Christopher Durkin Dalia Ra		vocessession in the second	The state of the s	Spatiaty Engineer	-1. Date -1
Cash Amount Check 1031 \$50.00	Date 5/42/47	Approved	by YUG	ere in the	<u>DUDI [</u>
(2) Officer 1931 900.00	5/12/17	ļ		District Manage/	Date



City and County of San Francisco Department of Building Inspection



Edwin M. Lee, Mayor Tom C. Hui, S.E., C.B.O., Director

			-
LICENSED CON	TRACTOR'S STATEMENT		
Permit Application	No. 2017 0511 63	516	
Job Address: 2	417 ansen		
•		•	
. Licensed Contra	actor's Declaration	•	
am licensed under	siness and Professions Code Sec. 7 the provisions of Chapter 9 (comme ode, and that my license is in full fon	ncing with Sec. 7000)	
License Number	1012620		. .
License Class	B	namenamenagagaga Andrew Control Color Julius	
Expiration Date	6/18/17	,	
Contractor	~ / ·*	$ \begin{array}{cccc} $	

NOTE: "Any violation of the Bus. & Prof. Code Sec 7031.5 by any permit applicant shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500)" Bus. & Prof. Code Sec. 7031.5. Revised 10/1/2013.

SIGNATURE

1660 Mission Street - San Francisco CA 94103 Office (415) 558-6088 - Fax (415) 558-6401 , Website: www.sfdbl.org

EXHIBIT G

COMPLAINT DATA SHEET

Complaint Number:

201708032

Owner/Agent:

OWNER DATA

SUPPRESSED

Date Filed: Location:

2417 GREEN ST

Owner's Phone: Contact Name: Contact Phone:

Block: Lot;

0560 028

BID

Complainant:

COMPLAINANT DATA SUPPRESSED

Site

Rating:

Division:

Occupancy Code: Received By.

Czarina Blackshear

Complainant's

Phone: Complaint

TELEPHONE

Source:

BID

Assigned to Division: Description:

Working beyond scope of PA #201705116316. Doing horizontal addition.

Instructions:

INSPECTOR INFORMATION

DIVISION	INSPECTOR	m	DISTRICT	PRIORITY
BID	POWER	6270	4	

REFFERAL INFORMATION

COMPLAINT STATUS AND COMMENTS

DATE	TYPE	DIV	INSPECTOR	STATUS	COMMENT
09/27/17	CASE OPENED	BID	United	CASE RECEIVED	
09/28/17	OTHER BLDG/HOUSING VIOLATION	INS	Power	CASE UPDATE	1st NOV mailed & cc'd to DCP -jtran
09/28/17	OTHER BLDG/HOUSING VIOLATION	BID	Power	FIRST NOV SENT	nov issued kmh

COMPLAINT ACTION BY DIVISION

NOV (HIS):

NOV (BID):

09/28/17

Inspector Contact Information

Online Permit and Complaint Tracking home page.

Technical Support for Online Services

If you need help or have a question about this service, please visit our FAQ area

Contact SFGov Accessibility Policies City and County of San Francisco ⊕ 2017 Permit Details Report

Report Date:

9/28/2017 12:08:25 PM

Application Number:

201705116316

Form Number:

9560 / 028 / 0 2417

Address(es):

GREEN SI PARTIAL DETERIOATED BASEMENT WALL AND FOUNDATION REPLACEMENT WITH

Description:

NEW LANDSCAPING SITE WALL AT BACKYARD

Cost:

\$100,000.00

Occupancy Code:

R-3

Building Use:

27 - 1 FAMILY DWELLING

Disposition / Stage:

Action Date	Stage	Comments
5/11/2017	TRIAGE	
5/11/2017	FILING	
5/11/2017	FILED	
5/18/2017	APPROVED	
5/18/2017	ISSUED	
9/28/2017	SUSPEND	department of city planning review required

Contact Details:

Contractor Details:

License Number:

1012620

Name:

PATRICK DURKIN

Company Name:

DURKIN INC. 474 EUCLID AV * SAN FRANCISCO CA 94118-

Address:

Phone:

Addenda Details:

Description:

Step	Station	Arrive	Start	In Hold_	Out Hold	Finish	Checked By	Hold Description
1	INTAKE	5/11/17	5/11/17			5/11/17	PANGELINAN MARIANNE	
2	BLDG	5/11/17	5/11/17			5/11/17	YU CYRIL	
3	СРВ	5/18/17	5/18/17			5/18/17	CHEUNG WAI FONG	5/18/17: SAFETY PERMIT RECEIVED. WF

This permit has been issued. For information pertaining to this permit, please call 415-558-6096.

Appointments:

Appointment Date	Appointment AM/PM	Appointment Code	Appointment Type	Description	Tim Slot
7/13/2017	PM	ws	Web Schedulcd	START WORK]1

Inspections:

Activity Date	Inspector	Inspection Description	Inspection Status	
7/13/2017	Robert Power	START WORK	SITE VERIFICATION	

Special Inspections:

Addenda No.	Completed Date	Inspected By	Inspection Code	Description	Remarks
			1	CONCRETE (PLACEMENT & SAMPLING)	рвасенен
U		1	4	REINFORCING STEEL AND PRETRESSING TENDONS	reinforcing steel
0	1 200		13	SPECIAL GRADING, EXCAVATION AND FILLING (GEO. ENGINEERED)	
0	!		24C	CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	
O			23	OTHERS:AS RECOMMENDED BY PROFESSIONAL OF RECORD	geotech of record to observe excavation @ start of EA out
0			24A	FOUNDATIONS	
O			18A	BOLTS INSTALLED IN EXISTING CONCRETE	

EXHIBIT H

Just saw your email Scott - thanks for update:

Begin forwarded message:

From: "May, Christopher (CPC)" <christopher.may@sfgov.org>

Date: October 3, 2017 at 9:26:10 AM PDT

To: susan byrd <sbyrdsf@yahoo.com>, "Lindsay, David (CPC)" <david.lindsay@sfgov.org>

Cc: "Ggwood2@gmail.com" < Ggwood2@gmail.com>, "chaboard@cowhollowassociation.org" < chaboard@

cowhollowassociation.org>

Subject: RE: 2417 Green Street, Christopher Durkin Project

Hi Susan.

Thank you for your comments in opposition to the proposed project at 2417 Green St. Please be advised that the Department of Building Inspections suspended the project sponsor's foundation permit, which was not originally routed to the Planning Department for review, and has asked Planning to review those plans to determine compliance with the Planning Code. The S.311 neighborhood notification will not be sent out until the foundation permit plans have been reviewed and determined to be Code-complying.

Regards,

Christopher May, Planner

1650 Mission Street, Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103

Phone: (415) 575-9087 (415) 558-6409

christopher.may@sfgov.org www.sfplanning.org

----Original Message----

From: susan byrd [mailto:sbyrdsf@yahoo.com] Sent: Friday, September 29, 2017 2:57 PM To: May, Christopher (CPC); Lindsay, David (CPC)

Cc: Ggwood2@gmail.com; chaboard@cowhollowassociation.org

Subject: 2417 Green Street, Christopher Durkin Project

Dear Mr. May and Mr. Lindsay:

As adjacent neighbors, we write to you with continued concerns about the developer Christopher Durkin and his proposed project at 2417 Green Street.

As Mr. Lindsay will recall, on March 30th, Mr. Durkin held a pre-application meeting which was attended by a large number of the local neighbors (Mr. Lindsay was helpful in getting this meeting scheduled with the developer and architect on a date when neighbors could actually attend). At that meeting we learned that the proposed project for the 1907 home at 2417 Green Street was massively out of scale with the neighborhood homes (particularly filling up all of our "shared" beautiful green open space and gardens to the rear). The project is not only physically inappropriate for SF Residential Guidelines, amazingly thoughtless regarding air/light/green space and neighbor's homes, it is also glaringly inconsistent with the Cow Hollow Association Guidelines. The project has three immediate adjacent neighbors and one on each side "one removed": Each of these five homes is historic in nature: a Victorian, two Ernest Coxhead homes, the registered historic Casebolt Mansion, and an Edwardian English Cottage with gardens. Somehow this is not being taken into consideration by the developer and the city planning department to date.

At the Pre-App meeting (also attended by a CHA representative) we as neighbors voiced our concerns and requested that Chris Durkin consider a second plan which would stay within the footprint of the current home and take CHA guidelines into consideration. He suggested that was not going to happen, the meeting ended on a sour note, we never heard more. We also never heard more from the CHA representative there taking notes. As adjacent neighbors we decided we would need to hire an attorney and a planning consultant to actually and truly represent neighborhood interests.

We recently asked Chris Durkin to provide plans that we and our attorney could review. We were told we would need to go to Durkin's attorney's office (Zacks) to view the plans. What was made available were not the actual/stamped plans, it was a waste of time and a joke. Then, we learned last week that Mr. May and others at the RDAT meeting recently held a "15 minute review" of the developer's plans and have deemed them to be "consistent with the RDG's." It was suggested by Mr. May that it would be now up to us as neighbors to file for a DR.

We were shocked to learn that this inappropriate residential development plan (with documented neighborhood concerns) was "moved" so quickly through this RDAT process. We ask you, Mr.May, would your family consider a "15 minute review" sufficient if this building were proposed next to your home? We also ask, where is the advocacy of the CHA, where is the collaboration between neighbors and city planning we are supposedly all working toward, where is the support from planning for such cooperation so that neighbors aren't forced to hire attorneys and file DR and other legal action?

Please make note:

Without apparently proper permit process, 1. Chris Durkin has built a work shed the length of the building at 2417 Green Street, which (a) is obstructing the side walk and (b) would indicate work on an excavation project much larger than was being described in the plans for the current one car garage. Inappropriate excavation will have dire consequence on the upside neighbor's home.

2. There has been a tree removal at the front of the property, on the sidewalk. We are under the impression we as a city are busy planting trees, not ripping them out, and we would like to know which permit/office was consulted for the tree removal 3. There was a work permit issued and posted at 2417 Green on the work "shed" for (a) 9/6/17-12/06/17, permit m831527; (b) Notice of Violation/Stop all work, signed by senior Planning Inspector yesterday on 9/28, due to complaint #201708032; (c) newer 10/2/17- 04/02/18 notices, same work permit #, placed last night by Durkin, after the NOV notice was posted.

We would like to ask Planning Department Officials sooner rather than later to flag this case! We are concerned about the nature and the pace of this case and are wondering how it is possible that it is being moved along so quickly without adequate review and apparently conflicting facts.

We are also copying here Geoff Wood and the Board President of the Cow Hollow Association, Lori Brooke. Mr. Wood, as the CHA zoning representative, was unable to attend the March 30 Pre-App meeting but sent instead Nancy Levens; in his email of 3/29: "I am unable to attend the meeting tomorrow at 2417 Green but did attend the first meeting held on the 16th so am familiar with the project. Nancy Levens will attend for the CHA and will be forwarding on to me any concerns you and other neighbors have with the proposed project to date, and also any measures that the architect and owners offer to mitigate those issues." We are concerned there has been no follow-up and ask that the CHA become advocates alongside us and all neighbors for the CHA guidelines, which we as a neighborhood refer to in all our communication, but the developer Chris Durkin appears to have no knowledge of as he rolls out the plans for adding a massive home to the neighborhood. How can we all do this better?

We are hoping as long time residents of a beloved and historic San Francisco neighborhood we can all work towards environmentally appropriate building and "greening rather than demeaning" ALL of our city neighborhoods. San Francisco is special for a reason--because we all love it and wish to protect its beauty and character.

Thank you, Susan Byrd Mark Lampert 2415 Green Street Sent from my iPad

EXHIBIT I

1650 Mission Street Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103

NOTICE OF BUILDING PERMIT APPLICATION (SECTION 311/312)

On **April 28, 2017**, the Applicant named below filed Building Permit Application No. **2017.04.28.5244** with the City and County of San Francisco.

PROJECT INFORMATION APPLICANT INFORMATION Project Address: 2417 Green Street Applicant: Chris Durkin Cross Street(s): Pierce and Scott Streets Address: 474 Euclid Ave Block/Lot No.: City, State: 0560/028 San Francisco, CA 94118 Zoning District(s): RH-1 / 40-X Telephone: (415) 407-0486 Record No.: 2017-002545PRJ Email: chris@durkinincorporated.com

You are receiving this notice as a property owner or resident within 150 feet of the proposed project. You are not required to take any action. For more information about the proposed project, or to express concerns about the project, please contact the Applicant listed above or the Planner named below as soon as possible. If you believe that there are exceptional or extraordinary circumstances associated with the project, you may request the Planning Commission to use its discretionary powers to review this application at a public hearing. Applications requesting a Discretionary Review hearing must be filed during the 30-day review period, prior to the close of business on the Expiration Date shown below, or the next business day if that date is on a week-end or a legal holiday. If no Requests for Discretionary Review are filed, this project will be approved by the Planning Department after the Expiration Date.

Members of the public are not required to provide personal identifying information when they communicate with the Commission or the Department. All written or oral communications, including submitted personal contact information, may be made available to the public for inspection and copying upon request and may appear on the Department's website or in other public documents.

	PROJECT SCOPE		
☐ Demolition	□ New Construction	☐ Alteration	
☐ Change of Use	Façade Alteration(s)	☐ Front Addition	
Rear Addition	☐ Side Addition	Vertical Addition	
PROJECT FEATURES	EXISTING	PROPOSED	
Building Use	Residential	No Change	
Front Setback	0 feet	No Change	
Side Setbacks	None	West side: 0-3 feet (1 st floor), 4 feet (2 nd - 4 th floors)	
		East side: 0 feet (1 st floor), 4 feet (2 nd & 3 rd floors), 7 feet (4 th floor)	
Building Depth	58 feet	75 feet	
Rear Yard	40 feet (1 st floor), 42 feet (2 nd floor), 54 feet (3 rd & 4 th floors)	25 feet (1 st floor), 30 feet (2 nd & 3 rd floors), 45 feet (4 th floor)	
Building Height	45 feet	43 feet	
Number of Stories	4	No Change	
Number of Dwelling Units	1	No Change	
Number of Parking Spaces	1	2	

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposal is to lower all floor plates by approximately 2 feet, construct 1- and 3-story horizontal rear additions, as well as 3rd and 4th floor additions above the existing single-family dwelling. The floor area would increase from approximately 4,118 square feet to approximately 5,115 square feet. The project also proposes façade alterations, interior modifications including the expansion of the existing basement level garage to accommodate another vehicle and the partial excavation of the rear yard. See attached plans.

The issuance of the building permit by the Department of Building Inspection or the Planning Commission project approval at a discretionary review hearing would constitute as the Approval Action for the project for the purposes of CEQA, pursuant to Section 31.04(h) of the San Francisco Administrative Code.

For more information, please contact Planning Department staff:

Planner:

Christopher May

Telephone:

(415) 575-9087

E-mail:

christopher.may@sfgov.org

Notice Date: 10/23/2017 Expiration Date: 11/22/2017

中文詢問請電: 415.575.9010 | Para Información en Español Llamar al: 415.575.9010 | Para sa Impormasyon sa Tagalog Tumawag sa: 415.575.9121

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT PROCEDURES

Reduced copies of the proposed project plans have been included in this mailing for your information. If you have questions about the plans, please contact the project Applicant listed on the front of this notice. You may wish to discuss the plans with your neighbors or neighborhood association, as they may already be aware of the project. If you have general questions about the Planning Department's review process, please contact the Planning Information Center at 1660 Mission Street, 1st Floor (415/558-6377) between 8:00am - 5:00pm Monday-Friday. If you have specific questions about the proposed project, you should contact the planner listed on the front of this notice.

If you believe that the impact on you from the proposed project is significant and you wish to seek to change the project, there are several procedures you may use. **We strongly urge that steps 1 and 2 be taken.**

- 1. Request a meeting with the project Applicant to get more information and to explain the project's impact on you.
- 2. Contact the nonprofit organization Community Boards at (415) 920-3820, or online at www.communityboards.org for a facilitated discussion in a safe and collaborative environment. Community Boards acts as a neutral third party and has, on many occasions, helped reach mutually agreeable solutions.
- 3. Where you have attempted, through the use of the above steps or other means, to address potential problems without success, please contact the planner listed on the front of this notice to discuss your concerns.

If, after exhausting the procedures outlined above, you still believe that exceptional and extraordinary circumstances exist, you have the option to request that the Planning Commission exercise its discretionary powers to review the project. These powers are reserved for use in exceptional and extraordinary circumstances for projects which generally conflict with the City's General Plan and the Priority Policies of the Planning Code; therefore the Commission exercises its discretion with utmost restraint. This procedure is called Discretionary Review. If you believe the project warrants Discretionary Review by the Planning Commission, you must file a Discretionary Review application prior to the Expiration Date shown on the front of this notice. Discretionary Review applications are available at the Planning Information Center (PIC), 1660 Mission Street, 1st Floor, or online at www.sfplanning.org). You must submit the application in person at the Planning Information Center (PIC) between 8:00am - 5:00pm Monday-Friday, with all required materials and a check payable to the Planning Department. To determine the fee for a Discretionary Review, please refer to the Planning Department Fee Schedule available at www.sfplanning.org. If the project includes multiple building permits, i.e. demolition and new construction, a separate request for Discretionary Review must be submitted, with all required materials and fee, for separate request for Discretionary Review must be submitted, with all required materials and fee, for separate request for Discretionary Review must be submitted, with all required materials and fee, for separate request for Discretionary Review must be submitted applications will not be accepted.

If no Discretionary Review Applications have been filed within the Notification Period, the Planning Department will approve the application and forward it to the Department of Building Inspection for its review.

BOARD OF APPEALS

An appeal of the Planning Commission's decision on a Discretionary Review case may be made to the **Board of Appeals within 15 calendar days after the building permit is issued** (or denied) by the Department of Building Inspection. Appeals must be submitted in person at the Board's office at 1650 Mission Street, 3rd Floor, Room 304. For further information about appeals to the Board of Appeals, including current fees, contact the Board of Appeals at (415) 575-6880.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

This project has undergone preliminary review pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). If, as part of this process, the Department's Environmental Review Officer has deemed this project to be exempt from further environmental review, an exemption determination has been prepared and can be obtained through the Exemption Map, on-line, at www.sfplanning.org. An appeal of the decision to exempt the proposed project from CEQA may be made to the Board of Supervisors within 30 calendar days after the project approval action identified on the determination. The procedures for filing an appeal of an exemption determination are available from the Clerk of the Board at City Hall, Room 244, or by calling (415) 554-5184.

Under CEQA, in a later court challenge, a litigant may be limited to raising only those issues previously raised at a hearing on the project or in written correspondence delivered to the Board of Supervisors, Planning Commission, Planning Department or other City board, commission or department at, or prior to, such hearing, or as part of the appeal hearing process on the CEQA decision.

EXHIBIT J

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City and County of San Francisco Department of Building Inspection



Edwin M. Lee, Mayor Tem C. Hui, S.E., C.U.O., Director

LICENSED CONTRACTOR'S STATEMENT

Permit Application No. 2017 0102	0114
Job Address: 2417 GREEN	
Licensed Contractor's Declaration	
Pursuant to the Business and Professions Code Sec. 70 am licensed under the provisions of Chapter 9 (commer and Professions Code, and that my license is in full force.)	yang with Sec. 7000) of Division 3 to the Hallington
License Number 1012620	
License Class <u>B</u>	
Expiration Date 04/35/18	
Contractor	
DURKIN INC-	
SHSNATURE	

NOTE: "Any violation of the Bus. & Prof. Code Sec 7031.5 by any permit applicant shall be subject to a cast percety of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500)" Bus. & Prof. Code Sec. 7031.5. Revised 10/1/2013

1660 Mission Street - San Francisco CA 54103 Office (415) 558-5058 - Fax (415) 558-5401 Website: <u>www.sidbi.ors</u>

Apr. 01 14 14



Edwin M. Lee, Mayor Tom G. Hui, S.E., G.B.O., Derector

APPLICATION FOR REPORT OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING RECORD HOUSING CODE, SECTION 351(#)

IT SHALL BE LINCAUPLE FOR THE CHARER OF SUCH RESIDENTIAL BUILDING TO SELL OF EXCHANGE SAME WITHOUT FIRST OF A VE ONTAINED AND DELATERED TO THE BUILDER THE REPORT OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING RECORD HEREIN PROVIDED FOR

A RESOLVENIA BUILDING IS DEFINED AS A SUBTING ON PORTION THEREOF CONTAINING ONE OR MORE DATIL WE LIKELY BY THE PROCESS OF MOTELS.

- A. The fee is \$148.00 for each report requested. We accept cash, Visa & Master Card (must be paid in potagra, infection and/or money order (made payable to Department of Building Inspection). Payor's name must be prested and/or so the check. There will be NO REFUND or CANCELLATION made request and payment have been received.
- B. EACH residential building on a given LOT requires a separate application and payment

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE ALL INFORMATION BELOW. INCORRECT OR MISSING INFORMATION WILL DELAY PROCESS.

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Records Management Division 1660 Mission Street, 4th Floor – San Francisco CA 94103 Office (415) 558-6080 – FAX (415) 558-6402 – www.sfdbi.org

Applicated March 10, 2019

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EXHIBIT K

Carol L. Karp Architect A.I.A.

August 28, 2017

State of California Office of Historic Preservation Department of Parks and Recreation P. O. Box 942896 Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Attention:

Julianne Polanco

State Historic Preservation Officer

Subject:

Nomination for Listing

National Register of Historic Places

RE:

Architect Ernest Coxhead's Residence & Studio, 1893

2421 Green Street, San Francisco. California

Dear Ms. Polanco:

Pursuant to your 4/3/17 letter to Philip Kaufman and subsequent reviews and correspondence with Amy Crain of your office, which have been extensive, enclosed is an original of the nomination document as printed on 8/9/17 and, as instructed by Amy Crain, a USB Flash Drive that contains a complete digital version of the nomination document.

Included enclosures, but separate from the nomination document, are the 8/9/17 letter of approval by the owner, Philip Kaufman and an 8/7/17 letter of support from Nancy Pelosi, House Minority Leader. who also represents the 12th Congressional District in San Francisco where the nominated property is located. Also included is the 4/11/17 image use authorization letter from Prof. Richard Longstreth.

The undersigned are both San Francisco natives who also graduated from UC Berkeley, are both California licensed architects of long standing, and have practiced architecture in Northern California more than 50 years. We live and practice architecture in our house which we designed and built in the rustic contemporary Bay (Area) Tradition we write about in the nomination.

Thank you for your assistance in registering the master architect Ernest Coxhead's own residence and studio, which is a very important original structure, in the National Register of Historic Places.

Yours truly,

Carol L. Karp AIA

Lawrence B. Karp NCARB

cc w/enclosures:

Amy H. Crain

State Historian II, Registration Unit

August 9, 2017

State of California
Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Parks and Recreation
1723 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816-7100

Attention:

Amy Crain

State Historic Preservation Officer

Subject:

Coxhead's Residence & Studio 2421 Green Street, San Francisco National Register of Historic Places

Nomination for Listing

Dear Ms. Crain:

I am the current owner of the subject property and have been for 28 years.

I support the nomination for listing with the National Register of Historic Places as submitted today by Karp Architects.

Thank you for your assistance.

Dulin Konfron

Philip Kaufman 2421 Green Street

San Francisco, CA 94123

Nancy Pelosi Democratic Leader August 7, 2017

State of California
Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

Attention:

Julianne Polanco

State Historic Preservation Officer

Subject:

Nomination for Listing

National Register of Historic Places

RE:

Architect Ernest Coxhead's Residence & Studio, 1893

2421 Green Street, San Francisco, California

Dear Ms. Polanco:

It is with great enthusiasm that I write in support of the nomination of Ernest Coxhead's own house for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. I have had the pleasure of visiting Architect Coxhead's residence and studio located at the juncture of Cow Hollow and Pacific Heights. This area in California's 12th Congressional District which I represent in Congress. I take special pride in San Francisco's architectural treasures and recognize the Coxhead house as a first of an architectural tradition in the Bay Area. It happens to be in excellent original condition, including brickwork, having survived amazingly intact, the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire.

Designed and built before automobiles and never retrofitted with a garage, both the house entry and garden are quietly accessed from the street via a twisting stairway to the west side. The classical entry conceals an ingenious interior with a long glazed entrance gallery running from a high-ceilinged living room at the north to a dining area on the southern rear garden that shares an eastern property line with the garden of the 1867 Casebolt House, San Francisco Landmark No. 51.

The house is shingle style integrated with subtle Cotswold features that Coxhead brought to Northern California. The beautiful non-symmetrical exterior design that is fitted to the land and view was the beginning of what became the First Bay Area Tradition that evolved into Second and Third Bay Area Traditions taught at the University of California, Berkeley, and practiced by the most heralded Bay Area architects. The importance of the house to the evolution of local architecture cannot be overemphasized.

I believe the nomination papers are well done and the Ernest Coxhead's Residence & Studio should be included in the National register of Historic Places.

Thank you for your attention to the remarkable and still beautifully functioning personal home of Ernest Coxhead.

best regards,

Nancy Pelosi

in Kelosi

April 11, 2017

State Historic Preservation Officer Julianne Polanco California State Office of Historic Preservation 1725 23rd Street Suite 100 Sacramento, CA 95816-7100

Attn: Registration Unit

Dear Ms. Polanco:

It is my understanding that State Historian II, Amy Crain, who is reviewing the nomination package for the Ernest Coxhead House to National Register of Historic Places, is requesting proof of copyright permissions to use photographs from my archives and my published work.

Please accept this letter as that proof and proof that I support the use of images from my archives and images of full page images from my published work to support the Ernest Coxhead House nomination package.

Sincerety yours,

Richard Longstreth, Ph.D.

Cc: Amy Crain via email

Richard Longstreth
Professor of American Civilization

George Washington University
2108 G Street, Room 202

wl@gwu.edu .

202-994-6098

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

2. Location Street & number: 2421 Green Street City or town: San Francisco State: California Not For Publication: Vicinity:	County: San Francisco
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National Hist	oric Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination reque the documentation standards for registering propert Places and meets the procedural and professional re	ies in the National Register of Historic
In my opinion, the property meets does recommend that this property be considered significally level(s) of significance:	
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Coxhead, Ernest, Residence and Studio San Francisco, CA Name of Property County and State 4. National Park Service Certification I hereby certify that this property is: ___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register ___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register __ other (explain:) _ Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 5. Classification **Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply.) Private: Public - Local Public - State Public - Federal **Category of Property** (Check only one box.) Building(s) District Site Structure Object

Coxhead, Ernest, Residence and Studio Name of Property

Contributing1	Noncontributing	buildings
		sites
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1	0	Total
6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) DOMESTIC/single family dwelling		
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)		
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)		

San Francisco, CA County and State United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

Coxhead, Ernest, Residence and Studio
Name of Property

San Francisco, CA County and State

Materials:

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Exposed common brick, running bond Walls: Wood framed, cedar shingles, redwood trim

Entry Portico: Cement plaster over brick Roofing: Western Red Cedar Shingles

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraphs

The Coxhead Residence and Studio was designed by California architect Ernest Albert Coxhead and built in 1893 as his personal residence and studio in which he lived with his family while he practiced architecture in San Francisco. Coxhead's own residence is the quintessential example of his genius. Acknowledged as forefather of the regional design mode "First Bay Area Tradition", he was a master in manipulating architectural elements and also fusing Arts & Crafts with native materials. His work, his own home as a striking exemplar, evolved into residential architectural design practiced by important architects in Northern California ever since the 1890s.

The house is located on a steep narrow mid-block 25 by 137 foot lot at 2421 Green Street at the juncture of the Pacific Heights and Cow Hollow Districts in San Francisco. It is a three-story, wood-framed building clad in red cedar shingles trimmed with painted redwood Arts & Crafts fenestration and trim. It has a rectangular plan with steeply pitched roofs and articulated dormers and ribbons of windows facing San Francisco Bay and neighboring gardens. The staircase from the street is integrated into the articulated cement plastered brick foundation that connects the western side of the house to the steep urban site while hiding the classical entry from street view.

The rear garden is contiguous with the garden of the Casebolt House, San Francisco Landmark 51. The beautifully landscaped garden is neatly hardscaped with original brick. The garden and space between it and the house faces south with unobstructed light or fog reflected sunlight from South, East, and West. The building is a short walk to the Presidio of San Francisco, a National Historic Landmark District. The Ernest Coxhead House is in outstanding original condition, including its strategically placed Cotswold features. It survived the 1906 earthquake and fire intact and retains an unusually high degree of historic integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900
OMB No. 1024-0018

Coxhead, Ernest, Residence and Studio
Name of Property

San Francisco, CA
County and State

Narrative Description

Ernest Coxhead's Residence and Studio is one of the first and finest examples of Late Victorian Shingle Style, also known as the Bay Area Shingle Style (see Coxhead's Julian Waybur House, NRHP 11000143) and architecture of the First Bay (Area) Tradition. This property has been written about in notable books including the scholarly work of Richard Longstreth (architectural historian and professor at George Washington University where he directs the historic preservation program). His book, On the Edge of the World, covers four architects at the turn of the 20th century (Ernest Coxhead, Willis Polk, A.C. Schweinfurth, and Bernard Maybeck). The house is also featured in the important book Shingle Styles by Leland M. Roth (doctorate Art History, Yale Univ.; Marion Dean Ross Professor of Architectural History at the University of Oregon) with extensive photographs by Bret Morgan, the consummate American architectural photographer. Shingle Styles "...celebrates one of America's most original and beautiful idioms--the Shingle Style." It features 30 of "...the nation's finest examples of Shingle architecture." Of the 30 buildings chosen by Roth/Morgan from the entire United States, significantly only two of those buildings featured architects' own homes: Frank Lloyd Wright's home in Illinois and Ernest Coxhead's residence in California. In those 30 of "the nation's finest examples" (including Theodore Roosevelt's Sagamore Hill and Greene and Greene's iconic Gamble House in Pasadena), 12 are by California architects and of those only Coxhead and Maybeck have two buildings featured. Maybeck, who briefly worked for Coxhead and was directly influenced by him, in turn influenced Julia Morgan and later Joseph Esherick (of the Third Bay Tradition). Conclusive evidence of Coxhead's contemporary rustic wooden houses influencing Maybeck is reflected in Maybeck's first independent commission in 1895 for Berkeley's Charles Keeler, author of "The Simple Home", 1904 (Limerick in Winter, pgs. 52-53). In Shingle Styles, Prof, Roth wrote: "...in the intertwined careers and work of Polk, Coxhead, Maybeck, Schweinfurth, Morgan and others the use of shingles as an expression of bohemian creativity and artistic freedom would be introduced to San Francisco and around the Bay Area, establishing a regional tradition that would flourish for several generations." (Roth, p. 34). This can last be seen in the most recently built of the 30 American buildings featured by Roth/Morgan that was designed by Esherick ("Fourest" 1957) as well as the other houses of the Third Bay Tradition exemplified by many residences at Sea Ranch by William Turnbull and Esherick, notably including Esherick's own brick and shingle house at 75 Black Point Reach.

This new regional design at that time was considered an answer to Coxhead's close friend architect Willis Polk's call for an intelligent expression for a house of moderate cost. Coxhead answered the call and showcased his ideas in his own residence on a narrow, deep lot at 2421 Green Street. The street frontage faces north with natural San Francisco Bay breezes cooling the house with carefully positioned windows and steeply pitched dormers grounded on brick foundation walls integrating the house to the site as an exemplary piece of Coxhead's residential architecture where "...his rustic aerie survives...an enchanted little world of domestic delight." (Roth, p.128). Largely because of this important residence, Prof. Roth calls Coxhead "...one of the most enigmatic, but masterful architects the new idiom." (Roth, p.31)

This house is one of Coxhead's nineteenth century San Francisco buildings that survived the devastating 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire and it features many of the wistful English architectural details that were featured in Coxhead's Church of St. John the Evangelist at 15th and Julian Streets (**Figure 3**) that was destroyed by dynamiting to block the fire caused by ruptured gas lines in the 1906 tragedy. In addition to the respected and influential books by Roth/Morgan and Longstreth, the house at 2421 Green is listed in the Junior League of San Francisco's "Here Today" files and is referenced in the associated book as a significant contributor to the character of San Francisco (Olmsted, p. 329).

United States Department of the Interior	
National Park Service / National Registe	r of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900	OMB No. 1024-0018

Coxhead,	Ernest,	Residence	and	Studio
Name of Pro	nerty			

The shingled architectural details of the Arts and Crafts vernacular that Coxhead features in this property profoundly influenced designs by Bay Area architects including Bernard Maybeck, Julia Morgan, Willis Polk and other practitioners of an architectural style that became known as Bay Area Shingle Style or the "Bay Tradition School of Regional Modern design" as described by architectural historian and preservation planner Mary Brown (see bibliography). Her work for the California Office of Historic Preservation starting with the First Bay Tradition followed by the Second and Third Bay Traditions as described below:

First Bay Tradition (late 1880s to early 1920s):

First Bay Tradition buildings are characterized by:

- -Sensitivity to their surroundings and the unique requirements of the site and client.
- -Natural materials, particularly redwood and red cedar shingles
- -Modern building methods and materials blended with witty historic details
- -Emphasis on craftsmanship, volume, form, and asymmetry.

Followed by influenced architects Henry Hill, William Wurster, William Merchant, and Gardner Dailey in the Second Bay Tradition:

Second Bay Tradition (1928-1942):

Second Bay Tradition was basically a rustic but contemporary style using redwood post and beam construction.

Followed by more recently influenced architects Charles Moore, Joseph Esherick and William Turnbull in the *Third Bay Tradition*

Third Bay Tradition (1945-1980):

Third Bay Tradition is a hybrid architecture of modern and vernacular styles that had its roots in the greater San Francisco Bay Area, best known group of more recent examples are at Sea Ranch on the Mendonoma Coast in Sonoma County.

Site and Setting

The site is a compact sloping urban lot (Figure 2, Figure 13) on the steep slope of Green Street between Scott and Pierce Streets at the juncture of districts known as "Pacific Heights" and "Cow Hollow" in San Francisco with Eastern and Western exposures on the side yards and a Northern exposure at the street frontage with views of San Francisco Bay and its islands. The block was subdivided after Casebolt's Cow Hollow house (Landmark 51) at 2727 Pierce was built in 1867. Coxhead carefully positioned windows in his house to capture views of the descending slope. The site has a Southern rear yard that captures direct sunlight nurturing a garden that backs onto neighboring gardens creating a park like setting at the back of the house. One of the neighboring gardens is for the Casebolt House.

The site with its narrow street frontage allowed Coxhead to showcase one of his design trademarks: A tower façade. This design maximizes the views of the San Francisco Bay from within the house. This design feature is part of his ecclesiastical designs as utilized in his Church of the Angels in Los Angeles and All Saints Church in Pasadena. Another notable architect of the times, Willis Polk, continued to use this design feature.

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The elevations of the house emphasize the setting and the way the building transitions from public street to private space with simple window articulation and a clustering of classical style elements around the entrance. Coxhead used a similar design feature, although at the street, in the Charles Murdock House at 2710 Scott Street, another notable house and garden design by Coxhead for close friend Charles Murdock who was a printer for the works of his friends Bret Harte, Robert Louis Stevenson, John Muir and William Keith. This leads to the speculation that Coxhead traveled in their circle (Longstreth, p. 132). The Murdock House can be seen from the garden behind Coxhead's own house. These writers and their friends were of immense historical importance in the history of San Francisco.

Architecturally unchanged since the original construction date with only a few necessary modernizations, the site and setting of this house is elaborately described in Longstreth's book On The Edge of the World as being representative of Coxhead's lead in the shift of architectural design to achieve a dramatic effect by adapting a cottage to a difficult site as follows:

"By 1893 an important shift occurred in Coxhead's approach, evident in the adjacent residence built for himself and his brother Almeric [2421 Green] (Figures 1 and 4). Like the Williams-Polk house, it exploits a difficult site to achieve a dramatic effect. The design is also a more sophisticated interpretation of English precedents than was McGauley's [2423 Green]. The narrow street frontage is accentuated by a towerlike façade that has a taut, abstract quality. The bands of little windows set flush against the surface were probably inspired by recent London work of [Richard Norman] Shaw and others. However, the composition is more simplified and softened than English models, in keeping with the building's size and materials. The west elevation, facing McGauley's yard, with its dominant horizontality and rural character, contrasts with the [street] façade and underscores the transition from public to private space. Expanses of shingled wall and roof surfaces, interrupted only by the simplest window articulation, extend from a pivotal clustering of elements grouped around the front door. The composition may well have been inspired by (Charles) Voysey's early projects, but Coxhead's version is more compact and mannered at its focal point and less regimented elsewhere. Toward the rear, the house looks somewhat like a Surrey barn that has been remodeled in a straightforward way, lacking the studied poise of the street façade (Figure 5, Photo 11). Front and rear are set in opposition, while the overriding simplicity of detail lends cohesiveness to the whole. Both the imagery and the studied casualness present in this design owe a major debt to English arts-and-crafts work, which became a guidepost for Coxhead's work during the next several years. But neither Coxhead nor Polk considered the Arts and Crafts Movement to be a discrete entity; instead they appear to have viewed it as a potent source for expression in rustic design - an updated equivalent of the Shingle Style - that was appropriate to the design of modest houses." (Longstreth, p. 128-129)

Representation of the building and its integration with site has been described by other historians as an interpretation of English architecture into a California style known to influence friends and colleagues Maybeck, Polk, and Morgan (Weintraub). Historian Coombs' describes Coxhead's work this way:

"His concept of spacial organization was repeated in and embellished on his San Francisco house, which is a suave integration of the shingle style with British domestic planning. On a long narrow site overlooking the bay, he created an attenuated shingle clad house, which is both dramatically vertical and well-integrated into the earth. The short end of the house is turned towards the street and here again, Coxhead used glazed areas as generators of articulation. He plays with differences in window size to increase the apparent size of the house." (Coombs)

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Exterior House Details

The building is a unique solution for a house on this type of lot in San Francisco. It is urban in character in the front and quite relaxed like a freestanding house in the country at the rear. The entry portico and staircase that join the building with the street (**Figure 9**) leads one to a classical style front door that provides an articulated entry into the residence (**Photo 15**). Architectural historians have written about this specific design feature and how it brought European design to the San Francisco Bay area: "There is an ever-changing path up to and through the premises with the entrance reached by a series of winding steps and landings that become progressively constricted...as if it were an alley in an Italian hill town" (Longstreth, p. 129) (**Figure 8**).

The Shingle Style exterior of the house is an exemplary expression of the adaption of Coxhead's classical training with local features and materials into a new California architectural style. It is possible that Coxhead, as architect for the neighboring house to the West that he designed for friend James McGauley in 1891-1892, discovered the lot for this house (Figure 2) through that commission (Longstreth). Coxhead could have recognized there would be enough open space on the east and west elevations to glaze much of these elevations. He then carefully positioned bands of windows to capture San Francisco Bay views and sunlight from the East and West (probably inspired by recent London work of Richard Norman Shaw, bringing more English architecture influence to San Francisco). Coxhead also positioned rooftop dormers on the narrow building to capture the maximum amount of natural light into the interior of the residence in an urban setting (Photo 12).

These unique (at that time) exterior details have been written about extensively in architectural historian Leland Roth's work and depicted as a notable example of this style in his book on Shingle Style Architecture with photographer Bret Morgan (Figure 7).

Interior House Details

The (in 1893, novel) interior has been studied, described and photographed in numerous historians' works, two being architectural historian Weintraub's work with photographer Weingarten, *Bay Area Style:*Houses of the San Francisco Bay Region (Figures 10, 11, 12) and also by architectural historian Leland Roth with photographer Bret Morgan in their book curating Shingle Style Architecture: Shingle Styles:

Innovation and Tradition in American Architecture 1874-1982 (Figures 14, 15, 16, 17, 18).

The horizontal plan with a long gallery (an English design detail) emphasizes one of the natural features of the site: its narrowness and depth (Figure 1). Coxhead's design solution gets the maximum space and visual interest for the size of the lot. Inside the house, with carefully positioned openings, arched doorways, and varying ceiling heights emphasizing condensed spaces (Photos 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23) and carefully positioned exterior windows to capture unique views exclusive to the San Francisco Bay region (Photos 20 & 22) an interior experience is created that in 1893 defined a new San Francisco Bay architecture style.

Architectural historian Dr. Richard Longstreth wrote about it extensively in 1983. Longstreth, who considers this house a very significant house in the architectural history of San Francisco eloquently describes the interior in his book, *On the Edge of the World*, and why he considers this house a very significant house in the history of San Francisco architectural development:

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"A transition occurs at the front door, spatially echoing the change in character between the front and rear portions of the house. Inside, the emphasis is wholly horizontal. The long gallery, the plan's one English component, is unlike its prototypes in that it generates a sense of continuity while dramatizing the site's narrow form through variations in space and light (Figure 20). From the dark vestibule the corridor gradually becomes brighter, expanding into a glazed bay that serves as a secondary sitting area, with borrowed vista of McGauley's yard. The gallery brightens further at the end, where windows on two sides open into a secluded garden. In the other direction the space unfolds more rapidly, lapping down a broad turn of steps in a circuitous path to the living room. Although the stair is directly opposite the entrance, it is encased so as not to interrupt the horizontal emphasis. The living room is unusually large for a house of this size and is made even more expansive by grandly scaled redwood paneling and beams (Figure 21). The living room windows are placed only at the corners. and each one is at a different height. Like a periscope, the highest window bank catches a segment of the McGauley house. At the far corner, the platform and attendant bench offer an observation deck from which to view houses across the street and catch glimpses of the Bay beyond. Paralleling the Williams-Polk house interiors, the sequence and manipulation of each zone imply an extension of space, mitigating the property's narrow confines." (Longstreth, p. 130-131)

What is surmised to be the studio room (Photos 31 & 32) for Coxhead's drafting studio is on the top floor at the front of the house facing the street. It is naturally lit with North and East facing windows overlooking the street with views of the San Francisco Bay in the distance. It has wooden floors, typical for an architect's studio, and has a small footprint. Its size is amplified with a vaulted ceiling with exposed trusses. A hearth at the South entrance to the room with an adjacent warming bench is located by a British style ship's door that can be closed for privacy.

Considering the number of historians who have written about this work in books and papers and have had their work published locally, nationally, and internationally, this property accomplishes everything Coxhead was trying to achieve in his new style of residential architecture in 1893. As one of first examples of the First Bay Tradition (Brown) and the Bay Area Shingle Style the details built here are designed and built in Coxhead's other notable works including the Julian Waybur House, the Murdock House, and the John Kilgarif House among others.

Alterations

Few alterations have been made since the house was originally constructed. A North living room window was added, presumably by Coxhead to emphasize the view of San Francisco Bay because only early photos immediately following construction do not show this window, (Longstreth, p. 128).

Maintenance and minor modernization that do not alter the house's physical appearance or plan have been done to keep the house in compliance with code and to preserve its functionality as a notable house in one of the first neighborhoods in San Francisco to be functional with indoor plumbing, gas, and electricity.

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Integrity

The Ernest Coxhead Residence and Studio and its integration into the unique site and setting captures the essence of what Coxhead designed as one of the first Bay Area Shingle Style (see Julian Waybur House) houses, also known as the First Bay Tradition (Brown) and it retains excellent historic integrity to convey the property's significance.

The house remains in its original location and the original Coxhead design is fully intact and retains its physical materials and aspects of construction from the period of significance. High quality workmanship is evident in the interior details of the fireplaces, millwork, art glass, windows, and doors. Carefully positioned windows that can be opened capture views of neighboring San Francisco City Landmark Casebolt House at 2727 Pierce, views of San Francisco Bay, and the sounds of the fog horns from the Golden Gate to give one a complete sense of the uniqueness of the place. These features and the design features of the house and its urban garden convey Coxhead's unique architectural design theories in 1893 that evolved into what is known today as Bay Area Shingle Style.

8. Statement of Significance

	"x"	in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register
	A.	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
	B.	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
Х	C.	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
	D.	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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oxhead, Ernest, Residence a ame of Property	and Studio	San Francisco, CA County and State
Criteria Consideration		
(Mark "x" in all the boxe	es that apply.)	
A. Owned by a	religious institution or used for religio	ous purposes
B. Removed from	om its original location	
C. A birthplace	or grave	
D. A cemetery		
E. A reconstruc	ted building, object, or structure	
F. A commemo	rative property	
G. Less than 50	years old or achieving significance w	ithin the past 50 years
Period of Significance		
Significant Dates 1892-1893		
Significant Person (Complete only if Crites	rion B is marked above.)	
	Section 8 page 11	

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Cultural Affiliation N/A
Architect/Builder
Coxhead, Ernest Alber

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Ernest Coxhead Residence and Studio is eligible for the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as the exemplary work of European trained master architect Ernest Albert Coxhead who contributed to a unique American style of Architecture. A mentor for many California architects, Ernest Coxhead built the house as his private family residence in San Francisco with the assistance of his brother Almeric Coxhead who managed his business (Longstreth, p. 128).

The house is an outstanding example of the way Coxhead merged Victorian and Arts & Crafts architectural styles, popular at that time, with English and European Revival Styles to create a new form of contemporary American architecture, the Bay Area Shingle Style. Coxhead drew heavily from historic English precedent and he also looked to work of his English contemporaries but in this house, his own home, he showcased his ideas for creating exceptional design on what most considered a difficult site to build and an excuse for moderate architecture: a narrow city lot.

Coxhead was responsive to the site, a type of site that was characteristic of the San Francisco Bay Area at that time. Along with Willis Polk, Coxhead created entertaining responses to the pronounced irregularities of the Bay Area's terrain, maximizing views of the natural features of the San Francisco Bay Area from the property, a design technique then beginning to be embraced in the Bay Area in 1893. This design is the embodiment of natural simplicity adapted to a complex site. The period of significance is 1893, the year of construction (Longstreth).

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

This unique property was one of the first examples of Bay Area Shingle Style Architecture, or First Bay Tradition (Brown), and was the personal residence and showcase for these ideas for English Architect, Ernest Albert Coxhead.

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Ernest Coxhead, biography, related to this property

This house was owned by Ernest Coxhead (1863-1933) (Figures 6 [at the house] and Figure 23) was a English, European trained architect who arrived in California just before the turn of the twentieth century. Ernest, the fourth of six children, was born in the Sussex coastal town of Eastbourne and raised in a family of moderate means. His father was a schoolmaster in Hampstead, and later a lodging-house keeper in Sussex coastal towns. At fifteen Coxhead began working for a local civil engineer, George Wallis, doing public works projects in Eastbourne.

In 1883 Coxhead attended the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in London and in November 1886 he was elected an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) where he won the Silver Medal for drawing. The time Coxhead spent at the Academy gave him the most thorough preparation in architecture then available in England. Richard Phene Spiers, master at the Academy and classically trained at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in France, led Coxhead's training in the theory that buildings should rationally express their function and materials, a key theory used in the design of this property.

Upon conclusion of his studies at the Academy, Coxhead left England for the United States. He opened an office in Los Angeles assisted by his older brother in 1887. Almeric took charge of the firm's business affairs with his promise of work from the Episcopal diocese designing their churches and the promise of work in California as the new Eden. (Longstreth, p. 51).

In 1889, by then a well-established designer of churches in southern California, Coxhead moved to San Francisco with his brother Almeric with commissions to design more churches, and the promise of commissions in public and residential architecture for wealthy emerging civic leaders and philanthropists: an opportunity to create a new style of architecture. In 1893 he designed and built this house with a studio for himself and his family at 2421 Green Street in San Francisco. As his personal residence, he presumably used it to express his ideas and training in architectural design and to showcase his new design theories and ideas using local materials for friends, colleagues, and clients to see and is an excellent example of the start of the Bay Area Shingle Style. This property provides a lead in directing Bay Area culture away from the Victorian Era into the Modern. At that time in this property Coxhead with his European training had a fresh environment to explore a new style of architectural design with colleagues and young architects including Bernard Maybeck, Willis Polk, and A.C. Schweinfurth among others.

One of his first commissions in San Francisco was the California adaptation of classical design in a church, St. John the Evangelist, 1890-91, (**Figure 3**). This building was unfortunately lost in the fire following the 1906 earthquake but some of the features of this church were used in this property (the interpretation of classical design, the tower-like façade and maximizing views of the San Francisco Bay, for example).

During Coxhead's time living at this property he was inspired to organize and direct the A.E.F. School of Architecture for members of the United States armed forces stationed in France from 1918 to 1919 (UC Berkeley Environmental Design Archives), presumably teaching design research studied while living at this house.

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Coxhead & Coxhead, the firm

As most architect's own homes are, it was used as an example of Coxhead & Coxhead's work, and presumably a studio where Coxhead & Coxhead designs were developed.

Ernest Coxhead started working with his older brother Almeric in January 1887 in Los Angeles, California. Almeric ran the business affairs leaving Ernest to focus on architecture and design. Coxhead's commissions included churches, residences, public buildings and schools with one of his primary sponsors being the Reverend of the Swendenborgian Church Joseph Worcester for whom he built churches and residences, all expressing the unique characteristics of the natural materials available in the San Francisco Bay area and simplicity of design. The Coxhead office moved to the Hearst Building in San Francisco in the early 1890s and transitioned from ecclesiastical architecture to residential architecture at that time. A partial list of some of the more notable commissions are listed below. This list has been compiled from a number of sources, primarily through the research work of Longstreth and Weinstein as noted in the bibliography. With few office records remaining—Coxhead's downtown San Francisco office was destroyed in the 1906 earthquake and fire—a complete list of Coxhead's work may never be compiled.

Churches

Church of St. Augustine-by-the-Sea, 12274th St., Santa Monica, 1887 (d)

Church of the Ascension, St. Louis Street, Los Angeles, 1887

All Saints Episcopal Church, Euclid Ave., Pasadena, 1888

Church of the Epiphany, Altura St., Los Angeles, 1888

Church of the Messiah, Bush St., Santa Ana, 1888

First Presbyterian Church, 3rd and Arizona St., Santa Monica, 1888

First English Lutheran Church, 8th and Flower St., Los Angeles 1888 (d)

Christ Episcopal Church, Santa Clara and Grand, Alameda, 1889

First Congregational Church, 6th and Hill, Los Angeles, 1889

Memorial Church of the Angels, Avenue 64, Los Angeles, 1889

St. John's Episcopal Church, El Dorado and Miner, Stockton, 1889

St. John's Episcopal Church, Guild Hall, El Dorado and Miner, Stockton, 1889(a)

Chapel of St. John the Evangelist Episcopal Church, 1860 S. Chelton Rd., Monterey, 1890 (Figure 24)

Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, Filbert, between Filmore and Steiner, San Francisco, 1890

Chapel of the Holy Innocents, 455 Fair Oaks, San Francisco, 1890

Church of St. John the Evangelist, 15th and Julian Streets, San Francisco, 1890 (d) (Figure 3)

St. John's Episcopal Church, 5th and C Streets, Petaluma, 1890

Church of the Advent, 11th Street, San Francisco, 1891, (Figure 25) (d)

First English Lutheran Church, 16th and J, Sacramento, 1891(d)

St. James Episcopal Church, Paso Robles, 1891

St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Jefferson and Elm, Red Bluff, 1891

Trinity Church, 1668 Bush St., San Francisco, 1891

St. Luke's Church, Van Ness and Clay, San Francisco, 1896

Chapel, Church Divinity School of the Pacific, San Mateo, 1901 (d)

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Public and Civic Buildings

Luning Building, Market, Drumm, and California Streets, San Francisco, 1892 (d)

Oakland Gas Heat and Lighting Company Building, 13th and Clay, Oakland, 1892 (d)

Beta Theta Pi fraternity house, 2607 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, 1893

Commercial building for Luning Estate, Turk and Larkin, San Francisco, 1893 (d)

Pacific Telephone (originally The Home Telephone Company) headquarters, 333 Grant, San Francisco, 1908

Described as "remarkably modern" and "quirky" Ernest Coxhead's notable home designs including 2421 Green are elaborately described by David Weinstein in his book with photographer Linda Svendsen published by Gibbs and Smith, Signature Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area (Figures 26, 27, 28, 29, 30):

Residences

Alpheus Sturge House, Thomas Street, Los Angeles, 1888

James McKinley House, West Adams Ave., Los Angeles, 1889 (d)

James Davis House, San Mateo, 1890 (d)

David Greenleaf House, Santa Clara Ave., Alameda, 1891

James McGauley House, 2423 Green, San Francisco, 1891

Andrew Carrigan House, Park Drive, San Anselmo, 1892

E. Wiler Churchill House, Combs Drive, Napa, 1892 (detail, Figure 28)

David Loring House, Channing Way, Berkeley, 1892(d)

Coxhead Family "Country" Residence, NRHP #00000322, 37 East Inez Ave., San Mateo, 1893. (Typical at that time families had a country residence for the weekends and summer months and city residence to use during the work week).

William Loy House, Ellsworth Street, Berkeley, 1893 (d)

Charles Murdock House, 2710 Scott Street, San Francisco, 1893 (Figure 32)

George Whittell House, 1271 Caroline Street, Alameda, 1893

Edwin Tobias Earl House, Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, 1894

Gillespie House, 2940 Jackson Street, San Francisco, 1894

Andrew Carrigan House, 96 Park Drive, San Anselmo, 1895

James Brown-Reginald Knight Smith House, 2600 Jackson St., San Francisco, 1895 (Figure 31)

Earl House, Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, 1895

McFarland House, 400 Clayton Street, San Francisco, 1895

Russell Osborn House, 3362 Clay Street, San Francisco, 1896

C.L. Perkins House, 157 Elm, San Mateo, 1896 (d)

John Simpson House, 2520 Vallejo, San Francisco, 1896 (d)

James Ferguson House, 2511 Baker Street, north of Vallejo, San Francisco, 1897

Robert Foute House, 1915 Gough Street, San Francisco, 1897 (d)

Margaret Jones House, 1820 Washington Street, San Francisco, 1897 (d)

Lilienthal Houses, California and Gough, San Francisco, 1897

Alonzo McFarland Apartment House, O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, 1897

Julian Sontag House, 2700 Scott, San Francisco, 1897, extant

Irving Scott House, Pacific Avenue, west of Divisidero, San Francisco, 1899

Sarah Spooner House, San Francisco, 1899-1900

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Charles Dougherty House, Foothill Road, Pleasanton, 1900
Julian Waybur House, 3232 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, 1900, NRHP #11000143.
George Bixby House, Long Beach, 1901
George Stratton House, Hillside Avenue, Berkeley, 1901 (d)

(d) lost, demolished

Ownership of Property

The house was designed and occupied as the architect's personal residence and presumably also used as a studio in 1892, and built in 1893. While the house was under construction, Coxhead lived at 2419 (a.k.a. 2417) Green (Longstreth). From 1893-1922 the residence was owned by the Coxhead brothers. Ernest lived in the home with his wife and three children until 1903. The house was considered a family residence with various members of the Coxhead family meeting and living there during appropriate weather until 1922. In 1922 his brother Almeric sold the house to the E.H. Bosquis (a.k.a. Edward Bosqui) family, a San Francisco painter who sold the house to Reed Hunt a number of years later.

- 1953 Reed Hunt sold the house to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Carroll.
- 1968 The James Walker family.
- 1971 Don and Dian Staley.
- 1981 Mike and Judy O'Shea. Mike O'Shea was a book artist, painter, and photographer. Judy O'Shea was a corporate CEO, writer, and artist.
- 1989 Philip and Rose Kaufman. Rose, who passed away in 2009, was a writer and a member of the Motion Picture Academy. Philip Kaufman is a writer, director, and film producer whose films have received 25 Academy Award nominations and 15 Emmy Award nominations. Three films on which he is credited have been inducted into the National Film Registry: *The Right Stuff, Raiders of the Lost Ark, and The Outlaw Josey Wales*.

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Archival Material

Philip Kaufman Archives.

Richard Longstreth Collection.

Bancroft Collection, University of California at Berkeley, Ernest Coxhead Architectural Drawings.

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ne of Property	County and State
Library, San Francisco Public Library, Handy Block Books of San Francis The Hicks-Judd Company, 1909-10 Edition.	sco, San Francisco:
Kathryn Marsh Shaffer AIA Collection.	
Lawrence B. Karp & Carol L. Karp AIA Collection.	
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been	n requested
previously listed in the National Register	•
previously determined eligible by the National Register	
designated a National Historic Landmark	
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	
Primary location of additional data:	
State Historic Preservation Office	
Other State agency	
Federal agency	
Local government	
University	
Other	
Name of repository: <u>U.C. Berkeley: Environmental Design Archiv</u>	ves, Ernest
Coxhead Collection, 1919-1988; Bancroft Collection, Berkeley, California	
Architectural Heritage Association: BAHA,	.
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):	
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property less than one acre	
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates Datum if other than WGS84:	
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places) 1. Latitude: 37.795479 Longitude: -122.439416	
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)	1
APN 0560027. Property labeled "A.W.S. Coxhead" in the 1909-1910 San	Francisco Handy

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Block Book, the block bounded by Vallejo Street on the South, Scott Street on the West,

Green Street on the North and Pierce Street on the East (Figure 2).

Coxhead, Ernest, Residence and Studio

Name of Property

San Francisco, CA County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The building sits on one parcel. The boundary includes the building and the landscapes historically associated with the building.

11. Form Prepared By

Names/Titles: Lawrence B. Karp, Architect & Carol L, Karp, Architect AIA

Organization: <u>Karp Architects</u> Street & Number: 100 Tres Mesas

City or Town: Orinda State: CA Zip Code: 94563

e-Mail: lbk@karp.ca & carol@karp.ca

Telephone: (415) 860-0791 Date: August 9, 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Coxhead. Ernest, Residence and Studio

City or Vicinity: San Francisco
County: San Francisco

State: California
Photographer: Kathryn M. Shaffer AIA unless noted otherwise

Date Photographed: March 23, 2017 unless noted otherwise

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Coxhead, Erne	est, Residence and Studio San Francisco, CA County and State	
1 of 32	Ernest Coxhead house, view from the Northwest (front), camera facing southeast, March 29, 2017.	
2 of 32	North (front) elevation, camera facing south, March 29, 2017.	
3 of 32	Northwest (front elevation), camera facing southeast with neighborhood views, Lawrence B. Karp photographer, March 16, 2017.	
4 of 32	Aerial, North (front elevation) and roof view, aerial camera facing southeast.	
5 of 32	Aerial, South and East (rear and side elevations), aerial camera facing northwest.	
6 of 32	Aerial, South and East (rear and side elevation), aerial camera facing northwest.	
7 of 32	South (rear elevation) with views of San Francisco Bay, camera facing northeast.	
8 of 32	Aerial photo of entire lot with neighbors and street.	
9 of 32	North and West views, street elevation, Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.	
10 of 32	Green Street elevation, North (front) elevation, Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.	
11 of 32	South Elevation, Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.	
12 of 32	Dormer detail, Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.	
13 of 32	Entry portico, stair, and steep roof details capturing natural light. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.	
14 of 32	North elevation, studio window on Northeast corner. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.	
15 of 32	English entrance blended with Shingle Style. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.	
16 of 32	Dining room. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.	

Coxhead, Ernest, Residence and Studio Name of Property

23, 2017.

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17 of 32	Dining room with ship's pass through and corner fireplace. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
18 of 32	Ship's stair. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
19 of 32	Gallery ceiling with natural light. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
20 of 32	Attendant bench at window. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
21 of 32	Fireplace detail. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
22 of 32	View of Casebolt house and San Francisco skyline from upstairs window. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
23 of 32	Top floor fireplace and ceiling detail. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
24 of 32	Windows and doors to urban garden. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
25 of 32	Dormers naturally light and ventilate upstairs office. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
26 of 32	Interior gallery and fireplace. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
27 of 32	Interior gallery and ships stair. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
28 of 32	A dramatic English style comforting hearth. Philip Kaufman photographer, May

Coxhead, Ernest,	Residence a	and Studio
Name of Property		

- 29 of 32 Modulated ceiling configurations to achieve a dramatic effect around a cozy hearth. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
- 30 of 32 View of the Casebolt House from the Coxhead house garden . Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
- Interior view of the presumed studio of the house and Northeast corner window where Coxhead presumably had his drafting table naturally lit with North light and views of the street and the San Francisco Bay beyond.
- 32 of 32 Exterior view with the corner Cotswold style window presumably for Ernest Coxhead's drafting table on the third floor. The photo shows how the building design maximizes the street frontage and highlights the narrowness of the lot.

© 2017 by Lawrence B. Karp – Architect & Carol L. Karp – Architect AIA

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seg.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Location Map

Latitude: 37.795479 Longitude: -122.439416



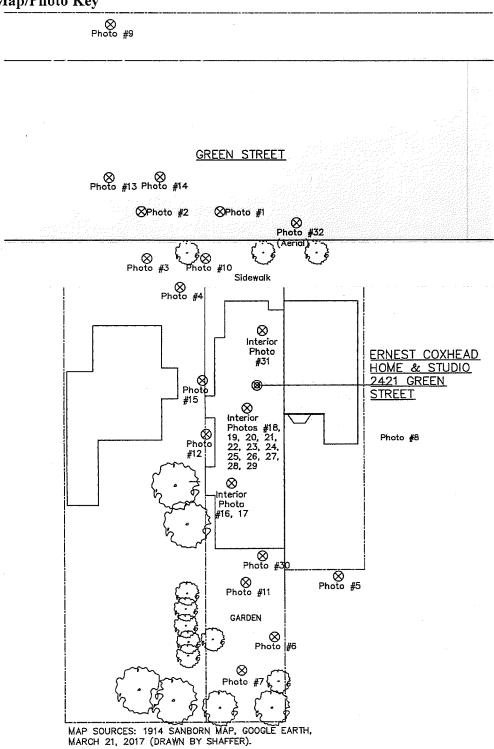
Sections 9 page 24

Coxhead, Ernest, Residence and Studio

Name of Property

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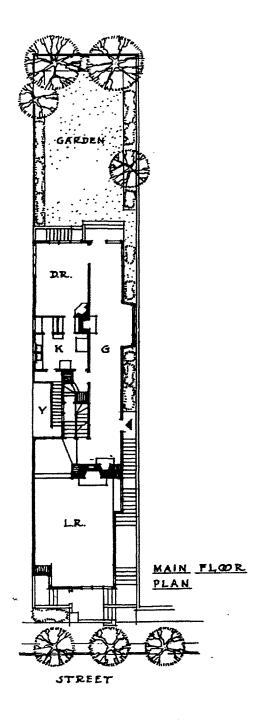
Sketch Map/Photo Key



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Figure 1. Floor Plan, drawn by Howard Moise (Longstreth)



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Figure 2. Pre-construction, looking north, 1892; Coxhead lot center, McGauley House left. San Francisco Bay in the distance (Kaufman Archives, photographer unknown)

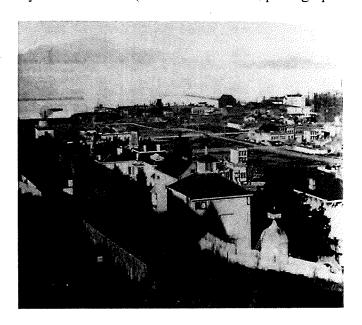


Figure 3. Church of St. John the Evangelist, San Francisco, 1890-91, featuring tower facades and steeply pitched roofs also featured in The Ernest Coxhead Residence and Studio, destroyed 1906 (Longstreth. p. 97, photographer unknown).



Sections 9 page 27

Figure 4. Ernest Coxhead house, 1893 (during construction, left) James McGauley house, 1892 (right) (Longstreth, p. 128, photographer unknown)

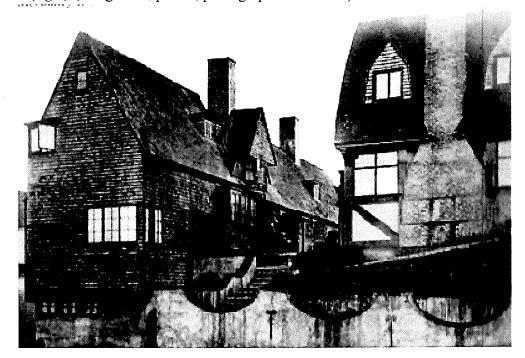


Figure 5. Coxhead house, uphill, rear view, of the West and South elevations, 1893, during construction (Longstreth, p. 128, courtesy John Beach, photographer unknown)



Figure 6. "Coxhead with his daughter in the garden of their San Francisco house, ca. 1900 (courtesy John Beach)." (Longstreth. p. 4).



Figure 7. "Ernest Coxhead's House, San Francisco, California, 1893...thanks to his work and education Coxhead possessed a solid grounding in classical design, with its emphasis on a clear expression of the building program and its emphasis on proportions." Excerpt from *Shingle Styles: Innovation and Tradition in American Architecture 1874 to 1982* (Roth/Morgan © 1999, pages 124-129)

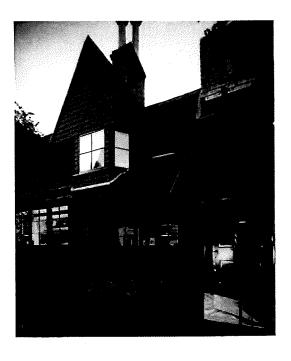


Figure 8. "In his own residence there is an ever-changing path up to and through the premises." (1977, Longstreth, photographer, p. 130)

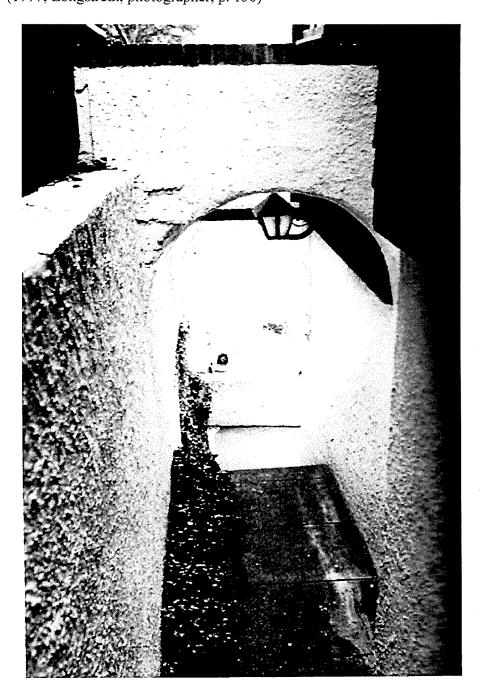


Figure 9. Front Elevation, drawn by Howard Moise (Longstreth)

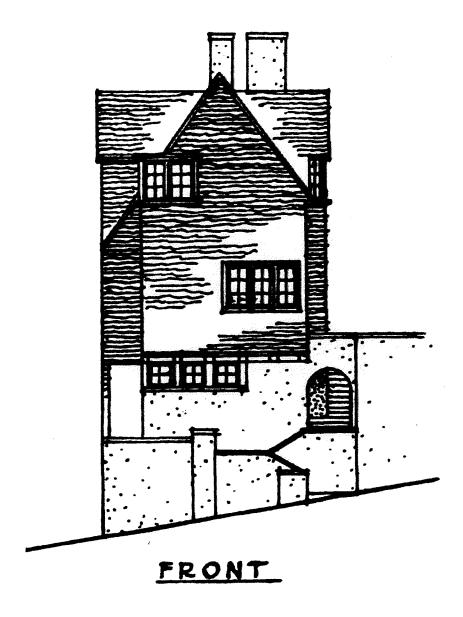


Figure 10. Architectural historians have highlighted features of this house in their work. Fireplace by front door opens to wide hall (left); redwood gallery from foyer to rear garden (right). From Bay Area Style: Houses of the San Francisco Bay Region (Weingarten/Weintraub © 2004)

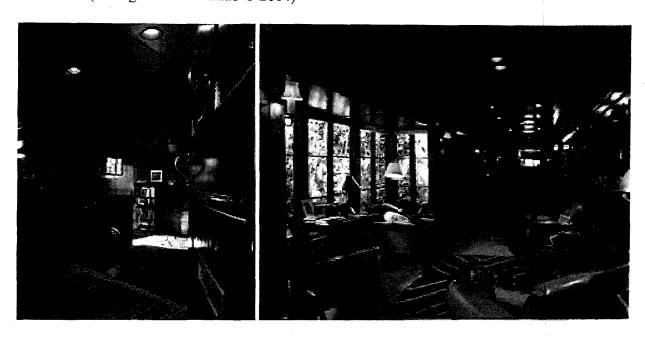
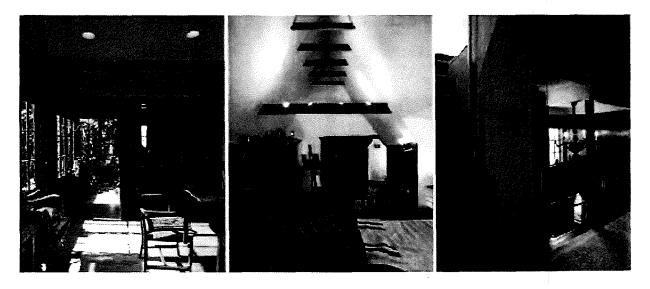


Figure 11. Dining room (left); Bedroom (center); Stairwell (right), from Bay Area Style: Houses of the San Francisco Bay Region (Weingarten/Weintraub © 2004)



San Francisco, CA County and State

Figure 12. Dining room with garden views, from Bay Area Style: Houses of the San Francisco Bay Region (Weingarten/Weintraub © 2004)

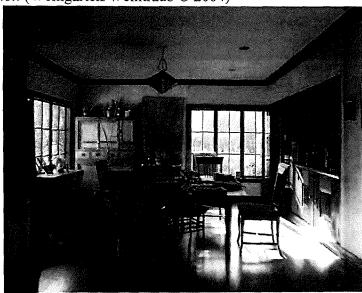
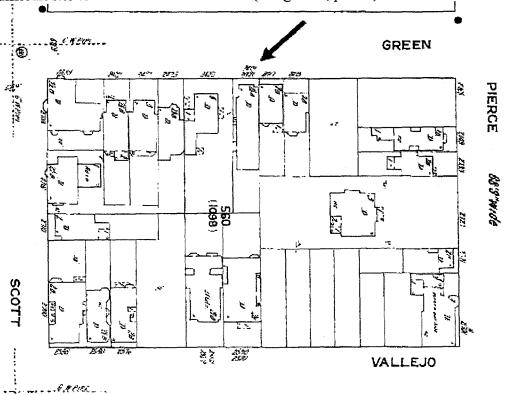


Figure 13. One of the narrowest lots in San Francisco, California: Sanborn Map Company, Volume. 3, 1913, Sheet 273. 2421 Green noted with arrow. Coxhead's design "exploits a difficult site to create a dramatic effect" (Longstreth, p. 128).



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Figure 14. A functional fireplace at rear of long gallery for light and heat, from *Shingle Styles:*Innovation and Tradition in American Architecture 1874 to 1982 (Roth/Morgan © 1999)

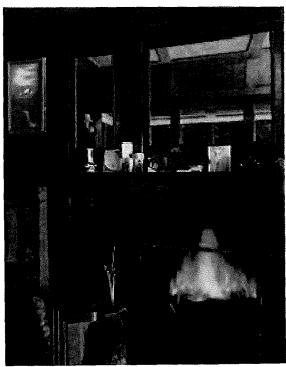


Figure 15. Living room, from Shingle Styles: Innovation and Tradition in American Architecture 1874 to 1982 (Roth/Morgan © 1999)



Figure 16. At the rear of the long gallery, from Shingle Styles: Innovation and Tradition in American Architecture 1874 to 1982 (Roth/Morgan © 1999)

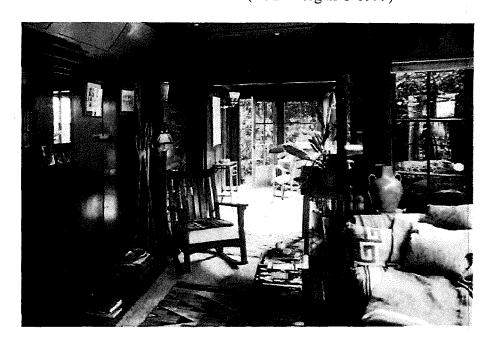
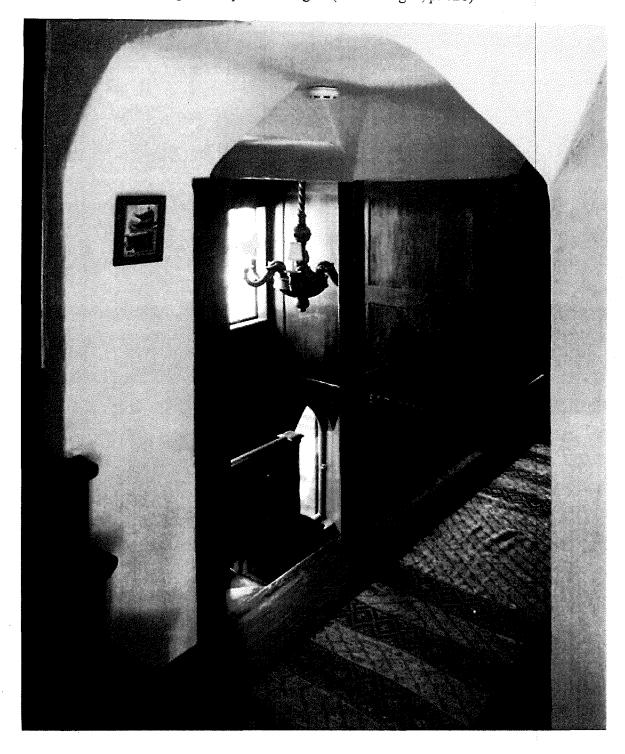


Figure 17. "The narrow site gave rise to some unusual innovations...with two hearths introduced, this gallery divides itself into separate sitting areas" (Roth/Morgan, p. 128), Shingle Styles: Innovation and Tradition in American Architecture 1874 to 1982 (Roth/Morgan).



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Figure 18. "The tiny staircase demonstrates Coxhead's skill in turning the exigencies of a narrow lot to a picturesque advantage." (Roth/Morgan, p. 128)



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Figure 19. Unique exposed truss details, first experimented with in the studio of the Ernest Coxhead Residence and Studio (Photo 29) becomes a featured detail in a project for Frank Washington built at few years later in Mill Valley, California (Longstreth, p. 171).



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Figure 20. Gallery, from *On the Edge of the World: Four Architects in San Francisco at the Turn of the Century* (Longstreth © 1989)



Figure 21. Living room, from On the Edge of the World: Four Architects in San Francisco at the Turn of the Century (Longstreth © 1989)

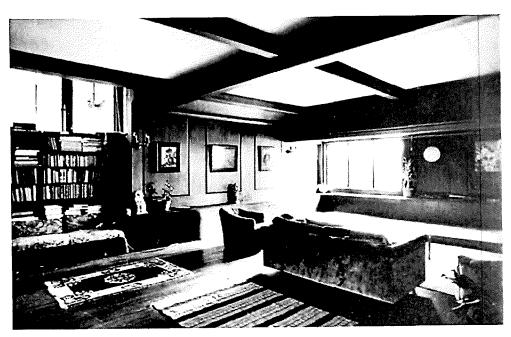


Figure 22. Street façade, featured in the book Bay Area Style: Houses of the San Francisco Bay Region (Weingarten/Weintraub © 2004)

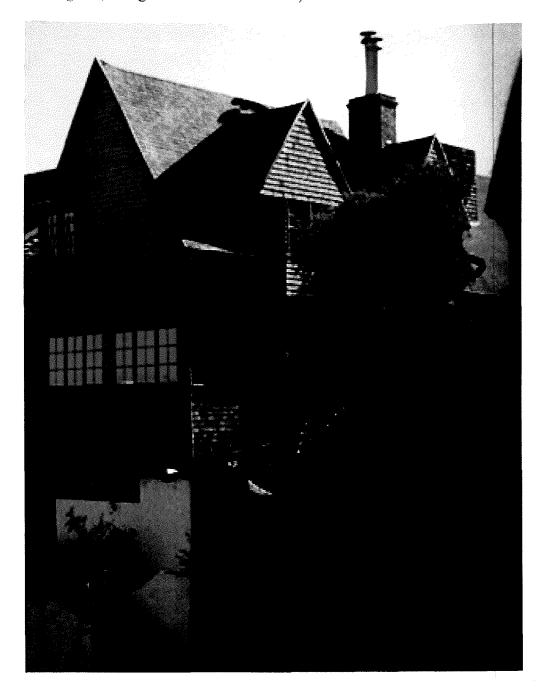


Figure 23. Ernest Coxhead (1863-1933), from Signature Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area (Weinstein/Svendsen © 2006)



San Francisco, CA County and State

Figure 24. St. John's Episcopal Church, Monterey (1891), from Signature Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area (Weinstein/Svendsen © 2006)

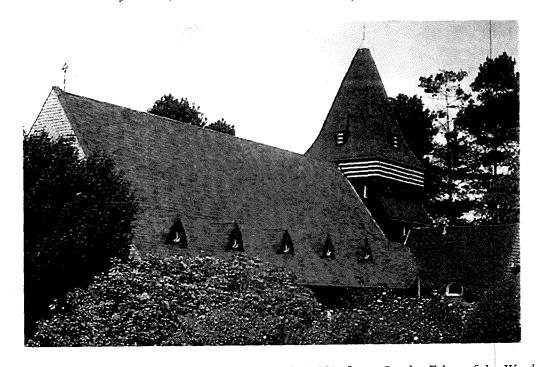
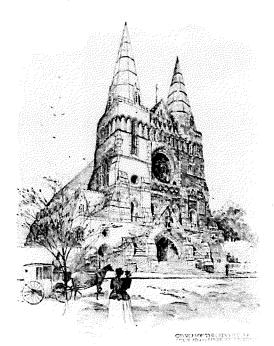


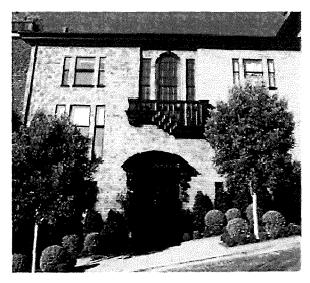
Figure 25. Church of the Advent, San Francisco (1891-92), from On the Edge of the World: Four Architects in San Francisco at the Turn of the Century (Longstreth © 1989)



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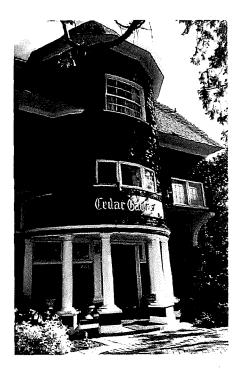
San Francisco, CA County and State

Figure 26. Julian Waybur House, San Francisco (2006), from Signature Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area (Weinstein/Svendsen © 2006). A classical entrance with similar characteristics to Coxhead's own personal residence at 2421 Green.



A balcony takes the shape of the staircase within the San Francisco house

Figure 27. Churchill House, Coombs Drive, Napa, California, (2006), from Signature Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area (Weinstein/Svendsen © 2006). Another classical entrance experimenting with shingles and classical columns, details first featured in Coxhead's own residence at 2421 Green in San Francisco.



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Coxhead, Ernest, Residence and Studio

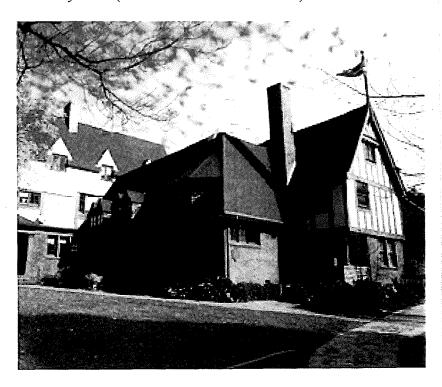
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Figure 28. Innovative diamond shingle pattern discussed in Signature Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area (Weinstein/Svendsen © 2006), a detail Coxhead developed in his own house first.



Figure 29. An example of Coxhead's "remarkably modern" and "quirky" interpretation of English Architecture to a California site, from Signature Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area (Weinstein/Svendsen © 2006)



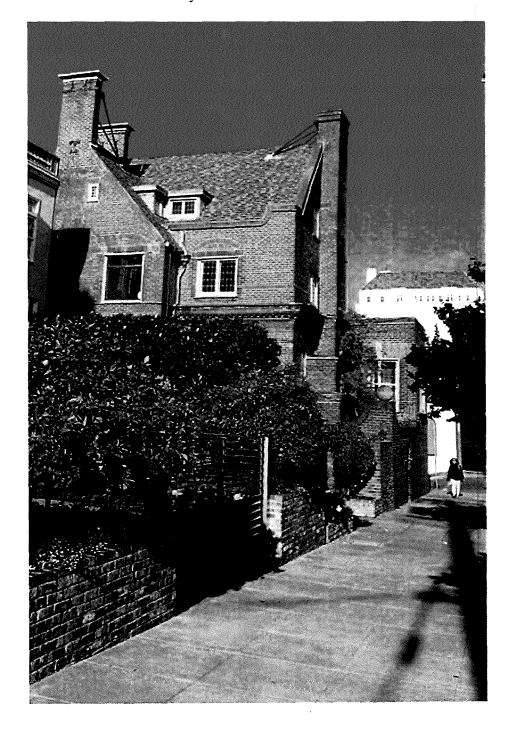
San Francisco, CA County and State

Figure 30. Stunning features of the Bay Area Shingle Style that started in Ernest Coxhead's own house are repeated in the country Churchill House constructed at the same time in Napa. California and is written about extensively in the book Signature Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area (Weinstein/Svendsen © 2006)



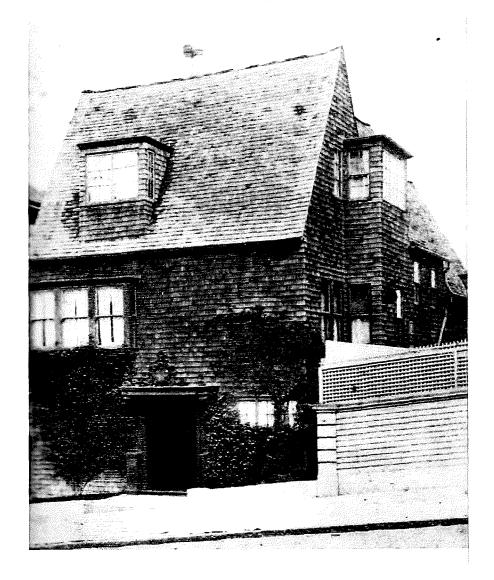
San Francisco, CA County and State

Figure 31. James Brown-Reginald Knight Smith house, 1895 (2017, photographer, Shaffer). A Coxhead house in San Francisco. This figure serves as a comparative analysis of Coxhead's training as an English architect and his ability to interpret it into a new California style of architecture making Coxhead one of the most influential architects in a developing geographic area at the turn of the twentieth century.



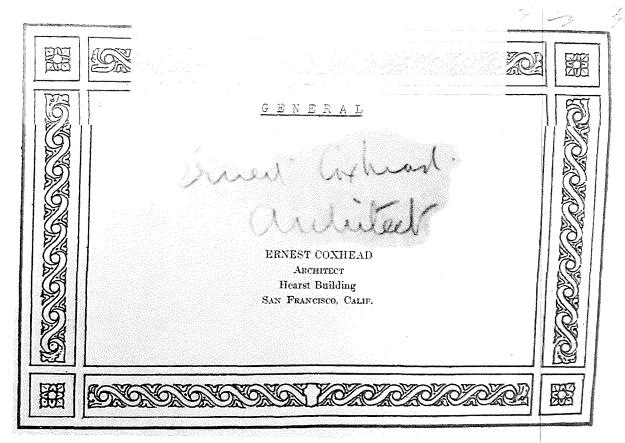
San Francisco, CA County and State

Figure 32. Charles Murdock House. San Francisco. 1893, an example of how Coxhead used his house to show examples of his design ideas that clients continued to use and replicate. Like the Ernest Coxhead Residence and Studio, the shingle style Murdock House also features an English entrance, steeply pitched roofs and a corner bay window to capture the San Francisco Bay view from the inside of the house (Longstreth, p. 132-33).



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Figure 33. Ernest Coxhead, signature and business titleblock from the specifications for "Residence at Woodside, Calif" in the early 1900s (Source: The Bancroft Library. University of California, Berkeley).



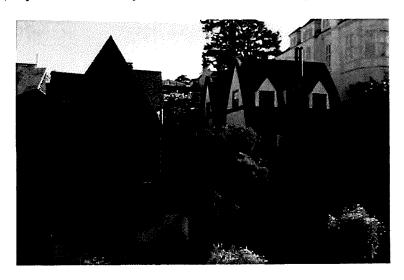
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Photos 2017

Photo 1 of 32. Ernest Coxhead house, view from the Northwest, capturing West sunlight.



Photo 2 of 32. Ernest Coxhead's own house (left) with Coxhead's James McGauley house (1891) represented an "important shift in Coxhead's approach" (Longstreth)).



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Photo 3 of 32. Bands of windows capturing views and light in an urban setting.

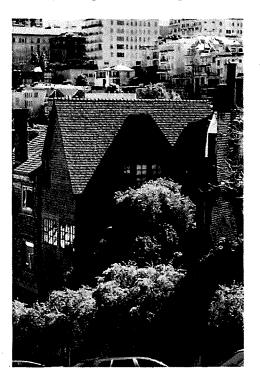
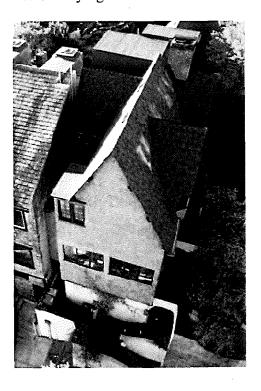


Photo 4 of 32. Winding staircase of varying widths connects the building with the street.



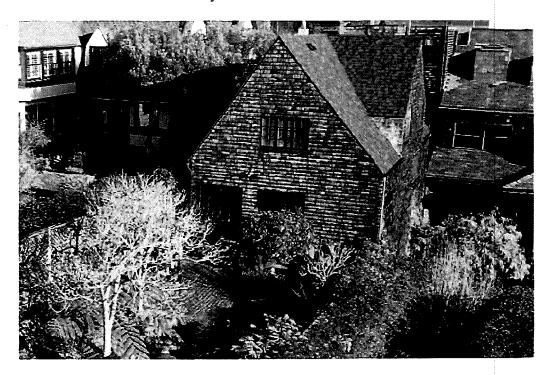
Sections 9 page 49

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Photo 5 of 32. Dormers capture views and light.



Photo 6 of 32. Reminiscent of a Surrey barn.

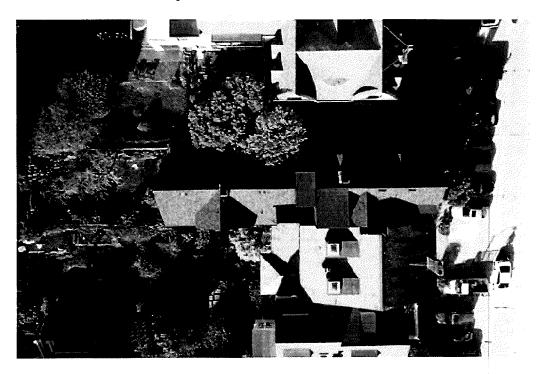


San Francisco, CA County and State

Photo 7 of 32. Capturing expansive views of the natural features of the San Francisco Bay area.



Photo 8 of 32. Nestled on a compact site.

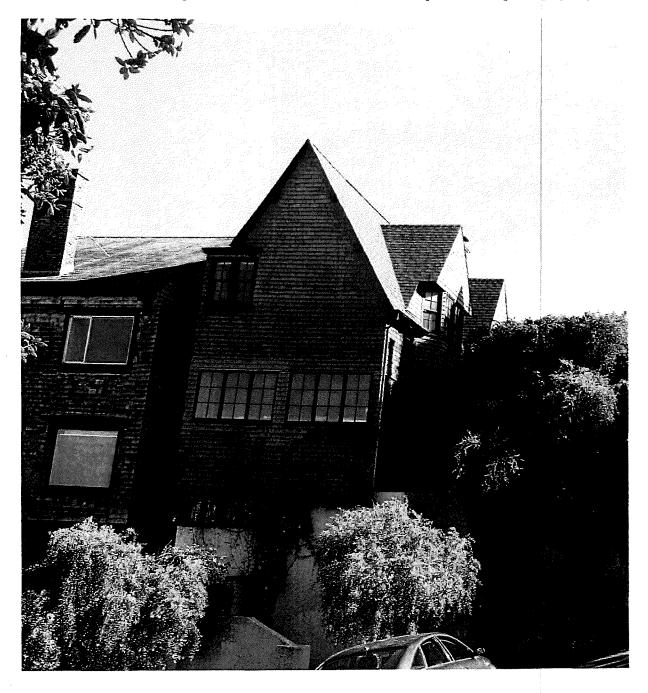


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Photo 9 of 32. Ernest Coxhead house, exploiting the use of dormers to achieve a dramatic effect and increase light and air into the interior (2017, Philip Kaufman, photographer)



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Photo 10 of 32. (May 2017, Philip Kaufman, photographer)

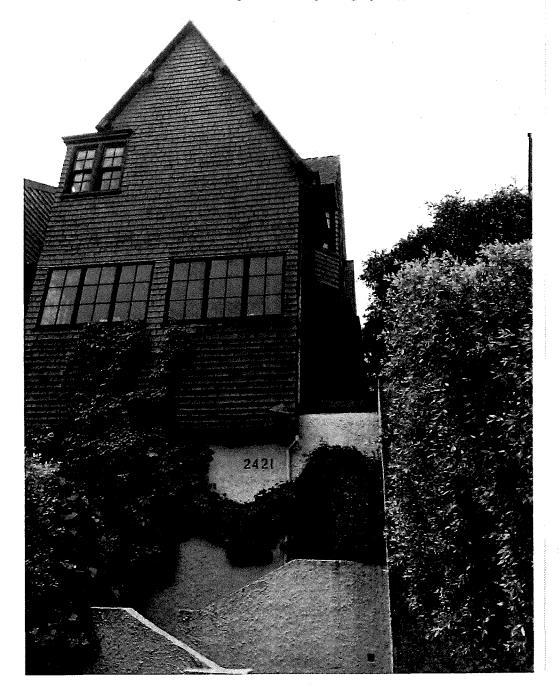


Photo 11 of 32. Ernest Coxhead Residence and Studio, rear (South) view, May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer)

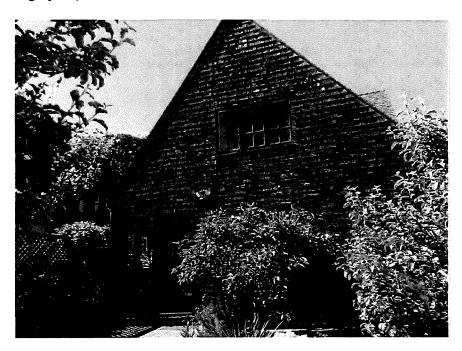


Photo 12 of 32. (May 2017, Philip Kaufman, photographer)



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Photo 13 of 32. Exterior, "an ever-changing path up to and through the premises...as if it were an alley in an Italian hill town" (Longstreth, p.129), May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer)

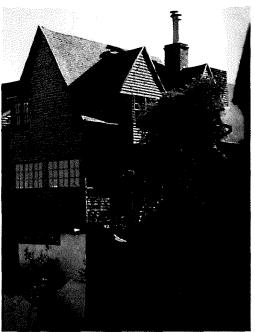


Photo 14 of 32. Front, North façade faces the street and provides natural light for the Living Room and upstairs studio, May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer)



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Photo 15 of 32. English Classical style front entrance, May 2017(Philip Kaufman, photographer). A typical Coxhead detail, interpreting classical details into a new Bay Area Style Architecture in 1893.



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Photo 16 of 32. Dining room with garden view and views of the neighboring Casebolt House and McGauley House gardens. May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer).



Photo 17 of 32. Dining room with corner fireplace and ship pass through window to interior gallery, May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer).



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Photo 18 of 32. With narrow nautical, ship-like quality: a ships stair to third floor, May 2017(Philip Kaufman, photographer).



Photo 19 of 32. Ceiling, stair and interior details, an ever changing path with nautical ship like qualities, May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer).



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Photo 20 of 32. "Attendant bench offer an observation deck from which to view houses across the street and catch glimpses of the San Francisco Bay beyond..." (Longstreth). May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer).



Photo 21 of 32. A well designed gallery, the plan's one English component, with a fireplace at the end. The length of the gallery emphasized in the mirror reflection. May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer).



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Photo 22 of 32. View of the neighboring Casebolt House (San Francisco City Landmark) and garden and the hills of San Francisco beyond. May 2017 (Philip Kaufman. photographer).



Photo 23 of 32. Varying ceiling heights, floor transitions, and a comforting hearth, May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer).



Photo 24 of 32. Southwest doors provide a naturally lit view to the garden and neighboring gardens beyond, May 2017(Philip Kaufman, photographer).



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Photo 25 of 32. A well lit dormer provides natural light into an office, May 2017(Philip Kaufman, photographer).



Photo 26 of 32. Windows naturally light the galley with a glimpse of one of the fireplaces, May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer).



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Photo 27 of 32. Interior gallery, ships stairs, varying ceiling heights create the best design for the narrow urban lot, directing the eye toward views beyond (May 2017, Philip Kaufman, photographer)

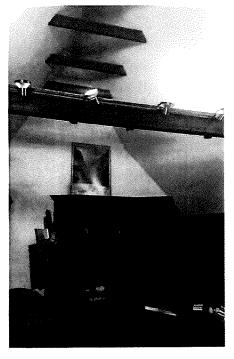


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Photo 28 of 32. A dramatic hearth well designed in English proportions and illuminated with natural light.



Photo 29 of 32. Modulated ceiling configurations to achieve a dramatic effect around a cozy hearth.



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Photo 30 of 32. One of Coxhead's classic design features in this project maximizes the creation of an urban garden and capturing the views of neighboring gardens, views of San Francisco beyond and natural light, rain and air to nurture the garden.



Photo 31 of 32. Northeast window presumably from where Coxhead had his studio and drafting table with views of San Francisco and Northern light.



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Photo 32 of 32. Northeast façade with 3rd floor Cotswold style window presumably from where Coxhead had his studio and drafting table with views of San Francisco and Northern light.

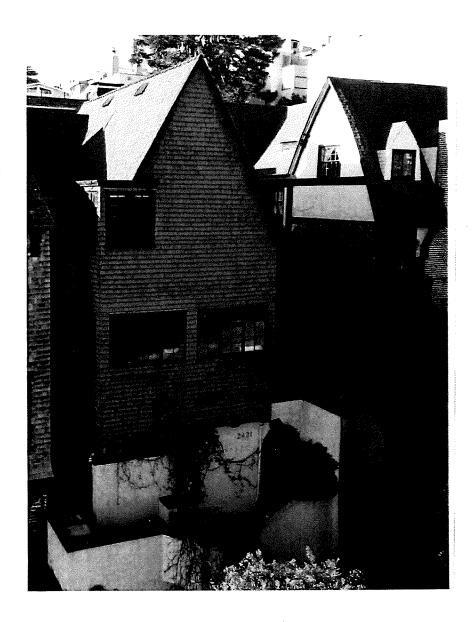


EXHIBIT L

LANDMARKS

A PAIR **COXHEADS**

His own home and the one next door show his English influences

By BRIDGET MALEY

wo noteworthy houses along the south side of Green Street. where it slopes steeply toward the crest at Scott, emulate the craftsmanship of the English townhouses and rural cottages that influenced their design.

The James McGauley House, located at 2423 Green Street, was built in 1891, two years before its neighbor at 2421 Green Street. Both were designed by architect Ernest Coxhead, a British transplant. The house at 2421 Green was Coxhead's own, which he shared with his brother, Almeric. Around the corner at 2710 Scott Street, the Charles Murdock house, also built in 1893, rounds out the grouping. This set of residences reflects Coxhead's transition from his earlier ecclesiastical work to the residential projects that shaped the second phase of his California career.

Leaving England together, Ernest and Almeric Coxhead opened an architectural office in Los Angeles in early 1887. Almeric



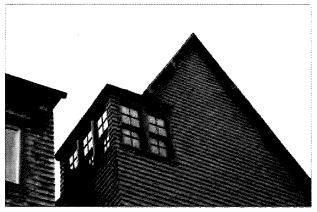
Coxhead's own home at 2421 Green (left) and his design next door at 2423 Green would have been new and somewhat daring within the Victorian landscape of the time.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SHAYNE WATSON

was the business manager, while Ernest was the primary designer. For the next several years, a series of commissions for the Episcopal Church, which was expanding throughout California, occupied their partnership, Before immigrating, Emest had apprenticed with a London architect known for extensive work with church restoration. The London ecclesiastical projects clearly influenced his subsequent California designs.

By 1890, the brothers had relocated to San Francisco. Remarkably, in that year Ernest designed three San Francisco Episcopal churches: the Church of St. John the Evangelist, perhaps the grandest of his California church projects, which sat at the corner of 15th and Julian Streets in the Mission, and was destroyed by the 1906 fire; the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, at Union and Steiner Streets, just a few blocks from his early residences; and the Chapel of the Holy Innocents on Fair Oaks Street in the Mission.

The following year, amid continued ecclesiastical work, Ernest secured the McGauley commission, His 1891 house for his friend James McGauley, a banker, relied heavily on the rural English cottage and its more urban counterpart, the townhouse, as executed by British architect Richard Norman Shaw. In its roof form, small dormers, heavy masonry chimney, large multi-paned windows, half-timbering and overall rustic character, the McGauley house mingles everyday elements and materials with exceptional craftsmanship to create what would have been a new, somewhat daring facade within the Victorian landscape of San Francisco. While employing British vernacular architectural language and embracing what was developing on the



The homes mingle everyday elements and materials with exceptional craftsmanship.

East Coast as the Shingle Style, Ernest Coxhead's early San Francisco houses helped establish a local, architectural language that would eventually be known as the First Bay Tradition.

Two years later, in conjunction with his brother, Coxhead designed a house for their own use on the lot immediately to the east of the McGauley residence. The Coxhead brothers took advantage of the narrow lot, creating an almost tower-like, slender facade rising to a steeply pitched roof. The roof of the McGauley house runs parallel to the street; the Coxhead house roof is perpendicular. This was an ingenious approach to creating a sense of separation between the two houses. which are actually in close proximity. It also allowed for a sequence of stairs and walkways accessing each residence. Both houses are set on significant masonry retaining walls, elevating them above the pedestrian level of the steeply pitched

The understated exterior of the Coxhead cottage masks a phenomenal interior that commences from a long, glazed entrance gallery running the length of the west elevation. The entry begins with a set of stairs and landings and turns through an archway, up another set of stairs to a long gallery that defines both the interior and exterior space. At the outside, it forms pathway along the rear garden of the McGauley house, while at the interior it serves an entry hall accessing the front living room at the north end of the house or a sitting area and dining room adjacent to the south facing garden. This unique configuration offers both intimacy and spectacle, as surely the western-facing windows of the gallery would have looked directly into the neighboring McGauley rear garden. The experience of this interior space has 210 (high anguish over her husband's "aborigi-almost religious feeling; yet the separation" and manner of dressing while at home and almost religious feeling, yet the separation



of the space and the sequence of movement through it is clearly residential.

Both houses feature expertly placed windows of varying sizes and shapes that generally employ small panes covering a fairly large expanse. The fenestration breaks up the exterior slungled walls creating cut-out elements in the wall surface. In the Coxhead house, the front windows terminate at end walls, furthering the punched opening effect. Each house has cleverly placed dormers to interrupt the large expanse of roof surface.

It is unclear how Coxhead and McGauley met, but McGauley does not appear to have lived in the house for very long. He married Mînna Hoppe în San Mateo în 1898. Five years later, a Chronide arricle detailed the couple's rather shocking divorce, with Mrs. McGauley claiming complaining that he is "either mentally unbalanced or that he is a crank and possessed of a monomania upon the subjects of food, hygiene and religion."

Ernest Coxhead also married in 1898. His bride, Helen Brown Hawes, was the daughter of an Episcopalian minister. According to the Chronicle on June 19, 1898, their San Francisco wedding was a most pleasant affair. Esteemed architect Willis Polk was Coxhead's best man at the ceremony at St. Luke's Church. Helen died in 1909 at their home in San Mateo. Coxhead's biographers have speculated he never recovered from her loss.

In 1893, the same year he designed his own house, Coxhead executed a residence for Charles Murdock, an eastern transplant, California intellectual and printer, who collaborated with and published the works of many of the state's best writers, including Robert Louis Stevenson and Bret Harte. Located on Scott Street, just uphill from the other two houses, the Murdock commission used many of the same elements as the two Green Street houses: a shingled exterior, a steeply pitched roof, quirky dormers, a deeply recessed front entry and an understated ribbon of windows at the front elevation.

The three houses at Green and Scott are Coxhead's earliest extant San Francisco residential experiments, a far cry from the Victorian houses that preceded them. They compete in significance with other First Bay Tradition residential assemblies, including the houses marching up the 3200 block of Pacific Avenue and the grouping at the apex of the Vallejo Street steps on Russian Hill.

EXHIBIT M



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

CEQA Categorical Exemption Determination

PROPERTY INFORMATION/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Addre	ess		Block/Lot(s)	,
	24	17 Green Street	0	560/028
Case No.		Permit No.	Plans Dated	
2017-00254	5ENV			2/10/2017
✓ Addition	/	Demolition	New	Project Modification
Alteration	ı <u>.</u>	(requires HRER if over 45 years old)	Construction	(GO TO STEP 7)
Project descri	ption for l	Planning Department approval.		
	icle parkir	four-story-over-basement single-family resign ng spaces. Three-story rear addition. Facade		
	PLETED 1	BY PROJECT PLANNER		
		applies, an Environmental Evaluation App		
	Class 1 – E	existing Facilities. Interior and exterior alter	ations; additions un	der 10,000 sq. ft.
		New Construction/ Conversion of Small St	-	` '
1	.,	or six (6) dwelling units in one building; co		' -
4 1	_	use under 10,000 sq. ft. if principally permit incipally permitted or with a CU.	ted or with a CU. Cr	lange of use under 10,000
	Class	incipally permitted of white a Co.		, h
LJ				
STEP 2: CEC	A IMPAC	TS		
		BY PROJECT PLANNER		-
If any box is	checked l	pelow, an Environmental Evaluation Applic	cation is required.	
	hospitals, Does the generator documents the project CEQA Cate	ity: Would the project add new sensitive recovered to the project add new sensitive recovered to the project have the potential to emit substantial so, heavy industry, diesel trucks)? Exceptions attention of enrollment in the San Francisco Department would not have the potential to emit substantial ex Determination Layers > Air Pollutant Exposure Zantantian Exposu	ties) within an Air P I pollutant concentra : do not check box if th ment of Public Health I pollutant concentratione)	ollution Exposure Zone? ations (e.g., backup diesel e applicant presents (DPH), Article 38 program and ions: (refer to EP _ArcMap>
V	hazardou manufact or more o checked a Environm	as Materials: If the project site is located on a materials (based on a previous use such as uring, or a site with underground storage to soil disturbance - or a change of use from and the project applicant must submit an Entental Site Assessment. Exceptions: do not che tin the San Francisco Department of Public Hea	s gas station, auto re mks): Would the pro industrial to residen vironmental Applica ck box if the applicant	pair, dry cleaners, or heavy ject involve 50 cubic yards tial? If yes, this box must be ation with a Phase I presents documentation of

SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Revised: 4/11/16

中文時間討配 415.575.9010 Para Información en Español llamar et: 415.575.9010 Para sa impomnasyon sa Tagalog tumawag sa: 415,575,9121

: :	Maher program, or other documentation from Environmental Planning staff that hazardous material effects would be less than significant (refer to EP_ArcMap > Maher layer).
	Transportation: Does the project create six (6) or more net new parking spaces or residential units? Does the project have the potential to adversely affect transit, pedestrian and/or bicycle safety (hazards) or the adequacy of nearby transit, pedestrian and/or bicycle facilities?
	Archeological Resources: Would the project result in soil disturbance/modification greater than two (2) feet below grade in an archeological sensitive area or eight (8) feet in a non-archeological sensitive area? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Archeological Sensitive Area)
	Subdivision/Lot Line Adjustment: Does the project site involve a subdivision or lot line adjustment on a lot with a slope average of 20% or more? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography)
Z	Slope = or > 20%: Does the project involve any of the following: (1) square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint, (2) excavation of 50 cubic yards or more of soil, (3) new construction? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required.
	Seismic: Landslide Zone: Does the project involve any of the following: (1) square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint, (2) excavation of 50 cubic yards or more of soil, (3) new construction? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required.
	Seismic: Liquefaction Zone: Does the project involve any of the following: (1) square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint, (2) excavation of 50 cubic yards or more of soil, (3) new construction? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report will likely be required.
	are checked above, GO TO STEP 3. If one or more boxes are checked above, an Environmental Application is required, unless reviewed by an Environmental Planner.
Ė	Project can proceed with categorical exemption review. The project does not trigger any of the CEQA impacts listed above.
Comments	and Planner Signature (optional): Jean Poling Digitally signed by Jean Poling Date: 2017.03.20 16.45:48-0700
	logical effects. Sponsor enrolled in DPH Maher program. Project will follow dations of 1/12/17 Divis Consulting preliminary geotechnical report.
	OPERTY STATUS - HISTORIC RESOURCE
	IS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: (refer to Parcel Information Map)
	tegory A: Known Historical Resource. GO TO STEP 5.
	tegory B: Potential Historical Resource (over 45 years of age). GO TO STEP 4. tegory C: Not a Historical Resource or Not Age Eligible (under 45 years of age). GO TO STEP 6.
	Barl riang removing Freshorm or rioty-Pe proprie fairnie as leave or above object or press or

SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT Revised: 4/11/16

STEP 4: PROPOSED WORK CHECKLIST TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER

Che	ck all that apply to the project.
	1. Change of use and new construction. Tenant improvements not included.
	2. Regular maintenance or repair to correct or repair deterioration, decay, or damage to building.
	3. Window replacement that meets the Department's Window Replacement Standards. Does not include storefront window alterations.
	4. Garage work. A new opening that meets the Guidelines for Adding Garages and Curb Cuts, and/or
	replacement of a garage door in an existing opening that meets the Residential Design Guidelines.
	5. Deck, terrace construction, or fences not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way.
	6. Mechanical equipment installation that is not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of- way.
	7. Dormer installation that meets the requirements for exemption from public notification under Zoning Administrator Bulletin No. 3: Dormer Windows.
	8. Addition(s) that are not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way for 150 feet in each
	direction; does not extend vertically beyond the floor level of the top story of the structure or is only a
┆┶┙┆	single story in height; does not have a footprint that is more than 50% larger than that of the original
Not	building; and does not cause the removal of architectural significant roofing features.
1401	Project Planner must check box below before proceeding.
H	Project is not listed. GO TO STEP 5.
ዙ	Project does not conform to the scopes of work. GO TO STEP 5.
-	Project involves four or more work descriptions. GO TO STEP 5.
باللا	Project involves less than four work descriptions. GO TO STEP 6.
	P 5: CEQA IMPACTS – ADVANCED HISTORICAL REVIEW BE COMPLETED BY PRESERVATION PLANNER
Che	ck all that apply to the project.
	1. Project involves a known historical resource (CEQA Category A) as determined by Step 3 and conforms entirely to proposed work checklist in Step 4.
	2. Interior alterations to publicly accessible spaces.
	3. Window replacement of original/historic windows that are not "in-kind" but are consistent with existing historic character.
	4. Façade/storefront alterations that do not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining features.
	5. Raising the building in a manner that does not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining features.
E	6. Restoration based upon documented evidence of a building's historic condition, such as historic photographs, plans, physical evidence, or similar buildings.
	7. Addition(s), including mechanical equipment that are minimally visible from a public right-of-way and meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.
	8. Other work consistent with the Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (specify or add comments):

SANTRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Revised: 4/11/16

-	9. Other work that would not materially impair a historic district (sp	ecify or add comments):
-		
_		
ļ	(Requires approval by Senior Preservation Planner/Preservation Coordi	
 	10. Reclassification of property status. (Requires approval by Senior Proceedings of Coordinator)	eservation Planner/Preservation
1	Reclassify to Category A Reclassify to Category C	;
ŀ	a. Per HRER dated: 5/10/17 (attach HRER)	
ļ [b. Other (specify):	
Not	Note: If ANY box in STEP 5 above is checked, a Preservation Planner MUS	T check one box below.
	Further environmental review required. Based on the information p Environmental Evaluation Application to be submitted. GO TO STEP 6	rovided, the project requires an
	Desirat and more desirable at the state of t	,
· \	Preservation Planner and can proceed with categorical exemption re-	riew. GO TO STEP 6.
, Com	Comments (optional):	
	Challey Celterine Digitally signed by Shelley C	stagrone
Pres	reservation Planner Signature: Shelley Caltagirone Digitally signed by Shelley Caltagirone Date: 2017.05.16 13:43:40-0	700'
	TEP 6: CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION DETERMINATION O BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER	
	Further environmental review required. Proposed project does not mee	et scopes of work in either (check
	all that apply):	
	Step 2 – CEQA Impacts	~ ,
	Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review	
	STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application.	
		lly exempt under CEQA.
	Planner Name: Shelley Caltagirone Signature:	
	Project Approval Action: She	Digitally signed by Shelley Galtagirone Date: 2017.05.16
<u>†</u>	Building Permit Calts	by Shelley
	Calle	Date: 2017.05.16
	If Discretionary Review before the Planning Commission is requested, the Discretionary Review hearing is the Approval Action for the project.	13:44:01 -07:00!
	Once signed or stamped and dated, this document constitutes a categorical exemption put of the Administrative Code.	suant to CEQA Guidelines and Chapter 31
] :	In accordance with Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, an appeal of an within 30 days of the project receiving the first approval action.	exemption determination can only be filed
1		

SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

PRESERVATION TEAM REVIEW FORM

Preservation Team Meeting Date:		Date of Form Cor	npletion 5/4/20	17
PROJECT INFORMATION:				
Planner	Address:			
helley Caltagirone	2417 Green Street			<u> </u>
Block/Lot:	Cross Streets:			
560/028	Pièrce and Scott St	treets		
CEQA Category:	Art. 10/11	BPA/C	ase No.:	
		2017:0	02545ENV.	
URPOSE OF REVIEW:	The second secon	PROJECT DESCRI	PTION:	
CEQA CArticle 10/11	C Preliminary/PIC	(•) Alteration	C Demo/New	Construction
TE OF PLANS UNDER REVIEW:	2/10/17			
HIE OR FEATS ONDER REVIEW	<u>Zijurij,</u>			
ROJECT ISSUES:				
Sthe subject Property an elig	gible historic resourc	e?		
If so, are the proposed chang	es a significant impa	ct?	<u>.</u>	
Additional Notes:				
Submitted: Historic Resource 2017	e-Evaluation repo	ort prepared by T	m Kelley Cons	ulting, April
2017				
Proposed Project: Expansion				
front facade and roof; excav interior remodel. The project	ation and founda	tion replacement	; lowering bui	lding; and
interior remodel. Me projec	t appears to be a	de racto demont	on per ric sec	HOH TOOS(I).
RESERVATION TEAM REVIEW:				
Gategory:		8 € 1. O	V OB	oC
Individual		Histor	c District/Contex	t
Property is individually eligible f California Register under one or following Criteria:	or inclusion in a more of the	Property is in an el Historic District/Co the following Crite	ntext under one	
Critérion 1 - Event:	C Yes '€ No	Criterion 1 - Eventi	· Č	Yes ⊚ No
Criterion 2 -Persons:	C Yes C No	Criterion 2-Person		Yes No
Criterion 3 - Architecture:	C Yes (No	Criterion 3 - Archite		Yes (No
	○Yes ⓒ No	Criterion 4 - Info. P		Yes (No
Period of Significance:		Period of Significat	nce:	
•	·	Contributor (

Complies with the Secretary's Standards/Art 10/Art	C, Yes	CNo .	€ N/A
CEQA Material Impairment to the individual historic resource:	O.Yes	⊚ No].
CEQAMaterial Impairment to the historic districts	C ∈Yes	. (F:No	
Requires Design Revisions	Yes	● No	
Defer to Residential Design Team:	CYes	(• No	

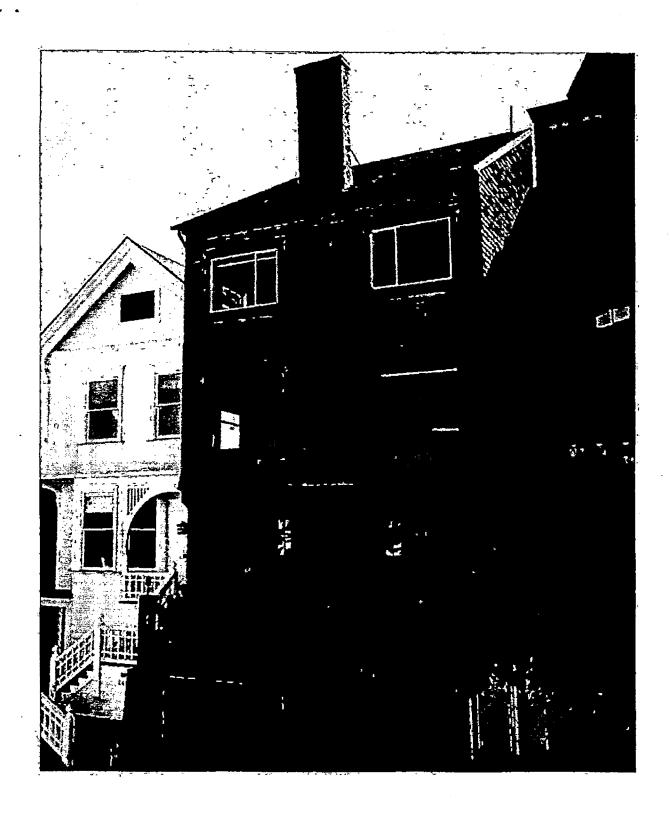
PRESERVATION TEAM COMMENTS:

The building at 2417 Green Street was built circa 1905 and was first owned by Lonella H. Smith. Louis B. Floan was to contractor for the building, but no architect was identified. The property is located on the south side of the street between Pierce and Scott Street in the Pacific Heights neighborhood. It is a rectangular plan, three-story-over-basement, wood-frame, single-family residence with a side-facing gable roof and shingle and brick cladding. The building has been altered, including the insertion of a garage with concrete cladding, replacement of the front entry porch, and replacement of the upper floor windows. The building retains some characteristics of the First Bay Tradition style, including the simple wall surface, wood singles, and small scale ornamentation.

Based on the information provided in the Historic Resource Evaluation report prepared by Tim Kelley Consulting (December 2016), the Department finds that the subject property does not appear to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register either as an individual historic resource or as a contributor to a historic district. There is no information provided by the Project Sponsor's reports or located in the San Francisco Planning Department's background files to indicate that the property was associated with eventsthat have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States. No significant historical figures are associated with the property. Lastly, the property does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of the First Bay Tradition style; it is not the work of a master architect; and, it does not possess high artistic values. Furthermore, the property is not located within a California Register-eligible historic district. The consultant found no cohesive collection of buildings in the immediate area that would indicate a possible district. The nearest historic district is the Pacific Heights Historic District, which captures buildings to the south and west of the subject building. 2417 Green Street would not contribute to this district since the subject building and its immediate neighbors to the east are not associated with the architectural significance of the district. The district is characterized by large, formal, detached dwellings, typically designed by master architects and displaying a high level of architectural detailing and materials. The subject building is builder-designed and displays a relatively vernacular style. While the properties to the west of 2417 Green Street may be eligible for inclusion in the district, the subject building does not contribute to the Pacific Heights Historic District. The proposed project would have no adverse impact to historic resources as the subject building is not a historic resource and is not located within a historic district.

ignature of a Senior Preservation Planner / Preservation Coordinator Date	
iditatrie oka zemoj Elezaratraji Elamiler. Velezeratro i Gondulatore i bate:	
-	
<u> </u>	
	5/10/2017
	1/0/2011

SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT





SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

BOARD OF SUPERVISOR SAMPRAMS SOO

2017.001.22 PM 1:50

CEQA Categorical Exemption Determination 3

PROPERTY INFORMATION/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Ade	dress			Block/Lot(s)	A MARKET STATE OF THE STATE OF
	24	17 Green Street		Ċ	0560/028
Case No.	<u> </u>	Permit No.		Plans Dated	
201.7-002	2545ENV		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2/10/2017
✓ Additi	on/	Demolition	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	New	Project Modification
— Alterat	ion .	(requires HRER if ove	r 45 years old)	Construction	(GO TO STEP 7)
Project des	cription for	Planning Department appr	oval.		
	ehicle parki				icle parking space. Excavate indation replacement. Lower
*,	XEMPTION MPLETED	CLASS BY PROJECT PLANNER			
Note: If n	either class	applies, an Environmenta	l Evaluation Appl	ication is required	I.
V	Class 1 - 1	Existing Facilities. Interior	and exterior alter	ations; additions u	nder 10,000 sq. ft.
	residences change of	use under 10,000 sq. ft. if p	n one building; con rincipally permitt	nmercial/office str	uctures; utility extensions.; .;
		incipally permitted or with	ı a CU.		<u> </u>
	Class				
STEP 2: C	EQA IMPAC	ets.			
TO BE CO	MPLETED	BY PROJECT PLANNER			
If any box	is checked	below, an Environmental L	Evaluation Applic	ation is required.	
	hospitals Does the generator document the project	residential dwellings, and project have the potential tes, heavy industry, diesel to	senior-care facilit o emit substantial ucks)? Exceptions: Francisco Departn to emit substantial	ies) within an Air pollutant concents do not check box if t sent of Public Health pollutant concentra	rations (e.g., backup diesel he applicant presents 1 (DPH) Article 38 program and
V .	hazardou manufaci or more c checked a Environn	nuring, or a site with under of soil disturbance - or a cha and the project applicant m nental Site Assessment. Exc	vious use such as ground storage ta ange of use from i ust submit an Env eptions: do not chec	gas station, auto ranks): Would the pradustrial to residentification in the state of the special state of the spec	epair, dry cleaners, or heavy oject involve 50 cubic yards ntial? If yes, this box must be cation with a Phase I

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Revised: 4/11/16

中文時間清費: 415.575.9010 Para Información en Español llamar at: 415.575.9010 Para sa Imponnasyon sa Tagalog tumawag sa: 415.575.9121

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	Maher program, or other documentation from Environmental Planning staff that hazardous material effects would be less than significant (refer to EP_ArcMap > Maher layer).
	Transportation: Does the project create six (6) or more net new parking spaces or residential units? Does the project have the potential to adversely affect transit, pedestrian and/or bicycle safety (hazards) or the adequacy of nearby transit, pedestrian and/or bicycle facilities?
M	Archeological Resources: Would the project result in soil disturbance/modification greater than two (2) feet below grade in an archeological sensitive area or eight (8) feet in a non-archeological sensitive area? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Archeological Sensitive Area)
	Subdivision/Lot Line Adjustment: Does the project site involve a subdivision or lot line adjustment on a lot with a slope average of 20% or more? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography)
Z	Slope = or > 20%: Does the project involve any of the following: (1) square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint, (2) excavation of 50 cubic yards or more of soil, (3) new construction? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required.
	Seismic: Landslide Zone: Does the project involve any of the following: (1) square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint, (2) excavation of 50 cubic yards or more of soil, (3) new construction? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required.
	Seismic: Liquefaction Zone: Does the project involve any of the following: (1) square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint, (2) excavation of 50 cubic yards or more of soil, (3) new construction? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report will likely be required.
	are checked above, GO TO STEP 3. <u>If one or more boxes are checked above, an Environmental</u> <u>Application is required, unless reviewed by an Environmental Planner.</u>
<u> </u>	Project can proceed with categorical exemption review. The project does not frigger any of the CEQA impacts listed above.
Comments	and Planner Signature (optional): Jean Poling Date: 2017.03.20 1845:48-0700
	ological effects. Sponsor enrolled in DPH Maher program. Project will follow additions of 1/12/17 Divis Consulting preliminary geotechnical report.
	ROPERTY STATUS - HISTORIC RESOURCE MPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER.
	Y IS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: (refer to Parcel Information Map)
**************************************	ategory A: Known Historical Resource. GO TO STEP 5.
	ategory B: Potential Historical Resource (over 45 years of age). GO TO STEP 4.

SAFFRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT Revised: 4/11/16

STEP 4: PROPOSED WORK CHECKLIST TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER

Che	eck all that apply to the project.
	1. Change of use and new construction. Tenant improvements not included.
	2. Regular maintenance or repair to correct or repair deterioration, decay, or damage to building.
	3. Window replacement that meets the Department's Window Replacement Standards. Does not include storefront window alterations.
	4. Garage work. A new opening that meets the Guidelines for Adding Garages and Curb Cuts, and/or replacement of a garage door in an existing opening that meets the Residential Design Guidelines.
	5. Deck, terrace construction, or fences not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way.
	6. Mechanical equipment installation that is not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of- way.
	7. Dormer installation that meets the requirements for exemption from public notification under Zoning Administrator Bulletin No. 3: Dormer Windows.
	8. Addition(s) that are not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way for 150 feet in each direction; does not extend vertically beyond the floor level of the top story of the structure or is only a single story in height; does not have a footprint that is more than 50% larger than that of the original building; and does not cause the removal of architectural significant roofing features.
Not	e: Project Planner must check box below before proceeding.
	Project is not listed. GO TO STEP 5.
	Project does not conform to the scopes of work. GO TO STEP 5.
	Project involves four or more work descriptions. GO TO STEP 5.
Ш	Project involves less than four work descriptions. GO TO STEP 6.
	and the second of the second o
	EP 5: CEQA IMPACTS – ADVANGED HISTORICAL REVIEW BE COMPLETED BY PRESERVATION PLANNER
TO	
TO	BE COMPLETED BY PRESERVATION PLANNER
TO	BE COMPLETED BY PRESERVATION PLANNER eck all that apply to the project. 1. Project involves a known historical resource (CEQA Category A) as determined by Step 3 and
TO	BE COMPLETED BY PRESERVATION PLANNER ck all that apply to the project. 1. Project involves a known historical resource (CEQA Category A) as determined by Step 3 and conforms entirely to proposed work checklist in Step 4.
TO	BE COMPLETED BY PRESERVATION PLANNER ck all that apply to the project. 1. Project involves a known historical resource (CEQA Category A) as determined by Step 3 and conforms entirely to proposed work checklist in Step 4. 2. Interior alterations to publicly accessible spaces. 3. Window replacement of original/historic windows that are not "in-kind" but are consistent with
TO	BE COMPLETED BY PRESERVATION PLANNER 1. Project involves a known historical resource (CEQA Category A) as determined by Step 3 and conforms entirely to proposed work checklist in Step 4. 2. Interior alterations to publicly accessible spaces. 3. Window replacement of original/historic windows that are not "in-kind" but are consistent with existing historic character.
TO	BE COMPLETED BY PRESERVATION PLANNER ck all that apply to the project. 1. Project involves a known historical resource (CEQA Category A) as determined by Step 3 and conforms entirely to proposed work checklist in Step 4. 2. Interior alterations to publicly accessible spaces. 3. Window replacement of original/historic windows that are not "in-kind" but are consistent with existing historic character. 4. Façade/storefront alterations that do not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining features. 5. Raising the building in a manner that does not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining
TO	BE COMPLETED BY PRESERVATION PLANNER ck all that apply to the project. 1. Project involves a known historical resource (CEQA Category A) as determined by Step 3 and conforms entirely to proposed work checklist in Step 4. 2. Interior alterations to publicly accessible spaces. 3. Window replacement of original/historic windows that are not "in-kind" but are consistent with existing historic character. 4. Façade/storefront alterations that do not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining features. 5. Raising the building in a manner that does not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining features. 6. Restoration based upon documented evidence of a building's historic condition, such as historic
TO	BE COMPLETED BY PRESERVATION PLANNER ck all that apply to the project. 1. Project involves a known historical resource (CEQA Category A) as determined by Step 3 and conforms entirely to proposed work checklist in Step 4. 2. Interior alterations to publicly accessible spaces. 3. Window replacement of original/historic windows that are not "in-kind" but are consistent with existing historic character. 4. Façade/storefront alterations that do not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining features. 5. Raising the building in a manner that does not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining features. 6. Restoration based upon documented evidence of a building's historic condition, such as historic photographs, plans, physical evidence, or similar buildings. 7. Addition(s), including mechanical equipment that are minimally visible from a public right-of-way

Revised: 4/11/16

200	and the second of the second o	
	9. Other work that would not materially impair a hist	oric district (specify or add comments):
	(Requires approval by Senior Preservation Planner/Pres	gration Constitution
 		
	10. Reclassification of property status. (Requires appro	val by Senior Preservation Planner/Preservation
V	Coordinator)	
	Reclassify to Category A Reclassify	to Category C
	a. Per HRER dated: 5/10/17 (attach HRE	R)
	b. Other (specify):	
No	e: If ANY box in STEP 5 above is checked, a Preservation	Planner MUST check one box below.
	Further environmental review required. Based on the	information provided, the project requires an
	Environmental Evaluation Application to be submitted. O	
-	Project can proceed with categorical exemption review	The second secon
. √.	Preservation Planner and can proceed with categorica	
		reventhmotive atem. GO TO 2.151 0.
Com	ments (optional):	
ř		
Dece	ervation Planner Signature: Shelley Caltagirone Digitality	milý signed by Shelley Caltegirone : 2017.05.16 13:45:40-07'00'
Fresi	ervation Flanmer Signature: Shelley Callagilone Date	: 2017.05.16 13:49:40-0700'
075	NA ALTOADIALI PIPILIPIALI PETERLITALI	
	6: CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION DETERMINATION	
TOI	E COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER	
	Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply):	ct does not meet scopes of work in either (check
	Step 2 – CEQA Impacts	
	Step 5 - Advanced Historical Review	
	STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Applicati	ion.
V	No further environmental review is required. The proje	
	Planner Name: Shelley Caltagirone	Signature:
	Project Approval Action:	Shelley Digitally signed by Shelley Caltagir Caltagirone Date: 2017.05.16
		by Shelley
	Building Permit	Caltagir
	- Beiland Count	Callay Galtagirone
,	The second secon	Date: 2017.05.16
	If Discretionary Review before the Planning Commission is requested,	One / 13:44:01 -07:00'
	the Discretionary Review hearing is the Approval Action for the project.	
	Once signed or stamped and dated, this document constitutes a categori	cal exemption pursuant to CEOA Guidelines and Chapter 31
	of the Administrative Code.	And all all the Education of an anady of proportion and a spill gray as
	In accordance with Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Cod	e, an appeal of an exemption determination can only be filed
	within 30 days of the project receiving the first approval action.	

SAN FRANCISCO
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Revised: 4/11/16



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

PRESERVATION TEAM REVIEW FORM

Preservation Team Meeting Date	4	Date of Form Completion	5/4/2017
PROJECT INFORMATION:	The state of the s		
Planner:	Address:		
helley Caltagirone	2417 Green Street		
Block/Lot: 0560/028	Cross Streets:		
		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
CEOA Gategory: 1990	Art: 10/117	BPA/@ase No.: 2017:002545ENV	
		20,17,00,23451,144	*
PURPOSE OF REVIEW:		PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	
CEQA "O Article 10/11	C Preliminary/PIC	Alteration Coen	no/New Construction
ATE OF PLANS UNDER REVIEW:	2/10/17	 j.	**
40 - 100 - 1			The second of th
PROJECT ISSUES:			
is the subject Property an eli	<u> </u>		
If so, are the proposed chan	ges a significant impa	oct?	
Additional Notes:			
Submitted: Historic Resour	ce Evaluation rep	ort prepared by Tim Kelley	Consulting, April
20,64	•		
Proposed Project: Expansion			
front facade and roof; excav			
interior remodel. The project	t appears to be a	de facto demolition per P	C Section 1005(f).
RESERVATION TEAM REVIEW:			
Category:		(CA	ов ос
Individual		Historic District/	Context
Property is individually eligible	for inclusion in a	Property is in an eligible Calif	ornia Register
California Register under one or	more of the	Historic District/Context und	
following Criteria:		the following Criteria:	
1			_
Criterion 1 - Event:	CYes No	Criterion 1 - Event	C Yes • No
Criterion 1 - Event: Criterion 2 - Persons:	CYes No	Criterion 1 - Event: Criterion 2 - Persons:	CYes @ No
l:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	-
Criterion 2 - Persons:	C Yes No	Criterion 2 -Persons:	CYes (No
Criterion 2 - Persons: Criterion 3 - Architecture: Criterion 4 - Info: Potential:	C Yes No	Criterion 2 -Persons: Criterion 3 - Architecture: Criterion 4 - Info. Potential:	CYes ♠No CYes ♠No
Criterion 2 - Persons: Criterion 3 - Architecture:	C Yes No	Criterion 2 -Persons: Criterion 3 - Architecture:	CYes ♠No CYes ♠No

Complies with the Secretary Standards/Art 10/Art 11	C Yes	CNo	€ rN/A
CEQA Material Impairment to the individual historic resource:	() Yes	⊙ No	
CFOAMaterial Impairment to the historic district:	C: Yes	. (•¡No	
-Requires Design Revisions:	(C) Yes	● No	
Defer to Residential Design Team:	€ Yes	⊙ No	

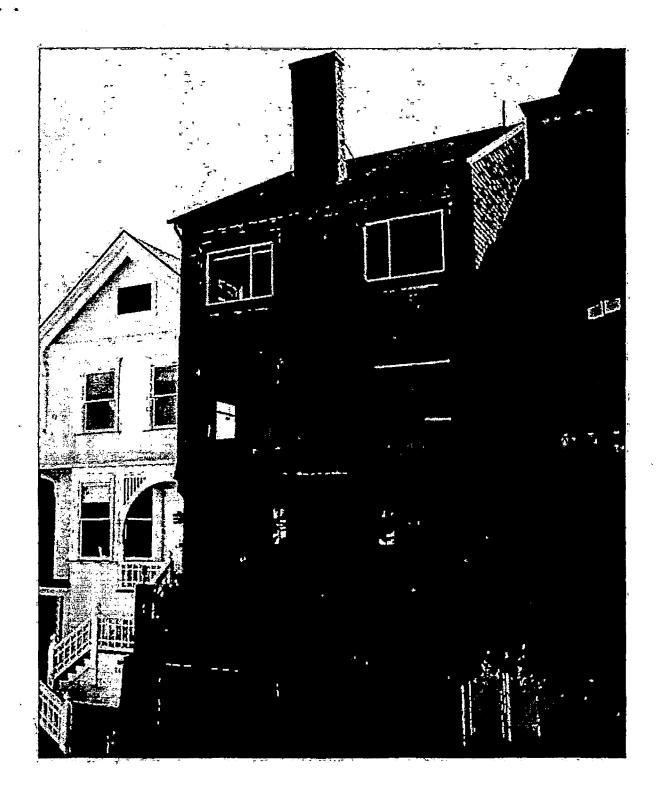
PRESERVATION TEAM COMMENTS:

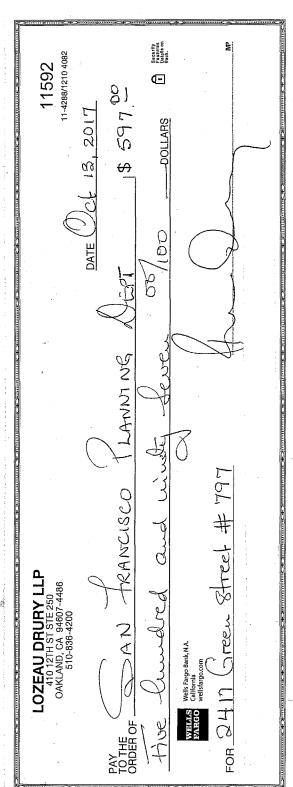
The building at 2417 Green Street was built circa 1905 and was first owned by Lonella H. Smith. Louis B. Floan was to contractor for the building, but no architect was identified. The property is located on the south side of the street between Pierce and Scott Street in the Pacific Heights neighborhood. It is a rectangular plan, three-story-over-basement, wood-frame, single-family residence with a side-facing gable roof and shingle and brick cladding. The building has been altered, including the insertion of a garage with concrete cladding, replacement of the front entry porch, and replacement of the upper-floor windows. The building retains some characteristics of the First Bay Tradition style, including the simple wall surface, wood singles, and small scale ornamentation.

Based on the information provided in the Historic Resource Evaluation report prepared by Tim Kelley Consulting (December 2016), the Department finds that the subject property does not appear to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register either as an individual historic resource or as a contributor to a historic district. There is no information provided by the Project Sponsor's reports or located in the San Francisco Planning Department's background files to indicate that the property was associated with eventsthat have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States, No significant historical figures are associated with the property. Lastly, the property does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of the First Bay Tradition style; it is not the work of a master architect and, it does not possess high artistic values. Furthermore, the property is not located within a California Register-eligible historic district. The consultant found no cohesive collection of buildings in the immediate area that would indicate a possible district. The nearest historic district is the Pacific Heights Historic District, which captures buildings to the south and west of the subject building, 2417 Green Street would not contribute to this district since the subject building and its immediate neighbors to the east are not associated with the architectural significance of the district. The district is characterized by large, formal, detached dwellings, typically designed by master architects and displaying a high level of architectural detailing and materials. The subject building is builder-designed and displays a relatively vernacular style. While the properties to the west of 2417 Green Street may be eligible for inclusion in the district, the subject building does not contribute to the Pacific Heights Historic District. The proposed project would have no adverse impact to historic resources as the subject building is not a historic resource and is not located within a historic district.

Signature of a Senior Preservation Planner / Preservation Coordinator.	Date	×
Ban 13 1	5/10/2017	

SAN FIANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT





BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SAN FA ANGESOO

SAN FA ANGESOO

YET THE TANGESOOF

From: **BOS Legislation**, (BOS)

To: richard@lozeaudrury.com; rebecca@lozeaudrury.com; chris@durkinincorporated.com

GIVNER, JON (CAT); STACY, KATE (CAT); JENSEN, KRISTEN (CAT); Rahaim, John (CPC); Sanchez, Scott (CPC); Cc:

Gibson, Lisa (CPC); Poling, Jeanie (CPC); Sider, Dan (CPC); Starr, Aaron (CPC); Kirby, Alexandra (CPC); LaValley, Pilar (CPC); Calvillo, Angela (BOS); Somera, Alisa (BOS); BOS-Supervisors; BOS-Legislative Aides; BOS

Legislation, (BOS)

Subject: SUPPLEMENTAL APPEAL RESPONSE: Appeal of CEQA Exemption Determination - 2417 Green Street - Appeal

Hearing on January 9, 2018

Date: Wednesday, January 03, 2018 12:15:58 PM

Attachments: image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find linked below a supplemental appeal response memorandum received by the Office of the Clerk of the Board from the Planning Department, regarding the Categorical Exemption Determination Appeal for the proposed project at 2417 Green Street.

Planning Supplemental Appeal Response Memo - January 3, 2018

The hearing for this matter is scheduled for a 3:00 p.m. special order before the Board on January 9, 2018.

I invite you to review the entire matter on our Legislative Research Center by following the link below:

Board of Supervisors File No. 171267

Regards,

Lisa Lew

Board of Supervisors San Francisco City Hall. Room 244 San Francisco, CA 94102 P 415-554-7718 | F 415-554-5163 lisa.lew@sfgov.org | www.sfbos.org



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Disclosures: Personal information that is provided in communications to the Board of Supervisors is subject to disclosure under the California Public Records Act and the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance. Personal information provided will not be redacted. Members of the public are not required to provide personal identifying information when they communicate with the Board of Supervisors and its committees. All written or oral communications that members of the public submit to the Clerk's Office regarding pending legislation or hearings will be made available to all members of the public for inspection and copying. The Clerk's Office does not redact any information from these submissions. This means that personal information—including names, phone numbers, addresses and similar information that a member of the public elects to submit to the Board and its committees—may appear on the Board of Supervisors' website or in other public documents that members of the public may inspect or copy.

MEMO

Categorical Exemption A

2417 Green Street

1650 Mission St. Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103-2479

DATE:

January 3, 2018

TO:

Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

FROM:

Lisa Gibson, Environmental Review Officer – (415) 575-9032

Jeanie Poling – (415) 575-9072

RE:

Planning Department Case No. 2017-002545ENV

Appeal of Categorical Exemption for 2417 Green Street

HEARING DATE:

January 9, 2018

ATTACHMENT:

B – Additional waiver from San Francisco Health Code Article 22A (Maher

Ordinance), dated October 31, 2017

PROJECT SPONSOR: Eric Dumican of Dumican Mosey Architects on behalf of Chris Dunkin of 2417

Green Street, LLC

APPELLANT:

Richard Drury and Rebecca Davis of Lozeau Drury, LLP, on behalf of Philip

Kaufman

INTRODUCTION

This memorandum and attachment are a response to the December 28, 2017, supplemental letter of appeal to the Board of Supervisors (the "Board") regarding the Planning Department's issuance of a categorical exemption under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA determination") for the proposed project at 2417 Green Street (the "project").

The Planning Department, pursuant to Title 14 of the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15300–15387), issued a categorical exemption for the project on May 16, 2017, finding that the proposed project is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as a Class 1 categorical exemption. The Class 1 exemption applies to minor alterations of existing facilities, including additions to existing structures provided that the addition will not result in an increase of more than 10,000 square feet if the project is in an area where all public services and facilities are available to allow for maximum development permissible in the General Plan, and the area in which the project is located is not environmentally sensitive (CEQA Guidelines Section 15301(e)).

The decision before the Board is whether to uphold the Planning Department's decision to issue a categorical exemption and deny the appeal, or to overturn the Planning Department's decision to issue a categorical exemption and return the project to Planning Department staff for additional environmental review.

Memo

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Please refer to the Planning Department's December 29, 2017 appeal response.

APPELLANT ISSUES AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT RESPONSES

The new concerns raised in the December 28, 2017 supplemental appeal letter are cited below and followed by the Planning Department's responses. The new concerns are identified as Concerns 6 through 8 to continue the numbering of the issues addressed in the Planning Department's December 29, 2017 appeal response, which ended with Concern 5.

Concern 6: The appellant contends that expansion into the subject property's rear yard would impact the mid-block open space, which would cause substantial adverse change in the significance of adjacent historic resources.

Response 6: The appellant has provided no substantial evidence to support the conclusion that the project could impact the significance of adjacent historic resources.

The appellant states that "mid-block shared open space" is an integral part of the adjacent property's historic design. As discussed in the response to concern 1, no historic resource is present on the project site, it is not located within an eligible historic district, and no changes are proposed to the adjacent properties. The lots within the project block are separately owned and not shared. As discussed in the response to concern 4, mid-block open space is a design issue – not a CEQA issue – and is appropriately addressed as part of the Planning Department's project review for compliance with the Planning Code and consistency with applicable design guidelines.

The appellant claims that the project's extension into its rear yard would materially impair adjacent historic resources by blocking windows, views, light, and air. There are two historic resources abutting the rear yard of 2417 Green Street. To the west is 2421 Green Street (the Coxhead House) – listed in the 1968 Here Today Survey – and to the south is 2727 Pierce Street (the Casebolt House) – listed as Landmark No. 51, Planning Code, Article 10. Neither of the listings for either property identifies the buildings' character-defining features.

It is unlikely that open space in the rear of a property is a character-defining feature, and the appellant has provided no substantial evidence to support this claim. The appellant includes (in Exhibit 11 to the first appeal) the nomination of the Coxhead House for National Register of Historic Places, which states,

Coxhead could have recognized there would be enough open space on the east and west elevations to glaze much of these elevations. He then carefully positioned bands of windows to capture San Francisco Bay views and sunlight from the East and West (probably inspired by recent London work of Richard Norman Shaw, bringing more English architecture influence to San Francisco).

The placement and architectural character of the east and west elevation windows may be considered character-defining features of the Coxhead House; however, the view of adjacent open space from those windows is not likely a character-defining feature, and the potential for blocking those windows, would not materially impair the Coxhead House. The setting of the Coxhead House has been and continues to be an urban setting composed of narrow residential lots. While the subject block has filled in with new construction since the land was originally subdivided, this development and the current project do not substantially change the character of the urban setting. Furthermore, the appellant has provided no substantial evidence that the Coxhead House is located within a California Register-eligible historic district that would warrant more extensive review of the neighborhood character.

The appellant also restates concerns about impacts to the Coxhead House caused by excavation and possible flooding. See the responses to concerns 3 and 7 regarding impacts to adjacent properties due to excavation and flooding.

Concern 7: The appellant contends that the project may cause flooding in adjacent properties.

Response 7: The project would comply with the Building Code and would not present any unusual circumstances regarding flooding.

See the response to concern 3 regarding compliance with the Building Code and protection of adjoining properties.

The preliminary geotechnical report prepared for the project addresses groundwater issues, noting that any excavation on a hillside may encounter groundwater and seasonal springs, and that, if necessary, the final design should include measures to control the flow of groundwater at the site. Such measures may include drainage behind retaining walls, under-slab-drainage, French drains and area drains to intercept groundwater and surface run-off, and waterproofing, which is typically installed where the construction of habitable space is below the ground surface.

As part of its review, DBI would verify that geological and geotechnical issues have been considered and that appropriate drainage plans are included. Including drainage design measures to protect adjacent properties is common in San Francisco; projects are routinely reviewed in accordance with applicable City and State regulations. The appellant has not demonstrated how the project would result in significant effects related to flooding due to unusual circumstances. The CEQA determination properly relied on the qualified geotechnical consultant's report and compliance with City and State regulations, and no further analysis is necessary.

Concern 8: The appellant contends that the sponsor must submit a site mitigation plan to the San Francisco Department of Public Health (DPH) to avoid potentially significant impacts related to the release of hazardous materials.

Response 8: The project complies with DPH regulations concerning hazardous materials and would present no unusual circumstances related to the release of hazardous materials.

CASE No. 2017-002545ENV 2417 Green Street

BOS Categorical Exemption Appeal Hearing Date: January 9, 2018

See the response to concern 2 regarding DPH's right to waive Health Code Section 22A requirements for residential properties.

Attachment G to the appellant's supplemental letter includes the DPH approval line from the back of building permit application #201710020114 (for excavation). DPH signed off on the permit application on October 31, 2017, with a stamp that reads "Accepted by the San Francisco Department of Public Health Maher Program with the following conditions: Obtain copies and follow the requirements of the Site Mitigation Plan, Environmental Health and Safety Plan, Dust Control Plan and other documents and requirements to ensure compliance with the S.F. Maher Ordinance." The stamp indicates that no further DPH review is required, not that a site mitigation plan must be submitted. On October 31, 2017, DPH also issued a Maher waiver for the excavation work (see Attachment B). The waiver includes certain recommendations but indicates that no further plans need to be submitted. If DPH required a site mitigation plan, the agency would not have issued the Maher waiver and signed off on the excavation permit. Thus, the project complies with Article 22A and would not result in significant impacts related to the release of hazardous materials.

CONCLUSION

The appellant has not presented substantial evidence to the Planning Department that would support the conclusion that (1) there could be a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource, and (2) there is a reasonable possibility of significant environmental impacts due to unusual circumstances such as flooding or hazardous materials. For the reasons stated above and in the Planning Department's December 29, 2017 appeal response, the CEQA determination complies with the requirements of CEQA and the project is appropriately exempt from environmental review. The Planning Department therefore recommends that the Board uphold the CEQA determination and deny the appeal.

¹ Per telephone conversation with Marley Zalay, DPH, on December 29, 2017, the agency has one approval stamp that it uses for both projects that receive Maher waivers and projects that have approved site mitigation plans.

ATTACHMENT B



Edwin M. Lee, Mayor Barbara A. Garcia, MPA, Director of Health

Stephanie K. J. Cushing, MSPH, CHMM, REHS Environmental Health Director

WAIVER FROM SAN FRANCISCO HEALTH CODE ARTICLE 22A (MAHER ORDINANCE)

Compliance with Article 22A of the San Francisco Health Code is required for all sites that require a permit from the Department of Building Inspection, will move or excavate at least 50 cubic yards (38.23 m³) of soil and/or that have the potential to contain hazardous materials in soil and/or groundwater or are within the mapped Article 22A (Maher) area. Sites subject to Article 22A may be granted a waiver by the San Francisco Department of Public Health per Section A.4. of Article 22A which states, "The Director may waive the requirements imposed by this Article if the applicant demonstrates that the property has been continuously zoned as residential under the City Planning Code since 1921, has been in residential use since that time, and no evidence has been presented to create a reasonable belief that the soil and/or groundwater may contain hazardous substances. In these circumstances, the Director shall provide the applicant and the Director of Building Inspection with written notification that the requirements of this Article have been waived."

The following information and documents were submitted in support of the Waiver:

\boxtimes	Site history	information	and/or	environment	al/geotec	hnical	documents

Project plans and elevation Drawings AND excavation, trenching grading plans

☐ Current or former underground storage tank operation and removal documents, as applicable

PROPERTY/PROJECT INFORMATION

Address: 2417 Green Street Block/Lot: 0560 / 028 SMED No.: 1652

Owner/Proponent name: Kim Lee (kinlee822@gmail.com)

Contact Name/ phone: Kim Lee (415) 688-0187

Proponent Address: 957 Avalon Dr, South San Francisco, CA 94080

Current Site Use: Single Family Residence Proposed Site Use: Garage expansion and replacement of current

foundation

If residential use only, approximate year residential only use began: 1913

COMMENTS:

The San Francisco Department of Public Health has determined that:

The project Property has been continuously zoned as residential since at least 1913 AND the available information does not indicate potential or known the soil and/or groundwater contamination by contain hazardous substances or materials. AND The site use will remain as residential or a less sensitive land use.

- Less than 50 Cubic Yards of soil will be disturbed by the proposed project AND the available information does not indicate potential or known the soil and/or groundwater contamination by contain hazardous substances or materials.
- A former underground storage tank removed from the residential site or nearby residential site, does not present a significant health or environmental risk to the project property based on the information available from publically available state databases and SF DPH files.

SFDPH Recommendations:

- Site Soils are known to, or may, contain fill material. Fill material associated with the 1906 Earthquake and Fire or other fill materials in San Francisco may contain elevated lead concentrations among other potential contaminants. SF DPH recommends that excavated fill soils be segregated, stored on plastic sheeting and chemically analyzed for contaminants prior to soil reuse or as required by the disposal facility prior to disposal. The analyses considered may include the analytes listed in the Maher Ordinance, which include: Metals, volatile and semi volatile organic compounds, cyanide and petroleum hydrocarbons. Any remaining soils with elevated contaminants should be capped by the building, hardscape or at least one foot of clean soil over a visual physical barrier such as expanded plastic geogrid, or similar material.
- ☐ Construction activities should follow a work health and safety plan and dust control measures.

San Francisco Department of Public Health GRANTS A WAIVER FROM THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SF HEALTH CODE ARTICLE 22A FOR THE SPECIFIED PROJECT ONLY BASED ON THE SITE CRITERIA AND CHARACTERISTICS LISTED ABOVE. Should you have any questions please contact the San Francisco Department of Public Health, Site Assessment and Mitigation Program (DPH SAM) at (415) 252-3800.

Stephanie K. J. Cushing, MSPH, CHMM, REHS

Director of Environmental Health

San Francisco Department of Public Health-

cc: Jeanie Poling, Environmental Planner San Francisco Planning Department 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103-2479 jeanie.poling@sfgov.org

> Ed Sweeney, Deputy Director of Inspection Services San Francisco Department of Building Inspection 1660 Mission Street San Francisco, CA 94103 edward.sweeney@sfgov.org

From: BOS Legislation, (BOS)

To: richard@lozeaudrury.com; rebecca@lozeaudrury.com; chris@durkinincorporated.com

Cc: GIVNER, JON (CAT); STACY, KATE (CAT); JENSEN, KRISTEN (CAT); Rahaim, John (CPC); Sanchez, Scott (CPC);

Gibson, Lisa (CPC); Poling, Jeanie (CPC); Sider, Dan (CPC); Starr, Aaron (CPC); Kirby, Alexandra (CPC); LaValley, Pilar (CPC); Calvillo, Angela (BOS); Somera, Alisa (BOS); BOS-Supervisors; BOS-Legislative Aides; BOS

Legislation, (BOS)

Subject: APPEAL RESPONSE and PROJECT SPONSOR"S BRIEF: Appeal of CEQA Exemption Determination - 2417 Green

Street - Appeal Hearing on January 9, 2018

Date: Friday, December 29, 2017 3:48:22 PM

Attachments: <u>image001.png</u>

Greetings,

Please find linked below a memorandum and a brief received by the Office of the Clerk of the Board from the Planning Department, and from Tunny of Reuben, Junius and Rose, LLP, representing the Project Sponsor, regarding the Categorical Exemption Determination Appeal for the proposed project at 2417 Green Street.

Planning Appeal Response Memo - December 29, 2017

Project Sponsor Brief - December 29, 2017

The hearing for this matter is scheduled for a 3:00 p.m. special order before the Board on January 9, 2018.

I invite you to review the entire matter on our <u>Legislative Research Center</u> by following the link below:

Board of Supervisors File No. 171267

Regards,

Lisa Lew

Board of Supervisors San Francisco City Hall, Room 244 San Francisco, CA 94102 P 415-554-7718 | F 415-554-5163 lisa.lew@sfgov.org | www.sfbos.org



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МЕМО

Categorical Exemption Appeal 2417 Green Street

1650 Mission St. Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103-2479

Reception: 415.558.6378

av.

DATE: December 29, 2017

415.558.6409

TO: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

Planning Information: 415.558.6377

FROM: Lisa Gibson, Environmental Review Officer – (415) 575-9032

Jeanie Poling – (415) 575-9072

RE: Planning Case No. 2017-002545ENV

Appeal of Categorical Exemption for 2417 Green Street

HEARING DATE: January 9, 2018

ATTACHMENT: A – Waiver from San Francisco Health Code Article 22A (Maher Ordinance)

PROJECT SPONSOR: Eric Dumican of Dumican Mosey Architects on behalf of Chris Dunkin of 2417

Green Street, LLC

APPELLANT: Richard Drury and Rebecca Davis of Lozeau Drury, LLP, on behalf of Philip

Kaufman

INTRODUCTION

This memorandum and attachment are a response to the November 22, 2017, letter of appeal to the Board of Supervisors (the "Board") regarding the Planning Department's issuance of a categorical exemption under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA determination") for the proposed project at 2417 Green Street (the "project").

The Planning Department, pursuant to Title 14 of the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15300–15387), issued a categorical exemption for the project on May 16, 2017, finding that the proposed project is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as a Class 1 categorical exemption. The Class 1 exemption applies to minor alterations of existing facilities, including additions to existing structures provided that the addition will not result in an increase of more than 10,000 square feet if the project is in an area where all public services and facilities are available to allow for maximum development permissible in the General Plan, and the area in which the project is located is not environmentally sensitive (CEQA Guidelines Section 15301(e)).

The decision before the Board is whether to uphold the Planning Department's decision to issue a categorical exemption and deny the appeal, or to overturn the Planning Department's decision to issue a categorical exemption and return the project to Planning Department staff for additional environmental review.

SITE DESCRIPTION AND EXISTING USE

The project site is on the south side of Green Street on the block bound by Green, Pierce, Scott, and Vallejo Streets in the Pacific Heights neighborhood. The 2,500-square-foot project site contains a four-story, 4,502-square-foot single-family residence building constructed circa 1905. The project site and block is within the RH-1 (Residential-House, One Family) District and a 40-X Height and Bulk District. The neighborhood contains primarily large, three- to four-story single-family homes. The property is on an approximately 24 percent lateral slope. To the immediate west and uphill from the project site is the appellant's property at 2421 Green Street.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project would involve alterations to the existing building. As analyzed in the CEQA document the project would include excavating approximately 400 cubic yards of soil to a depth of 13 feet below grade to expand the existing one-vehicle garage by 658 sf to add two additional vehicle parking spaces; constructing a three-story 943 sf rear addition; altering the facade; replacing the foundation; and lowering the building. The project would increase the 4,502 sf building by 1,481 sf resulting in a 6,103 sf building. (During review for consistency with the Planning Code and Residential Design Guidelines, the project was reduced in scope such that the total expansion would result in a 5,115 sf building and the addition of one and not two vehicle parking spaces.)

BACKGROUND

On October 15, 2016, Eric Dumican of Dumican Mosey Architects on behalf of 2417 Green Street, LLC, (hereinafter the "project sponsor") filed an environmental evaluation application with the Planning Department for CEQA determination for the project described above.

On May 16, 2017, the Planning Department determined that the project was categorically exempt under CEQA Class 1 – alteration of existing facilities, and that no further environmental review was required.

On May 18, 2017, the Department of Building Inspection (DBI) approved permit application #201705116316 for "partial deteriorated basement wall and foundation replacement with new landscaping retaining walls in the rear yard" without review by the Planning Department. The Planning Department determined that one of the proposed retaining walls in the rear yard aligned with the proposed foundation of a proposed horizontal rear addition subject to Planning Code Section 311 neighborhood notification, which had not yet been completed. In response to a public complaint that the work was going beyond the scope of the permit to include a horizontal addition, DBI suspended permit application #201705116316; the Planning Department also requested suspension of the permit.

On October 23, 2017, the Planning Department issued neighborhood notification pursuant to Planning Code Section 311 for the proposed horizontal rear expansion under permit application #201704285244.

On October 2, 2017, the property owner submitted permit application #201710020114 to revise the previous permit by removing the aforementioned retaining wall, which the Planning Department reviewed and approved. On November 3, 2017, DBI issued permit application #201710020114.

On November 22 1017, Richard Drury and Rebecca Davis of Lozeau Drury, LLP, on behalf of Philip Kaufman, filed an appeal of the categorical exemption. The Planning Department determined that the issuance of permit application #201710020114 is the Approval Action under CEQA and that the CEQA appeal is timely.

Between November 28–30, 2017, three requests for discretionary review of the permit subject to Planning Code Section 311 neighborhood notification were filed by neighborhood residents. The discretionary review hearing is tentatively scheduled to be heard by the Planning Commission on February 8, 2018.

The Planning Department subsequently received complaints that the property owner exceeded the scope of permit application #201710020114 by removing chimneys on the subject property. DBI suspended all work under permit applications #201705116316 and #201710020114 to allow work to be properly documented, for the Board of Supervisors to hear the CEQA appeal, and for the Planning Commission to hear the requests for discretionary review.

CEQA GUIDELINES

Section 21084 of the California Public Resources Code requires that the CEQA Guidelines identify a list of classes of projects that have been determined not to have a significant effect on the environment and are exempt from further environmental review. In response to that mandate, the State Secretary of Resources found that certain classes of projects, which are listed in CEQA Guidelines Sections 15301 through 15333, do not have a significant impact on the environment and therefore are categorically exempt from the requirement for the preparation of further environmental review.

CEQA State Guidelines Section 15301, or Class 1, provides an exemption from environmental review for the operation, repair, or minor alteration of existing public or private structures and facilities. The Class 1 exemption applies to minor alterations of existing facilities, including additions to existing structures provided that the addition will not result in an increase of more than 10,000 square feet if the project is in an area where all public services and facilities are available to allow for maximum development permissible in the General Plan, and the area in which the project is located is not environmentally sensitive (CEQA Guidelines Section 15301(e)). The project involves the alteration and addition of approximately 1,500 square feet to an existing single-family residence and thus is exempt under Class 1.

In determining the significance of environmental effects caused by a project, CEQA State Guidelines Section 15064(f) states that the decision as to whether a project may have one or more significant effects shall be based on substantial evidence in the record of the lead agency. CEQA State Guidelines 15064(f)(5) offers the following guidance: "Argument, speculation, unsubstantiated opinion or narrative, or evidence that is clearly inaccurate or erroneous, or evidence that is not credible, shall not constitute substantial

evidence. Substantial evidence shall include facts, reasonable assumption predicated upon facts, and expert opinion supported by facts."

APPELLANT ISSUES AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT RESPONSES

The concerns raised in the November 22, 2017, appeal letter are cited below and are followed by the Planning Department's responses.

Concern 1: The appellant contends that the project may cause significant impacts on an adjacent historical resource.

Response 1: The evaluation appropriately evaluated impacts on adjacent historic resources.

The Planning Department's CEQA review of age-eligible properties begins with a determination as to whether (1) the property is individually eligible for listing on a local, state or national register, and (2) whether the property is located within an eligible historic district. Staff duly conducted this analysis for 2417 Green Street (the subject property) and found that the subject property is not historically significant in its own right, in concurrence with findings of preservation consultant Tim Kelley, nor is it located within an area eligible for listing as a district on the state or national registers. Therefore, the subject property is not a historic resource for the purposes of CEQA review by the Planning Department.

As the subject property is not a historic resource and is not located within an eligible historic district, the environmental analysis did not proceed to part two of the historic review: evaluation of whether the proposed action or project would cause a substantial adverse change to the historical resource. Thus, because the project would not result in physical alteration to the adjacent property at 2421 Green Street, no analysis of potential historic resource impacts on the adjacent historic resource is necessary.

The historic resource status of 2421 Green Street, the Coxhead Brothers' House, is not in dispute. It is, as stated in the appellant letter, considered a Category A.1 (known historic resource) based upon its inclusion in the Here Today survey and its eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. The appellant argues that the project would materially impair the significance of 2421 Green Street.

CEQA defines a "substantial adverse change" as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the historical resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired. CEQA goes on to define "materially impaired" as work that materially alters, in an adverse manner, those physical characteristics that convey the resource's historical significance and justify its eligibility. The proposed project at 2417 Green Street project does not have the potential to materially impair the adjacent historic resource at 2421 Green Street, as the proposed work would not physically alter the adjacent property. Furthermore, the proposed project would not significantly alter the setting of the adjacent historic resource at 2421 Green Street. Integrity of a historic resource is defined by the Secretary of the Interior through seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The loss of light, air, and views, noted by the appellant,

2417 Green Street

BOS Categorical Exemption Appeal Hearing Date: January 9, 2018

are not discussed under these aspects. The proposed project would not significantly affect any of the above noted aspects of integrity of the adjacent historic property.

The proposed project's excavation and foundation work must comply with all applicable Building Code requirements, which are managed by the Department of Building Inspection. Staff appropriately relied on the provided engineering reports to address the stability of the surrounding properties, including the historic original foundation of 2421 Green Street. Also see the response to concern 3, below, which addresses structural risk to the adjacent property.

In conclusion, the project would not have a significant effect on adjacent historic resources, and no further analysis is required.

Concern 2: The appellant contends that the project could present potentially significant impacts concerning hazardous materials and that the sponsor must submit investigation and mitigation plans to the San Francisco Department of Public Health (DPH).

Response 2: The project complies with DPH regulations concerning hazardous materials and would present no unusual circumstances related to the release of hazardous materials.

The proposed project would disturb over 50 cubic yards of soil in an area that DPH has identified as likely containing hazardous substances in the soil or groundwater. Therefore, before the project sponsor may obtain a building permit, it must comply with the requirements of Article 22A of the Health Code, which DPH administers.

Per Health Code Section 22A.4, DPH may waive the requirements imposed by Article 22A if the applicant demonstrates that the property has been continuously zoned as residential under the City Planning Code since 1921, has been in residential use since that time, and no evidence has been presented to create a reasonable belief that the soil and/or groundwater may contain hazardous substances. In these circumstances, DPH provides written notification that the requirements of Article 22A have been waived.

On March 28, 2018, DPH issued a waiver from Article 22A, determining that the project property has been continuously zoned as residential since at least 1921 and that the available information does not indicate the potential for soil and/or groundwater contamination (Attachment A). Thus, the project complies with Article 22A and would not result in significant impacts related to the release of hazardous materials.

The appellant cites a legal case to support the claim that any project on the Cortese list (State of California compiled lists of hazardous sites) is precluded from the issuance of a categorical exemption. The project site is not on any State of California list of hazardous sites; and even if the project site were on the Cortese list, a site's inclusion on this list does not necessarily preclude the issuance of a categorical exemption when a closure letter from the appropriate state agency, or its designee, has been issued.

In conclusion, the project complies with San Francisco Health Code Article 22A, and there are no unusual circumstances related to hazardous materials that would disqualify the project from being eligible for categorical exemption.

Concern 3: The appellant contends that the project poses a structural risk to the uphill adjacent property at 2421 Green Street.

Response 3: The project would comply with the Building Code and would not present any unusual circumstances regarding excavation and the protection of the adjoining property.

The appellant is incorrect in stating that under the City's CEQA exemption procedures, a project may not be exempted from CEQA if it is built on a property with greater than 20 percent slope and involves more than 50 cubic yards of soil removal. Instead, under such circumstances, the Planning Department requires the project sponsor to submit with the environmental application a preliminary geotechnical study prepared by a qualified consultant that meets DBI submittal requirements. The report must demonstrate that the proposed project could be implemented on the project site and must provide recommendations that make such construction structurally feasible.

If a preliminary geotechnical report is required for environmental review, the Planning Department reviews the report to understand geotechnical issues and recommendations, and in the environmental document confirms that the sponsor would incorporate such recommendations into the project. DBI, during its review of site and building permits, reviews construction documents for conformance with the geotechnical report.

DBI also ensures protection of adjoining properties through compliance with Sections 3307 and 3307.1 of the San Francisco Building Code. Section 3307 of the San Francisco Building Code, Protection of Adjoining Property, specifies requirements for safeguards at work sites to ensure the protection of adjacent properties. Compliance with the State and local building codes avoids the potential for significant impacts related to structural damage.

Section 3307.1 states, "Adjoining public and private property shall be protected from damage during construction, remodeling and demolition work. Protection must be provided for footings, foundations, party walls, chimneys, skylights, and roofs. Provisions shall be made to control water runoff and erosion during construction or demolition activities. The person making or causing an excavation to be made shall provide written notice to the owners of adjoining buildings advising them that the excavation is to be made and that the adjoining buildings should be protected. Said notification shall be delivered not less than 10 days prior to the scheduled starting date of the excavation." Section 832 of the Building Code provides other requirements for protection of adjacent property, including giving reasonable notice to adjacent owners, using reasonable precautions to project adjacent structures, and protecting adjoining buildings from any damage excavation.

A preliminary geotechnical report was prepared for the proposed project at 2417 Green Street (Divis Consulting, Inc., January 12, 2017). The report correctly states that the remodeling plans include

expansion of the existing basement. The report notes that excavation deeper than 5 feet should be shored or sloped in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards, and that the contractor should be responsible for the construction and safety of temporary slopes and shoring. The report makes specific recommendations for temporary slopes, shoring, underpinning, construction monitoring, permanent slopes, surface drainage, foundations, permanent retaining walls, concrete slabon-grade floors, and seismic design.

Excavation and development on steep slopes is common in San Francisco, and such projects are routinely reviewed in accordance with applicable City and State regulations. The appellant has not demonstrated how the project site's topography and project excavation would result in significant effects on the environment due to unusual circumstances. Therefore, the CEQA determination properly relied on the qualified geotechnical consultant's report and compliance with City and State regulations, and no further analysis is necessary.

Concern 4: The appellant states that the project is inconsistent with the Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines, which protect historic resources.

Response 4: Compliance with design guidelines is an aesthetic impact not subject to CEQA.

Per CEQA Section 21099(d)(1), "Aesthetic and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment." The proposed project meets the criteria as a residential project in an urban area with nearby transit. Consistency with the Cow Hollow Design Guidelines is addressed during the Planning Department's review process, and aesthetics is not to be considered as a topic of environmental review. Also see the response to concern 1, above, which addresses impacts on adjacent historic resources.

Concern 5: The appellant contends the project has been piecemealed (divided into smaller projects to qualify for one or more exemptions).

Response 5: The CEQA document covers the whole of the project and the environmental review has not been piecemealed.

The appellant is correct in that under CEQA state statute Section 21159.27 a project may not be divided into smaller projects to qualify for one or more exemptions. The project description in the CEQA determination states, "Alterations to an existing four-story-over-basement single-family residence with one vehicle parking space. Excavate to add two vehicle parking spaces. Three-story rear addition. Facade alterations and foundation replacement. Lower existing building." Thus, the CEQA determination analyzed the whole of the action.

It is not uncommon for the City to issue multiple permits that rely on one CEQA determination. As discussed under "Background" above, DBI issued a permit for the foundation portion of the work after the CEQA determination for the whole of the project was issued, and all permits have subsequently been

BOS Categorical Exemption Appeal Hearing Date: January 9, 2018

suspended pending resolution of the CEQA appeal and discretionary review by the Planning Commission. The issuance of building permits is a separate matter from CEQA piecemealing. The appellant provides no substantial evidence of CEQA piecemealing.

CONCLUSION

The appellant has not presented substantial evidence to the Planning Department that would support the conclusion that (1) there are unusual circumstances that justify removing the project from the exempt class, and (2) there is a reasonable possibility of significant environmental impacts due to those unusual circumstances. For the reasons stated above, the CEQA determination complies with the requirements of CEQA and the project is appropriately exempt from environmental review. The Planning Department therefore recommends that the Board uphold the CEQA determination and deny the appeal.



Edwin M. Lee, Mayor Barbara A. Garcia, MPA, Director of Health

Stephanie K. J. Cushing, MSPH, CHMM, REHS Environmental Health Director

WAIVER FROM SAN FRANCISCO HEALTH CODE ARTICLE 22A (MAHER ORDINANCE)

Compliance with Article 22A of the San Francisco Health Code is required for all sites that require a permit from the Department of Building Inspection, will move or excavate at least 50 cubic yards (38.23 m³) of soil and/or that have the potential to contain hazardous materials in soil and/or groundwater or are within the mapped Article 22A (Maher) area. Sites subject to Article 22A may be granted a waiver by the San Francisco Department of Public Health per Section A.4. of Article 22A which states, "The Director may waive the requirements imposed by this Article if the applicant demonstrates that the property has been continuously zoned as residential under the City Planning Code since 1921, has been in residential use since that time, and no evidence has been presented to create a reasonable belief that the soil and/or groundwater may contain hazardous substances. In these circumstances, the Director shall provide the applicant and the Director of Building Inspection with written notification that the requirements of this Article have been waived."

The following information and documents were submitted in support of the Waiver:

- Site history information and/or environmental/geotechnical documents
- Project plans and elevation Drawings AND excavation, trenching grading plans
- ☐ Current or former underground storage tank operation and removal documents, as applicable

PROPERTY/PROJECT INFORMATION

Address: 2417 Green Street Block/Lot: 0560 / 028 SMED No.: 1534

Owner/Proponent name: Chris Durkin (Chris@durkinincorporated.com) Contact Name/ phone: Eric Dumican

(415) 495-9322 (edumican@dumicanmosey.com)

Proponent Address: 474 EUCILD AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO, CA. 94118

Current Site Use: Single Family Residence Proposed Site Use: Single Family Residence

If residential use only, approximate year residential only use began: 1907

COMMENTS:

The San Francisco Department of Public Health has determined that:

The project Property has been continuously zoned as residential since at least 1921 AND the available information does not indicate potential or known the soil and/or groundwater contamination by contain hazardous substances or materials. AND The site use will remain as residential or a less sensitive land use.

Less than 50 Cubic Yards of soil will be disturbed by the proposed project AND the available information does not indicate potential or known the soil and/or groundwater contamination by contain hazardous substances or materials.
 A former underground storage tank removed from the residential site or nearby residential site, does not present a significant health or environmental risk to the project property based on the information available from publically available state databases and SF DPH files.

SFDPH Recommendations:

- Site Soils are known to, or may, contain fill material. Fill material associated with the 1906 Earthquake and Fire or other fill materials in San Francisco may contain elevated lead concentrations among other potential contaminants. SF DPH recommends that excavated fill soils be segregated, stored on plastic sheeting and chemically analyzed for contaminants prior to soil reuse or as required by the disposal facility prior to disposal. The analyses considered may include the analytes listed in the Maher Ordinance, which include: Metals, volatile and semi volatile organic compounds, cyanide and petroleum hydrocarbons. Any remaining soils with elevated contaminants should be capped by the building, hardscape or at least one foot of clean soil over a visual physical barrier such as expanded plastic geogrid, or similar material.
- Construction activities should follow a work health and safety plan and dust control measures.

San Francisco Department of Public Health GRANTS A WAIVER FROM THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SF HEALTH CODE ARTICLE 22A FOR THE SPECIFIED PROJECT ONLY BASED ON THE SITE CRITERIA AND CHARACTERISTICS LISTED ABOVE. Should you have any questions please contact the San Francisco Department of Public Health, Site Assessment and Mitigation Program (DPH SAM) at (415) 252-3800.

Date: 28 March 2017

Stephanie K. J. Cushing, MSPIL, CHMM, REHS

Director of Environmental Health

San Francisco Department of Public Health

cc: Jeanie Poling, Environmental Planner San Francisco Planning Department 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103-2479 jeanie.poling@sfgov.org

> Ed Sweeney, Deputy Director of Inspection Services San Francisco Department of Building Inspection 1660 Mission Street San Francisco, CA 94103 edward.sweeney@sfgov.org

REUBEN, JUNIUS & ROSE, LLP

December 29, 2017

San Francisco Board of Supervisors One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244 San Francisco, CA 94102

Re: 2417 Green Street

Project Sponsor's Brief in Opposition to Appeal of Categorical Exemption

Hearing Date: January 9, 2018

Our File No.: 7696.05

Dear Supervisors:

We represent Chris Durkin, project sponsor of the proposed excavation, rear addition, and alterations to the existing single-family residence (the "Project") at 2417 Green Street (the "Property"). On May 16, 2017, the Planning Department approved a Categorical Exemption (the "CatEx") under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") for the Project. (The CatEx is attached hereto as Exhibit A.) (The Project's Environmental Evaluation Application is attached as Exhibit B.) The owner of the property located adjacent to the Property to the west, 2421 Green Street, has appealed the approval of the CatEx.

As described in greater detail below and in the memoranda submitted by City Staff, the appeal should be denied for the following reasons. The appellant's arguments:

- misunderstand the City's Planning Code Section 311 and permit issuance process (the Project was not "piecemealed");
- quote selectively from the CEQA statue, guidelines, and caselaw to fabricate a historic resource issue that doesn't exist; and
- fail to provide any evidence (beyond speculation and opinion) of any potential environmental impacts.

As such, we respectfully request that the Board deny the appeal.

I. The Project Has Not Been "Piecemealed"

The appellant alleges that the City has engaged in "unlawful project piecemealing." (Appellant's Brief at pp. 15-16.) Under controlling law, a public agency may not divide a single

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project into smaller individual subprojects to avoid responsibility for considering the environmental impact of the project as a whole. (Orinda Ass'n v. Board of Supervisors (1986) 182 Cal.App.3d 1145,1171.) The appellant argues that the City's separate issuance of the Project's foundation permit on November 3, 2017 (Permit No. 201710020114) somehow constitutes unlawful piecemealing. This is incorrect.

The Project description in the CatEx is as follows:

Alterations to an existing four-story-over-basement single-family residence with one vehicle parking space. Excavate to add two vehicle parking spaces. Threestory addition. Façade alterations and foundation replacement. Lower existing building. [Emphasis added.]

As clearly shown in the Project description, the approval of the CatEx contemplated excavation work as part of the Project. Hence, the City did not divide the Project into smaller individual projects to avoid considering the environmental impacts of the Project as a whole. The CatEx considered the entirety of the Project.

Moreover, it is common practice for a foundation permit to be issued separately from an alteration (building) permit. In this case, the Property's existing foundation is very old, made of brick, and in need of replacement independent of the other Project components. This is true of many of the foundations in the neighborhood, including the adjacent neighbor to the east, who recently replaced their foundation as well. The Project sponsor sought issuance of the foundation permit earlier in the process in an attempt to complete the work prior to the rainy season.

The appellant also argues that the foundation permit could not be issued because the City had not completed its Planning Code Section 311 process. Appellant misunderstands this When the Planning Department releases the Section 311 neighborhood notice concerning a project, it does so only because the City has completed its review of the entirety of the project and determined the project fully complies with all applicable codes and regulations, including its review of the project under CEQA. No further approvals are required to begin construction.

The Section 311 process allows neighbors to express their views on design issues, which can then also be brought to the Planning Commission for review. But the Section 311 process is not part of the City's permit approval process that is required for a project to start construction. The City already has determined that construction may commence. Consequently, a permit like the foundation permit may be issued – because the City has determined that the project is ready for construction.

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For these reasons, the issuance of the foundation permit was sensible, common practice, and lawful. The City did not unlawfully "piecemeal" the Project's approvals.

II. The Project Will Not Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Historical Resource

The appellant argues that the approval of the CatEx was improper because the Project "may cause significant impacts on a historic resource" [appellant's home – the Coxhead House]. (Appellant's Letter to the Board dated November 22, 2017, at pp. 7-10.) However, the appellant's argument that the approval of the CatEx violated CEQA ignores the plain language of the CEQA statute and its guidelines.

The City has determined that the project qualifies for one of CEQA's categorical exemptions, the "existing facilities" exemption for building additions under 10,000 square feet. The appellant does not challenge that initial determination, but argues that the project qualifies for an exception to the existing facilities exemption concerning historical resources. CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(f) provides as follows regarding this exception:

Historical Resources. A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may cause a <u>substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource</u>. [Emphasis added.]

Appellant argues that appellant's home, the Coxhead House, is a historical resource and that the Project may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of the resource. (We will assume for the sake of argument in this appeal that the Coxhead House is a historical resource, but reserve our right to challenge this conclusion.)

Appellant's argument fails, however, because CEQA provides a very specific definition for what constitutes "a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource." In short, the project must "demolish or materially alter in an adverse manner" the historic characteristics of the historic resource. (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.) Under CEQA, performing construction near a historical resource is not enough to cause a substantial adverse change. The proposed project must demolish or materially alter the historical resource. Here, the Project will not alter the Coxhead House in any manner. The Project simply proposes an excavation and a rear addition adjacent to the Coxhead House.

Appellant argues that the "alteration" of the resource's "immediate surroundings" alone is enough to cause a substantial adverse change. But this argument conspicuously omits CEQA's own explanation for what kind of alteration of the immediate surroundings causes a

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substantial adverse change. A substantial adverse change exists only if the project "[d]emolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance." (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b).)

The appellant complains that the Project's foundation work "could harm the Coxhead House' brick foundation ..." (Appellant's Brief at p. 9.) This conclusion is nothing more than speculation of a potential impact to the Coxhead House, and certainly not evidence, and not evidence of a substantial adverse change to the Coxhead House. The Project's foundation work will be performed by engineering experts, and the work, both proposed and performed, has been and will continue to be reviewed by the City's engineering experts. No evidence exists that the Project's foundation work will demolish or materially alter those physical characteristics of the Coxhead House that convey its historical significance.

CEQA requires the appellant to produce substantial evidence that the Project has the potential for a substantial adverse environmental impact. (*Apartment Ass'n of Greater Los Angeles v. City of Los Angeles* (2001) 90 Cal.App.4th 1162, 1175.) Substantial evidence is "facts, reasonable assumptions predicated on facts, and expert opinion supported by facts." (CEQA Guidelines § 15384.) Argument, speculation, unsubstantiated opinion or narrative, or evidence that is clearly inaccurate or erroneous or otherwise not credible is not substantial evidence. (CEQA Guidelines § 15064(f)(5).) Here, the appellant has not produced any substantial evidence of a substantial adverse change to the Coxhead House.

To the contrary, residential expansion projects with foundation improvements located adjacent to historical resources in San Francisco, such as the subject Project, are commonplace, and as a rule do not result significant environmental impacts. A list of at least seven such examples of recent projects is attached as <u>Exhibit C</u>.

Appellant also argues that the Project's rear addition will impacts views of and from the Coxhead House. But because the additions are in the rear of the Property, no public views of the Coxhead House will be affected. Thus, no evidence exists that the Project's rear addition will demolish or materially alter those physical characteristics of the Coxhead House that convey its historical significance.

Views <u>from</u> the Coxhead House are not protected under any applicable law. Therefore, by law, and as a matter of common sense, any obstruction of those views cannot be a "substantial adverse change in the significance of" the Coxhead House. As such, no evidence exists that the Project's rear addition will in any way materially alter those physical characteristics of the Coxhead House that convey its historical significance.

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Finally, appellant cites to the decision in *Committee to Save the Hollywoodland Specific Plan v. City of Los Angeles* (2008) 161 Cal.App.4th 1168 in support of its argument regarding the Coxhead House, but that case is inapplicable here. In that case, a proposed fence would have blocked public views of an existing historic wall, and was proposed to be constructed on top of the wall. Our case is different – no public views of the Coxhead House will be affected by the Project, and no physical changes to the Coxhead House are proposed.

III. Conclusion

CEQA provides clear and specific guidance as to what constitutes a potential environmental impact, and when projects do not qualify for categorical exemptions. This guidance is designed to prevent claims based on speculation and narrow personal interests, such as those set forth by appellant in this appeal. As such, we respectfully submit that the appeal should be denied. Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

REUBEN, JUNIUS & ROSE, LLP

Thomas Tunny

Enclosures

cc: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
Richard Drury
John Rahaim, Planning Director
Lisa M. Gibson, Environmental Review Officer
Jeanie Poling, Planning Department
Christopher May, Planning Department
Chris Durkin
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EXHIBIT A



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

CEQA Categorical Exemption Determination

PROPERTY INFORMATION/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

	lress		Block/Lot(s)			
	0.4	47.0				
	24	17 Green Street	0:	560/028		
Case No.		Permit No.	Plans Dated			
2017-002				2/10/2017		
✓ Addition		Demolition	New	Project Modification		
Alterati		(requires HRER if over 45 years old)	Construction	(GO TO STEP 7)		
	<u>-</u>	Planning Department approval.				
to add two v	Alterations to an existing four-story-over-basement single-family residence with one vehicle parking space. Excavate to add two vehicle parking spaces. Three-story rear addition. Facade alterations and foundation replacement. Lower existing building.					
TO BE CO	STEP 1: EXEMPTION CLASS TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER					
*Note: If n		applies, an Environmental Evaluation Appl				
\checkmark	Class 1 – E	xisting Facilities. Interior and exterior alter	ations; additions un	der 10,000 sq. ft.		
	Class 3 – New Construction/ Conversion of Small Structures. Up to three (3) new single-family residences or six (6) 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. Change of use under 10,000 sq. ft. if principally permitted or with a CU.					
	Class					
	QA IMPAC MPLETED I	TS BY PROJECT PLANNER				
		elow, an Environmental Evaluation Applic	ation is required.			
	Air Quali hospitals, Does the p generators documenta the project	ty: Would the project add new sensitive rece residential dwellings, and senior-care facilit project have the potential to emit substantial s, heavy industry, diesel trucks)? Exceptions: tion of enrollment in the San Francisco Departm would not have the potential to emit substantial x Determination Layers > Air Pollutant Exposure Zon	eptors (specifically, sies) within an Air Po pollutant concentra do not check box if the tent of Public Health (pollutant concentration	ollution Exposure Zone? tions (e.g., backup diesel applicant presents DPH) Article 38 program and		
✓	Hazardous hazardous manufactu or more of checked an Environm	s Materials: If the project site is located on to materials (based on a previous use such as uring, or a site with underground storage tart soil disturbance - or a change of use from ind the project applicant must submit an Envental Site Assessment. Exceptions: do not check in the San Francisco Department of Public Heal	he Maher map or is gas station, auto repaks): Would the project of the distribution of the man and the	eair, dry cleaners, or heavy ect involve 50 cubic yards ial? If yes, this box must be tion with a Phase I presents documentation of		

	Maher program, or other documentation from Environmental Planning staff that hazardous material effects would be less than significant (refer to EP_ArcMap > Maher layer).
	Transportation: Does the project create six (6) or more net new parking spaces or residential units? Does the project have the potential to adversely affect transit, pedestrian and/or bicycle safety (hazards) or the adequacy of nearby transit, pedestrian and/or bicycle facilities?
V	Archeological Resources: Would the project result in soil disturbance/modification greater than two (2) feet below grade in an archeological sensitive area or eight (8) feet in a non-archeological sensitive area? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Archeological Sensitive Area)
	Subdivision/Lot Line Adjustment: Does the project site involve a subdivision or lot line adjustment on a lot with a slope average of 20% or more? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography)
✓	Slope = or > 20%: Does the project involve any of the following: (1) square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint, (2) excavation of 50 cubic yards or more of soil, (3) new construction? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required.
	Seismic: Landslide Zone: Does the project involve any of the following: (1) square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint, (2) excavation of 50 cubic yards or more of soil, (3) new construction? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required.
	Seismic: Liquefaction Zone: Does the project involve any of the following: (1) square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint, (2) excavation of 50 cubic yards or more of soil, (3) new construction? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report will likely be required.
	are checked above, GO TO STEP 3. <u>If one or more boxes are checked above, an Environmental Application is required, unless reviewed by an Environmental Planner.</u>
	Project can proceed with categorical exemption review. The project does not trigger any of the CEQA impacts listed above.
Comments	and Planner Signature (optional): Jean Poling Digitally signed by Jean Poling Date: 2017.03.20 16:45:46 -07'00'
	logical effects. Sponsor enrolled in DPH Maher program. Project will follow dations of 1/12/17 Divis Consulting preliminary geotechnical report.
Association of Company and Com	
	OPERTY STATUS – HISTORIC RESOURCE
	(IS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: (refer to Parcel Information Map)
Ca	tegory A: Known Historical Resource. GO TO STEP 5.
	tegory B: Potential Historical Resource (over 45 years of age). GO TO STEP 4.
Ca	ategory C: Not a Historical Resource or Not Age Eligible (under 45 years of age). GO TO STEP 6.

STEP 4: PROPOSED WORK CHECKLIST

TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER

Che	ck all that apply to the project.
	1. Change of use and new construction. Tenant improvements not included.
	2. Regular maintenance or repair to correct or repair deterioration, decay, or damage to building.
	3. Window replacement that meets the Department's <i>Window Replacement Standards</i> . Does not include storefront window alterations.
	4. Garage work . A new opening that meets the <i>Guidelines for Adding Garages and Curb Cuts</i> , and/or replacement of a garage door in an existing opening that meets the Residential Design Guidelines.
	5. Deck, terrace construction, or fences not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way.
	Mechanical equipment installation that is not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of- way.
	7. Dormer installation that meets the requirements for exemption from public notification under <i>Zoning Administrator Bulletin No. 3: Dormer Windows</i> .
	8. Addition(s) that are not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way for 150 feet in each direction; does not extend vertically beyond the floor level of the top story of the structure or is only a single story in height; does not have a footprint that is more than 50% larger than that of the original building; and does not cause the removal of architectural significant roofing features.
Note	e: Project Planner must check box below before proceeding.
님	Project is not listed. GO TO STEP 5.
닏	Project does not conform to the scopes of work. GO TO STEP 5 .
\blacksquare	Project involves four or more work descriptions. GO TO STEP 5.
	Project involves less than four work descriptions. GO TO STEP 6.
TO	P 5: CEQA IMPACTS – ADVANCED HISTORICAL REVIEW BE COMPLETED BY PRESERVATION PLANNER
Che	ck all that apply to the project.
	1. Project involves a known historical resource (CEQA Category A) as determined by Step 3 and conforms entirely to proposed work checklist in Step 4.
L	2. Interior alterations to publicly accessible spaces.
	3. Window replacement of original/historic windows that are not "in-kind" but are consistent with existing historic character.
	4. Façade/storefront alterations that do not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining features.
	5. Raising the building in a manner that does not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining features.
	6. Restoration based upon documented evidence of a building's historic condition, such as historic photographs, plans, physical evidence, or similar buildings.
	7. Addition(s) , including mechanical equipment that are minimally visible from a public right-of-way and meet the <i>Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation</i> .
	8. Other work consistent with the Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (specify or add comments):

	9. Other work that would not materially impair a histo	oric district (specify or ac	ld comments):					
	(Requires approval by Senior Preservation Planner/Prese							
	10. Reclassification of property status. (Requires approx	val by Senior Preservation	Planner/Preservation					
Į V	Coordinator) ☐ Reclassify to Category A ✓ Reclassify to Category C							
	a. Per HRER dated: 5/10/17 (attach HREI							
	b. Other (specify):							
	., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., .							
Note	e: If ANY box in STEP 5 above is checked, a Preservation	Planner MUST check o	ne box below.					
	Further environmental review required. Based on the Environmental Evaluation Application to be submitted. G		he project requires an					
7	Project can proceed with categorical exemption review							
· ·	Preservation Planner and can proceed with categorical	exemption review. GO	TO STEP 6.					
Com	ments (optional):		-					
	Digital Columbia	ally signed by Shelley Caltagirone	***					
Prese	ervation Planner Signature: Shelley Caltagirone Digital Date:	: 2017.05.16 13:43:40 -07'00'						
STEF	STEP 6: CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION DETERMINATION							
	' 0: CATEGORICAL EXEINIFTION DETERMINATION							
	SE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER							
	E COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER Further environmental review required. Proposed project	ct does not meet scopes o	of work in either (<i>check</i>					
	E COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply):	et does not meet scopes o	of work in either (check					
	E COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts	et does not meet scopes o	of work in either (<i>check</i>					
	Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review		of work in either (check					
	E COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts		of work in either (<i>check</i>					
	Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review	on.	124					
ТОВ	Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application	on. ct is categorically exem	pt under CEQA.					
ТОВ	Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application of Step 10 – Step 20 – Step	on. ct is categorically exem	pt under CEQA.					
ТОВ	Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application No further environmental review is required. The project Planner Name: Shelley Caltagirone Project Approval Action:	on. ct is categorically exem	pt under CEQA.					
ТОВ	Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application further environmental review is required. The project Planner Name: Shelley Caltagirone	on. ct is categorically exem	Digitally signed by Shelley Caltagirone					
ТОВ	Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application No further environmental review is required. The project Planner Name: Shelley Caltagirone Project Approval Action: Building Permit	ct is categorically exemply signature: Shelley Caltagir	Digitally signed by Shelley Caltagirone Date: 2017.05.16					
ТОВ	Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application No further environmental review is required. The project Planner Name: Shelley Caltagirone Project Approval Action:	on. ct is categorically exem	Digitally signed by Shelley Caltagirone					
ТОВ	Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application No further environmental review is required. The project Planner Name: Shelley Caltagirone Project Approval Action: Building Permit If Discretionary Review before the Planning Commission is requested, the Discretionary Review hearing is the Approval Action for the project.	ct is categorically exemply signature: Shelley Caltagir one	Digitally signed by Shelley Caltagirone Date: 2017.05.16 13:44:01 -07'00'					
ТОВ	Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application No further environmental review is required. The project Planner Name: Shelley Caltagirone Project Approval Action: Building Permit If Discretionary Review before the Planning Commission is requested, the Discretionary Review hearing is the Approval Action for the	ct is categorically exemply signature: Shelley Caltagir one	Digitally signed by Shelley Caltagirone Date: 2017.05.16 13:44:01 -07'00'					
ТОВ	Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application No further environmental review is required. The project Planner Name: Shelley Caltagirone Project Approval Action: Building Permit If Discretionary Review before the Planning Commission is requested, the Discretionary Review hearing is the Approval Action for the project. Once signed or stamped and dated, this document constitutes a categoric	ct is categorically exemply signature: Shelley Caltagir One	Digitally signed by Shelley Caltagirone Date: 2017.05.16 13:44:01 -07'00'					



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

PRESERVATION TEAM REVIEW FORM

1650 Mission St. Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103-2479

Reception: 415.558.6378

415.558.6409

Fax:

Planning Information: 415.558.6377

P	reservation Team Meeting Date:		Date of Fo	orm Completion	5/4/2017	
P	PROJECT INFORMATION:					
F	Planner:	Address:				
Sł	nelley Caltagirone	2417 Green Street				
E	Block/Lot:	Cross Streets:				
05	560/028	Pierce and Scott St	treets			
	CEQA Category:	Art. 10/11:		BPA/Case No.:		
В				2017.002545EN	V	
P	URPOSE OF REVIEW:		PROJECT	DESCRIPTION:		
•	CEQA Article 10/11	Preliminary/PIC	Altera	tion C De	mo/New Construction	
D/	DATE OF PLANS UNDER REVIEW: 2/10/17					
P	ROJECT ISSUES:		1076 E 6 8 6	DESTRUCTION		
	Is the subject Property an elig	ible historic resourc	e?			
	☐ If so, are the proposed change	es a significant impa	ct?			
	Additional Notes:					
	Submitted: Historic Resource	e Evaluation repo	ort prepare	d by Tim Kelle	y Consulting, April	
	2017	2				
	Proposed Project: Expansion	of garage: 3 stor	v horizont:	al rear additio	n: alterations to	
	front facade and roof; excava	ition and founda	tion replac	ement; loweri	ng building; and	
	interior remodel. The project	appears to be a	de facto de	emolition per	PC Section 1005(f).	
P	RESERVATION TEAM REVIEW:					
C	Category:			CA	Св СС	
	Individual			Historic District	/Context	
	Property is individually eligible fo		Property is in an eligible California Register			
	California Register under one or n following Criteria:	nore of the		trict/Context und	der one or more of	
	Criterion 1 - Event:	Yes No	Criterion 1 -	- Event:	← Yes ← No	
	Criterion 2 -Persons:	Yes • No	Criterion 2	-Persons:	C Yes © No	
	Criterion 3 - Architecture:	Yes No	Criterion 3 -	- Architecture:	C Yes ⓒ No	
	Criterion 4 - Info. Potential: (Yes • No	Criterion 4 -	Info. Potential:	C Yes	
	Period of Significance:		Period of Si	gnificance:		
			Contributor Non-Contributor			

Complies with the Secretary's Standards/Art 10/Art 11:	C Yes	CNo	€ N/A
CEQA Material Impairment to the individual historic resource:	C Yes	€ No	
CEQA Material Impairment to the historic district:	C Yes	€ No	
Requires Design Revisions:	C Yes	€ No	
Defer to Residential Design Team:	C Yes	€ No	

PRESERVATION TEAM COMMENTS:

The building at 2417 Green Street was built circa 1905 and was first owned by Lonella H. Smith. Louis B. Floan was to contractor for the building, but no architect was identified. The property is located on the south side of the street between Pierce and Scott Street in the Pacific Heights neighborhood. It is a rectangular plan, three-story-over-basement, wood-frame, single-family residence with a side-facing gable roof and shingle and brick cladding. The building has been altered, including the insertion of a garage with concrete cladding, replacement of the front entry porch, and replacement of the upper floor windows. The building retains some characteristics of the First Bay Tradition style, including the simple wall surface, wood singles, and small scale ornamentation.

Based on the information provided in the Historic Resource Evaluation report prepared by Tim Kelley Consulting (December 2016), the Department finds that the subject property does not appear to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register either as an individual historic resource or as a contributor to a historic district. There is no information provided by the Project Sponsor's reports or located in the San Francisco Planning Department's background files to indicate that the property was associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States. No significant historical figures are associated with the property. Lastly, the property does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of the First Bay Tradition style; it is not the work of a master architect; and, it does not possess high artistic values. Furthermore, the property is not located within a California Register-eligible historic district. The consultant found no cohesive collection of buildings in the immediate area that would indicate a possible district. The nearest historic district is the Pacific Heights Historic District, which captures buildings to the south and west of the subject building. 2417 Green Street would not contribute to this district since the subject building and its immediate neighbors to the east are not associated with the architectural significance of the district. The district is characterized by large, formal, detached dwellings, typically designed by master architects and displaying a high level of architectural detailing and materials. The subject building is builder-designed and displays a relatively vernacular style. While the properties to the west of 2417 Green Street may be eligible for inclusion in the district, the subject building does not contribute to the Pacific Heights Historic District. The proposed project would have no adverse impact to historic resources as the subject building is not a historic resource and is not located within a historic district.

Signature of a Senior Preservation Planner / Preservation Coordinator:	Date:
3mil)	5/10/2017

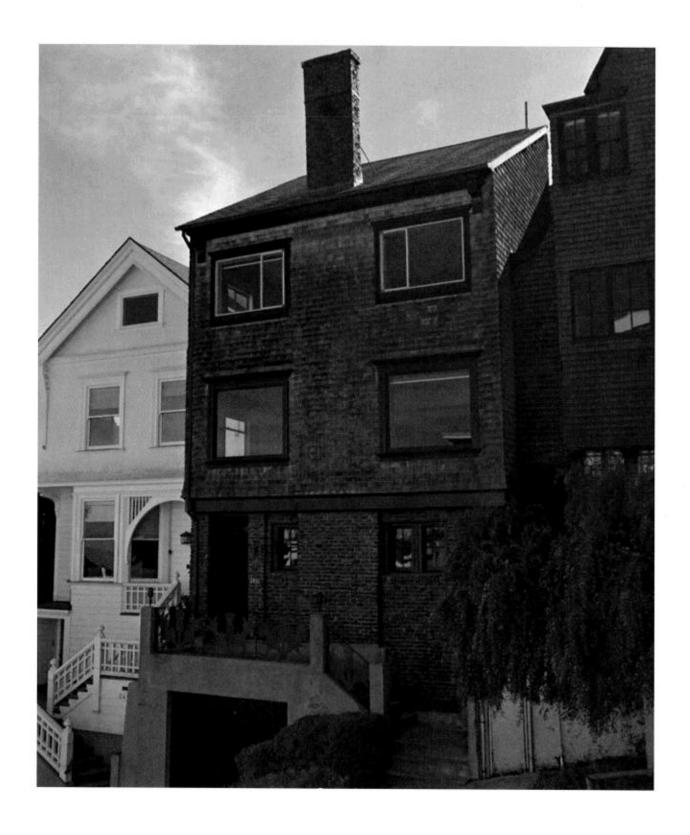


EXHIBIT B

APPLICATION FOR

Environmental Evaluation

1. Owner/Applicant Informatio	1.	Owner/A	pplicant	Information
-------------------------------	----	---------	----------	-------------

PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME:							
	110						
2417 Green Street,	LLC				TELEPHONE:		
474 Euclid Ave, San Francisco, CA 941					(415) 407-0486		
						ininc	orporated.com
APPLICANT'S NAME, COMPANY/ORG	ANIZATION (IF APPLIC	ABLE):					
Dumican Mosey Arc	,	,					Same as Above
APPLICANT'S ADDRESS:					TELEPHONE:		came as Above
128 10th Street, 3rd	Floor, San	Francisc	co, CA	A 94103	(415) 495-9	9322	
						dum	icanmosey.com
CONTACT FOR PROJECT INFORMATI	ON.						
Eric Dumican							Same as Above
ADDRESS:					TELEPHONE:		Same as Above
128 10th Street, 3rd	Floor, San	Francisc	co, CA	A 94103	(415)495-9	322	
					edumican@dumicanmosey.com		
					edumican@	yaum	icanmosey.com
2. Location and Classif	ication						
STREET ADDRESS OF PROJECT:							ZIP CODE:
2417 Green Street							94107
CROSS STREETS:							94107
Pierce & Scott St							
ASSESSORS BLOCK/LOT:	LOT DIMENSIONS:	LOT AREA (SC	Q FT): Z	ONING DISTRICT	r:	HEIGHT	/BULK DISTRICT:
0560 / 028	25'x100'	2500 sc	դ.ft. F	RH-1		40-X	
COMMUNITY PLAN AREA (IF ANY):	I	i .			i		
n/a							
3. Project Description							
(Please sheek all that apply)	ADDITIONS TO	O BUILDING.	PRESEN	NT OR PREVIOUS	SUSE:		
(Please check all that apply) ADDITIONS TO BUILDING: ☐ Change of Use ✓ Rear			Single Family Residence				
☐ Change of Hours	☐ Front		PROPOSED USE:				
New Construction✓ Alterations	☐ Heigh ☐ Side Y		Single Family Residence				
Demolition		ara	BUILDIN	NG APPLICATION	PERMIT NO.:		DATE FILED:
Other Please clarify:							

4. Project Summary Table

If you are not sure of the eventual size of the project, provide the maximum estimates.

	EXISTING USES:	EXISTING USES TO BE RETAINED:	NET NEW CONSTRUCTION AND/OR ADDITION:	PROJECT TOTALS:
Dwelling Units	1	1	0	1
Hotel Rooms	0	0	0	0
Parking Spaces	1	1	2	3
Loading Spaces	0	0	0	0
Number of Buildings	1	1	1	1
Height of Building(s)	+/- 50'-8"	+/- 48'-9"	- 1'-11"	+/- 48'-9"
Number of Stories	4	4	0	4
Bicycle Spaces	0	0	1	1
	GROS	S SQUARE FOOTAGE (GSF)	
Residential	+/- 4,165	+/- 4,165	+/- 943	+/- 5,108
Retail	0	0	0	0
Office	0	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	O	0
PDR Production, Distribution, & Repair	0	0	0	0
Parking	+/- 337	+/- 337	+/- 658	+/- 995
Other (
Other ()				
Other ()				
TOTAL GSF	+/- 4,502	+/- 4,502	+/- 1.481	+/- 6,103

Please provide a narrative project description that summarizes the project and its purpose or describe any additional features that are not included in this table. Please list any special authorizations or changes to the Planning Code or Zoning Maps if applicable. THIS SECTION MUST BE COMPLETED.

5.	Environmental Evaluation Project Information		
1.	Would the project involve a major alteration of a structure constructed 45 or more years ago or a structure in a historic district?	✓ YES	□ NO
	If yes, submit the Supplemental Information for Historic Resource Evaluation application.		
2.	Would the project involve demolition of a structure constructed 45 or more years ago or a structure located in a historic district?	☐ YES	✓ NO
	If yes, a historic resource evaluation (HRE) report will be required. The scope of the HRE will be determined in consultation with Preservation Planning staff.		
3.	Would the project result in excavation or soil disturbance/modification?	✓ YES	□ NO
	If yes, please provide the following:		
	Depth of excavation/disturbance below grade (in feet):		
	Area of excavation/disturbance (in square feet): 800 sq.ft.		
	Amount of excavation (in cubic yards): 408 cu.yd.		
	Type of foundation to be used (if known) and/or other information regarding excavation or so modification:	il disturband	е
	Type of foundation to be determined. Most likely to be spread footing of foundation	or mat sla	lb
	Note: A geotechnical report prepared by a qualified professional must be submitted if one of the thresholds apply to the project:	he following	ı
	 The project involves a lot split located on a slope equal to or greater than 20 percent. The project is located in a seismic hazard landslide zone or on a lot with a slope average than 20 percent and involves either excavation of 50 or more cubic yards of soil, or building expansion greater than 1,000 square feet outside of the existing building foo 		greater
	A geotechnical report may also be required for other circumstances as determined by Environ staff.	mental Plan	ning
4a	a. Would the project involve any of the following: (1) the construction of a new building; (2) the addition of a dwelling unit; (3) the addition of a new curb-cut; (4) the addition of a garage; and/or (5) a net addition to an existing building of 500 gross square feet or more?	∠ YES	□ NO
	If yes, you will need to comply with the tree planting regulations of Public Works Code Section 806 prior to receiving a building permit.		

4b	 Does the project include the removal or addition of trees on, over, or adjacent to the project site? 	☐ YES	✓ NO
	If yes, please answer the following questions:		
	Number of trees on, over, or adjacent to the project site:		
	Number of trees on, over, or adjacent to the project site that would be removed by the project (see Public Works Code Article 16 for definitions of removal, significant, landmark, and street trees):		
	Significant trees:		
	Landmark trees:		
	Street trees:		
	Number of trees on, over, or adjacent to the project site that would be added by the project:		
5.	Would the project result in any construction over 40 feet in height?	☐ YES	✓ NO
	If yes, please submit a <i>Shadow Analysis Application</i> . This application should be filed at the PIC and should not be included with the Environmental Evaluation Application. (If the project already underwent Preliminary Project Assessment, this application may not be needed. Please refer to the shadow discussion in the PPA letter.)		
6.	Would the project result in a construction of a structure 80 feet or higher?	☐ YES	✓ NO
	If yes, an initial review by a wind expert, including a recommendation as to whether a wind analysis is needed, may be required, as determined by Planning staff. (If the project already underwent Preliminary Project Assessment, please refer to the wind discussion in the PPA letter.)		
7.	Would the project involve work on a site with an existing or former gas station, auto repair, dry cleaners, or heavy manufacturing use, or a site with underground storage tanks?	☐ YES	✓ NO
	If yes, please submit a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) prepared by a qualified consultant. If the project is subject to Health Code Article 22A, Planning staff will refer the project sponsor to the Department of Public Health for enrollment in DPH's Maher program.		
8.	Would the project require any variances, special authorizations, or changes to the Planning Code or Zoning Maps?	☐ YES	✓ NO
	If yes, please describe.		
9.	Is the project related to a larger project, series of projects, or program?	☐ YES	✓ NO
	If yes, please describe.		

Estimated Construction Costs

TYPE OF APPLICATION:	
Site Permit	
OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION:	
R-3 / U	
BUILDING TYPE:	
V-B	
TOTAL GROSS SQUARE FEET OF CONSTRUCTION:	BY PROPOSED USES:
(+/-) 6,103 GSF	Habitable: (+/-) 5,108 GSF
	Garage: (+/-) 995 GSF
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST:	
\$100,000.00	
ESTIMATE PREPARED BY:	
2417 Green Street, LLC	
FEE ESTABLISHED;	

Applicant's Affidavit

Under penalty of perjury the following declarations are made:

- a: The undersigned is the owner or authorized agent of the owner of this property.
- b: The information presented is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.
- c: Other information or applications may be required.

Signature:	Date: 02/14/17

Print name, and indicate whether owner, or authorized agent:

Eric Dumican

Owner Authorized Agent (circle one)

Environmental Evaluation Application Submittal Checklist

APPLICATION MATERIALS	PROVIDED	NOT APPLICABLE
Two (2) originals of this application signed by owner or agent, with all blanks filled in.		
Two (2) hard copy sets of project drawings in 11" x 17" format showing existing and proposed site plans with structures on the subject property and on immediately adjoining properties, and existing and proposed floor plans, elevations, and sections of the proposed project.		
One (1) CD containing the application and project drawings and any other submittal materials that are available electronically. (e.g., geotechnical report)		
Photos of the project site and its immediate vicinity, with viewpoints labeled.		
Check payable to San Francisco Planning Department.		
Letter of authorization for agent.		
Supplemental Information for Historic Resource Evaluation, as indicated in Part 5 Question 1.		
Two (2) hard copies of the <i>Historic Resource Evaluation</i> , as indicated in Part 5 Question 2.		V
Geotechnical report, as indicated in Part 5 Question 3.		
Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, as indicated in Part 5 Question 7.		V
Additional studies (list).		~

For Department Use Only Application received by Planning Department:	
Ву:	Date:



FOR MORE INFORMATION:
Call or visit the San Francisco Planning Department

Central Reception

1650 Mission Street, Suite 400 San Francisco CA 94103-2479

TEL: **415.558.6378** FAX: **415.558-6409**

WEB: http://www.sfplanning.org

Planning Information Center (PIC)

1660 Mission Street, First Floor San Francisco CA 94103-2479

TEL: 415.558.6377

Planning staff are available by phone and at the PIC counter. No appointment is necessary.



PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL REPORT 2417 GREEN STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO ASSESSORS BLOCK 0560 LOT 028

Client: 2417 Green Street, LLC c/o Chris Durkin 474 Euclid Ave San Francisco, CA 94118 cfdurkin@gmail.com

12 January 2017 Project: 17-120101-01

Prepared by:





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LIMITATIONS	

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FIGURE 2 - SLOPE PROTECTION ACT MAP

FIGURE 3 - CALIFORNIA SEISMIC HAZARDS MAP

FIGURE 4 - GEOLOGIC MAP

FIGURE 5 - FAULT MAP

FIGURE 6 - SEISMIC DESIGN

APPENDICIES

APPENDIX A - IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING YOUR GEOTECHNICAL REPORT



INTRODUCTION

This letter report presents our preliminary geotechnical conclusions and recommendations for the subject project. Additional geotechnical studies, including a site specific field investigation, are required prior to final design.

The subject project is located at 2417 Green Street in San Francisco. The site is located on Block 0560 Lot 028 as mapped by the San Francisco Planning Department as shown on the Site Plan, Figure 1.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

We understand that plans include: remodeling of the existing residence and expanding the existing basement.

DATA REVIEW

To develop a preliminary understanding of the geologic conditions at the site, we reviewed the following documents:

- Blake M.C. et. al. (2000). Geologic Map and Map Database of Parts of Marin, San Francisco, Alameda,
 Contra Costa and Sonoma Counties, California.
- California Geological Survey (2001). State of California Seismic Hazard Zones, City and County of San Francisco, Official Map.
- John A. Blume & Associates, Engineers, (1974). San Francisco Seismic Safety Investigation, June 1974.

SPECIAL STUDIES ZONES

San Francisco Slope Protection Act

The site is located within an area defined by Section 106A.4.1.4 of the 2013 San Francisco Building code and consequently is located within a special study zone under the Slope Protection Act; Figure 2.

This report provides preliminary conclusions and recommendations regarding geologic hazards at the site. If a geologic hazard report is required by the San Francisco Department of Building Inspection, we can provide one upon your request.

State of California Seismic Hazard Zones

The site is not located within a seismic hazard zone as defined by the State of California; Figure 3.

Alquist Priolo Fault Mapping Act

The site is not within an Earthquake Fault Zone, as defined by the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act and no known active or potentially active faults exist on the site.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The site lies along a northeast-facing slope along the northern side of Russian Hill within the Pacific Heights District in San Francisco.



The site is located within the Coast Ranges geomorphic province of California that is characterized by rugged northwest-trending mountain chains, valleys and ridges. The predominant geologic structure and these topographic features are controlled by folds and faults that resulted from the collision of the Farallon plate and North American plate and subsequent strike-slip faulting along the San Andreas Fault system. The San Andreas Fault is more than 600 miles long from Point Arena in the north to the Gulf of California in the south. The Coast Ranges province is bounded on the east by the Great Valley and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

The bedrock in the area is mapped as Jurassic- to late Cretaceous-age [$^{\sim}200-65$ million years ago (Ma)] Franciscan Complex consisting of sandstone, shale, chert, greenstone and serpentinite. Locally, the surficial deposits at the site are mapped as Dune Sand.

A geologic map of the site vicinity is presented as Figure 4.

ANTICIPATED SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Based on the documents reviewed, we preliminarily conclude the site is underlain by: Dune Sand, undifferentiated surficial deposits and bedrock.

Undocumented fill may have been placed at the site during prior developments and/or grading activities.

SEISMICITY

The major active faults in the area are the San Andreas, San Gregorio, Hayward, Rodgers Creek and Calaveras Faults as shown on Figure 5. The closest major active fault is the San Andreas, which is approximately 10 kilometers to the west. The most recent major earthquake to affect the Bay Area was the Loma Prieta Earthquake of 17 October 1989, in the Santa Cruz Mountains with a $M_{\rm w}$ of 6.9, approximately 98 km from the site.

The U.S. Geological Survey's Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities (2013) has compiled the earthquake fault research for the San Francisco Bay area in order to estimate the probability of fault segment rupture. They have determined that the overall probability of moment magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquake occurring before 2037 is 72 percent.

The seismicity of the site is governed by the activity of the San Andreas Fault, although ground shaking from future earthquakes on other faults would also be felt at the site. The intensity of earthquake ground motion at the site will depend upon the characteristics of the generating fault, distance to the earthquake epicenter, and magnitude and duration of the earthquake. We judge that strong to violent ground shaking could occur at the site during a large earthquake on one of the nearby faults.

GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

The project site is in a seismically active region. A preliminary discussion regarding geologic hazards and their impact on the site follows.



Ground Shaking

The seismicity of the site is governed by the activity of the San Andreas Fault, although ground shaking from future earthquakes on other faults would also be felt at the site. The intensity of earthquake ground motion at the site will depend upon the characteristics of the generating fault, distance to the earthquake epicenter, and magnitude and duration of the earthquake. We judge that strong to violent ground shaking could occur at the site during a large earthquake on one of the nearby faults.

Fault Rupture

No active faults are known to exist within the City and County of San Francisco (Blume, 1974). Historically, ground surface displacements closely follow the trace of geologically young faults.

Slope Stability

No documented landslides were found to be present at the site; (Blume, 1974). Most of the regional slide deposits are mapped in ravines and swales and/or generally occur on steeper bedrock slope gradients.

Liquefaction and Associated Hazards

When a saturated, cohesionless soil liquefies, it experiences a temporary loss of shear strength created by a transient rise in excess pore pressure generated by strong ground motion. Soil susceptible to liquefaction includes loose to medium dense sand and gravel, low-plasticity silt, and some low-plasticity clay deposits. Flow failure, lateral spreading, differential settlement, loss of bearing strength, ground fissures and sand boils are evidence of excess pore pressure generation and liquefaction.

The site is not mapped within a liquefaction seismic hazard zone.

Cyclic Densification

Cyclic densification is the densification of non-saturated sand above the groundwater table due to shaking and can occur during an earthquake, resulting in settlement of the ground surface and overlying improvements.

The near surface soils are mapped as Dune Sand. Consequently, loose clean sand may be present at the site. Cyclic densification may occur at the site where loose clean sands are present and not removed/improved by the proposed construction.

PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Our preliminary geotechnical conclusions and recommendations regarding design and construction are presented in the remainder of this letter. The conclusions and recommendations presented herein should be re-evaluated based on either a site-specific field investigation or relevant subsurface information or both. A final geotechnical report should be prepared by us prior to finalizing the design of the proposed improvements.

Undocumented Fill

Undocumented fill may be encountered at the site. Undocumented fill should not be relied upon for foundation support. Where new concrete flatwork or pavements are proposed, any undocumented fill should be reworked.



Groundwater

Groundwater is typically encountered at the interface between geologic contacts, (fill/native, sand/clay and soil/bedrock). Any excavation on a hillside may encounter groundwater and seasonal springs may be present even though no evidence of these springs are encountered during construction. Where groundwater or evidence of groundwater is encountered during construction, we should be notified to evaluate if additional measures are required to control the flow of groundwater at the site.

The final design should include measures to intercept groundwater where it may impact the proposed construction. This may include but is not limited to: drainage behind retaining walls, under-slab-drainage, French drains and area drains to intercept groundwater and surface run-off, and waterproofing. The need for under-slab-drainage should be evaluated based on the waterproofing design. Where collected, groundwater should be discharged to a suitable collection point. In San Francisco, intercepted groundwater is typically re-directed to the combined sewer-storm water system.

Waterproofing is typically installed where the construction of habitable space is below the ground surface and waterproofing for basements is generally required by the building code. While we may provide guidance regarding waterproofing, the design and implementation of any waterproofing system is beyond the scope of our services. The waterproofing system should be designed and inspected by others.

Site Preparation, Grading and Engineered Fill

The contractor should be familiar with the use of standard compaction equipment and moisture conditioning of soil. We can provide additional recommendations regarding the placement of engineered fill and moisture conditioning upon request.

In areas to receive fill or other improvements; flatwork, existing pavements, foundations, abandoned utilities, vegetation, organic topsoil and other deleterious materials should be removed and disposed of prior to any grading activities.

Where new fill is required behind retaining walls, adjacent to foundations and below new improvements, it should be engineered in place.

Engineered fill consists of fill material which has been approved for use by the geotechnical engineer and placed in a manner as recommended by the geotechnical engineer. Engineered fill may consist of either on-site soil, select fill (imported to the site) or in some cases lean concrete. Lean concrete and native (on-site) soils should only be used if specifically approved by the geotechnical engineer.

Engineered fill (soil) should be placed in horizontal layers not exceeding eight inches in loose thickness, moisture-conditioned to above the optimum moisture content, and compacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction. The upper six inches of the soil subgrade for flatwork areas should be compacted to at least 95 percent relative compaction. Fill deeper than five feet should be compacted to at least 95 percent relative compaction.

Select fill should consist of soil that is non-corrosive, free of organic matter, smaller than three inches in greatest dimension, has a liquid limit less than 40 and a plasticity index less than 12. It is the contractor's



responsibility to check that any fill meet the project requirements. Samples may be submitted to the geotechnical engineer for testing at least three business days prior to use at the site.

Excavation

Excavations that will be deeper than five feet and will be entered by workers should be shored or sloped in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards (29 CFR Part 1926). The shoring designer should be responsible for the shoring design. The contractor should be responsible for the construction and safety of temporary slopes and shoring.

Temporary Slopes

Where space permits, temporary excavation slopes should be no steeper than 2:1 (horizontal:vertical) in native soils and no steeper that 3:1 in clean sand and undocumented fill. Vertical cuts of less than five feet may be performed in very stiff to hard native clays and bedrock provided: any adjacent improvement (i.e. adjacent foundations) are a minimum distance away from the toe of the cut equal to the height of the cut and these vertical cuts are approved by us. Vertical cuts should not be performed in the Dune Sand mapped at the site.

Shoring

We anticipate that shoring will be required for the proposed improvements. Shoring will likely consist of soldier pile and lagging cantilever shoring with a maximum retained height of about 10 feet. Permeation grouting may also be required in conjunction with or used in lieu of lagging to mitigate the potential for flowing sands through the lagging boards and facilitate excavation. The actual shoring type should be determined based on future geotechnical studies and the final project plans.

Underpinning

Where adjacent foundations may be impacted by the excavation and the proposed shoring system is not adequate to reduce potential movements, the adjacent foundations should be underpinned. Hand-dug underpinning pits extending approximately three feet below the bottom of the proposed excavation are likely the most economical underpinning for a project of this scope.

Construction Considerations and Monitoring

If the contractor encounters any adjacent foundation not identified on the structural plans, weak soil/rock or flowing sands during excavation, the excavation should be halted immediately and measures should be taken to mitigate any potential movement. We should be contacted immediately to provide additional consultation. We recommend the contractor investigate the location and depth of adjacent foundations prior finalizing excavation plans.

During excavation, the shoring system may deform laterally, which could cause the ground surface adjacent to the shoring walls to settle. The magnitudes of shoring movements and the resulting settlements are difficult to estimate because they depend on many factors, including the method of installation and the contractor's skill in the shoring installation. We believe that the movements of a properly designed and constructed shoring system should be within ordinary accepted limits of less than one inch. A monitoring program should be established to evaluate the effects of the construction on the adjacent buildings and surrounding ground.



The contractor should be responsible for all temporary cuts, slopes and shoring systems used at the site and should have a competent person on-site who is able to evaluate proposed excavations and soil/bedrock conditions.

Permanent Slopes

Where the existing slopes are re-graded for the proposed improvements, permanent slopes in soil should be graded to a maximum inclination of 2:1 (horizontal:vertical). Steeper slopes may be allowed and should be evaluated on a case-by case basis. Erosion may occur on any slope and maintenance will likely by required. A landscaping plan can be used to minimize erosion and minor sloughing on slopes with inclinations of 2:1 or less. To protect against slope erosion, surface runoff should be redirected away from slopes.

Surface Drainage

Positive surface drainage should be provided at the site to direct surface water away from new and existing foundations as well as the top of retaining walls and slopes. To reduce the potential for water ponding adjacent to the improvements, we recommend the ground surface within a horizontal distance of five feet from the improvement slope down and away with a surface gradient of at least two percent in unpaved areas and one percent in paved areas.

Positive surface drainage should also be provided in crawl spaces, if any, beneath the new improvements. The crawl space should be covered with at least two inches of concrete ("ratproofing") sloped to drain at an inclination of at least one percent to a suitable discharge point. As required, the discharge can be through one-inch-diameter weepholes through retaining walls and redirected to a suitable collection point.

Foundations

Foundations should either bear on similar geologic units or should be designed for differential settlements. We anticipate that foundations will be designed to bear on the Dune Sand (bearing layer) mapped at the site.

We preliminarily recommend that new foundations consist of either continuous shallow foundations of individual spread footings interconnected by stiffened grade beams. Localized areas of soft/medium stiff soil or disturbed bedrock maybe encountered during construction. Weak soil should be over-excavated and replaced with lean concrete. The extent of the over-excavation required should be evaluated in the field by us. We should check the bearing layer once foundation subgrade has been achieved and prior to the placement of re-bar or any other material.

Footings should be a minimum of 18 inches deep or extend at least 12 inches into the bearing layer; whichever is deeper. Footings should be at least 18 inches wide for continuous footings and 24 inches wide for isolated spread footings.

Where proposed foundations are within seven feet of the top of a slope, they should be deepened such that there is a minimum of seven feet between the top of the footing and face of slope. Footings adjacent



to utility trenches (or other footings) should bear below an imaginary 1.5:1 (horizontal:vertical) plane projected upward from the bottom edge of the utility trench (or adjacent footings).

Shallow foundations designed in accordance with the recommendations presented herein should not settle more than 1 inch; differential settlements should not exceed more than ½ inch in 30 feet. Larger, relatively abrupt differential settlements may occur at the transition between different geologic units.

For the recommended minimum embedment, footings constructed on the bearing layer and observed by us may be designed for an allowable bearing pressure of 2,000 pounds per square foot (psf) for dead plus live loads, with a one-third increase for total loads, including wind and/or seismic loads.

Lateral loads on footings can be resisted by a combination of passive resistance acting against the vertical faces of the footings and friction along the bases of the footings. Passive resistance may be calculated using lateral pressures corresponding to an equivalent fluid weight of 250 pounds per cubic foot (pcf); the upper foot should be ignored unless confined by a concrete slab or pavement. Frictional resistance of concrete poured directly on soil should be computed using a base friction coefficient of 0.35; where waterproofing or a vapor barrier is used the coefficient should be reduced to 0.20. The passive resistance and base friction values include a factor of safety of about 1.5 and may be used in combination without reduction.

Uplift loads may be resisted by the weight of the footing and any overlying soil. If footings are inadequate to provide the necessary uplift resistance, drilled piers may be used.

Footing excavations should be free of standing water, debris, and disturbed materials prior to placing concrete.

Permanent Retaining Walls

Retaining walls may be supported by the foundation system described in the previous section.

Retaining walls that are free to rotate at the top may be designed using an active earth pressure. Restrained basement walls (no movement allowed at the top of wall) should be designed for at-rest pressures.

Because the site is in a seismically active area, retaining walls are typically designed to resist pressures associated with earthquake forces. The structural engineer should determine if a seismic increment should be included in the design. If a seismic increment is included in the design, we recommend retaining walls be designed to resist the greater of either the at-rest pressure or active earth pressure plus a seismic increment. At a minimum, any retaining wall should be designed for a Factor of Safety of at least 1.5.

Where new or existing foundations are located behind retaining walls and an imaginary plane taken from the bottom of the footing projected at 1.5:1 (horizontal to vertical) downward intersects the retaining wall, additional surcharge pressures should be included to account for vertical and lateral foundation loading on the retaining wall.



Water can accumulate behind the walls from perched groundwater and other sources, such as rainfall, irrigation, and broken water lines. One acceptable method for back draining the wall is to place a prefabricated drainage panel against the backside of the wall. The drainage panel would typically extend down to either: a prefabricated drainage trench, a perforated PVC collector pipe at the base of the wall or weep holes. Water which drains through the weep holes should not be allowed to pond and should be diverted to a suitable collection system.

Where walls are not back drained, an additional hydrostatic load of 62.4 pcf should be added to the lateral pressures indicated above.

Concrete Slab-on-Grade Floors

Subgrade for concrete slab-on-grade floors should consist of undisturbed native soil and/or bedrock or engineered fill. In general, water vapor transmission through the floor slab should be reduced where there is potential for finished floor coverings to be adversely affected by moisture. This may be achieved using waterproofing, a vapor barrier or both.

If a vapor barrier is installed, it should be underlain by a capillary moisture break. A capillary moisture break consists of at least four inches of clean, free-draining gravel or crushed rock. The vapor barrier should meet the requirements for Class C vapor retarders stated in ASTM E1745-97. The vapor retarder should be placed in accordance with the requirements of ASTM E1643-98. These requirements include overlapping seams by six inches, taping seams, and sealing penetrations in the vapor retarder. The vapor retarder should be covered with two inches of sand to aid in curing the concrete and to protect the vapor retarder during slab construction. The particle size of the gravel/crushed rock and sand should meet the gradation requirements presented in Table 1.

The sand overlying the membrane should be moist, but not saturated, at the time concrete is placed. Excess water trapped in the sand could eventually be transmitted as vapor through the slab. If rain is forecast prior to pouring the slab, the sand should be covered with plastic sheeting to avoid wetting. If the sand becomes wet, concrete should not be placed until the sand has been dried or replaced.

The presence of a capillary break and vapor barrier may not eliminate all moisture transmission through the concrete floor slab. As required and before the final floor covering is placed, the contractor should the moisture emission levels.



TABLE 1
GRADATION REQUIREMENTS FOR CAPILLARY MOISTURE BREAK

Sieve Size	Percentage Passing Sieve	
Gravel or Crushed Rock		
1 inch	90 – 100	
3/4 inch	30 – 100	
1/2 inch	5 – 25	
3/8 inch	0 – 6	
Sand		
No. 4	100	
No. 200	0 – 5	

Concrete Flatwork and Pavers

Concrete flatwork may be underlain by Class II aggregate base to reduce the potential for differential settlement; if desirable we recommend a minimum of 4 or 6 inches of Class II aggregate base compacted to 95 percent relative compaction for pedestrian and vehicular traffic, respectively. Area drains may be used to collect surface run-off.

Where concrete flatwork is constructed on a slope, concrete keys may be required to reduce the potential for downhill movement of the constructed flatwork.

The velocity of surface runoff may be reduced using permeable pavers, which allow surface water to infiltrate the pavers; however since the project is located at the top of a slope, we recommend that infiltration into the underlying soil/rock not be allowed and a subdrain system should be installed below the pavers to divert the surface water to a suitable collection system.

We should evaluate the soil subgrade prior to placement of the pavers or flatwork. Where weak fill and/or soil is encountered, it should be replaced with engineered fill. Where wet or dry soil is encountered, it should be ripped a minimum of six inches and moisture conditioned to near optimum moisture content.

The required thicknesses of the permeable aggregate base and subbase courses and geotextile required will depend on the infiltration and water storage design requirements, as well as the pedestrian/traffic loading demand. We can provide additional geotechnical recommendations and/or a review of the final pavement plans upon your request.



SEISMIC DESIGN

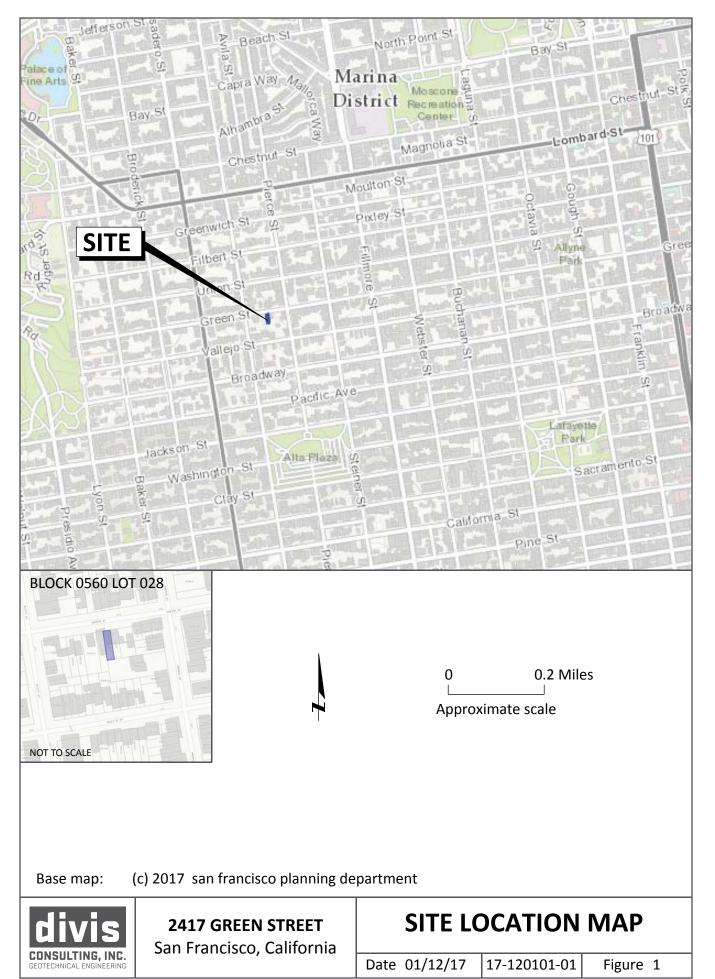
For design in accordance with the 2013 San Francisco Building Code (SFBC), we preliminarily recommend Site Class D (stiff soil) be used. Site seismic design factors are presented on Figure 6. The factors presented should be considered preliminary until checked by your structural engineer.

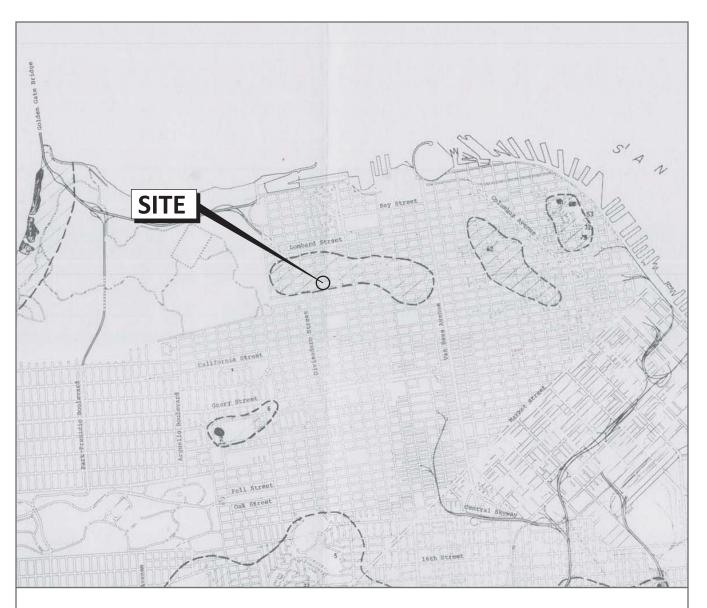
LIMITATIONS

This preliminary geotechnical study has been conducted in accordance with the standard of care commonly used as state-of-practice in the profession. No other warranties are either expressed or implied. A final geotechnical report based on a site specific field study and/or appropriate available on-site subsurface information should be prepared prior to finalizing any design. Corrosivity of the soil and/or bedrock is beyond the scope of this report. The recommendations made in this report are intended to protect the life and safety of occupants within the structure during a major seismic event on a nearby fault; damage to the structure and other improvements may still occur due to seismic forces on the proposed improvements. Our recommendations are only valid where the actual field conditions are observed by us.



FIGURES





EXPLANATION

outline of slide area



areas of potential landslide hazard

7

location of slide, SFDBI those underlined are active slides



2000 4000 Feet

Approximate scale

John A. Blume & Associates, Engineers, (1974). Figure 4, Landslide Locations, San Francisco Seismic Safety Investigation, June 1974.

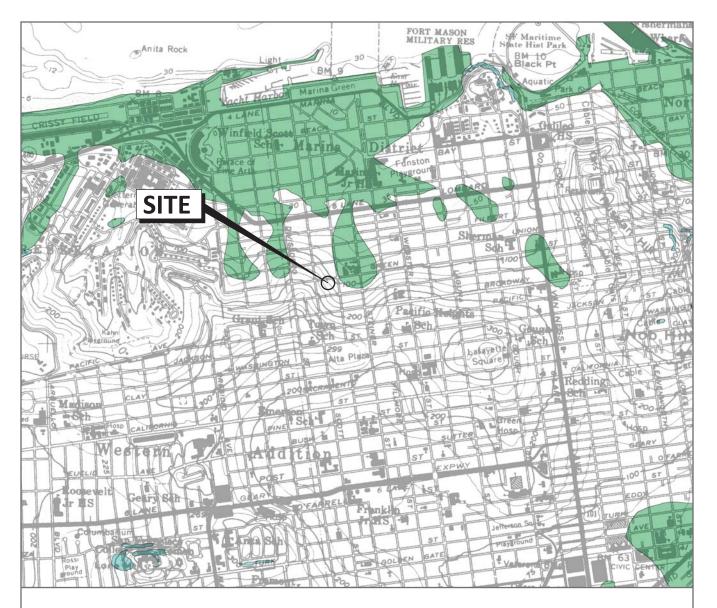


2417 GREEN STREET San Francisco, California

SAN FRANCISCO SLOPE PROTECTION ACT MAP

Date 01/12/17

17-120101-01 Figure 2



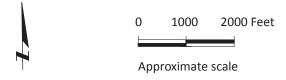
EXPLANATION



Liquefaction: Areas where historic occurence of liquefaction, or local topographic, geological, geotechnical, and subsurface water conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements.



Earthquake-Induced Landslides: Areas where previous occurence of landslide movement, or local topographic, geological, geotechnical, and subsurface water conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements.



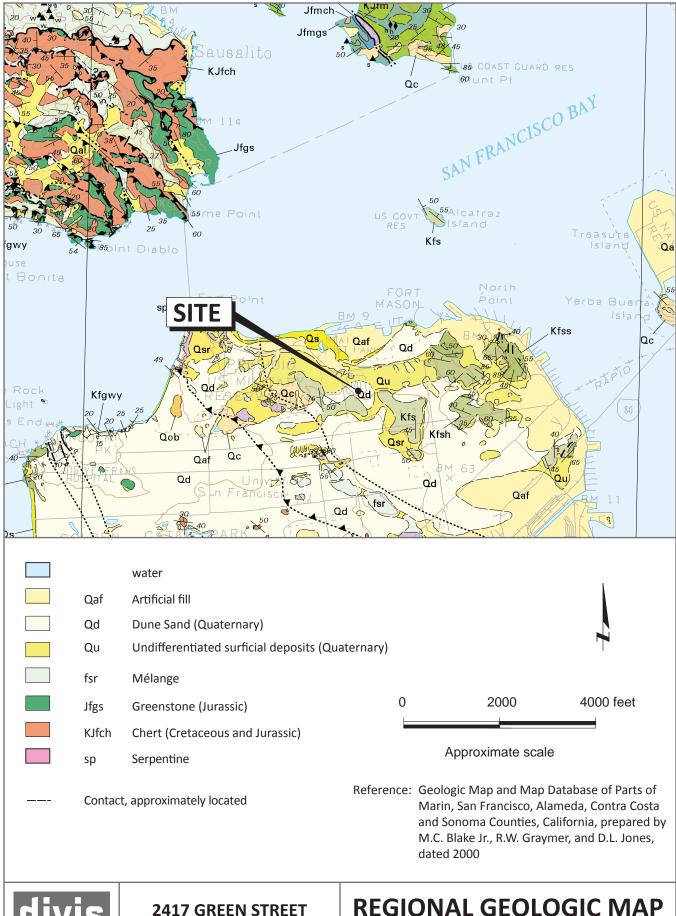
Base map: State of California, Seismic Hazard Zones City and County of San Francisco, Official Map, Released November 17, 2001.



2417 GREEN STREETSan Francisco, California

SEISMIC HAZARD ZONE MAP

Date 01/12/17 | 17-120101-01 | Figure 3

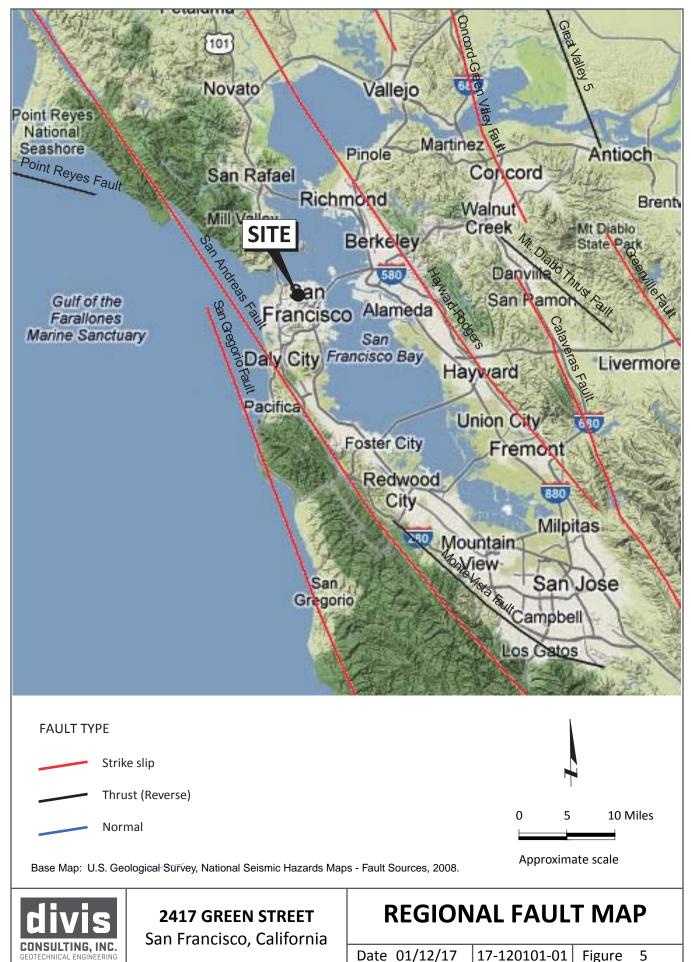


CONSULTING, INC.

San Francisco, California

REGIONAL GEOLOGIC MAP

Date 01/12/17 17-120101-01 Figure



USGS Design Maps Summary Report

User-Specified Input

Building Code Reference Document 2012/2015 International Building Code

(which utilizes USGS hazard data available in 2008)

Site Coordinates 37.79547°N, 122.43933°W

Site Soil Classification Site Class D - "Stiff Soil"

Risk Category 1/11/111

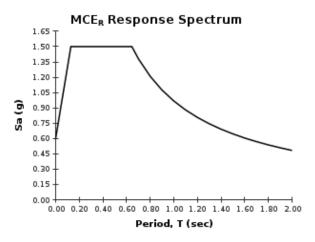


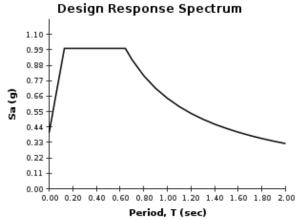
USGS-Provided Output

 $S_s = 1.500 g$ $S_{MS} = 1.500 g$ $S_{DS} = 1.000 g$

 $S_1 = 0.645 g$ $S_{M1} = 0.967 g$ $S_{D1} = 0.645 g$

For information on how the SS and S1 values above have been calculated from probabilistic (risk-targeted) and deterministic ground motions in the direction of maximum horizontal response, please return to the application and select the "2009 NEHRP" building code reference document.





Although this information is a product of the U.S. Geological Survey, we provide no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy of the data contained therein. This tool is not a substitute for technical subject-matter knowledge.



2417 GREEN STREETSan Francisco, California

SEISMIC DESIGN

Date 01/12/17 | 17-120101-01 | Figure 6



APPENDIX A

IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING YOUR GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

Important Information about Your

Geotechnical Engineering Report

Subsurface problems are a principal cause of construction delays, cost overruns, claims, and disputes.

While you cannot eliminate all such risks, you can manage them. The following information is provided to help.

Geotechnical Services Are Performed for Specific Purposes, Persons, and Projects

Geotechnical engineers structure their services to meet the specific needs of their clients. A geotechnical engineering study conducted for a civil engineer may not fulfill the needs of a construction contractor or even another civil engineer. Because each geotechnical engineering study is unique, each geotechnical engineering report is unique, prepared *solely* for the client. No one except you should rely on your geotechnical engineering report without first conferring with the geotechnical engineer who prepared it. *And no one — not even you —* should apply the report for any purpose or project except the one originally contemplated.

Read the Full Report

Serious problems have occurred because those relying on a geotechnical engineering report did not read it all. Do not rely on an executive summary. Do not read selected elements only.

A Geotechnical Engineering Report Is Based on A Unique Set of Project-Specific Factors

Geotechnical engineers consider a number of unique, project-specific factors when establishing the scope of a study. Typical factors include: the client's goals, objectives, and risk management preferences; the general nature of the structure involved, its size, and configuration; the location of the structure on the site; and other planned or existing site improvements, such as access roads, parking lots, and underground utilities. Unless the geotechnical engineer who conducted the study specifically indicates otherwise, do not rely on a geotechnical engineering report that was:

- not prepared for you,
- not prepared for your project,
- not prepared for the specific site explored, or
- completed before important project changes were made.

Typical changes that can erode the reliability of an existing geotechnical engineering report include those that affect:

 the function of the proposed structure, as when it's changed from a parking garage to an office building, or from a light industrial plant to a refrigerated warehouse,

- elevation, configuration, location, orientation, or weight of the proposed structure.
- composition of the design team, or
- project ownership.

As a general rule, *always* inform your geotechnical engineer of project changes—even minor ones—and request an assessment of their impact. *Geotechnical engineers cannot accept responsibility or liability for problems that occur because their reports do not consider developments of which they were not informed.*

Subsurface Conditions Can Change

A geotechnical engineering report is based on conditions that existed at the time the study was performed. *Do not rely on a geotechnical engineering report* whose adequacy may have been affected by: the passage of time; by man-made events, such as construction on or adjacent to the site; or by natural events, such as floods, earthquakes, or groundwater fluctuations. *Always* contact the geotechnical engineer before applying the report to determine if it is still reliable. A minor amount of additional testing or analysis could prevent major problems.

Most Geotechnical Findings Are Professional Opinions

Site exploration identifies subsurface conditions only at those points where subsurface tests are conducted or samples are taken. Geotechnical engineers review field and laboratory data and then apply their professional judgment to render an opinion about subsurface conditions throughout the site. Actual subsurface conditions may differ—sometimes significantly—from those indicated in your report. Retaining the geotechnical engineer who developed your report to provide construction observation is the most effective method of managing the risks associated with unanticipated conditions.

A Report's Recommendations Are *Not* Final

Do not overrely on the construction recommendations included in your report. *Those recommendations are not final,* because geotechnical engineers develop them principally from judgment and opinion. Geotechnical engineers can finalize their recommendations only by observing actual

subsurface conditions revealed during construction. The geotechnical engineer who developed your report cannot assume responsibility or liability for the report's recommendations if that engineer does not perform construction observation.

A Geotechnical Engineering Report Is Subject to Misinterpretation

Other design team members' misinterpretation of geotechnical engineering reports has resulted in costly problems. Lower that risk by having your geotechnical engineer confer with appropriate members of the design team after submitting the report. Also retain your geotechnical engineer to review pertinent elements of the design team's plans and specifications. Contractors can also misinterpret a geotechnical engineering report. Reduce that risk by having your geotechnical engineer participate in prebid and preconstruction conferences, and by providing construction observation.

Do Not Redraw the Engineer's Logs

Geotechnical engineers prepare final boring and testing logs based upon their interpretation of field logs and laboratory data. To prevent errors or omissions, the logs included in a geotechnical engineering report should *never* be redrawn for inclusion in architectural or other design drawings. Only photographic or electronic reproduction is acceptable, *but recognize that separating logs from the report can elevate risk*.

Give Contractors a Complete Report and Guidance

Some owners and design professionals mistakenly believe they can make contractors liable for unanticipated subsurface conditions by limiting what they provide for bid preparation. To help prevent costly problems, give contractors the complete geotechnical engineering report, *but* preface it with a clearly written letter of transmittal. In that letter, advise contractors that the report was not prepared for purposes of bid development and that the report's accuracy is limited; encourage them to confer with the geotechnical engineer who prepared the report (a modest fee may be required) and/or to conduct additional study to obtain the specific types of information they need or prefer. A prebid conference can also be valuable. *Be sure contractors have sufficient time* to perform additional study. Only then might you be in a position to give contractors the best information available to you, while requiring them to at least share some of the financial responsibilities stemming from unanticipated conditions.

Read Responsibility Provisions Closely

Some clients, design professionals, and contractors do not recognize that geotechnical engineering is far less exact than other engineering disciplines. This lack of understanding has created unrealistic expectations that

have led to disappointments, claims, and disputes. To help reduce the risk of such outcomes, geotechnical engineers commonly include a variety of explanatory provisions in their reports. Sometimes labeled "limitations" many of these provisions indicate where geotechnical engineers' responsibilities begin and end, to help others recognize their own responsibilities and risks. *Read these provisions closely.* Ask questions. Your geotechnical engineer should respond fully and frankly.

Geoenvironmental Concerns Are Not Covered

The equipment, techniques, and personnel used to perform a *geoenviron-mental* study differ significantly from those used to perform a *geotechnical* study. For that reason, a geotechnical engineering report does not usually relate any geoenvironmental findings, conclusions, or recommendations; e.g., about the likelihood of encountering underground storage tanks or regulated contaminants. *Unanticipated environmental problems have led to numerous project failures*. If you have not yet obtained your own geoenvironmental information, ask your geotechnical consultant for risk management guidance. *Do not rely on an environmental report prepared for someone else*.

Obtain Professional Assistance To Deal with Mold

Diverse strategies can be applied during building design, construction, operation, and maintenance to prevent significant amounts of mold from growing on indoor surfaces. To be effective, all such strategies should be devised for the express purpose of mold prevention, integrated into a comprehensive plan, and executed with diligent oversight by a professional mold prevention consultant. Because just a small amount of water or moisture can lead to the development of severe mold infestations, a number of mold prevention strategies focus on keeping building surfaces dry. While groundwater, water infiltration, and similar issues may have been addressed as part of the geotechnical engineering study whose findings are conveyed in this report, the geotechnical engineer in charge of this project is not a mold prevention consultant; none of the services performed in connection with the geotechnical engineer's study were designed or conducted for the purpose of mold prevention. Proper implementation of the recommendations conveyed in this report will not of itself be sufficient to prevent mold from growing in or on the structure involved.

Rely, on Your ASFE-Member Geotechncial Engineer for Additional Assistance

Membership in ASFE/The Best People on Earth exposes geotechnical engineers to a wide array of risk management techniques that can be of genuine benefit for everyone involved with a construction project. Confer with your ASFE-member geotechnical engineer for more information.



8811 Colesville Road/Suite G106, Silver Spring, MD 20910 Telephone: 301/565-2733 Facsimile: 301/589-2017 e-mail: info@asfe.org www.asfe.org

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FOR

Historic Resource Determination

1.	Current	Owner,	/ Apr	olicant	Infor	mation

PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME:						
2417 Green Street, LLC	- attention C	hris Durkin				
PROPERTY OWNER'S ADDRESS:				TELEPHONE:		
474 Euclid Ave				(415) 407-	0486	
San Francisco, CA 9411	18			EMAIL:		
				chris@durkin	incorpora	ited.com
APPLICANT'S NAME:						
DUMICAN MOSEY ARC	CHITECTS - a	ıttention Eric Γ)umican			Same as Above
APPLICANT'S ADDRESS:		attornion End E	, arringarr	TELEPHONE:		Same as Above
128 10th Street, Floor 3				(415) 495-	9322	
San Francisco, CA 9410)3			EMAIL:		
				edumican@d	lumicann	nosey.com
CONTACT FOR PROJECT INFORMATIO	NI-					
Eric Dumican	IV.					Same as Above
ADDRESS:				TELEPHONE:		Same as Above 🔼
				()		
				EMAIL:		
2. Location and Classific street address of project: 2417 Green Street cross streets:	cation					ZIP CODE: 94123
Pierce and Scott						
ASSESSORS BLOCK/LOT:	LOT DIMENSIONS:	LOT AREA (SQ FT):	ZONING DISTRIC	T:	HEIGHT/BULF	CDISTRICT:
0560 / 028	25x100	2500	RH-1		40-X	
OTHER ADDRESS / HISTORIC ADDRES	S: (if applicable)					ZIP CODE:
3. Property Information						
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:	ARCHITECT OR B					
1906 (water tap)	Builder: LB	Floan (per SF (Call building a	announcement	and water	tap)
IS PROPERTY INCLUDED IN A HISTORI	C SURVEY? SUR	VEY NAME:			SURVEY F	RATING:
Yes No 🔀						
DESIGNATED PROPERTY: Article 10	or Article 11 🗌	CA Register	r ☐ Natio	onal Register 🗌		

4. Permit History Table

Please list out all building permits issued from the date of construction to present. Attach photocopies of each.

DATE:	DESCRIPTION OF WORK:
describe any add	litional projects or information about a particular project(s) that is not included in this
ached.	

(Attach a separate sheet if more space is needed)

5. Ownership History Table

Please list out all owners of the property from the date of construction to present.

OWNER:	DATES (FROM - TO):	NAME(S):	OCCUPATION
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
Please	describe any additional owners	s or information about a particular own	er(s) that is not included in this

table:

See attached.

(Attach a separate sheet if more space is needed) $De \,$

OCCUPATION

CASE NUMBER: For Staff Use only

6. Occupant History Table

DATES (FROM - TO):

OCCUP:

Please list out all occupants/tenants of the property from the date of construction to present.

NAME(S):

1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
this ta	e describe any additional occup Ible: tached.	oants or information about a p	particular occupant(s) that	s not included in
Please p Be sure photogra	perty / Architecture Descriptorovide a detailed narrative describe to describe the architectural styaphs of the building and proper	cribing the existing building a le and include descriptions o	nd any associated building f the non-visible portions o	is on the property. If the building. Attach
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January 2017 Historic 2005 arch by Tim Kelley Consulting

(Attach a separate sheet if more space is needed)

Adjacent Properties / Neighborhood Description	
Please provide a detailed narrative describing the adjacent buildings and the buildings and the buildings are to describe photographs of all properties.	
See attached.	
	(Attach a separate sheet if more space is needed
Applicant's Affidavit	
Applicant's Affidavit	
Under penalty of perjury the following declarations are made:	
a. The undersigned is the owner or authorized agent of the owner of this pr	operty
b. The information presented is true and correct to the best of my knowledg	
c. I understand that other applications and information may be required.	1
	02/14/17
Signature of Applicant	U2/14/17 Date

Print name, and indicate whether owner, or authorized agent:

Eric Dumican

Owner / Authorized Agent (circle one)

Submittal Checklist

The Supplemental Information for Historic Resource Determination must be complete before the Planning Department will accept it and begin review. Please submit this checklist along with the required materials.

CHECKLIS	T REQUIRED MATERIALS	NOTES
×	Form, with all blanks completed	
\boxtimes	Photograph(s) of subject property: Front facade	
	Photograph(s) of subject property: Rear facade	
	Photograph(s) of subject property: Visible side facades	
×	Building Permit History (Question 4), with copies of all permits	
\times	Historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps	
\boxtimes	Ownership History (Question 5)	
\boxtimes	Occupant History (Question 6)	
\boxtimes	Descriptive narrative of subject building (Question 7)	
X	Photos of adjacent properties and properties across the street along wit narrative of adjacent properties and the block (Question 8)	h a descriptive
	Historic photographs, if applicable	
	Original building drawings, if applicable	
	Other: Periodical articles related to the property, for example, articles on an of the building or of the architect; historic drawings of the building; miscellaneo assist the Preservation Planner make the historical resource determination under the property.	us material that will
	lease note that some applications will require additional materials not listed above. The above checklist and is solely limited to historic resource analysis. For further information about what must be submitted to not such a submitted to historic resource analysis. For further information about what must be submitted to not such a submitted to historic resource analysis. For further information about what must be submitted to not such a submitted to historic resource analysis. For further information about what must be submitted to not such as the submitted to historic resource analysis. For further information about what must be submitted to not such as the submitted to historic resource analysis. For further information about what must be submitted to not submitted to historic resource analysis.	
	Department Use Only oplication received by Planning Department: :	Date:

1. Current Owner / Applicant Information

See primary form

2. Location and Classification

See primary form

3. Property Information

See primary form

4. Permit History Table

Permit:	Date:	Description of Work:
1	3/13/1911	To reshingle south side of roof of main building. And build 2 dormer
		windows on same side about 2'x3' each. Each window to be roofed with
		tin. Also cut doorway from bathroom on attic floor to rough attic.
2	5/3/1954	A reinforced concrete garage will be constructed under house as per
_		plans.
3	8/1/1960	Construct retaining wall in backyard.
4	6/15/1971	To replace shingles on front and sides plus cleaning off old shingle roof
_		and preparing for new slate roof.
_5	7/18/1972	Complete porch and replace roof.
6	2/13/1973	Complete work started on 411423. Complete porch and replace roof.
7	8/16/1982	Fungus repair
8	1/13/1986	illegible
9	6/22/2007	Partial underpinning of foundation due to excavation at 2415 Green
_		Street
10	7/6/2007	Partial underpinning of foundation due to excavation at 2415 Green
_		Street (revised plans)
11	2/19/2009	To obtain final inspection for work approved under PA 2007066100. All
		work completed.

No original building permit was located at DBI; however the following building announcement was located in the San Francisco Call on 12/5/1905:

5. Ownership History Table

Owner	Dates (From - To)	Names	Occupation
1	4/14/1906-10/19/1906	HA & Lovella H. Smith	
2	10/19/1906-?	Georgia H. Sawyer	

3	?-10/19/1918	Frank & Ada Elmendorf	Hats
4	10/19/1918-3/4/1924	Georgia H. Sayers*	
5	3/4/1924-4/26/1943	Eugene & Mary Kilgore	Physician
6	4/26/1943-10/2/1951	Mary Kilgore	
		Eugene S Kilgore Jr, Elinor S.	
		Kilgore & Kathryn Kilgore	
7	10/2/1951-5/23/1952	Winslow	
8	5/23/1952-9/8/1982	Walter & Inez Lloyd	Cabinet maker, teacher
		Edward L. Strobehn & Heather	
9	9/8/1982-12/14/2016	Ross	
10	12/14/2016-present	Christopher Durkin	

^{*} It is unclear if Georgia Sawyer and Georgia Sayers are the same person. Information on Sawyer's ownership was taken from the San Francisco Call, while information on Sayers' ownership was taken from the city sales ledgers.

6. Occupant History Table

Occupant	Dates (From - To)	Names	Occupation
			Fannin & Elmendorf Co;
			president, the Elmendorf Hat
1	1907-1918	Frank M (Ada) Elmendorf	Company
2	1907	LM Elmendorf	
3	1917	John B. McCormick	
4	1918	Reynolds (Marjorie) McHenry	draftsman, Leland S Rosener
5	1920-1941	Eugene S (Mary) Kilgore	physician
6	1923-1930	Thomas A Kilgore	printing
7	1943-1949	Elinor Kilgore	nurse
8	1943-1949	Eugene Kilgore Jr	US Army
9	1943-1949	Mrs. Mary Kilgore	
10	1955-1963	Inez Lloyd	teacher
11	1955-1981	Walter S Lloyd	cabinet maker
12	1982	vacant	

7. Property / Architecture Description

2417 Green Street sits on the south side of Green between Scott and Pierce Streets. The street slopes up dramatically to the west. The building sits back slightly from the front lot line and abuts both neighboring buildings. The surrounding buildings have a variety of setbacks.

2417 Green Street is a three story over basement rectangular plan single family residence clad in concrete, brick, and wooden shingles and capped with a side gable roof. The basement level is clad in concrete and features a single roll up garage door at left. To the right of this is a quarter turn concrete stair leading to an entry porch that spans the left side of the first story. There is a flush wood pedestrian door at the mid-point landing on the stairs. The porch and part of the stairs are enclosed by a decorative metal railing with concrete pillars. The first story is clad in brick. The primary entrance is on the left side and sits within a slight recess. It features a paneled and multi-lite door topped with an art glass transom. There is a projecting chimney at the center of the façade. There are three wood sash multi-lite casement windows on this story: two to the right of the chimney and one to the left. The first and second stories are separated by a solid band course. The second and third stories are clad in wooden shingles, and the second story flares out slightly at the base. Both upper stories feature a pair of large matching windows with wooden surrounds and a projecting cornice at top. The second story windows are fixed wood sash windows, while the third story features two part aluminum sash windows with a large fixed lite next to a casement window. The façade terminates with a projecting cornice supported by corner brackets below a projecting eave. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roofline.

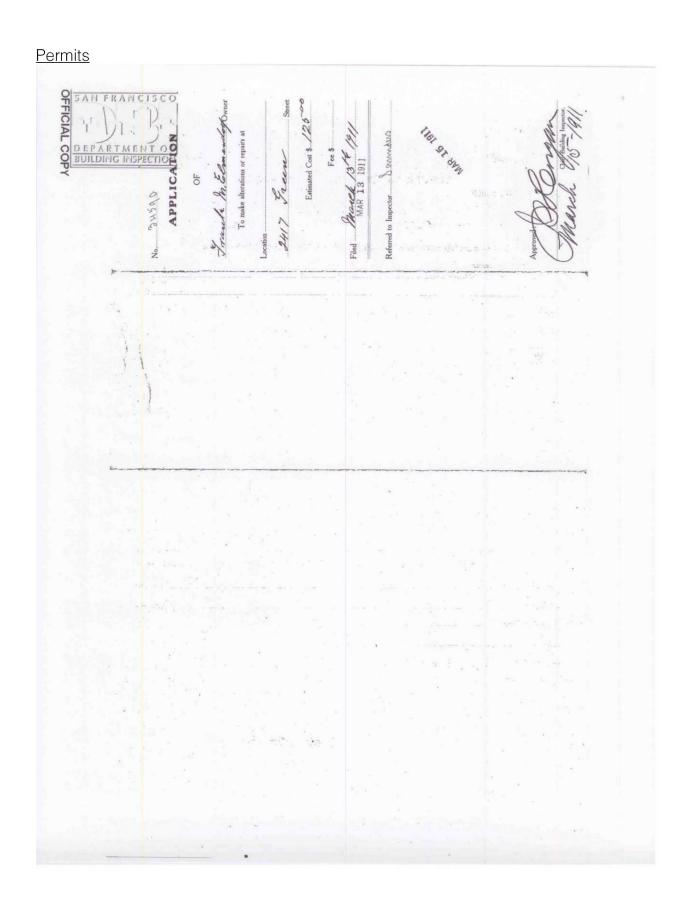
8. Adjacent Properties / Neighborhood Description

The subject building is the Pacific Heights neighborhood. The neighboring buildings were constructed between 1900 and 1956. Architectural styles present include Classical Revival, Queen Anne Victorian, Mediterranean Revival, Tudor, Craftsman and Modern. Although all buildings are of a similar large scale, there is little visual unity on the block due to the wide range of styles present.

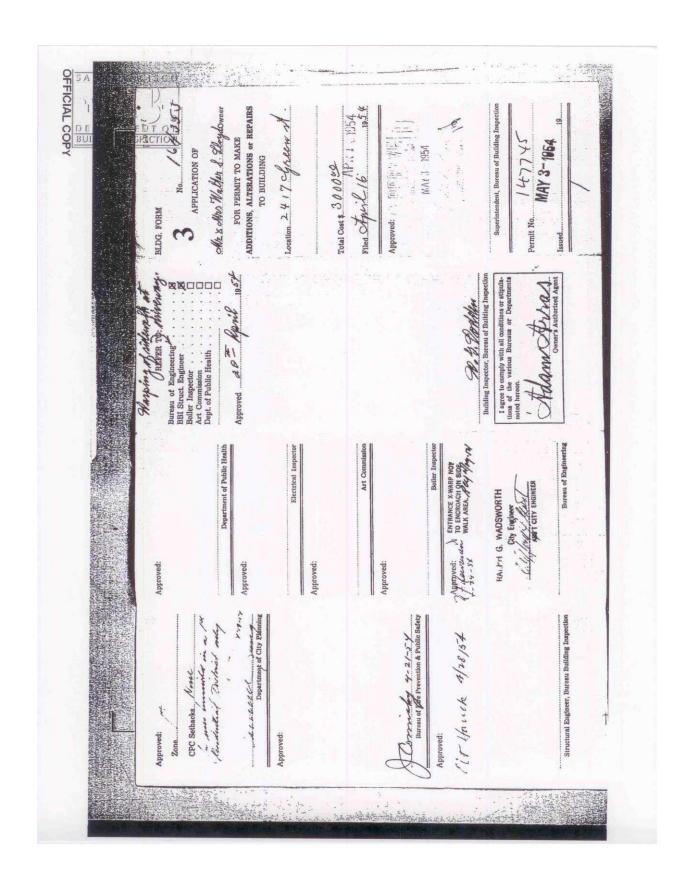
Photographs of Subject Property



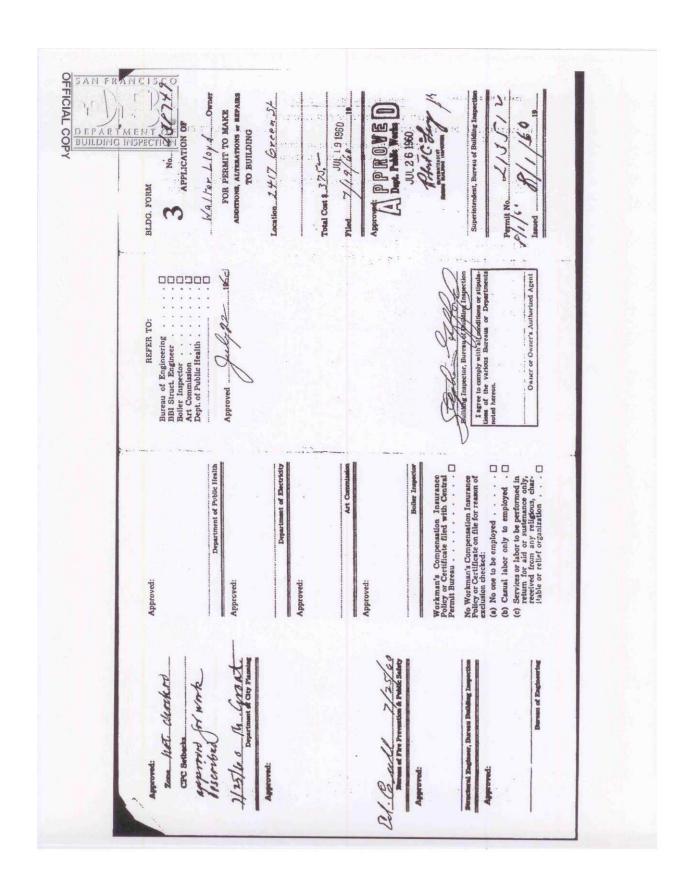
2417 Green Street



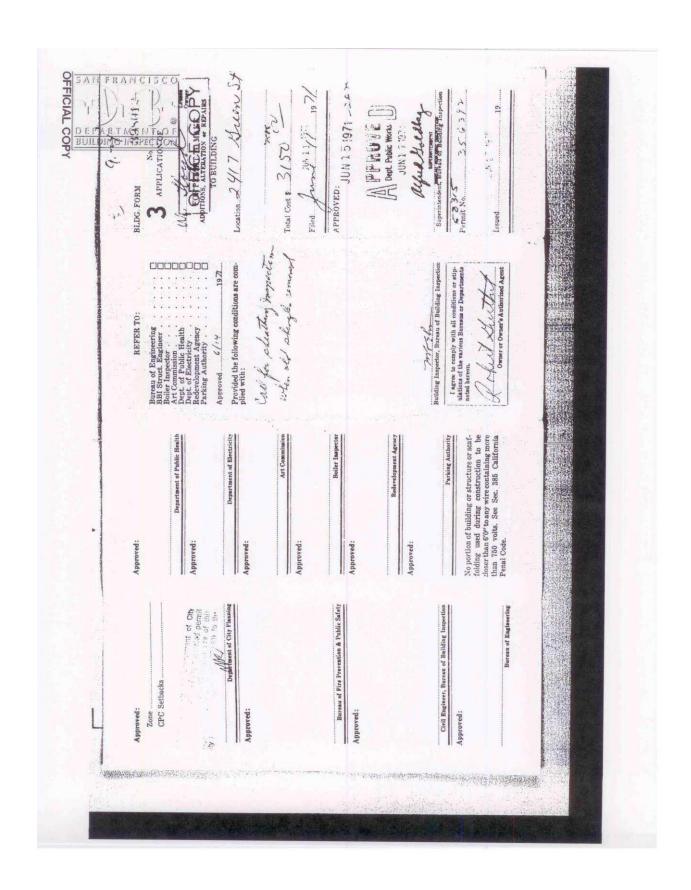
SAN FRA	NC15CO
	BULL OF Burging Inspection
DEPARTA BUILDING II	B. & P. S. Co.
	WRITE IN INK-FILE 2 COPIES
	TO THE HONORABLE
	THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS
	OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO Gentlemen:
	The undersigned respectfully petition your Honorable Board for permission to do the following work at
2	comer 21.1% &
	side of 2417 General street feet
	of street
	WRITE PLAINLY FULL DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE
	To reshingle outh side of reof of main building, and build 2 downer windows on
	building, and build 2 borner windows on
	land side about 2' × 3' each Raid window
	to be roofed with the
	on this floor to cough Alie
	on une four w weigh alle
	not to execut 40%
	Estimated cost of work, \$ 125 to
	Building to be used as John Fery Residence
	In consideration of the granting of the foregoing application, I hereby agree to save the City and County of San Francisco harmless
	from all costs and damages which may accrue from the use or occupancy of the sidewalk, street or sub-sidewalk space in the said work.
	Name of Builder John Ferguson Frank M. Elmendor Jowner
	Address 1 / G & Serion Of 2417 Green St Address
	Address 1 73 g Union Of 2417 Green St Address Name of Architect Per John Fenguson
	Address
	Report favorably
	TPS: 45
	Inspector Muy, 14 191
	mus. 14 1911



	CENTRAL PERMIT SUREAU FGS Write in Ink—File Two Copies
	CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCOEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS
一大きノミ	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS CENTRAL PERMIT BEREAU PLOC FORM
BUI ECTION	APPLYCATION FOR REIT DING PERMIT
DE ECTION	ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OB, REPAIRS EJILDIKS INSPECTION
	April 16 1954
	Application is hereby made to the Department of Public Works of San Francisco for permission to build in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted herewith and according to the description and for the purpose hereinafter set forth:
	(1) Location 2 417 Green Mr
	(2) Total Cost \$ 3000 co (3) No. of stories 2 (4) Basement Yes
	(5) Present use of building Framelia Fland (6) No. of families
	(7) Proposed use of building 4 (8) No. of families 4
	P. I. I amage
	(9) Type of construction (1211-15-15-16) 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 Building Code Occupancy Classification
	(11) Any other building on lot (Must be shown on plot plan if answer is Yes.) Yes or No
	(12) Does this alteration create an additional floor of occupancy Yes or No
	(13) Does this alteration create an additional story to the building. Yes or No
	(14) Electrical work to be performed. Plumbing work to be performed.
	(15) Ground floor area of building 2.5 × 50 sq. ft. (16) Height of building 3.5 Yes or No
	(17) Detailed description of work to be done a Reinforced concrete Garage
	will be condendet and House as yet Plans
	A STATE OF THE STA
	(18) No portion of building or structure or scaffolding used during construction, to be closer than 6'0" to
	(18) No portion of building or structure or scaffolding used during construction, to be closer than 6'0" to any wire containing more than 750 volts. See Sec. 385, California Penal Code.
	(19) Supervision of construction by Haan Olivas - Address 567 With St.
	(20) General contractor 4 California License No. 17100
	Address 567 arch Mr.
	(21) Architect California Certificate No.
	Address
	77/9.17
	603-11:1.4
	(23) I hereby certify and agree that if a permit is issued for the construction described in this applies
	tion, all the provisions of the permit and all laws and ordinances applicable thereto will be complied with.
	damages which may accrue from use or occupancy of the sidewalk, street or subsidewalk space or from
	(23) I hereby certify and agree that if a permit is issued for the construction described in this application, all the provisions of the permit and all laws and ordinances applicable thereto will be complied with. I further agree to save San Francisco and its officials and employees harmless from all costs and damages which may accrue from use or occupancy of the sidewalk, street or subsidewalk space or from anything else in connection with the work included in the permit. The foregoing covenant shall be binding upon the owner of said property, the applicant, their heirs, successors and assignees.
	(24) Owner CNI 8 ONIS Waller & Lloyd (Phone
	Address 2417 Chreen Mr. (For Contact by Bureau)
	- attack and all
	Owner's Authorized Agent to be Owner's Authorized Architect, Engineer or General Contractor.



SAN FR TCI	500	***************************************	To the
SAN FR CON	CENTRAL PERSONS SUREAU POSS Write in I	nk—File Two Copies	
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Y		TERATIONS OR REPAIRS	
	Application to become made to the Devel	July 19 5 19 60	
	build in accordance with the plans and specifica	ment of Public Works of San Francisco for permission to IV tions submitted herewith and according to the description ()	
	(1) Location 2417 Baca H	0N NO	
	1	2	
		Yes or No	
		ing (6) No. of families	
	(7) Proposed use of building	(8) No. of families	
		2, 3, 4, or 5 Building Code Occupancy Classification	
	(11) Any other building on lot	ist be shown on plot plan if answer is Yes.)	
	(12) Does this alteration create an additional floor	or of occupancy. Was or No	187
	(13) Does this alteration create an additional sto	ry to the building	
	(14) Electrical work to be performed	Yes or No Yes or No Plumbing work to be performed	1
	(15) Ground floor area of building /200	Yes or No 	1 100
	(17) Detailed description of work to be done		
	Cant 1 1 1 1 1 1	ng Wall in Back yard	
	40 ft long and 3'-9	TH: all	100
		8.	
		ЯК	1
100	as per Detail	11=11=1	
	The state of the s	3'-9"	
		185: REVIEW	
		- Alia d	
		⊬ 15 ^h ≹	
	4		
	(18) No postler of hall the second		
	any wire containing more than 750 volts. See Sec	ling used during construction, to be closer than 6'0" to . 385, California Penal Code.	
	(19) Supervision of construction by ON mo		
	(20) General contractor Arras Bra	5 California License No. 99330	
	Address 401 HOlly Parker.		
	(21) Architect	California Certificate No	
	Address	110000000000000000000000000000000000000	
	(22) Engineer	California Certificate No	
	Address		
	(23) I hereby certify and agree that if a permit i	s issued for the construction described in this applica-	
	I further agree to save San Francisco and its o	d ordinances applicable thereto will be complied with. fficials and employees harmless from all costs and	
	anything else in connection with the work included	s issued for the construction described in this applica- d ordinances applicable thereto will be compiled with. fficials and employees harmless from all costs and of the sidewalk, street or subsidewalk space or from in the permit. The foregoing covenant shall be bind- heir heirs, successors and assignees.	
	124) Owner 2/4/40 - / /a -/	neir neirs, successors and assignees.	
	(24) Owner 2/9/40x 4/0.44	(Phone (For Contact by Bureau)	
	August 18 miles and the same of the same o		
	Owner's Authorized Agent to be Owner's Auth PERMIT OF OCCUPANCY MUST BE OBT APARTMENT HOUSE PURSUANT TO SEC	Address Mig-4764	
	PERMIT OF OCCUPANCY MUST BE OB APARTMENT HOUSE PURSUANT TO SEC	TAINED ON COMPLETION OF HOTEL OR	
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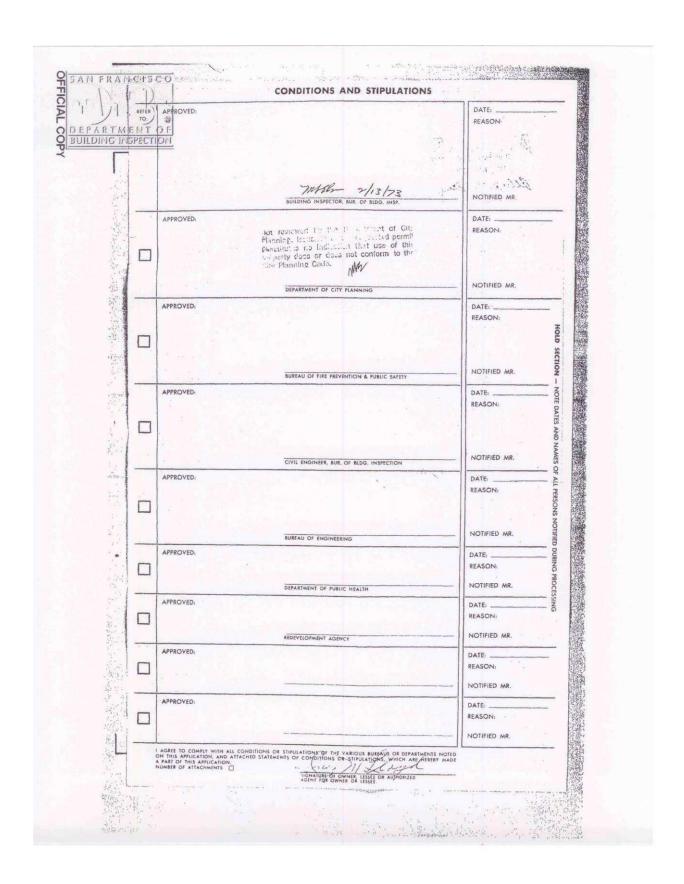


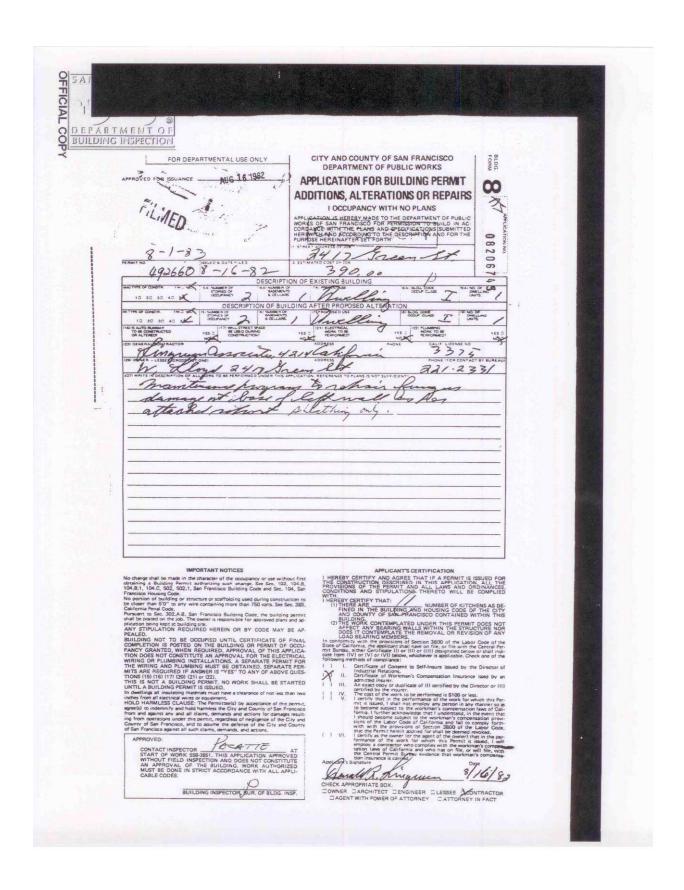
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EPARTMENT OF UILDING INSPECTION BY Dept. Public Works	CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS
Dept. Public Works Affect Holding Superint Works Degraphic Works Library Body Filed July 12, 1972 Print Fee Riceiff No. July 18 1972 DESCRIPTION DESCRIPT	THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH. (1) STREET ADDRESS OF JOB. 2 4/7 Security Street (3) ESTIMATED COST OF JOB. ON OF EXISTING BUILDING
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IMPORTANT NOTICES No change shall be meds in the character of the occupancy or use withe first obtaining a Building Parmit authoriting such change. See Sec. 103, 104. 104.81, 104.C, 502, 502.1, 50n Frencisco Mouling Code and Sec. 104, 5t Frenci	
104.8.1, 104.C., 502, 502.1, Son Francisco Building Cade and Sec. 104, 36. Francisco Housing Cade. No partion of building or structure or scaffolding used during construction to be clear than 50° to any wire containing more than 730 vols. See Sec. 104, 385, Californio Peacl Code. Pursuant to Sec. 302.4.8, Son Francisco Building Code, the building permitted being the containing more containing than the containing that the	DE. CERTIFY THAT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THE ABOVE WORK I SHALL NOT EMPLOY ANY PERSON IN VIOLATION OF THE LABOR CODE OF CALIFORNIA RELATING TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE.

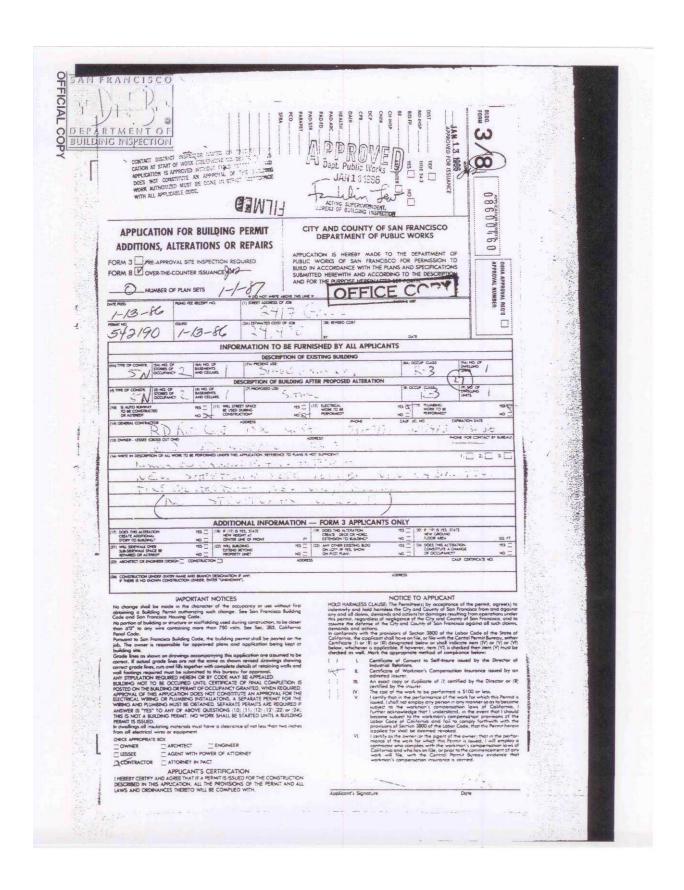
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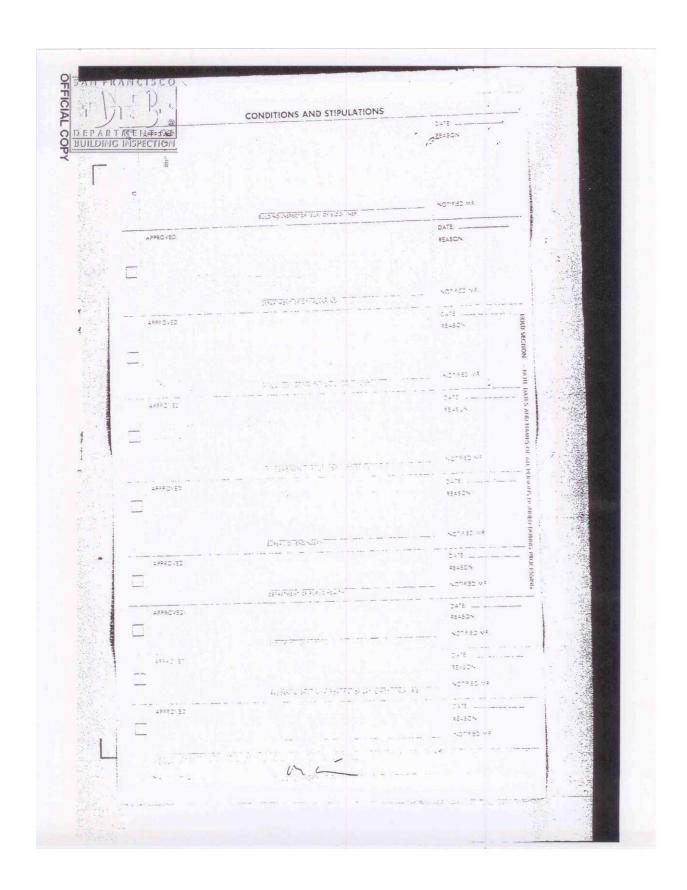
FOR DEPARTMENTAL USE ONLY FOR DEPARTMENTAL USE ONLY FEB 13 1973	CIT AND COUNT OF SAN FRANCISCO
UILDING INSPECTION	APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
APPROVED	ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS
A PPROVED	APPLICATION 13. HEREAX MADE TO THE DEPLEMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
Olfred Helle	OF SAN FRANCISCO TO THE TOTAL OF THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING
BURGAL SUITONG DEPETION	TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH
DATE FILED FEB 13 1973 FILING FEE RECEIPT	
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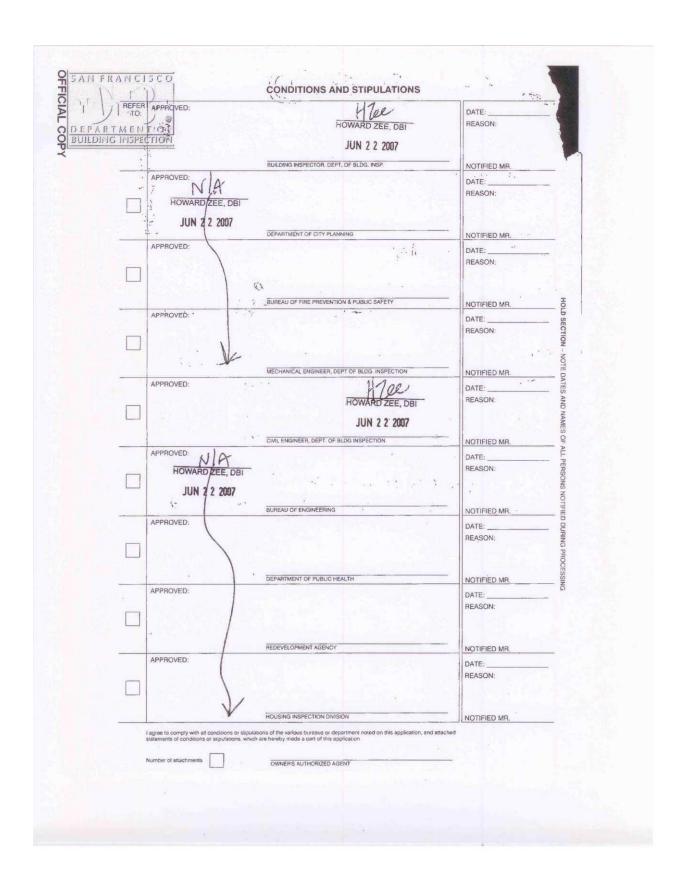


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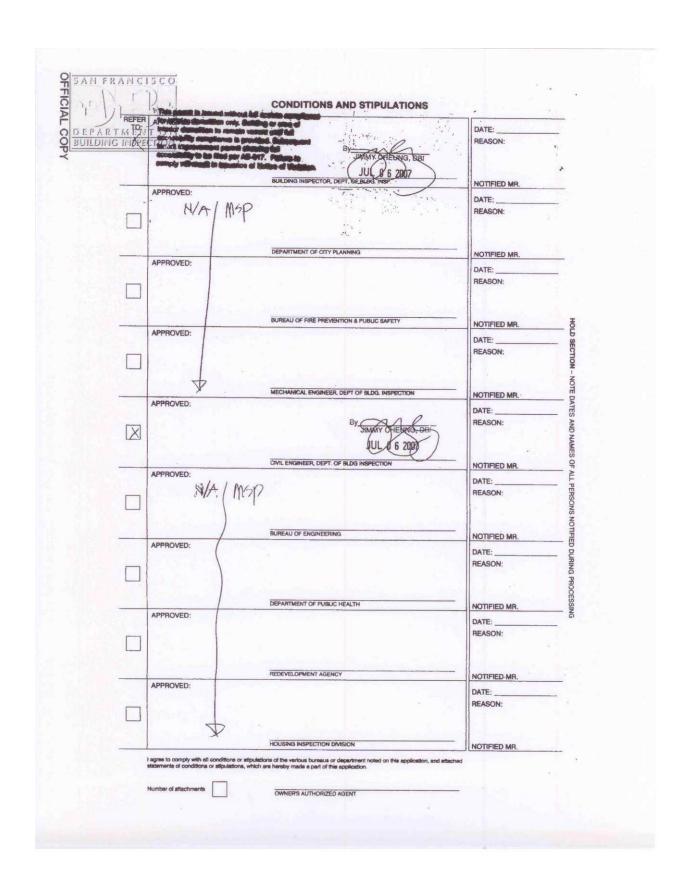




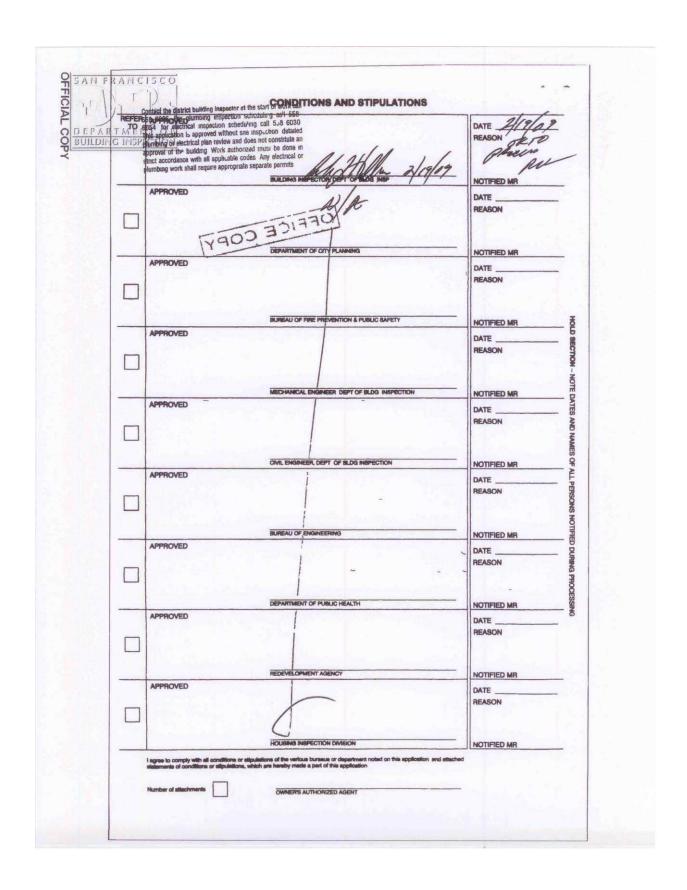
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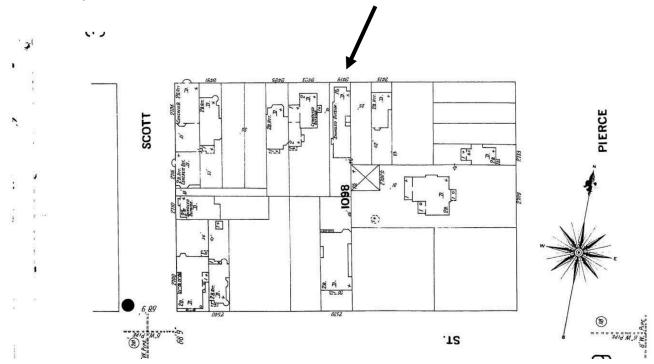
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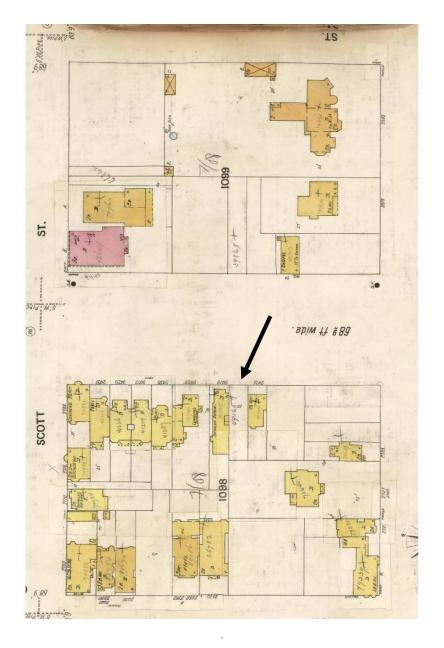
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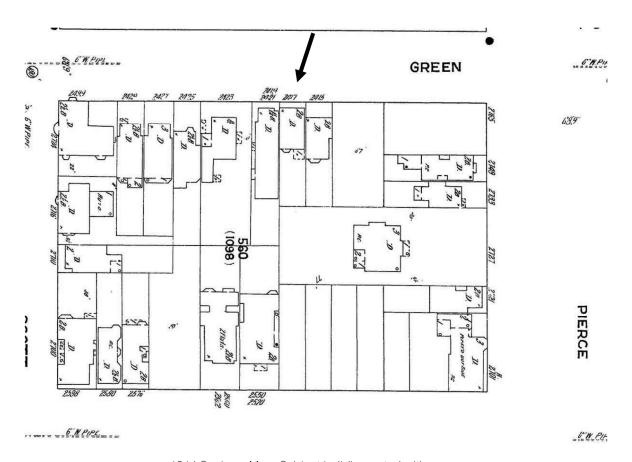
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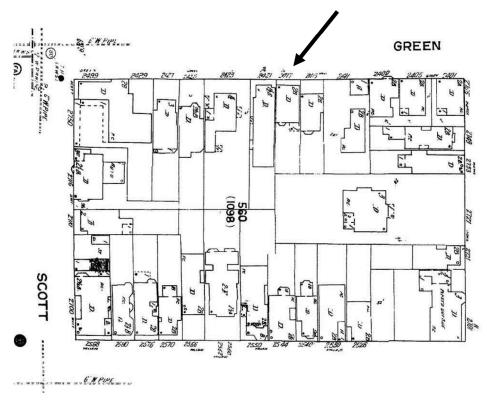
1899 Sanborn Map. Approximate location of subject building noted with arrow.



1899 Sanborn Map. Approximate location of subject building noted with arrow.



1914 Sanborn Map. Subject building noted with arrow.



1950 Sanborn Map. Subject building noted with arrow.



1938 Harrison Ryker aerial photograph. Subject building noted with arrow.

Adjacent and Facing Properties

North Side of Green Street







South Side of Green Street





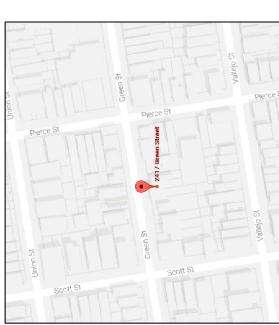


EVALUATION SET ENVIRONMENTA

2417 GREEN STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94123

10 FEBRUARY 2017





2 EXISTING FRONT FACADE

1 LOCATION MAP

"2016 CALIFORNIA RESIDENTIAL CODE (BASED ON THE 2015 INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE)
"2016 CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODE
"2016 CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODE
"2016 CALIFORNIA REMERGY CODE
"2016 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE - (CALGREEN) "2016 CALIFORNIA BULDING CODE (BASED ON THE 2015 INTERNATIONAL BULDING CODE)
"2016 CALIFORNIA MICHANICAL CODE)
"2016 CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE (BASED ON THE 2015 UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE)
"2016 CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE (BASED ON THE 2014 NATIONAL ELECTRIC CODE)
"2016 CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE (BASED ON THE 2014 NATIONAL ELECTRIC CODE)

APPLICABLE CODES:

*AND AS AMENDED BY THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

PROJECT DATA:

			(NO CHANGE) (NO CHANGE) (NO CHANGE) (NO CHANGE)
			TYPE "V-8" R-3/U 1 4, OVER BASEMENT YES (NFPA 13R)
GISCO, CA 94123		4E FAMILY)	PROPOSED: CONSTRUCTION TYPE: OCCUPANCY: NUMBER OF EUGRES: SPRINKLERED:
2417 GREEN STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94123	1908	0560 028 RH-1 (RESIDENTIAL-HOUSE, ONE FAMILY) 40-X	TYPE "V.B" R-3/U 1 OVER BASEMENT NO
PROJECT ADDRESS:	YEAR BUILT:	BLOCK: LOT: ZONING: HEIGHT LIMIT:	EXISTING: CONSTRUCTION TYPE: OCCUPANCY: NUMBER OF POWELLING UNITS: NUMBER OF LOORS: SPRINKLERED:

AREA CALCULATIONS:

BASEMENT: GARAGE: HABITABLE AREA:	(+/-) 337 GSF (+/-) 47 GSF	BASEMENT: - GARAGE: - HABITABLE AREA:	(-(-(-(-(-(-(-(-(-(-(-(-(-(-(-(-(-(-(-	995 GSF. 116 GSF.
FLOOR 1: - HABITABLE AREA:	(+/-) 1,097 GSF.	<u>FLOOR 1:</u> - HABITABLE AREA:	(÷	1,364.5 GSF.
FLOOR 2: - HABITABLE AREA:	(+/-) 1,232 GSF.	FLOOR 2: - HABITABLE AREA: - ROOF DECK AREA:	(*) (*)	1,342.5 GSF 69 GSF
FLOOR 3: - HABITABI F ARFA:	(+(-) 1015 GSF	<u>FLOOR 3:</u> - HABITABLE AREA:	(-/+)	(+/-) 1,428 GSF.
FLOOR 4: -HABITABLE AREA:	(+/-) 774 GSF.	FLOOR 4: - HABITABLE AREA: - ROOF DECK AREA:	(-/+)	879 GSF. 199 GSF.
TOTALS: - HABITABLE AREA: - GARAGE:	(+!) 4,165 GSF. (+!) 337 GSF.	TOTALS: - HABITABLE AREA: - GARAGE: - ROOF DECK AREA:	(+/+) (+/+)	5,108 GSF 995 GSF 268 GSF

PROJECT TEAM:

OWNER:	ARCHITECT:
2417 GREEN STREET, LLC 747 BLOLID MENUE SAM FRANCISCO, CA 9418 T.415 407 JA86 E. GFDURKIN(GAMILCOM C. CHRIS DURKIN	DUMICAN MOSEY ARCHITECTS 7.128 (MB STREET, 380 FLOOR 5.44 KA 645 852 2. C. 44.5651,290 E. EDUMICAN CARRON C. ERIC DUMICAN
GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANT: DIVIS CONSULTING INC 378 PARK STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94110 T.415,CD2-389 C.CHRISTIAN DIVIS	HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT: TIM KELLEY CONSULTING 2012 DAMOND STREET, #301 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94/31 T4/15.207.924 T6/15.207.924 T6/15.07.707 C. TIM KELLEY CONSULTING.COM

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

THE PROPOSED PROJECT GENERALLY CONSISTS OF THE REMODEL, ALTERATIONS AND HORIZONTAL ADDITION TO AN EXISTING 4 STORY OVER BASEMENT SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE AND INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING: 1) EXPANSION OF (E) GARAGE IN BASEMENT LEVEL, 2) 1ST, 2ND AND 3RD STORY HORIZONTAL REAR YARD ADDITION, 3) ALTERATIONS TO (E) FRONT FACADE, 4) EXCANATION AND FULL FOUNDATION REPLACEMENT, 5) LOWERING (E) BUILDING, 6) INTERIOR REMODEL THROUGHOUT.

DRAWING LIST:

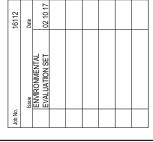
COVER SHEET	EXISTING CONTEXT PHOTOGRAPHS	EXISTING/PROPOSED SITE PLAN	EXISTING/DEMOLITION PLANS	EXISTING/DEMOLITION PLANS	PROPOSED PLANS	PROPOSED PLANS	EXISTING ELEVATIONS	PROPOSED ELEVATIONS	EXISTING SECTIONS	PROPOSED SECTIONS	
A0.0	A0.1	A0.2	1.10	D1.2	A1.1	A1.2	D2.1	A2.1	D3.1	A3.1	

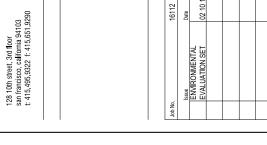
DUMICAN MOSEY ARCHITECTS

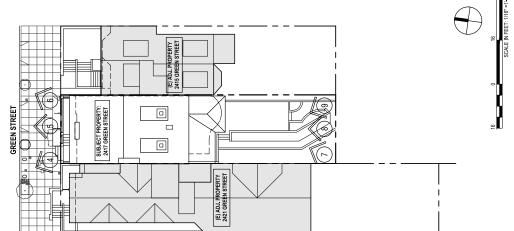
A0.1

EXISTING CONTEXT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS









BLOCK 0560 LOT 028 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94123

2417 GREEN STREET



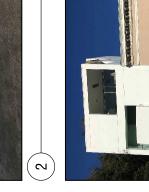


DUMICAN MOSEY

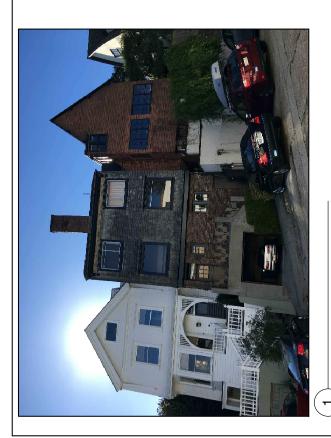




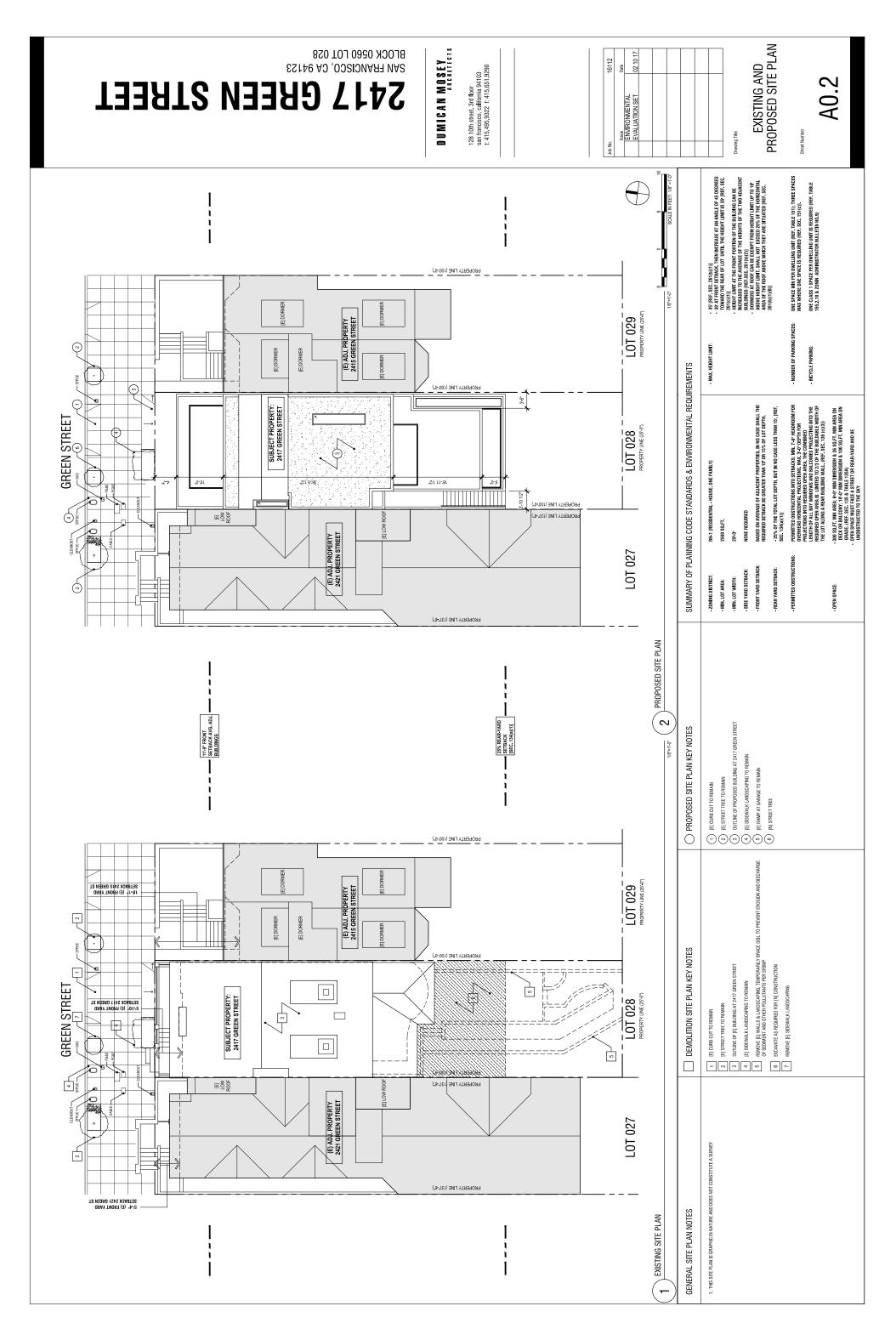


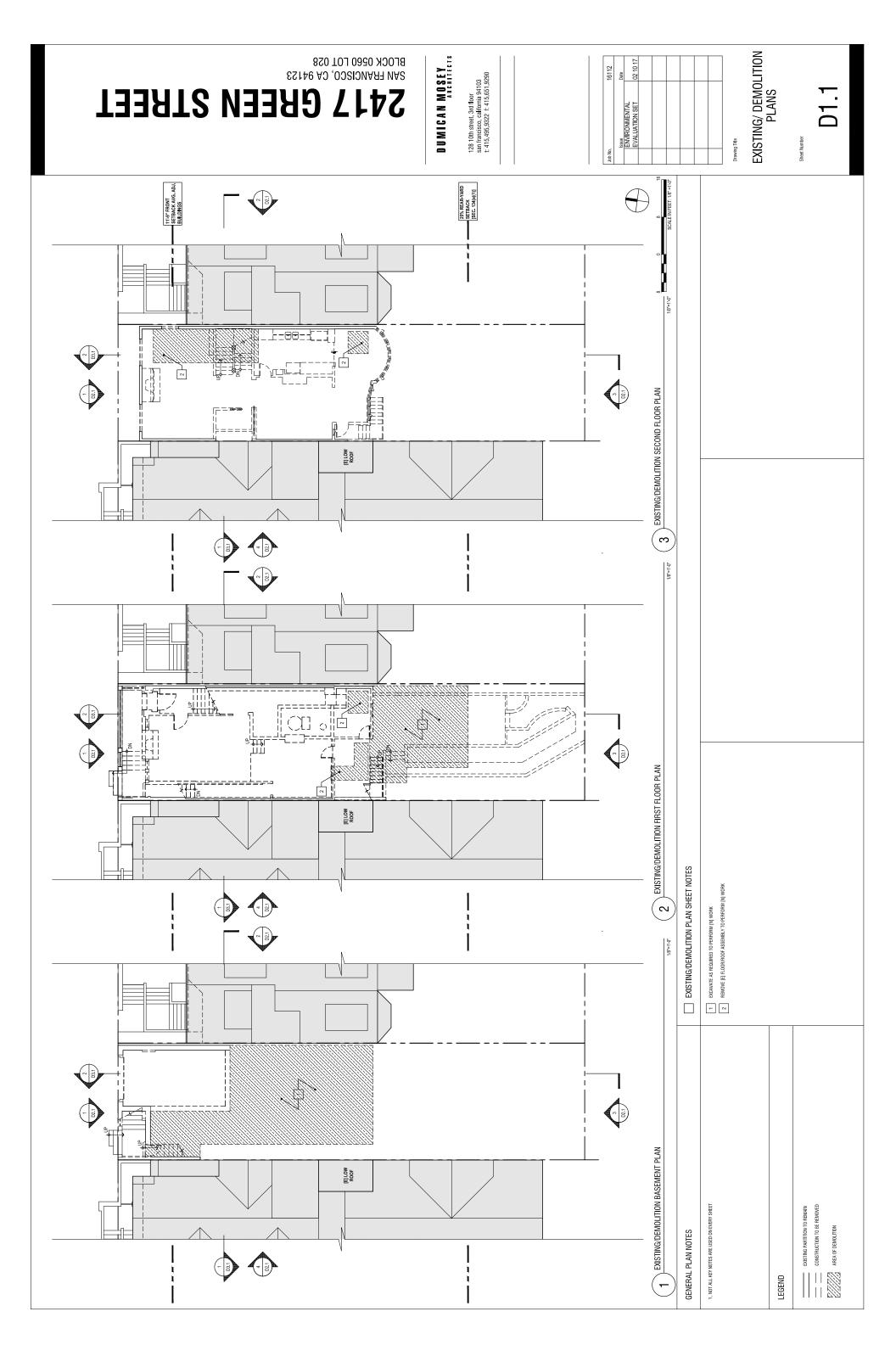


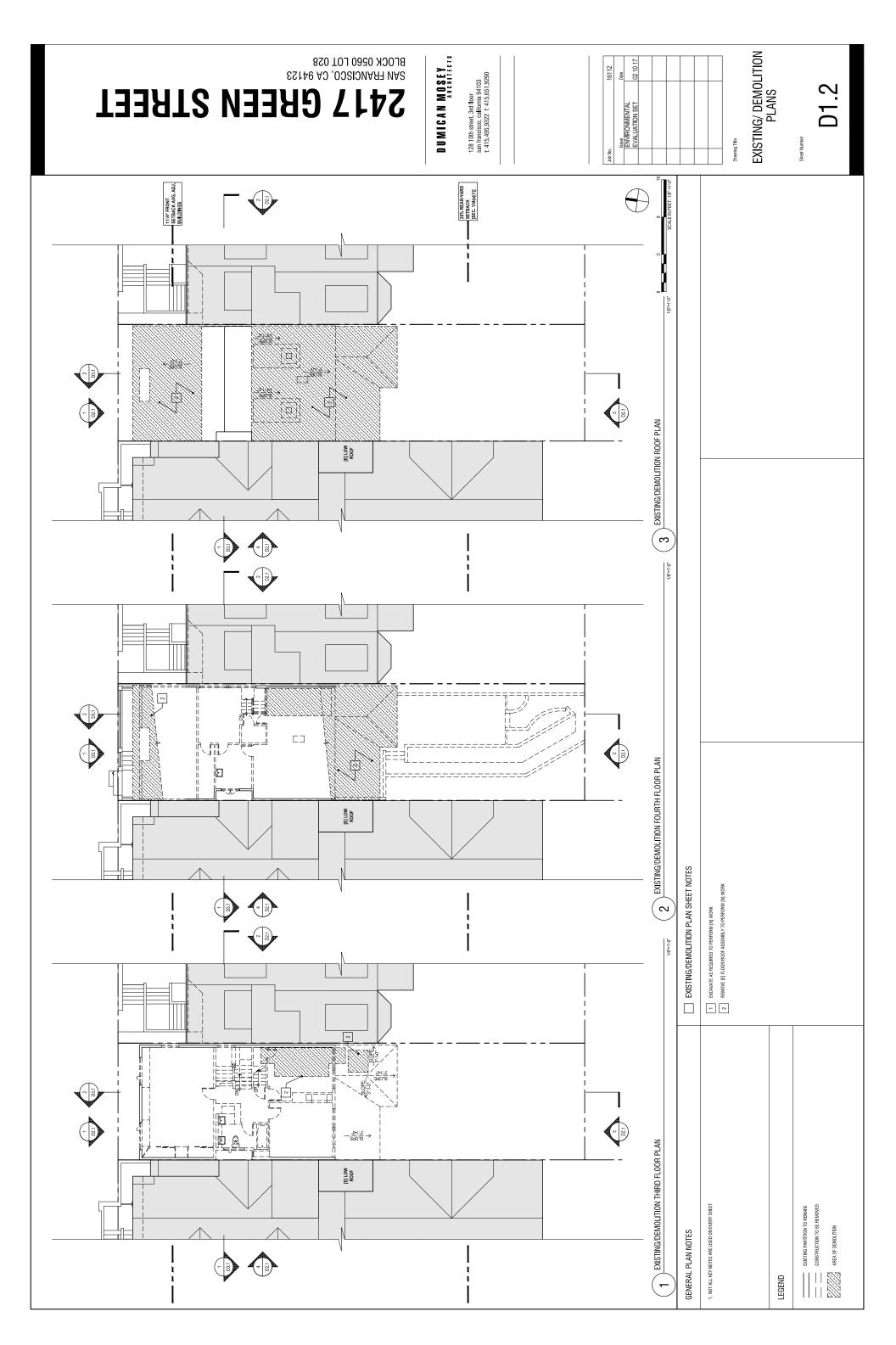


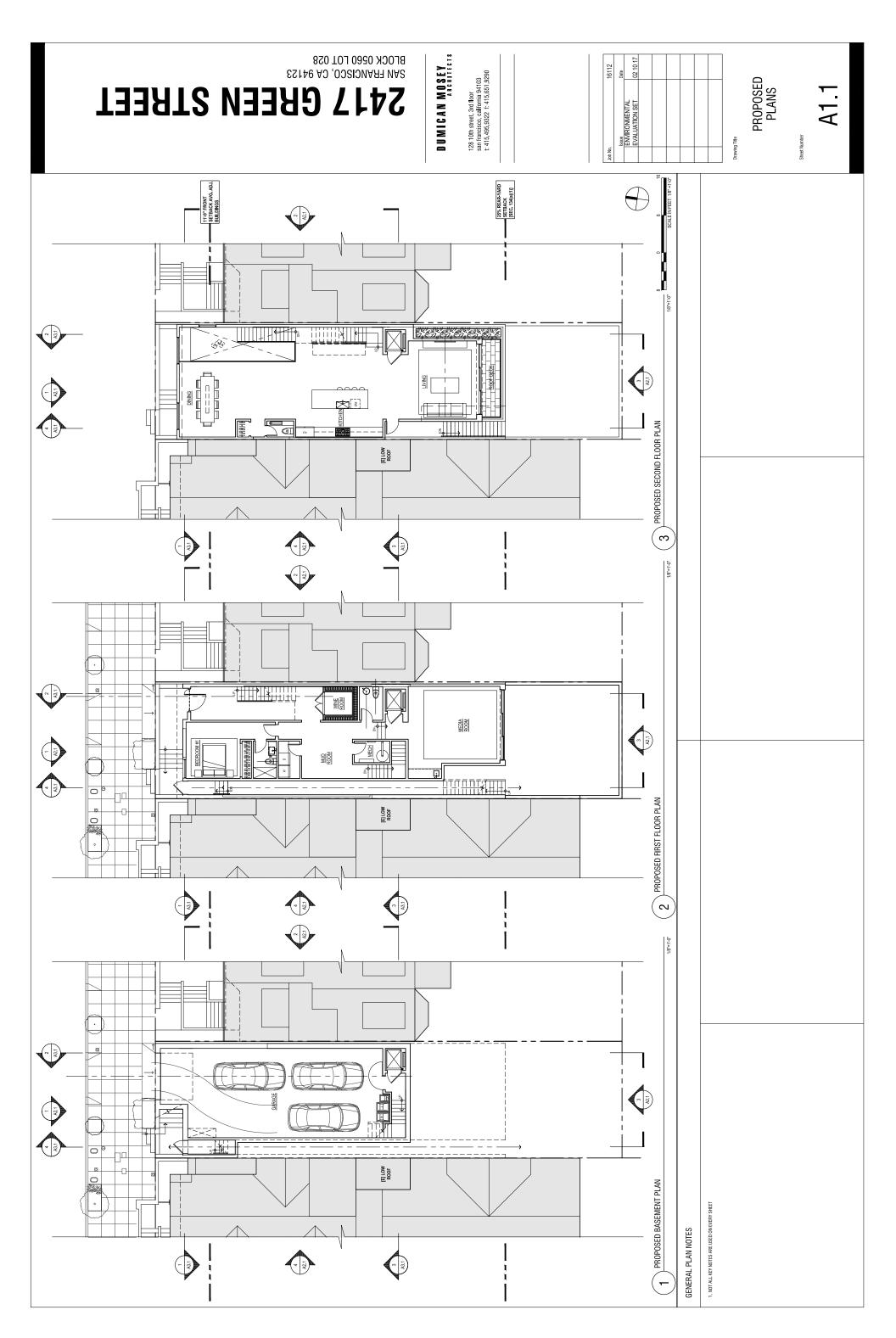


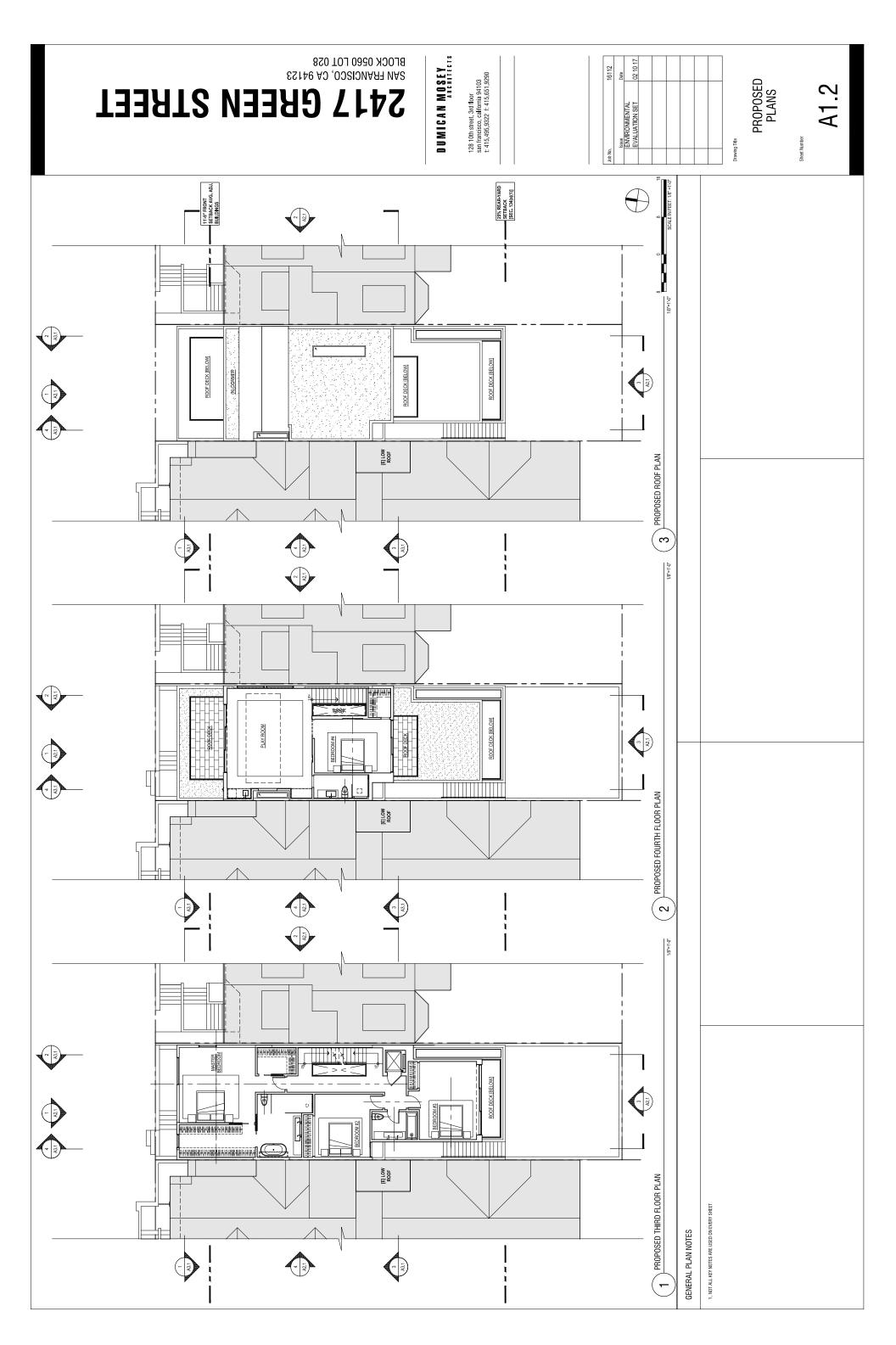


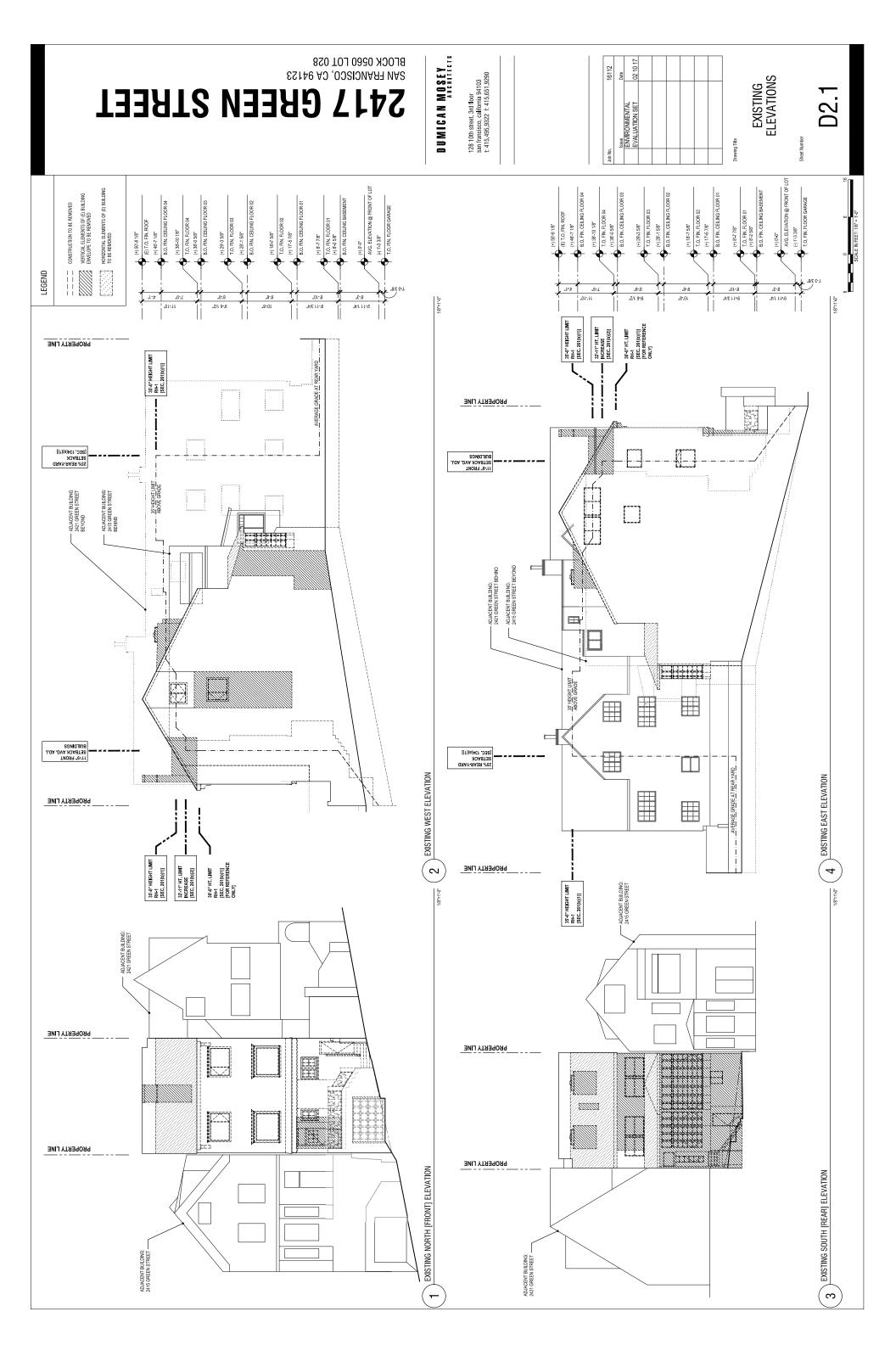


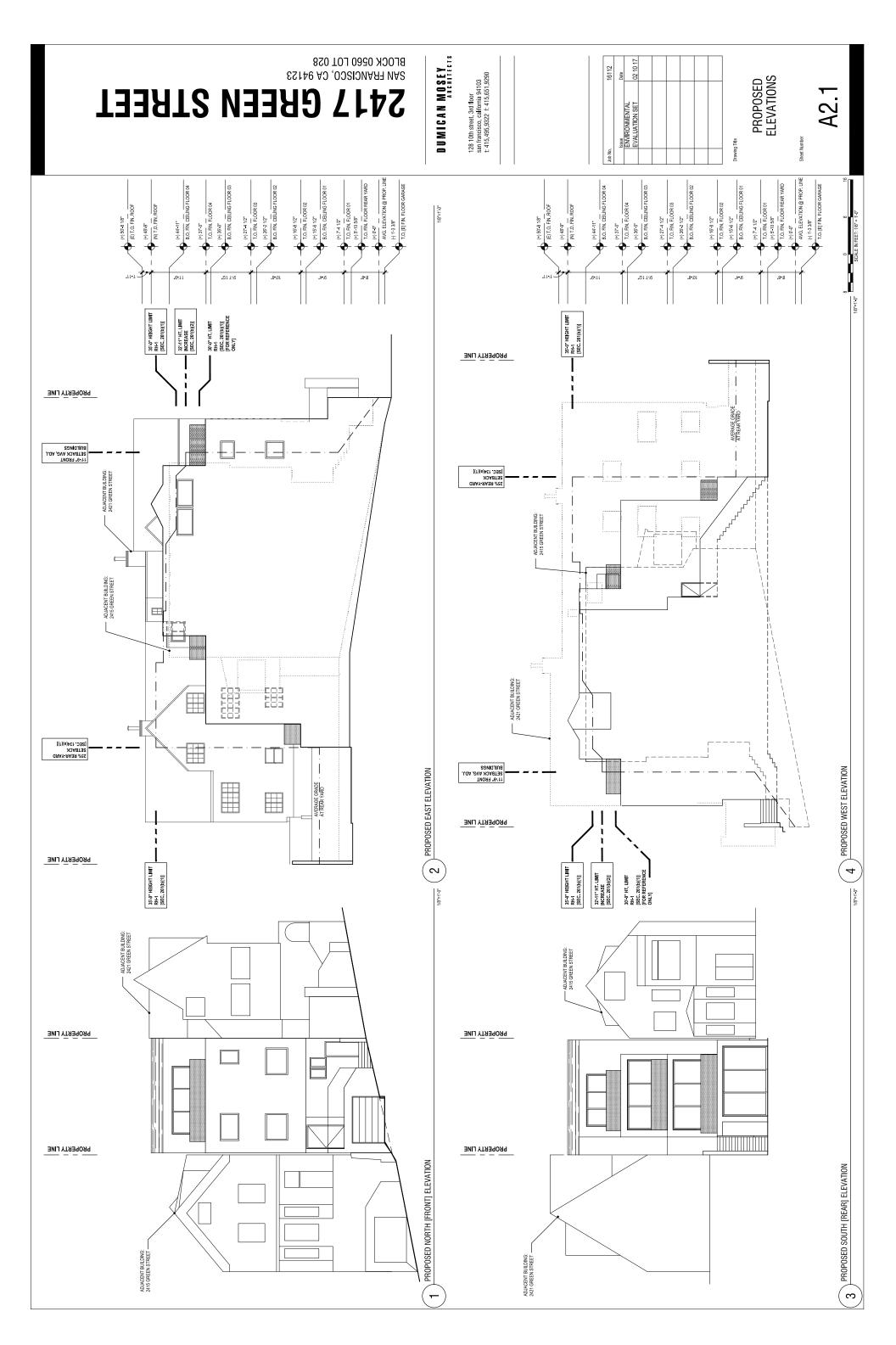




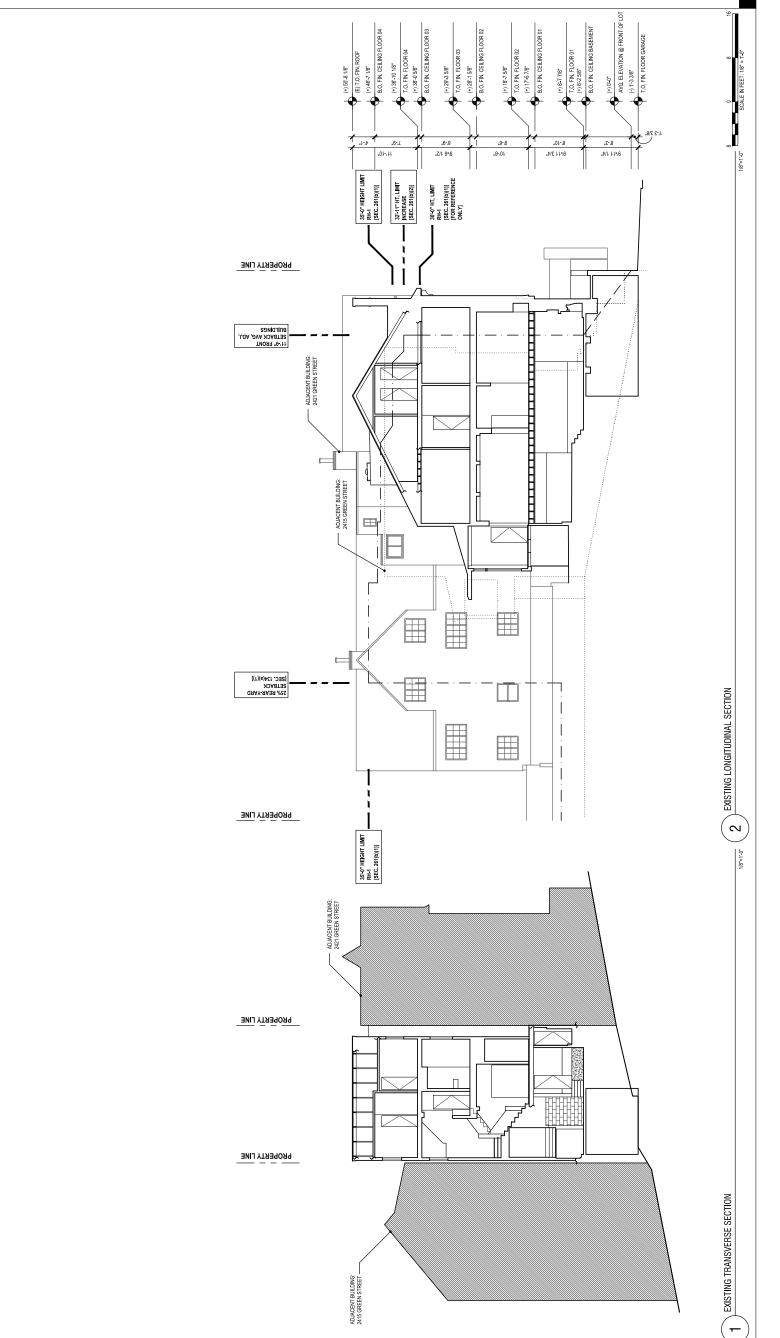








DUMICAN MOSEY BLOCK 0560 LOT 028 Date 02 10 17 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94123 128 10th street, 3rd floor san francisco, california 94103 t: 415.495.9322 f: 415.651.9290 EXISTING SECTIONS **D3.1** 2417 GREEN STREET Issue ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION SET Sheet Number



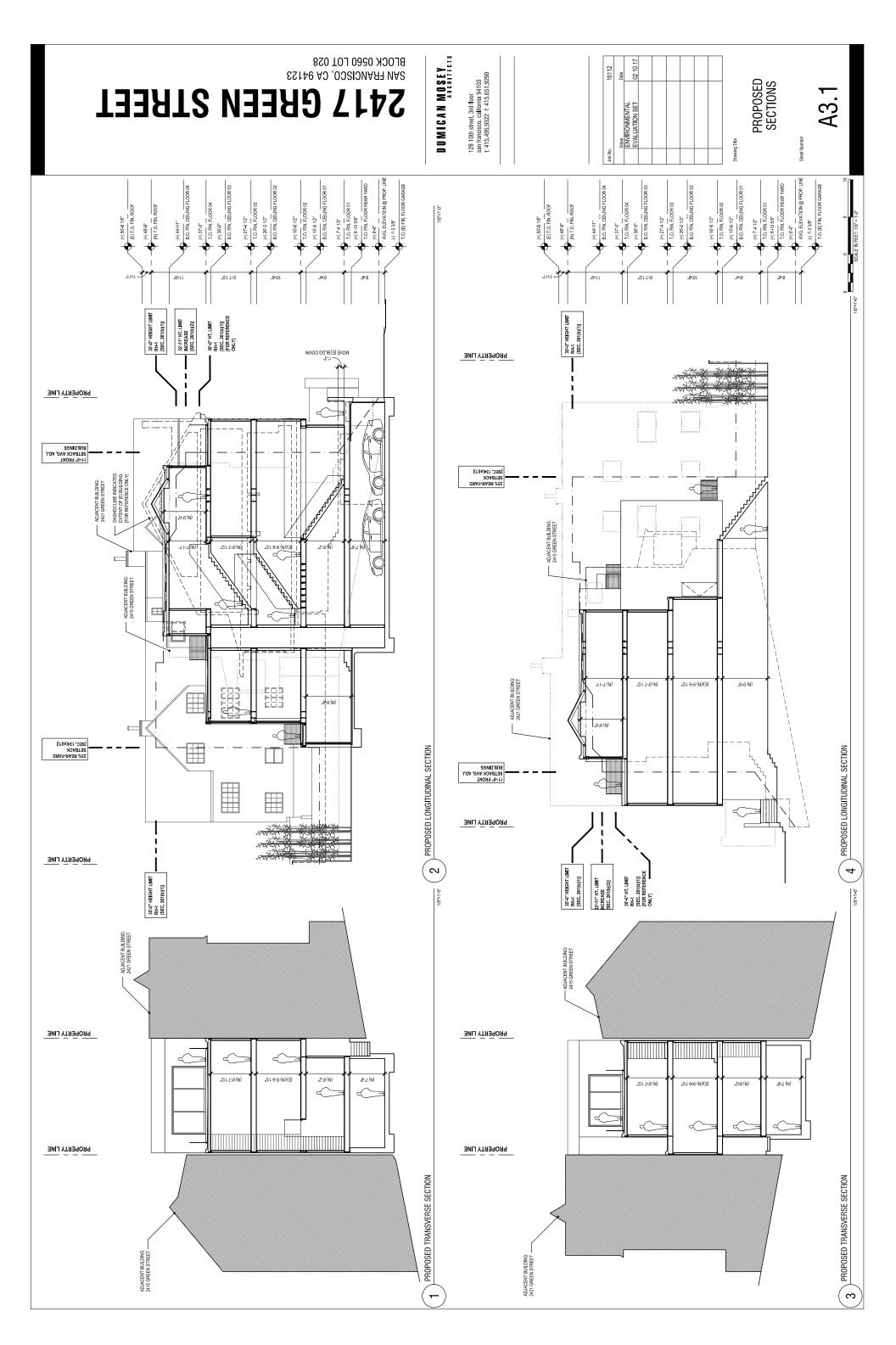


EXHIBIT C

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Address	Zipcode Block/Lot	/Lot Planning/ Permit #	Maher DR Zone	Subject Building er Historic e Resources	;- Building - Historic Resources	Env Scope of Work CEC	Environmental Review/ Planning CEQA Approvals	Architect	Contractor
1 2415 Green St)29 <u>200701192056</u>	Yes	Unknown	Yes; L	NG FOUNDATION AND ADD NEW GARAGE/BASEMENT AT FRONT OF HOUSE. REMODEL EXISTING BASEMENT TO BECOME OR OF FAMILY ROOM, BATHROOM & LAUNDRY ROOM.	None required	Hood Thomas Architects	
	210/0630 66100	NAME CONSIDER	200	and all	Z		bosi isos ocol	ecolle 20 cells	Moroso Construction - Jeff
2 2234 Orecil 31 3 2500 Broadway			Yes		Yes: both	HORIZONTAL ADDITION TO THE BACK SIDE OF THE HOUSE (FACING BACK YARD) @ 15T LEVEL ADDITION WILL BE INTO THE (E) DECK BY ENCLOSING SPACE BETWEEN DECKS ON 15T & 2ND FLOORS. NEW WOOD WINDOWS & DOORS @ THE NEW AREA & EXTENSION OF 15T FLOOR DFCK.	None required	Houman Sharif - Mem Architecture	00000
			Yes		Yes; both	NERIOR REMODEL INCLUDING HORIZONTAL REAR ADDITION, (N) BASEMENT LEVEL HABITABLE SPACE, REPLACE (E) R DOORS AT FACADE IN-KIND W/ (N) INSULATED UNITS	CEQA - Cat. X	Maniscalco	
			Yes		Yes; both	INTERIOR RENOVATION & REAR HORIZONTAL ADDITION FOR LARGER LIVING & KITCHEN AREAS. ** MAHER: COMPLIANCE WITH ORDINANCE NO# 155-13 NOT REQUIRED ** Nor	None required	Edmonds & Lee	
			Yes		Yes; both	ERECT 3 STORIES OF ONE DWELLING UNIT. TYPE 5. CEC	CEQA - Cat. X; 2010.0158E		
			Yes		Yes; both		CEQA - Cat. X; 2011.1422E		
	94123 0959/006	006 2017-006982VAR	Yes	Yes	Yes; both	RUCTION OF NEW FULL BASEMENT LEVEL INCLUDING FULL IND WINDOWS. ** MAHER: EXEMPTED: APPROVAL FROM	CEQA - Cat. X; 2017- 006982ENV	Butler Armsden	Glenn Goodman - GGD Inc.
			No	No	No		CEQA - Cat. X; 2009.0535E		
		201201112092 <u>.</u> 20120244828	sa, k		Yes; both	HORIZONTAL ADDITION TO (E) GROUND FLOOR DINING ROOM AND ROOF DECK ABOVE AT FRONT OF HOUSE. REPLACEMENT AND EXTENSION OF EXISTING REAR DECK AT SECOND FLOOR. REMOVAL OF (E) SLOPED ROOF BETWEEN TWO ROOF DORMERS AT REAR AND REPLACEMENT WITH FLAT ROOF.; INTERIOR REMODEL: BASEMENT LAUNDRY ROOM, BASEMENT BATHROOM AND LOWERING OF BASEMENT SLAB ON GRADE. REMODEL 1ST FL BATH, DEMO STAIR AND AU PAIR ROOM. REMODEL 2ND FLOOR KITCHEN, FAMILY ROOM, ENTRY GALLERY. REMODEL 3RD FL MASTER SUITE BATH. REMODEL 4TH FL BATH. REPLACE WINDOWS/EXT DOORS,REMOVE	GEQA - Cat. X; 2011.1258E	Sarah Thomas, William Duff Architects	Upscale Construction
		006 200808149201	2006.0339E 5 No	Yes	Yes; both		CEQA - Cat. X; 2006.0339E_5	Baback Doane, Doane & Doane Architects	
		015 201006285487	Yes	ร	2	IG NEW INTERIOR STAIR. NEW DORMERS, MINOR ALTERATIONS TO FRONT FACADE, E CAR GARAGE (TO 2 CAR) & MODIFICATIONS OF STRUCTURAL, MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL	None required	Dumican Mosey Architects	
			2016-014004DRP Yes	Unknown	NO NO	ADDITION. RENOVATION OF EXISTING MASTER BATHROOM & CONSTRUCT A NEW PENTHOUSE WITH NEW V FRONT ROOF DECK. AS WELLAS A NEW BATH AT PENTHOUSE LEVEL.	CEQA - Cat. X; 2012.0195E	, Butler Armsden	
	94123 0955/017	017 201702239944	Yes		Yes; both	EAVATION OF BASEMENT & 1ST FLOOR TO INCLUDE AN HES IN KIND. INTERIOR STAIR ROOF ACCESS TO PROPOSED :R SEP PERMIT	CEQA - Cat. X;; 2016- 001108ENV	Butler Armsden	
15 2880 Vallein Gt	94123 0955/016	016 201707111550	se/	, sex	Vec. hoth	HORIZONTAL ADDITION. REAR ADDITION INCLUDING NEW ROOF AT NORTH REAR. INTERIOR REMODEL AT EXISTING FLOORS OF ASSOCIATED STRUCTURAL WORK. ONS	CEQA - Cat. X; 2017-	Jensen Architects - Andy Lin &	
			Yes	5	oN N	0 (0	CEQA - Cat. X; 2013.1036E	Butler Armsden	
			Yes		Yes: both	3-STORY REAR ADDITION, WIDENING GARAGE DOOR & DRIVEWAY. INTERIOR REMODEL & ASSOCIATED STRUCTURAL WORK. INTERIOR INCLUDES REMOVAL OF SOME WALLS, REMODEL BATH, BEDROOM, ELEVATOR, KITCHEN & ENLARGE KITCHEN. Nor	None required	Sutro Architects - Steven Sutro	Toboni Group
			Yes		Yes; both	ROUT TO RAYMOND LUI: FOR SHORING TEMPORARY FO EXCAVAYTION FOR RESIDENCE NEW WHICH IS UNDER APPROVED BULDDING PERMIT 200603076103 ALSO RELATED TO TWO OTHER PERVIOUSLY APPROVED AND PERMIT FOR SHORING AND UNDERPINNING: CEC 20061107420 AND 200702023284	CEQA - Cat. X; 2005.1195E	Aleck Wilson Architects	
19 2736 Broderick St	94123 0951/021	021 20061110742 <u>0</u>	ON	Yes	Yes; both	SHORING AND UNDERPINNING (TEMPORARY) ON NORTH SIDE, FOR PROTECTING BUILDING DURING EXCAVATION AT 2740 BRODERICK PROIECT, WHICH IS PERMIT NO#200603076103-SA, RAYMOND LUI IS REVIEWING.	None required		
		020 200204043156	Z	y d X	Yes: hoth	HORIZONTAL ADDITION	CEOA - Cat X		
			Yes		Yes; both	REF 2012-02-14-4178.INFILL AT REAR OF EXIST BLDG ON 15T, 2ND&3RD FLS.TO RESULT IN A CONTINOUS, AUGNED REAR WALL INFILL DOES NOT EXTEND REAR WALL FURTHER INTO REAR YARD, ADD+/- 36 S.F. AT 1/FL, +/- 36 S.F. AT 2/FL& +/- AT 3/FL. TOTAL ADDITION OF 83 S.F.	CEQA - Cat. X	Ken Linsteadt Architects	
22 2844 Fillmore St	94123 0557/015	015 201304235248	ON	Unknown	N _O	50 SQ. FT SINGLE STORY HORIZONTAL ADDITION IN REAR. NEW DOOR & WINDOW. CEC	CEQA - Cat. X; 2011.0469E	Alfonso Fillion	Christoper Hesson - Christopher's Construction
	94123	200703095875	ON	Unknown	ON No		None required	Dumican Mosey Architects	Angus Gavin - Gavin Painting & Construction
24 2723 Pacific Ave	94123 0978/013	013 201506290181	Yes	Yes	Yes; both		CEQA - Cat. X; 2015- 004343ENV		Ashbury Quality Constructing Engineers
						REVISION TO PA# 2009/11/09/0876. REVISION INCLUDES INTERIOR, EXTERIOR MODIFICATIONS (INCLUDING STRUCTURAL, ELECTRICAL, PLUMBING) ASSOCIATED WITH RELOCATING 4TH FLOOR "UNIT B" TO 1ST FLOOR.			Ashbury Quality Constructing

From: BOS Legislation, (BOS)

To: richard@lozeaudrury.com; rebecca@lozeaudrury.com; chris@durkinincorporated.com

Cc: GIVNER, JON (CAT); STACY, KATE (CAT); JENSEN, KRISTEN (CAT); Rahaim, John (CPC); Sanchez, Scott (CPC);

Gibson, Lisa (CPC); Poling, Jeanie (CPC); Sider, Dan (CPC); Starr, Aaron (CPC); Kirby, Alexandra (CPC); LaValley, Pilar (CPC); Calvillo, Angela (BOS); Somera, Alisa (BOS); BOS-Supervisors; BOS-Legislative Aides; BOS

Legislation, (BOS)

Subject: SUPPLEMENTAL APPEAL LETTER: Appeal of CEQA Exemption Determination - 2417 Green Street - Appeal

Hearing on January 9, 2018

Date: Thursday, December 28, 2017 4:37:44 PM

Attachments: <u>image001.png</u>

Good afternoon,

Please find linked below a supplemental appeal response brief received by the Office of the Clerk of the Board from Richard Drury of Lozeau Drury, LLP, representing the Appellant, regarding the appeal of the CEQA Determination of Exemption for the proposed project at 2417 Green Street.

Appellant Supplemental Letter - December 28, 2017 - LARGE FILE

Please note the file is very large. Kindly allow adequate time for the document to load.

The appeal hearing for these matters are scheduled for a 3:00 p.m. special order before the Board on January 9, 2018.

I invite you to review the entire matter on our <u>Legislative Research Center</u> by following the link below:

Board of Supervisors File No. 171267

Regards,

Brent Jalipa

Legislative Clerk

Board of Supervisors - Clerk's Office 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244 San Francisco, CA 94102

(415) 554-7712 | Fax: (415) 554-5163 brent.ialipa@sfgov.org | www.sfbos.org



Click <u>here</u> to complete a Board of Supervisors Customer Service Satisfaction form

Disclosures: Personal information that is provided in communications to the Board of Supervisors is subject to disclosure under the California Public Records Act and the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance. Personal information provided will not be redacted. Members of the public are not required to provide personal identifying information when they communicate with the Board of Supervisors and its committees. All written or oral communications that members of the public submit to the Clerk's Office regarding pending legislation or hearings will be made available to all members of the public for inspection and copying. The Clerk's Office does not redact any information from these submissions. This means that personal information—including names, phone numbers, addresses and similar information that a member of the public elects to submit to the Board and its committees—may appear on the Board of Supervisors' website or in other public documents that members of the public may inspect or copy.



F 510.836.4200

410 12th Street, Suite 250 Oakland, Ca 94607 www.lozeaudrury.com richard@lozeaudrury.com

BY ELECTRONIC MAIL AND HAND DELIVERY (2 COPIES)

December 28, 2017

Mayor and Board President London Breed and Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors c/o Angela Cavillo Clerk of the Board City Hall, Room 244
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102
Bos.legislation@sfgov.org



RE: File No. 171267 – Appeal of CEQA Exemption Determination – 2417 Green Street

Dear Mayor Breed and Honorable Members of the Board:

Our firm represents Philip Kaufman, who owns the historic Coxhead House, located at 2421 Green Street, immediately uphill and adjacent to a proposed construction project at 2417 Green Street ("Project"). The Project proposes a massive, four-story, 6,114 square foot home on a 2,500 square foot lot at 2417 Green Street. The Project is immediately downhill and adjacent to the Coxhead House, which has been determined "clearly eligible" for historic listing.

This letter supplements our appeal letter filed on November 22, 2017. As explained in our November 22, 2017 letter, the City improperly issued a CEQA exemption for the Project at 2417 Green Street because:

- 1. The Project may cause significant adverse impacts to the historic Coxhead House, including possibly undermining the tall brick foundation of the Coxhead House, blocking access to light, air and views, possibly causing flooding of the foundation of the Coxhead House, and encroaching on the mid-block shared open space. All of these factors would adverse impact the historical significance of the Coxhead House and preclude issuance of a CEQA exemption.
- 2. 2417 Green Street is located on the City's Maher Map of potentially contaminated sites. It will involve 408 cubic yards of excavation of potentially contaminated soil. Since the Project will involve far more than 50 cubic yards of soil

2417 Green Street Case No. 2017-002545ENV December 28, 2017 Page 2 of 8

excavation on a parcel listed on the Maher Map, a CEQA exemption is improper. In addition, it is necessary for the Project to comply with the Maher Ordinance. Although the City has required development of a mitigation plan to address potentially contaminated soil, mitigation measures are not allowed for a project that is exempted from CEOA review.

- 3. The Project will require excavation of far more than 50 cubic yards of soil on a parcel with a slope of over 20%. The Project will require 408 cubic yards of soil excavation on a parcel with a slope of over 30%. Therefore the CEQA exemption is improper.
- 4. The Project is inconsistent with the Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines and the San Francisco Zoning Code. In particular, the Project encroaches on the shared mid-block open space, blocks access to light and air, will result in a floor area ratio (FAR) far in excess of properties in the area, fails to comply with terracing guidelines, etc. These inconsistencies are significant impacts that must be analyzed and mitigated under CEQA.
- 5. The City has improperly piecemealed the Project by granting a permit to allow the foundation of the Project to be constructed despite the fact that the remainder of the Project is subject to Discretionary Review (DR) by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission will consider the Project on February 8, 2018. It violates CEQA to allow the foundation of the Project to be constructed while the Project is undergoing DR.

Since our CEQA appeal was filed on November 22, 2017, the speculator, Mr. Durkin, has engaged in a string of permit violations leading to at least two formal Notices of Violation (NOVs). On or about December 10, the speculator removed a highly visible exterior chimney from the existing home at 2417 Green. On December 12, 2017, the Department of Building Inspection (DBI) issued a formal NOV, citing the speculator for engaging in "WORK WITHOUT PERMIT" and "WORK BEYOND SCOPE OF PERMIT." (Attachment A). Undeterred, on the very next day, on December 13, 2017, the speculator proceeded to unlawfully remove a second exterior chimney at the rear of the house – leaving two gaping holes in the roof of the property. Then, on Saturday, December 16, 2017, the speculator proceeded to conduct demolition activities in the foundation of the property, which was unlawful due to the pending CEQA appeal, which challenges the permit allowing foundation work. DBI sent the emergency inspector that day to order the work to stop and on December 21, 2017, DBI issued a formal NOV ordering the speculator to "STOP ALL WORK" pending the resolution of the CEQA appeal and DR. (Attachment B).

Neighborhood opposition has been growing to the Project. All three of the adjacent land owners have each separately filed requests for Discretionary Review (DR) with the Planning Commission concerning the proposed Project. One by Mr. Kaufman (Attachment C), one by

2417 Green Street Case No. 2017-002545ENV December 28, 2017 Page 3 of 8

Mark Lampert and Susan Byrd at 2415 Green Street (Attachment D), and one by Judge Carlos Bea of the US Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, who lives at the historic Casebolt House located at 2727 Pierce Street, which shares the rear yard open space with the proposed Project. Numerous community letters of opposition have been filed by area neighbors opposed to the Project. (Attachment E).

With this letter, we submit additional expert analysis establishing that the proposed Project may have adverse impacts to the adjacent historic Coxhead House, among other issues. The CEQA exemption is therefore improper and CEQA review must be required to analyze the impacts to the Coxhead House and other impacts and to propose feasible alternatives and mitigation measures.

1. The Project May Not be Exempted from CEQA Because it "May Cause Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of an Historic Resource."

As discussed in our prior letter, the Project may not be exempted from CEQA review because it "may cause substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic resource." The home at 2421 Green Street, immediately adjacent and uphill from the proposed project, was constructed in 1893 by noted architect Ernest Coxhead as his personal residence. It has been extensively studied in books and treatises about historically significant homes and architecture. The California Office of Historic Preservation has determined that the house at 2421 Green Street is "clearly eligible" for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. As such, the house is a historic property under CEQA and San Francisco's CEQA Guidelines. Under CEQA sections 21084(e), and 21084.1, and CEQA guidelines sections 15064.5, and 15300.2, a categorical exemption from CEQA may not be issued for any project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource. This includes changes to the "*immediate surroundings* such that the significance of an historic resource would be materially impaired." CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(1).

As discussed by architect Carol Karp in the letter filed herewith, the proposed Project will interfere with the historic nature of the Coxhead House:

a) Coxhead sited his buildings so as to take advantage of natural lighting. The proposed Project at 2417 Green takes away a crucial aspect of the Coxhead design, adversely impacting the historic character. The proposed Project. will obstruct 24 windows on the Coxhead House, interfering with access to light air and views of San Francisco Bay. These elements are a major component of the historic construction and layout of the Coxhead House.

¹ Since the statute uses the term "may," the "fair argument" standard applies rather than the substantial evidence standard. Also, this provision does not require a finding of "unusual circumstances."

2417 Green Street Case No. 2017-002545ENV December 28, 2017 Page 4 of 8

- b) The deep excavation at 2417 Green may undermine and destabilize the tall brick foundation of the Coxhead House, which is an irreplaceable part of the historic character of the house.
- c) The 15-foot deep excavation proposed to construct a massive 1000 square foot garage at 2417 Green may disrupt the flow of shallow groundwater known to exist in the area, and may cause flooding in the foundation of the Coxhead House. Neighbors at 2423 Green Street (immediately uphill of the Coxhead House) encountered shallow groundwater during a minor excavation for a small remodeling project, and were forced to install a sump pump. This shallow groundwater flows across basement floors in the area during heavy rains. (Attachment F (Neighbor letters)). Certified Hydrogeologist Matthew Hagemann, C. Hg., concludes (Attachment G):

Additionally, Project documents show that excavation to a depth of approximately 15 feet will be required for the construction of a garage. An excavation to this depth will likely affect shallow groundwater flow which has been observed beneath the residence upgradient (directly uphill) from the Project. Groundwater has been reported beneath another residence on Green Street, two houses uphill from the Project, at a depth of 2 feet. The foundation for the garage proposed for the Project may, in effect, "dam up" the flow of groundwater and may result in flooding in the adjacent uphill property if water were to back up into the residence.

d) The large mid-block open-space is a significant element of the historic neighborhood character. The 2417 Project is a damaging intrusion into the that open space. The Sanborn map (http://sfplanninggis.org/PIM/Sanborn.html?sanborn=V3P273.PDF) for block 560 clearly shows the significant mid-block shared open space, which was an integral part of the Coxhead House's historic design. (Attachment H). The proposed Project will extend 17-feet and four stories tall into the shared rear-yard open space, adversely affecting this common area, which part of the historic design of the Coxhead House. Although the Coxhead House is much longer than the house at 2417 Green, the Coxhead House sits on a much longer lot, and therefore maintains a significant open rear yard open space.

Indeed, the speculator, Chris Durkin, and his law firm, Zacks and Freedman, have taken the position in a different CEQA appeal that a CEQA Categorical Exemption was improper for a small roof deck on a potentially historic home because it was visible from a public right of way. (Attachment I). In that case, 1026 Clayton Street, the home at issue had not even been determined to be eligible for historical listing, unlike the Coxhead House. Certainly, if a small roof deck on a questionably historic home may not be exempted from CEQA, then a massive 6000 square foot home that may undermine the very foundations and historic character of an

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officially historic home also may not be exempted from CEQA. Mr. Durkin simply cannot have it both ways.

2. The Project May Not be Exempted from CEQA Because it is on the Maher Map of Potentially Contaminated Sites.

As discussed in our November 22, 2017 letter, the Project may not be exempted from CEQA because the Project site is located on the City's Maher Map of potentially contaminated sites. With this letter, we submit the comments of certified hydrogeologist Matthew Hagemann, C.Hg. Mr. Hagemann is the former West Coast Regional Director of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund Site Clean-up program. (Attachment G).

Mr. Hagemann has produced the City's Maher Map showing the presence of numerous known contamined sites within 100 feet of the Project. Mr. Hagemann concludes that:

The application materials indicate that the proposed project on the subject property would require 408 cubic yard of soil excavation and removal (Environmental Evaluation, p. 7). Given the listing of the property on the Maher Map, this excavation may disturb potentially contaminated soil, which may expose nearby residents and/or construction workers to hazardous chemicals. Given this, there is a fair argument that the proposed project at 2417 Green Street may have adverse environmental impacts that must be analyzed under the Maher Ordinance and CEQA.

Mr. Hagemann notes that the City's Maher Waiver was improper and required, a Site Mitigation Plan, an Environmental Health and Safety Plan, a Dust Control Plan, and other documents, as required under the Maher Program. None of those documents have been produced.

Furthermore, since the City has required a Site Mitigation Plan, a CEQA exemption is not allowed. An agency may not rely on a categorical exemption if to do so would require the imposition of mitigation measures to reduce potentially significant effects. *Salmon Protection & Watershed Network v. County of Marin* (2004) 125 Cal.App.4th 1098, 1108 ("*SPAWN*"); *Azusa Land Reclamation Co. v. Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster* (1997) 52 Cal.App.4th 1165, 1198-1201. If mitigation measures are necessary, then at a minimum, the agency must prepare a mitigated negative declaration to analyze the impacts, and to determine whether the mitigation measures are adequate to reduce the impacts to below significance. *Id.* "'An agency should decide whether a project is eligible for a categorical exemption as part of its preliminary review of the project' without reliance upon any proposed mitigation measures." *SPAWN*, 125 Cal.App.4th at 1106 (quoting *Azusa*, 52 Cal. App. 4th at 1199-1200). In other words, the City was required to look at the Project application, and decide on its face, whether a categorical exemption applied. Since mitigation measures were imposed, the CEQA exemption was improper.

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Finally, since the City has required a Site Mitigation Plan, but that plan is not provided with the CEQA documents, the City has engaged in "deferred mitigation" which is prohibited under CEQA. Feasible mitigation measures for significant environmental effects must be set forth in the CEQA document for consideration by the lead agency's decision makers and the public before certification of the CEQA document and approval of a project. The formulation of mitigation measures generally cannot be deferred until after certification of the CEQA document and approval of a project. Guidelines, section 15126.4(a)(1)(B) states: "Formulation of mitigation measures should not be deferred until some future time. However, measures may specify performance standards which would mitigate the significant effect of the project and which may be accomplished in more than one specified way." "A study conducted after approval of a project will inevitably have a diminished influence on decisionmaking. Even if the study is subject to administrative approval, it is analogous to the sort of post hoc rationalization of agency actions that has been repeatedly condemned in decisions construing CEQA." (Sundstrom v. County of Mendocino (1988) 202 Cal. App. 3d 296, 307.) "[R]eliance on tentative plans for future mitigation after completion of the CEQA process significantly undermines CEQA's goals of full disclosure and informed decisionmaking; and[,] consequently, these mitigation plans have been overturned on judicial review as constituting improper deferral of environmental assessment." (Communities for a Better Environment v. City of Richmond (2010) 184 Cal. App. 4th 70, 92.)

The City must require development of the Site Mitigation Plan prior to Project approval and prior to certification of the CEQA document. The plan must be made available to the public so the public and decision-makers can determine if the plan is adequate or if additional mitigation is necessary.

3. The Project May Not be Exempted from CEQA Because it is Located on a Slope of Greater than 20% and Will Require More than 50 Cubic Yards of Excavation.

A project may not be exempted from CEQA if it involves more than 50 cubic yards of soil removal on a slope of greater than 20%. The proposed Project is located on an extremely steep slope of approximately 35%, and will require 408 cubic yards of soil removal. As discussed above, this may result in undermining the tall brick foundation of the adjacent, uphill Coxhead House. As a result, this impact must be analyzed and mitigated under CEQA.

4. The Project May Not be Exempted from CEQA Because it is Inconsistent with the Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines and the San Francisco Zoning Code.

As discussed in our November 22, 2017 letter the proposed Project is inconsistent with numerous provisions of the Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines (CHNDG) and the San Francisco Zoning Code. These inconsistencies are significant impacts under CEQA and require CEQA review to analyze the inconsistencies and to propose feasible alternatives and

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mitigation measures to reduce the inconsistencies. (*Kutzke v. City of San Diego* (2017) 11 Cal.5th 1034 (City determined a proposed project was incompatible with conserving the character of the existing neighborhood and therefore inconsistent with local community plan in violation of CEQA).)

The proposed Project violates the CHNDG and Zoning Code by, inter alia:

- a. Encroaching on shared mid-block open space.
- b. Obstructing access to light and air.
- c. Creating a structure with volume and massing that is inconsistent with the neighborhood. In particular, the proposed 6100 square foot home on a 2500 square foot lot will result in a floor area ratio (FAR) of almost 2.5, in a neighborhood with an average FAR of approximately 1.0.
- d. Failing to comply with terracing requirements.
- e. Failing to respect the adjacent historic Coxhead House.

With this letter, we submit the Discretionary Review application filed by urban planner Deborah Holley on behalf of Mark Lampbert and Susan Byrd. (Attachment D). This application explains the numerous inconsistencies of the Project with application provisions of the San Francisco Code.

5. The City Improperly Piecemealed the Project.

As discussed in our November 22 letter, the City improperly piecemealed the Project by issuing a permit for the foundation of the Project despite the fact that three applications for discretionary review are pending before the Planning Commission and the instant CEQA review petition is pending. The City may not allow a portion of the Project to proceed while the whole project is still undergoing review. CEQA Guidelines § 15378(a).

CONCLUSION

For these and other reasons set forth in our appeal letter to the Board of Supervisors, we are asking the City to require CEQA review to analyze and mitigate the project's impacts. CEQA would require the Project proponent to consider alternatives that would reduce its impacts to the adjacent Coxhead House, ensure that any hazardous soil contamination is properly remediated, reduce inconsistencies with the Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines and San Francisco Zoning Code. This will result in a greatly improved project that will be in harmony with the neighborhood.

Mr. Kaufman and the neighbors have supported the developer's right to remodel the property. They ask only that the development remain within the existing building footprint and envelope, abide by the Cow Hollow Guidelines, protect the historic open space...and not cause irreparable damage to the historic Coxhead House. No one in the neighborhood has ever

2417 Green Street Case No. 2017-002545ENV December 28, 2017 Page 8 of 8

objected to any remodeling that respects these neighborly concerns. Thank you for considering our concerns.

Sincerely,

Richard Toshiyuki Drury LOZEAU DRURY LLP

ATTACHMENT A

COMPLAINT DATA SHEET

Complaint 201724852 Number:

Owner/Agent: OWNER DATA SUPPRESSED

Date Filed: Owner's Phone: Location:

2417 GREEN ST Contact Name: Block: 0560 028 Contact Phone: Lot:

COMPLAINANT DATA Complainant: Site: SUPPRESSED

Rating:

Occupancy Code: Received By:

GSAMARAS

Complainant's Division: BID

Phone:

Complaint Source:

WEB FORM

Assigned to

BID Division:

date last observed: 11-DEC-17; identity of person performing the work: Cannot confirm identity, was n; floor: roof; unit: N/A; exact location: Main Bldg; building type: Residence/Dwelling WORK W/O PERMIT; WORK BEYOND SCOPE OF PERMIT; ; additional information: Chimney Description:

has been removed from the building without a permit;

Instructions:

INSPECTOR INFORMATION

DIVISION	INSPECTOR	ID	DISTRICT	PRIORITY
BID	POWER	6270	4	

REFFERAL INFORMATION

COMPLAINT STATUS AND COMMENTS

DATE	ТҮРЕ	DIV	INSPECTOR	STATUS	COMMENT
' ' '			Power	CASE RECEIVED	
	OTHER BLDG/HOUSING VIOLATION			CASE UPDATE	Mailed 1st NOV; s.thai.
	OTHER BLDG/HOUSING VIOLATION			FIRST NOV SENT	issued 1st NOV.
12/13/17	OTHER BLDG/HOUSING VIOLATION	BID	Power	FIRST NOV SENT	posted nov

COMPLAINT ACTION BY DIVISION

NOV (HIS): NOV (BID): 12/12/17

Inspector Contact Information

Online Permit and Complaint Tracking home page.

Technical Support for Online Services

If you need help or have a question about this service, please visit our FAQ area.

Contact SFGov Accessibility Policies City and County of San Francisco @ 2017

ATTACHMENT B



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(Inspector — Print Name) CONTACT INSPECTOR LOBERT OFFICE HOURS 7.30 TO 8-30 AM AND

POWY DISTRICT #_ By: (Inspector's Signature) _

Building Inspection Division 3rd Floor, 1660 Mission St. Housing Inspection Services 6th Floor, 1660 Mission St.

558-6220 Blectrical Inspection Division 3rd Floor, 1660 Mission St.

558-6030 Plumbing Inspection Division 3rd Floor, 1660 Mission St. 558-6054

Code Enforcement Division 3rd Floor, 1660 Mission St. 558-6454

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ATTACHMENT C



T 510.836.4200 F 510.836.4205

410 12th Street, Suite 250 Oakland, Ca 94607

www.lozeaudrury.com richard@lozeaudrury.com

Nov. 17, 2017

President Rich Hillis and Honorable Commissioners San Francisco Planning Commission c/o Planning Information Center 1660 Mission Street San Francisco, CA 94103

RE: Application for Discretionary Review for Permit Application No. 2017.04.28.5244 and 2017.10.02.0114 - 2417 Green Street

Dear President Rich Hillis and Honorable Commissioners:

By this letter, and attached application packet, Mr. Philip Kaufman (Applicant) hereby requests Discretionary Review ("DR") of the above-referenced permit application ("Project"). Mr. Kaufman resides at 2421 Green Street, contiguous and immediately uphill to the proposed Project. As shown below, the Commission must grant Discretionary Review because the Project presents both exceptional and extraordinary circumstances that would negatively impact Mr. Kaufman's property, a recognized historic resource, and that particular block of Green Street in general. In addition, review of the Project is required under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), Public Resources Code §21000, et seq.

I Introduction

A request for Discretionary Review requires the Applicant to address three central questions supported by factual evidence. Mr. Kaufman provides fact-based answers to those questions in section III below. In addition, Mr. Kaufman also raises other legal grounds in support of Discretionary Review such as violations of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), California Civil Code § 832, San Francisco Building Code § 3307, San Francisco's

¹ DR Application at p. 9.

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Maher Ordinance and San Francisco's Historic Resource Preservation Ordinance and the Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines.

II. Factual Background

On October 15, 2016, the City received an "application for environmental evaluation" for construction at 2417 Green Street. The application described the Project as "the remodel, alterations and horizontal addition to an existing 4-story over basement single-family residence and includes:

- 1. Expansion of garage in basement level,
- 2. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd story horizonal rear yard addition,
- 3. Alterations to front façade,
- 4. Excavation and full foundation replacement,
- 5. Lowering building,
- 6. Interior remodel throughout."²

On May 16, 2017, the City issued a categorical exemption from all CEQA review. The CEQA exemption described the Project as "Alterations to an existing four-story-over-basement single-family residence with one vehicle parking space. Excavate to add two vehicle parking spaces. Three-story rear addition. Facade alterations and foundation replacement. Lower existing building." The categorical exemption acknowledged the Project could present potentially significant impacts concerning hazardous materials, archeological resources, steep slope and historical resources. Despite clear evidence of environmental impacts in need of investigation and proposed mitigation and project alternatives, the City declared "no further environmental review is required."

On May 18, 2017, the Department of Building Inspection ("DBI") issued permit BPA 2017.05.11.6316 for "garage expansion partial deteriorated basement wall and foundation replacement with new landscaping site wall at back yard." (Exhibit 3).

² See Site Permit, 311 Notification Set at p. 1 (April 28, 2017) (Exhibit 1).

³ Cat Ex, at p.1. (Exhibit 2).

⁴ Id., at p. 2.

⁵ Id., at p.4.

On September 28, 2017, DBI issued a work suspension order on grounds that the DBI's permit was finalized "without review by the Department of City Planning." (Exhibit 4).

In an email to a Green Street resident on October 3, 2017, the Planning Department made clear the Project would not go forward until the Planning Department reviewed the foundation permit for code-compliance.⁶

Then, on October 12, 2017, the Planning Department reversed course and approved the piecemeal foundation work, but in order to do so it asked the applicant to remove a major component from suspended permit, BPA 2017.05.11.6316. At DBI's request, the applicant removed from the application a proposed rear wall. Apparently, the only way DBI could issue a permit for the work was for the applicant to omit the "new landscaping site wall at back yard." The proposed rear wall will be added back into the application later for Planning Department review.

On October 23, 2017, the Planning Department sent the subject Notice of Building Permit Application (Section 311), with a new project description: "The proposal is to lower all floor plates by approximately 2 feet, construct 1- and 3- story horizontal rear additions, as well as 3rd and 4th floor additions above the existing single-family dwelling. The floor area would increase from approximately 4,118 square feet to approximately 5,115 square feet. The project also proposes facade alterations, interior modifications including the expansion of the existing basement level garage to accommodate another vehicle and the partial excavation of the rear yard." (Exhibit 6).

On November 3, 2017, DBI issued BPA 2017.10.02.0114 allowing the foundation work to proceed under permit 2017.05.11.6316 that had been suspended, but absent the landscaping wall in the back yard.

As the foregoing makes clear, the proposed Project is expansive regardless of DBI's and the applicant's attempts to chop it up into pieces. The whole Project should have gone through all legally-required approvals before any construction work was approved. As it stands, it is

⁶ Email from Christopher May to Susan Byrd. (Exhibit 5).

⁷ Notice of Building Permit Application (October 23, 2017).

difficult for appellant get a full picture of the Project and the scope of the City approval process even though DBI has already approved construction work for the foundation of the Project.

III. The Commission Must Grant this Request for Discretionary Review and Order Additional Analysis under CEQA

A. The Project presents exceptional and extraordinary circumstances and cannot be exempted from CEQA

As a preliminary and overarching matter, all available evidence shows this Project is not eligible for a categorical exemption under CEQA. Categorical exemptions are allowed for certain classes of activities that can be shown not to have significant effects on the environment. Public agencies utilizing CEQA exemptions must support their determination that a particular project is exempt with substantial evidence that support each element of the invoked exemption. A court will reverse an agency's use of an exemption if the court finds evidence a project may have an adverse impact on the environment.

The City's April 16, 2017 categorical exemption determination invoked a Class 1 exemption which applies to projects for interior or exterior alterations and additions of less than 10,000 square feet;¹¹ unless, "there is a reasonable possibility that the project will have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances."¹² The City's CEQA exemption admitted the Project could present potentially significant impacts concerning hazardous materials, archeological resources, steep slope and historical resources. Importantly, **the City evaluated the wrong historical resource**, focusing on the subject property (2417 Green Street) rather than a significant historical resource contiguous to the Project at 2421 Green Street. (Exhibit 2). The facts below show the City must grant Discretionary Review based on this issue alone, and may not rely on a categorical exemption for this Project.

⁸ CEQA § 21084(a).

⁹ CEQA § 21168.5.

¹⁰ Dunn Edwards Corp. v. Bay Area Air Quality Management Dist. (1992) 9 Cal.App.4th 644, 656.

¹¹ CEOA Guidelines § 15301.

¹² CEQA Guidelines § 13000.2(c); *See Santa Monica Chamber of Commerce v. City of Santa Monica* (2002) 101 Cal.App.4th 786.

1. The Project May Cause Significant Impacts on a Historical Resource

To date, both DBI and the Planning Department, have ignored the potentially significant impacts the Project would have on an historical resource, because the agencies have overlooked Mr. Kaufman's residence at 2421 Green Street, known as the Coxhead House. Specifically, the CEQA exemption for the proposed Project contained a supplemental historic resource determination only for the subject property, and did not investigate whether the Project itself may pose negative effects on Mr. Kaufman's property.¹³

Mr. Kaufman's property is an historic resource. The California Office of Historic Preservation deemed the Coxhead House "clearly eligible" for the National Park Service's Register of Historic Places. ¹⁴ Properties deemed eligible for listing on the national historic registry of historic places, like the Coxhead House, are protected under CEQA. An historical resource is a resource listed in, **or determined to be eligible for listing** in, the California Register of Historical Resources. ¹⁵ If a project **may** cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, that project **shall not be exempted** from the statute. ¹⁶

Mr. Kaufman's house was designed and built by renowned California architect Ernest Albert Coxhead in 1893 as his personal residence.¹⁷ Mr. Coxhead lived in the residence with his family while he practiced architecture in San Francisco. The house is considered one of the earliest and finest remaining examples of Late Victorian Shingle Style, and architecture of the First Bay Area Tradition. The Coxhead House is architecturally unchanged since the original construction date save for a very few necessary interior modernizations. The site and setting of the house was elaborately described in a 1986 book, On The Edge Of The World, by Richard Longworth, as an important example of architectural adaptation for building on a difficult site.

¹³ See Supplemental Information for Historic Resource Determination, prepared by Tim Kelly Consulting (January 2017) (Exhibit 7).

¹⁴ Letter from Office of Historic Preservation, at p. 1 (September 13, 2017). (Exhibit 8).

¹⁵ San Francisco Preservation Bulletin No. 16 (2004) (Exhibit 9); CEQA §21084(e); CEQA Guidelines §15300.2(f); San Francisco Administrative Code §31.08(e)(3).

¹⁶ CEQA § 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines §15300.2(f).

¹⁷ Nomination for Listing National Register of Historic Places. (Exhibit 10); "A Pair of Coxheads," B. Maley, *New Fillmore* (Exhibit 11).

The property has been written about in many other notable books and scholarly works for decades.

The house is one of the few Coxhead nineteenth century buildings to survive the devastating 1906 earthquake and fires. The house's shingled architectural details greatly influenced the work of later renowned Bay Area architects including Julia Morgan and Bernard Maybeck.¹⁸ The house is a San Francisco treasure.

The Coxhead House is located on steep, narrow Green Street between Cow Hollow and Pacific Heights, on a slope of approximately 35%. It is a three-story, wood-framed building clad in red cedar shingles, trimmed with painted redwood Arts & Crafts fenestration and trim. It has steeply pitched roofs and articulated dormers and ribbons of windows facing San Francisco Bay. The rear garden is contiguous with another Historic Landmark, San Francisco Landmark No. 51, the Casebolt House. The State of California has found the Coxhead Residence "clearly eligible for the National Register of Historic Places," because "the Earnest Coxhead house is in outstanding and original condition, and retains an unusually high degree of historic integrity." ¹⁹

To assist with CEQA compliance for the protection of historic resources, San Francisco adopted Preservation Bulletin No. 16. (Exhibit 9). That Bulletin sets out a two-step process for evaluating the potential for proposed projects to impact historical resources. First, a Preservation Planner determines whether the property is an historical resource as defined by CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(3); and, second, if the property is an historical resource, it then evaluates whether the proposed action or project would cause a "substantial adverse change" to the historical resource.²⁰

CEQA defines a "substantial adverse change" as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation or alteration of the historical resource **or its immediate surroundings** such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired. CEQA goes on to define "materially impaired" as work that materially alters, in an adverse manner, those physical characteristics that convey the resource's historical significance and justify its inclusion in the California Register of Historic Places, a local register of historical resources, or an historical

¹⁸ See Nomination for Listing National Register of Historic Places, August 28, 2017.

¹⁹ Letter from Office of Historic Preservation, at p.1 (September 13, 2017). (Exhibit 8).

²⁰ San Francisco Preservation Bulletin No. 16, at p. 2.

resource survey.²¹ Here it is necessary for the City to consider not only the project site, but also the "immediate surroundings." For example, in one case, CEQA review was required for a fence near a historic granite wall in Los Angeles because the fence would detract from the historic significance of the wall.²² Similarly, the proposed Project at 2417 Green Street will have significant adverse effects on the historic qualities of the immediately adjacent, uphill Coxhead House at 2421 Green Street.

Here, the record shows the Coxhead House is a Category A.1 Historical Resource under the Bulletin 16 analysis because it has been formally determined to be eligible for the California Register.²³ Therefore, the City is required to move to step 2 to conduct a fact-based analysis to determine which type of environmental document is required.²⁴ Although the City has so far abdicated its responsibility to protect the Coxhead House, the record nevertheless shows the proposed Project could adversely and materially alter the Coxhead House in several ways.

First, the Coxhead House sits on its original, tall, unreinforced brick foundation. This unique foundation is a component of the original character of the house. Any work to the foundation at the contiguous downslope residence at 2417 could harm the Coxhead House' brick foundation, which in turn, could require shoring, removing or replacing the Coxhead House's existing, historic brick foundation. Such replacement work would destroy the historic, original foundation, which survived the 1906 earthquake. According to the Project plans, the Project proponent intends excavation approximately 13 feet deep in order to construct a new foundation to support a much larger garage²⁵. This is particularly significant given the slope steepness of approximately 35% for both properties, as measured at the street.

In addition, the proposed Project intends to build a 4-story addition extending approximately 17 feet into the rear yard.²⁶ This expansion will completely block numerous windows in the Coxhead House. Blocking those windows would eliminate light and air, and the

²¹ CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(b), Bulletin 16, p. 9.

²² Committee to Save the Hollywoodland Specific Plan v. City of Los Angeles (2008) 161 Cal. App. 4th 1168.

²³ Bulletin 16, at pp. 2-3.

²⁴ Id., at p. 9.

²⁵ Application for Environmental Evaluation (Feb. 14, 2017), p. 7 (Exhibit 12).

²⁶ Section 311 Notice Drawings (Oct. 23, 2017) (Exhibit 13).

viewshed from that side of the residence. Specifically, views of and from the Coxhead House would be obstructed. Under CEQA, these impacts would materially impair the historic significance of the property.

The historic significance of the Coxhead House is not in dispute. In a major book on American Architecture, only two homes of architects are mentioned – Frank Lloyd Wright's home in Oak Park, Illinois, and the Coxhead House at 2421 Green Street in San Francisco. It has been determined to be "clearly eligible" for official listing in the National Park Service's Register of Historic Places, which protects it under CEQA. Given there is substantial evidence showing the proposed Project could materially impair the house, the Commission must grant Discretionary Review and order a San Francisco Preservation Planner to comply with CEQA by conducting a full historical review analysis on any Project work that could negatively impact the Coxhead House.

2. The Project Site is on the Maher List of Contaminated Sites

The Project is on San Francisco's Maher map, which identifies properties with potential hazardous soil and/or groundwater contamination, including sites within 100 feet of current or historical underground storage tanks. (Exhibit 14). Projects on properties with potential subsurface chemical contamination that require grading of 50 cubic yards of material are regulated under the San Francisco Maher Ordinance.²⁷ The Developer admits that the Project will involve removal and disposal of over 400 cubic yards of soil. (Exhibit 12, p.7).

The City waived the Project from compliance with the Maher Ordinance simply because the property has been zoned residential for many years. But a particular zoning designation has no bearing on whether soil excavation could disturb long-standing contamination leaking from known underground storage tanks. The public has a right to know whether mitigation is necessary to protect nearby residents and workers during Project demolition and construction.²⁸ Because the project site is located on the Maher map, the Project sponsor is required to:

²⁷ Article 22A of the San Francisco Health Code and Article 106A.3.4.2 of the San Francisco Building Code.

²⁸ See Heath Code Article 22A; Building Code Article 106A.3.4.2; CEQA §21084(d); CEQA Guidelines §15300.2(3).

- Prepare a Maher Ordinance application;
- Submit a Subsurface Investigation Work Plan prepared by an environmental consultant;
- Secure Work Plan approval, and performance of the work described in the Work Plan:
- Submit to proper agencies a Subsurface Investigation Report prepared by a qualified Environmental Consultant; and
- Submit a Site Mitigation Plan which includes a description and design for any required mitigating measures (approval is required before earthwork).

The City may not exempt a Project from CEQA review that is proposed to be constructed on a potentially contaminated site, where the Project will involve disturbance of the contaminated soil.²⁹ CEQA review is required to determine ways to reduce or eliminate risks associated with soil contamination, and to protect the environment, workers and nearby residents.³⁰

3. The Project Poses an Irreparable Structural Risk to the Uphill Coxhead House

The Project would result in the excavation of more than 400 cubic yards of soil on a block with a slope of approximately 35%.³¹ Under the City's own CEQA exemption procedures, a project may not be exempted from CEQA if it is built on a property with greater than 20% slope and involves more than 50 cubic yards of soil removal.³²

According to Project information, construction will involve excavation of approximately 408 cubic yards of soil, well over the 50 cubic yard threshold, and the applicant intends to excavate 13 feet below grade,³³ involving 800 square-feet on a street slope of 33-35%. Under San Francisco Building Code § 3307 and California Civil Code § 832, the applicant is required to take action to protect the adjoining property from any damage associated with the excavation.

²⁹ CEQA § 21084(d); CEQA Guidelines 15300.2(e).

³⁰ Parker Shattuck Neighbors v. Berkeley (2013) 222 Cal.App.4th 768, 781 (contaminated site on Cortese list may not be exempted from CEQA review); *McQueen v. Board of Directors* (1988) 202 Cal.App.3d 1136 (contaminated site not on Cortese list may not be exempted from CEQA review).

³¹ Application for Environmental Evaluation, p. 7 (Exhibit 12); Categorical Exemption, p. 2. (Exhibit 2).

³² CEQA Exemption, p.2.

³³ Application for Environmental Evaluation, p. 7 (Exhibit 12).

As detailed above, the historically significant Coxhead House is built upon a tall, unreinforced brick foundation that is a component of the historic nature of the residence. Project excavation could result in shoring, removing or replacing the existing, historic brick foundation. Because this type of replacement work could destroy the historic, original foundation, a full CEQA investigation with proposed mitigation and project alternatives is required.

B. The Project is Inconsistent with the Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines

The Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines ("CHNDG" or "Guidelines") were approved by the Planning Commission in April 2001. With that approval, the guidelines must be implemented as part of the City's building permit review process.³⁴ The Planning Commission utilizes the Guidelines to ensure the renovation or expansion of an existing building, or the construction of a new building, is visually and physically compatible with the neighborhood character of Cow Hollow."³⁵ Importantly, the City has an obligation to verify new projects are consistent with the Guidelines when there is evidence of incompatibility.³⁶ The proposed Project is incompatible with numerous Cow Hollow Guidelines, for example:

1. Form of the Project Adversely Impact Adjacent Buildings.

First, the Cow Hollow Guidelines require new construction to relate to adjacent buildings, so that in the case of an enlargement, the form of the enlarged building should not impact adjacent buildings.³⁷ According to the permit application and other documents, the proposal here is to demolish the façade of the existing shingled-style home built in 1906 and modernize it in some manner. The current façade is compatible with the neighborhood character

³⁴ CHNDG, at p. 1 (Exhibit

³⁵ Id. "The character of San Francisco is defined by the visual quality of its neighborhoods. A single building out of context with its surroundings can have a remarkably disruptive effect on the visual character of a place. It affects nearby buildings, the streetscape and if repeated often enough, the image of the city as a whole."

³⁶ Kutzke v. City of San Diego (2017) 11 Cal.5th 1034 (City determined a proposed project was incompatible with conserving the character of the existing neighborhood and therefore inconsistent with local community plan in violation of CEQA).

³⁷ CHNDG., at p. 11 (Exhibit 15).

and the adjacent historic homes. The City must require the developer to submit a detailed depiction of the proposed new façade for a compatibility determination.

Also, the proposed enlargement of the existing house extending 17 feet into the rear yard and 4-stories in height will certainly adversely impact the adjacent properties. It will block views, air and light to 2421 Green Street. It will also dramatically shrink the common rear yard open space. From the rough drawings provided with the Section 311 notice, it appears that the proposed project would block 23 windows at the Coxhead House at 2421 Green. These include:

- 4 windows on the ground floor (1st floor), which provide light for the back office;
- 4 windows on the 2nd floor that provide light for the kitchen;
- Kitchen deck would be blocked in;
- 3 windows that provide light to the living room (2nd floor);
- 1 window to stairwell (2nd floor);
- 2 windows that provide light to 2 different bathrooms on the 3rd floor;
- 3 windows on stairwell from 2nd to 3rd floor;
- 2 windows to 3rd floor master bathroom;
- 2 windows on 2nd bathroom on 3rd floor;
- 2 windows that provide light to a study on the 3rd floor.

The extent of the window obstruction is shown in Exhibit 1, Figure D2.4.

2. Proposed Project is Not Compatible with Envelopes of Surrounding Buildings.

Second, the CHDG requires that the building envelope "should be compatible with the envelopes of surrounding buildings." ³⁸ CHDG also provides that "the volume and mass of a new building or an addition to an existing building must be compatible with that of surrounding buildings." ³⁹ The Project would not maintain a building envelope consistent with neighboring buildings, nor would it maintain compatible volume and mass as compared to other nearby houses on the same side of Green Street. The Project would result in a 6,114 square-foot house on a 2,500-square-foot lot. This would result in an oversized mansion on a particularly small lot in Cow Hollow. Such building intensity is inconsistent with the character of the neighborhood and is a departure from existing long-held, relatively less dense construction in Cow Hollow. The building envelope currently extends almost an identical distance back into the lot as the adjacent

³⁸ CHDG, at p.32.

³⁹ Id., at p.34.

home at 2415 Green Street.⁴⁰ The proposed Project would push the envelope into the rear yard by an additional 17 feet. While the house at 2421 Green Street extends further back on the lot, the lot at 2421 Green Street is much deeper than the lot at 2417 Green.⁴¹

3. The Proposed Project Violates Terracing Guidelines, Depriving Neighbors of Access to Light, Air and Views.

Third, Cow Hollow's steep slopes present a very real development issue.⁴² Under the Guidelines, terracing is key to allowing each successive residence to keep light, air, private and shared open space, and, in many cases, full or partial views. The CHDG provides:

"In the hillside community of Cow Hollow, preservation of the views resulting from the relation of the topography to the existing architecture is a consideration when remodeling is planned or a new home is to be built... there are areas in which the depth of terracing of the streets is intermediate, so the addition of a story on a downslope home would impact the views from an upslope home."⁴³

Terracing is important to adjacent neighbors in block faces with significant slope parallel to the street. 44 "Terracing in this arrangement preserves lateral access to light and views." *Id.*Terracing is equally important to up- and down-slope neighbors located on block faces with slopes perpendicular to the street frontage. Terracing in this arrangement preserves light and views from the front and rear of hillside homes. 45

Here the evidence shows that the proposed Project is inconsistent with the terracing guidelines. The subject block of Green Street is steeply terraced, with a slope of about 35%. 46 Current home at 2417 Green is approximately 12 feet lower than the uphill Coxhead House at 2421 Green. 47 This serves to preserve views from the side of the Coxhead house. 48 The proposed plans attached to the Section 311 notice show a vertical expansion of the 2417 Green

⁴⁰ Exhibit 1, Figure D1.0.

⁴¹ Exhibit 1, Figure A0.2.

⁴² CHNDG, at pp. 21 -24.

⁴³ Id. at p. 23.

⁴⁴ Id., at p. 22.

⁴⁵ Id.

⁴⁶ Exhibit 1, Figure A0.32.

⁴⁷Exhibit 1, Figure A0.34, A0.41

⁴⁸ Exhibit 1, Figures A0.31, A0.42.

Street home so that it would be as tall as the Coxhead House.⁴⁹ This blatantly violates the CHDG Terracing Guidelines. It will also obliterate light, air and views from 23 windows on the Coxhead House, as described above.⁵⁰ Prior to any approval, Planning Staff must "evaluate the effects of vertical additions on views,"⁵¹ under the CHDG and CEQA.

4. The Proposed Project Harms Historically and Architecturally Significant Buildings.

Fourth, special consideration applies to historically or architecturally significant buildings. For these lots, open space can sometimes be even more important than the building itself. The setback treatment should be sympathetic to the importance of the building, its setback and the open space. As shown above, the Coxhead House is a significant historical resource that must be protected under CEQA and several City ordinances and the Cow Hollow Guidelines. The Project proposes to build a four-story expansion 17-feet into the rear yard, destroying open space, and adversely impacting the historic building at 2421 Green Street. The side views from the Coxhead House are critical to its historical significance, and would be obliterated by the proposed Project.

5. The Proposed Project Violates Rear-Yard Setback Guidelines and Encroaches on Shared Mid-block Open Space.

Fifth, the Project must adhere to the existing pattern of rear yard set-backs of adjacent buildings, so that the Project will not interfere with access to light and air.⁵⁴ The CHDG provides that rear yards "are in a sense public in that they contribute to the interior block open space which is shared visually by all residents of the block."⁵⁵ The Guidelines ask:

- Is there a pattern of rear yard depths creating a common open space?
- Will changing this pattern have a negative effect?

⁴⁹ Exhibit 13, Fig. A7.

⁵⁰ Exhibit a, Fig. D2.4.

⁵¹ Id., at p. 23.

⁵² Id., at p. 28.

⁵³ Id. at p. 28.

⁵⁴ Id., at p. 29, 38.

⁵⁵ Id. at p. 28.

• Are light and air to adjacent properties significantly diminished?⁵⁶

The Guidelines continue:

"Intrusions into the rear yard, even though permitted by the Planning Code, may not be appropriate if they fail to respect the mid-block open space and have adverse impacts on adjacent buildings. In Cow Hollow, the mid-block open space constituted by the open adjoining rear yards are a major and defining element of the neighborhood character. Preservation of the mid-block open space is an important goal of these Neighborhood Design Guidelines. Not only should rear additions respect the midblock open space, but they should also minimize adverse impacts on adjacent buildings, such as significant deprivation of light, air and views. Expansions should be designed to avoid overshadowing neighboring gardens, existing sunlit decks, sunny yard space, or blocking significant views." 57

The subject block has a very significant midblock open space, which is shared by at least two historic properties, the Coxhead House at 2421 Green Street, and the Casebolt House, located at 2727 Pierce Street between Vallejo and Green (San Francisco Historic Landmark No. 51). The shared midblock open space is clear in overhead photographs.⁵⁸ The Project would expand the footprint of the house 17 feet back into the rear yard, substantially reducing the rear yard requirement and eliminating existing midblock open space, blocking "significant views" from the Coxhead House, and overshadowing neighboring gardens.

6. The Proposed Project Violates Good Neighbor Design Elements, Depriving Neighbors of Light and Air.

Finally, given the size of the proposed Project, it would violate "good neighbor" design elements to preserve access to light and air. ⁵⁹

The Project would block numerous windows in the Coxhead House, blocking views, light and air and undermining its historic characteristics. The Planning Commission must reject the

⁵⁶ Id.

⁵⁷ Id.

⁵⁸ Exhibit 1, Figure A0.2; Exhibit 16.

⁵⁹ Id., at p. 31.

proposed Project due to these and other inconsistencies with the Cow Hollow Design Guidelines alone.⁶⁰

Furthermore, the inconsistencies between a proposed project and the CHDG are significant impacts under CEQA. Inconsistencies between plans of general applicability (such as the CHDG) are significant impacts under CEQA.⁶¹ Where a local or regional policy of general applicability, such as a design guideline, is adopted in order to avoid or mitigate environmental effects, a conflict with that policy in itself indicates a potentially significant impact on the environment,⁶² and must be discussed in an EIR.⁶³

The proposed project has numerous inconsistencies with the Cow Hollow Design Guidelines, which is a plan if general applicability. The Project's inconsistences with the Guidelines are by definition significant impacts under CEQA and must be disclosed and mitigated prior to any Project approval.

IV. Conclusion

There is no question the proposed Project would have numerous impacts on the Coxhead House, a recognized historical resource. In addition, the proposed Project violates CEQA, the Maher Ordinance, San Francisco's Historic Resource Preservation Ordinance, California Civil Code § 832, San Francisco Building Code § 3307 and the Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines. For all of the factual and legal reasons described above, the Planning Commission must grant discretionary review and order Planning Staff to prepare a full CEQA document.

Sincerely,

Richard Toshiyuki Drury

⁶⁰ Kutzke v. City of San Diego, 11 Cal. App. 5th 1034, 1041 (2017).

⁶¹ CEQA Guidelines § 15125(d).

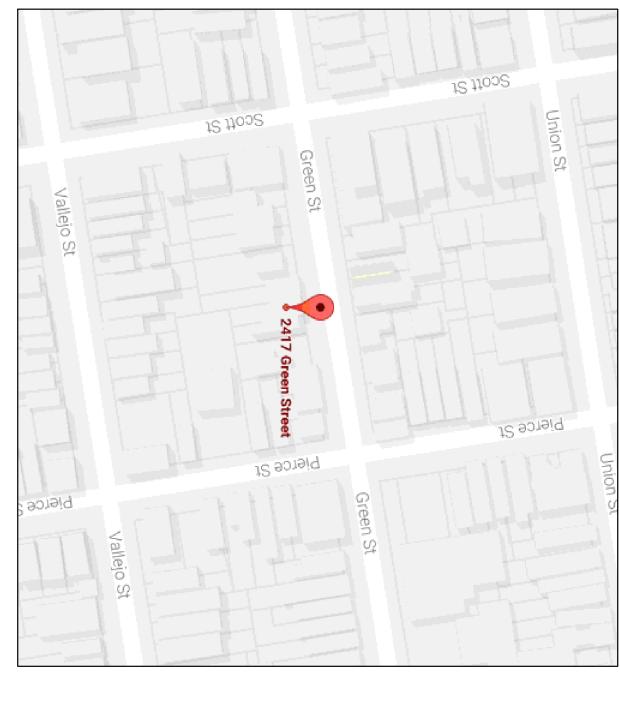
⁶² Pocket Protectors v. Sacramento (2005) 124 Cal.App.4th 903.

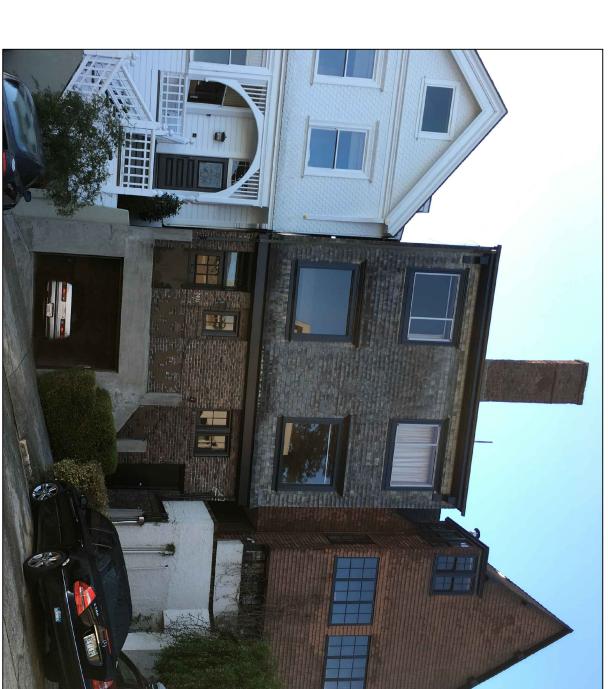
⁶³ CEQA Guidelines § 15125(d); City of Long Beach v. Los Angeles Unif. School Dist. (2009) 176 Cal. App. 4th 889, 918; Friends of the Eel River v. Sonoma County Water Agency (2003) 108 Cal. App. 4th 859, 874 (EIR inadequate when Lead Agency failed to identify relationship of project to relevant local plans).

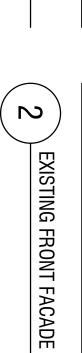
EXHIBIT 1

SITE PERMIT/311 NOTIFICATION SET

28 APRIL 2017









APPLICABLE CODES:

*2016 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE (BASED ON THE 2015 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE)
*2016 CALIFORNIA MECHANICAL CODE (BASED ON THE 2015 UNIFORM MECHANICAL CODE)
*2016 CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE (BASED ON THE 2015 UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE)
*2016 CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE (BASED ON THE 2014 NATIONAL ELECTRIC CODE)
*2016 CALIFORNIA RESIDENTIAL CODE (BASED ON THE 2015 INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE)
*2016 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE (BASED ON THE 2015 INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE)
*2016 CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODE
*2016 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE - (CALGREEN)

AND AS AMENDED BY THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

PLANNING CODE SECTION 317 DEMOLITION CALCULATIONS:

	• FOUNDATION LEVEL/FLOOR 1 - EXISTING WALL TO BE REMOVED: (+/-) 33.3 LIN. FT. (21%) < 65% MAX.	• FOUNDATION LEVEL/FLOOR 1 - EXISTING WALL TO REMAIN: $(+/-)$ 125 LIN. FT. (79%) • FOUNDATION LEVEL/FLOOR 1 - EXISTING WALL TO REMOVED: $(+/-)$ 33.3 LIN. FT. (21%)	• SUM OF REAR & FRONT FACADE - EXISTING TO BE REMOVED: $(+/-)$ 25 LIN.FT $(51\%) > 50\%$ MAX.	• FRONT FACADE - EXISTING TO REMAIN: • FRONT FACADE - EXISTING TO REMAIN: • FRONT FACADE - EXISTING TO REMAIN: (+/-) 0.6 I IN FT (2.5%)	DEMOLITION CALCULATIONS - PLANNING CODE SEC. 317.b.2.B
• VERTICAL ENVELOPE ELEMENTS - EXISTING TO REMAIN (NORTH ELEVATION): • VERTICAL ENVELOPE ELEMENTS - EXISTING TO BE REMOVED (NORTH ELEVATION): • VERTICAL ENVELOPE ELEMENTS - EXISTING TO BE REMOVED (NORTH ELEVATION): • VERTICAL ENVELOPE ELEMENTS - EXISTING TO REMAIN (WEST ELEVATION): • VERTICAL ENVELOPE ELEMENTS - EXISTING TO REMAIN (SOUTH ELEVATION): • VERTICAL ENVELOPE ELEMENTS - EXISTING TO BE REMOVED (SOUTH ELEVATION): • VERTICAL ENVELOPE ELEMENTS - EXISTING TO REMAIN (EAST ELEVATION): • VERTICAL ENVELOPE ELEMENTS - EXISTING TO BE REMOVED (EAST ELEVATION): • VERTICAL ENVELOPE ELEMENTS - EXISTING TO BE REMOVED: (+/-) 1764 SQFT. (95%) • VERTICAL ENVELOPE ELEMENTS - EXISTING TO BE REMOVED: (+/-) 1724.8 SQFT. (31.7%) < 50% MAX. • SUM OF VERTICAL ENVELOPE ELEMENTS - EXISTING TO BE REMOVED: (+/-) 1724.8 SQFT. (31.7%) < 50% MAX.	• SUM OF HORIZONTAL ELEMENTS - EXISTING TO BE REMOVED: $(+/-)$ 3731.5 SQFT. $(90\%) > 50\%$ Max.	• HORIZONTAL ELEMENTS - EXISTING TO REMAIN (FLOOR 4): (+/-) 0 SQFT. (0%) • HORIZONTAL ELEMENTS - EXISTING TO BE REMOVED (FLOOR 4): (+/-) 639.1 SQFT. (100%) • HORIZONTAL ELEMENTS - EXISTING TO REMAIN (ROOF): (+/-)407.2 SQFT. (30.6%) • HORIZONTAL ELEMENTS - EXISTING TO BE REMOVED (ROOF): (+/-) 925.5 SQFT. (69.4%))R 3):	 HORIZONTAL ELEMENTS - EXISTING TO REMAIN (FLOOR 1): HORIZONTAL ELEMENTS - EXISTING TO REMAIN (FLOOR 1): 	DEMOLITION CALCULATIONS - PLANNING CODE SEC. 317.b.2.C

PROJECT DATA:

PROJECT ADDRESS:

2417 GREEN STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94123

EXISTING: CONSTRUCTION TYPE: OCCUPANCY: NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS NUMBER OF FLOORS: SPRINKLERED:	YEAR BUILT: BLOCK: LOT: ZONING: HEIGHT LIMIT:
TYPE "V-B" R-3/U S: 1 4, OVER BASEMENT NO	1908 0560 028 RH-1 (RESIDENTIAL-HOUSE, ONE FAMILY) 40-X
PROPOSED: CONSTRUCTION TYPE: OCCUPANCY: NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS: NUMBER OF FLOORS: SPRINKLERED:	, ONE FAMILY)
TYPE "V-B" R-3/U 1 4, OVER BASEMENT YES (NFPA 13)	
(NO CHANGE) (NO CHANGE) (NO CHANGE) (NO CHANGE)	

AREA CALCULATIONS:

TOTALS: - HABITABLE AREA: - GARAGE:	- HABITABLE AREA:	- HABITABLE AREA:	- HABITABLE AREA:	FLOOR 1: - HABITABLE AREA: ELOOR 2:	BASEMENT: - GARAGE:	EXISTING
(+/-) 4,118 GSF. (+/-) 337 GSF.	(+/-) 774 GSF.	(+/-) 1,015 GSF.	(+/-) 1,232 GSF.	(+/-) 1,097 GSF.	(+/-) 337 GSF	
TOTALS: - HABITABLE AREA: - GARAGE : - ROOF DECK AREA:	FLOOR 4: - HABITABLE AREA: - ROOF DECK AREA:	FLOOR 3: - HABITABLE AREA:	FLOOR 2: - HABITABLE AREA: - ROOF DECK AREA:	FLOOR 1: - HABITABLE AREA: - FRONT PORCH / ROOF DECK AREA:	BASEMENT: - GARAGE: - HABITABLE AREA:	PROPOSED
(+/-) (+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	
5,115 GSF. 999 GSF. 458 GSF.	862 GSF. 135 GSF.	1,429 GSF.	1,322 GSF. 179 GSF.	1,386 GSF. 144 GSF.	999 GSF. 116 GSF.	

2417 GREEN STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94123

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

THE PROPOSED PROJECT GENERALLY CONSISTS OF THE REMODEL, ALTERATIONS AND HORIZONTAL ADDITION TO AN EXISTING 4 STORY OVER BASEMENT SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE AND INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING: 1) EXPANSION OF EXISTING GARAGE IN BASEMENT LEVEL, 2) 1ST, 2ND, 3RD, AND 4TH STORY HORIZONTAL REAR YARD ADDITION, 3) ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING FRONT FACADE, 4) EXCAVATION AND FULL FOUNDATION REPLACEMENT, 5) LOWERING EXISTING BUILDING APPROXIMATELY, 6) INTERIOR REMODEL THROUGHOUT.

DRAWING LIST:

	コくらせいうう	D1 5
	EXISTING/D	D1.4
	EXISTING/D	D1.3
	EXISTING/D	D1.2
	EXISTING/D	D1.1
EMOLITION BASEMENT PLAN	EXISTING/D	D1.0
\GRAM/ CALCULATIONS D3.1	EXITING DIA	A0.9
	EXISTING A	A0.8
	MAHER ORI	A0.7
	REVIEW CO	
	WATER FLC	A0.6
	(NOT USED)	A0.5
	EXISTING/I	A0.42
	EXISTING / I	A0.41
	EXISTING / I	A0.34
	PROPOSED	A0.33
	EXISTING S	A0.32
	EXISTING C	A0.31
	SITE AERIAI	A0.2
	LEGENDS, /	A0.1
	GREEN BUI	GS-1
ET A1.0	COVER SHE	A0.0
	ERAL NOTES IS ES. ENLARGED DIES DIES PPLAN PP	COVER SHEET COVER SHEET A1.0 GREEN BUILDING SITE PERMIT SUBMITTAL LEGENDS, ABBREVIATIONS AND GENERAL NOTES SITE AERIAL VIEW/ CONTEXT ANALYSIS EXISTING CONTEXT PHOTOGRAPHS EXISTING STREETSCAPES PROPOSED STREETSCAPES PROPOSED STREETSCAPES. ENLARGED EXISTING / PROPOSED MASSING STUDIES (NOT USED) WATER FLOW INFORMATION & PRE-APPLICATION PROJECT REVIEW CONCLUSIONS MAHER ORDINANCE. WAIVER EXISTING AND PROPOSED SITE PLAN EXISTING/DEMOLITION BASEMENT PLAN EXISTING/DEMOLITION SECOND FLOOR PLAN EXISTING/DEMOLITION SECOND FLOOR PLAN EXISTING/DEMOLITION THIRD FLOOR PLAN EXISTING/DEMOLITION TOURTH FLOOR PLAN EXISTING/DEMOLITION FOORED AN A3.1 EXISTING/DEMOLITION FOORED AN EXISTING/DEMOLITION OF OURTH FLOOR PLAN A3.3 EXISTING/DEMOLITION OF OURTH FLOOR PLAN EXISTING/DEMOLITION OF OURTH FLOOR PLAN A3.3 EXISTING/DEMOLITION OF OURTH FLOOR PLAN EXISTING/DEMOLITION OF OURTH FLOOR PLAN A3.4 EXISTING/DEMOLITION OF OURTH FLOOR PLAN A3.3 EXISTING/DEMOLITION OF OURTH FLOOR PLAN EXISTING/DEMOLITION OF OURTH FLOOR PLAN A3.4

PROJECT TEAM:

DIVIS CONSULTING, INC 378 PARK STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94110 T: 415.420-3498 C: CHRISTIAN DIVIS	GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANT:	OWNER: 2417 GREEN STREET, LLC 474 EUCLID AVENUE SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94118 T: 415.407.0486 E: cfdurkin@gmail.com C: CHRIS DURKIN
TIM KELLEY CONSULTING 2912 DIAMOND STREET, #330 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94131 T.:415.337.5824 E: contact@timkelleyconsulting.com C: TIM KELLEY	HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT:	ARCHITECT: DUMICAN MOSEY ARCHITECTS 128 10th STREET, 3RD FLOOR SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94107 T: 415.495.9322 F: 415.651.9290 E: edumican@dumicanmosey.com C: ERIC DUMICAN
EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAFTING, LLC 610 22ND ST # 303 SAN FRANCSICO, CA 94107 T: 415.621.2404 E: doug@ecdplans.com C: DOUG STEELE	EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAFTER:	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER: HOLMES STRUCTURES 235 MONTGOMERY STREET, SUITE 1250 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104 T: 415.716.8701 E: dkwan@holmesculley.com C: DENNY KWAN

DUMICAN MOSEY

ARCHITECT

S

G 9 Building: Site Permit bmittal

BASIC INFORMATION:

These facts, plus the primary occupancy, determine which requirements apply. For details, see AB 09 3 Attachment A Table 1.

Project Name	Block/Lot	Address
2417 GREEN STREET	0560/028	2417 GREEN STREET
Gross Project Area	Primary Occupancy	Number of occupied floors
6022 SQ. FT.	SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE	4
Design Professional/Applicant: Sign & Date		

sq ft in combined or separate sewer areas, or replacing ≥2,500 impervious sq ft in separate sewer area, must implement a Stormwater Control Plan meeting SFPUC Stormwater Management Requirements.

NonPotable Water: New buildings ≥40,000 square feet must calculate a water budget. New buildings ≥250,000 sq ft must use available alternate water sources for toilet and urinal flushing and irrigation (SF Health Code 12C)

Construction activity stormwater pollution prevention and site runoff controls: Provide a construction site Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and implement SFPUC Best Management Practices.

ALL

PROJECTS,

AS

APPLICABL

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LEED

PROJECTS

New Low Rise Residential

New High Rise Residential

Large First Time Commerical Interior

Commercial Major Alteration

Residential Major Alteration

 \times

Stormwater Control Plan: Projects disturbing ≥5,000

Water Efficient Irrigation: Projects with ≥1,000 square feet of new or modified landscape must comply with the SFPUC Water Efficient Irrigation Ordinance.

Specific Requirements: (n/r indicates a measure is not required)

LEED certification level (includes

prerequisites):

GOLD

SILVER

SILVER

GOLD

GOLD

GOLD

50

60

60

60

n/a

60

60

Base number of required points:

Adjustment for retention / demolition of historic

required points

Overall Requirements:

Type of Project Proposed (Indicate

at rig

<u>H</u>

Construction Waste Management – Comply with the San Francisco Construction & Demolition Debris

Ordinance - LEEDv4 MRc1, 2 points

Construction Waste Management – 75% Diversion AND comply with San Francisco Construction & Demolition Debris

Comply with California Title-24 Part 6 (2016) and meet LE minimum energy performance (LEEDv4 EA p2)

E

LEED prerequisite

LEED prerequisite

only

Meet C&D ordinance

Energy DesignComply with Califor

compostable, recyclable and landfill materials. See Administrative Bulletin 088 for details.

Recycling by Occupants: Provide adequate space and equal access for storage, collection and loading of

Better Roofs: Buildings of 10 occupied floors or less must: Install photovoltaics or solar hot water systems in the 15% of roof area designated as Solar Ready Area per Title 24 Part 6 (2016). With Planning Department approval, projects subject to SFPUC Stormwater Requirements may substitute living roof for all or a portion of solar energy systems. (See Planning Code Sec 149)

Instructions:

be due with the applicable addendum. To use the form: under San Francisco Green Building Code, California Title 24 Part 11, and As part of application for site permit, this form acknowledges the specific green related building codes. requirements Attachment GS2, that apply to GS3, GS4, or GS5 a project

(a) Provide basic information about the project in the box at left. This info determines which green building requirements apply

AND

permit application, but using such tools as early as possible is strongly re-(b) Indicate in one of the columns below which type of project is proposed number of points the project must meet or exceed. A LEED or GreenPoint commended checklist is not required to If applicable, fill in the blank lines be submitted with the site below to identify the

Rated, prerequisites of those systems are mandatory. Solid circles or code references indicate measures required by state See relevant code and local for details projects applying LEED <u>Q</u> GreenPoint

OTHER APPLICA B NON-RESIDENTIAL PROJE

(envelope alteration & addition only)	•	Acoustical Control: Wall and roof-ceilings STC 50, exterior windows STC 30, party walls and floor-ceilings STC 40.
•	•	Air Filtration: Provide at least MERV-8 filters in regularly occupied spaces of mechanically ventilated buildings.
•	•	Environmental Tobacco Smoke: Prohibit smoking within 25 feet of building entries, outdoor air intakes, and operable windows.
•	•	Resilient flooring systems: For 80% of floor area receiving resilient flooring, install resilient flooring complying with the VOC-emission limits defined in the 2009 Collaborative for High Performance Schools (CHPS) criteria or certified under the Resilient Floor Covering Institute (RFCI) FloorScore program.
•	•	d: Meet CARB Air Toxics Control Measure fo
	•	3. NSF/ANSI 140 at the Gold level, 4. Scientific Certifications Systems Sustainable Choice, OR 5. California Collaborative for High Performance Schools EQ 2.2 and listed in the CHPS High Performance Product Database AND carpet cushion must meet Carpet and Rug Institute Green Label, AND indoor carpet adhesive & carpet pad adhesive must not exceed 50 g/L VOC content.
		Carpet: All carpet must meet one of the following: 1. Carpet and Rug Institute Green Label Plus Program, 2. California Department of Public Health Standard Practice for the testing of VOCs (Specification
•	•	Paints and coatings: Comply with VOC limits in the Air Resources Board Architectural Coatings Suggested Control Measure and California Code of Regulations Title 17 for aerosol paints.
•	•	Adhesives, sealants, and caulks: Comply with VOC limits in SCAQMD Rule 1168 VOC limits and California Code of Regulations Title 17 for aerosol adhesives.
•	•	Protect duct openings and mechanical equipment during construction
(Testing & Balancing)	•	Commissioning: For new buildings greater than 10,000 square feet, commissioning shall be included in the design and construction of the project to verify that the building systems and components meet the owner's project requirements. OR for buildings less than 10,000 square feet, testing and adjusting of systems is required.
•	•	Indoor Water Conservation: All water leaks must be repaired, and all plumbing fixtures not compliant with SFBC 13A must meet current California Plumbing Code.
Addition only	•	Water Meters: Provide submeters for spaces projected to consume >1,000 gal/day, or >100 gal/day if in buildings over 50,000 sq. ft.
•	•	Fuel efficient vehicle and carpool parking: Designate and mark 8% of parking stalls for low-emitting, fuel efficient, and carpool/van pool vehicles.
	•	Wiring for Electric Vehicle Charging: Prepare electrical systems for future installation of EV chargers at 6% of parking spaces. See CalGreen 5.106.5.3
•	•	Bicycle parking: Provide short- and long-term bicycle parking for 5% of motorized parking capacity, or San Francisco Planning Code Sec 155, whichever is greater.
	•	Better Roofs: Buildings of 10 occupied floors or less must: Install photovoltaics or solar hot water systems in the 15% of roof area designated as Solar Ready Area per Title 24 Part 6 (2016). With Planning Department approval, projects subject to SFPUC Stormwater Requirements may substitute living roof for all or a portion of solar energy systems. (See Planning Code Sec 149)
•	•	Energy: Comply with California Energy Code (Title 24 Part 6 2016)
		Type of Project Proposed (Check box if applicable)
Addition ≥1,000 sq ft OR Alteration ≥\$200,000	Other New Non- Residential	Requirements below only apply when the measure is applicable to the project. Code references below are applicable to New Non-Residential buildings. Corresponding requirements for additions and alterations can be found in Title 24 Part 11, Division 5.7.
(「てスつ」「	OTHER ATTLICABLE NON-REGIDENTIAL

n/r

n/r

Notes

CFCs and Halons: Do not install equipment that contains CFCs or Halons

ccupied floors must use the "New Residential High-Rise" must use the "New Residential Low Rise" column. column. New

 New residential projects of 4 or more occ residential with 3 or fewer occupied floors m
 LEED for Homes Mid-Rise projects must required to achieve Silver depends on unit s number of points required. ມst meet the "Silver" standard, including all prerequisites. The number of points າit size. See LEED for Homes Mid-Rise Rating System to confirm the base

Code requirementsCalGreen measures for residential projects have been integrated into the GreenPoint Rated system.

Air Filtration: Provide MERV-13 filters in residential buildings in air quality hot-spots. SF Health Code Article 38 and SF Building Code 1203.5.

n/r

n/r

See CBC 1207

n/r

Air Filtration: Provide at least MERV-8 filters in occupied spaces of mechanically ventilated buildings. LEEDv4 IEQc3

Acoustical Control: wall and roof-ceilings STC 50, exterior windows STC 30, party walls and floor-ceilings STC 40.

Meet all California Green Building Standards

v7 energy compliance path. In homes with electriconly heating and water heating, installation of photovoltaics in compliance with San Francisco Better Roofs (above) may meet the All Electric path

consume more than 1,000 building over 50,000 sq. ft

Water Meters: Provide submeters for spaces projected to consume more than 1,000 gal/day, or more than 100 gal/day if in

Wiring for Electric Vehicle Charging: Install electrical systems to provide power to EV chargers at number of spaces indicated. Installation of chargers is not required.

6% of spaces CalGreen 5.106.5.3

3% of spaces CalGreen 4.106.4

3% of spaces CalGreen 4.106.4

6% of spaces CalGreen 5.106.5.3

n/r

n/r

n/r

n/r

Addition only

n/r

n/r

n/r

Designated parking: Mark 8% of total parking stalls low-emitting, fuel efficient, and carpool/van pool vehicles.

fοr

See San Francisco Planning Code Section 155

See San Francisco Planning Code Section 155

n/r

n/r

Energy Efficiency: Meet one GreenPoint Rated

With Planning Department Approval, projects subject to SFPUC Stormwater Requirements may substitute living roof for all or a portion of solar energy systems. (See Planning Code Sec 149)

must install photovoltaics or solar hot water systems in the 15% of roof area designated as Solar Ready per Title 24 Part 6 (2016).

meet LEEDv4 LTc6

Bicycle parking: Provide short-term and long-term bicycle parking for 5% of total motorized parking capacity each, or meet San Francisco Planning Code Sec 155, whichever is greater, or

GreenPoint Rated (i.e. meets all prerequisites)

Low-Emitting Materials LEEDv4 IEQc2, 3 points

Indoor Air Quality Management Plan LEEDv4 IEQc3

Enhanced Refrigerant Management CalGreen 5.508.1.2, may contribute to LEEDv4 EA c6

CalGreen 5.508.1.2

CalGreen 4.504.1

CalGreen 4.504.1

CalGreen 5.504.3

CalGreen 5.504.3

CalGreen 4.504.1

n/r

Meet LEED prerequisite

Meet LEED prerequisite

Better Roofs: Buildings of 10 occupied floors or less

Final number of required points (base number +/-adjustment)

Base number of required Greenpoints:

Adjustment for retention / demolition of historic features / building:

(Indicate at right by checking the box.)

Renewable Energy or Enhanced Energy Efficiency Buildings of 11 or more occupied floors must:

Generate renewable energy on-site ≥1% of total annual energy cost (LEEDv4 EAc5, 5 points), OR

Demonstrate at least 10% energy use reduction compared to Title 24 Part 6 (2016), OR

Purchase Green-E certified renewable energy credits for 35% of total electricity use (LEEDv4 EAc7).

to Title

iciency

Enhanced Commissioning LEEDv4 EAc1

Water Use - 30% Reduction LEEDv4 WEc2, 2 points

Proposing a GreenPoint Rated Project

GREENPOINT

RATED

T

ROJECTS

2417 GREEN STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94123

BLOCK 0560 LOT 028

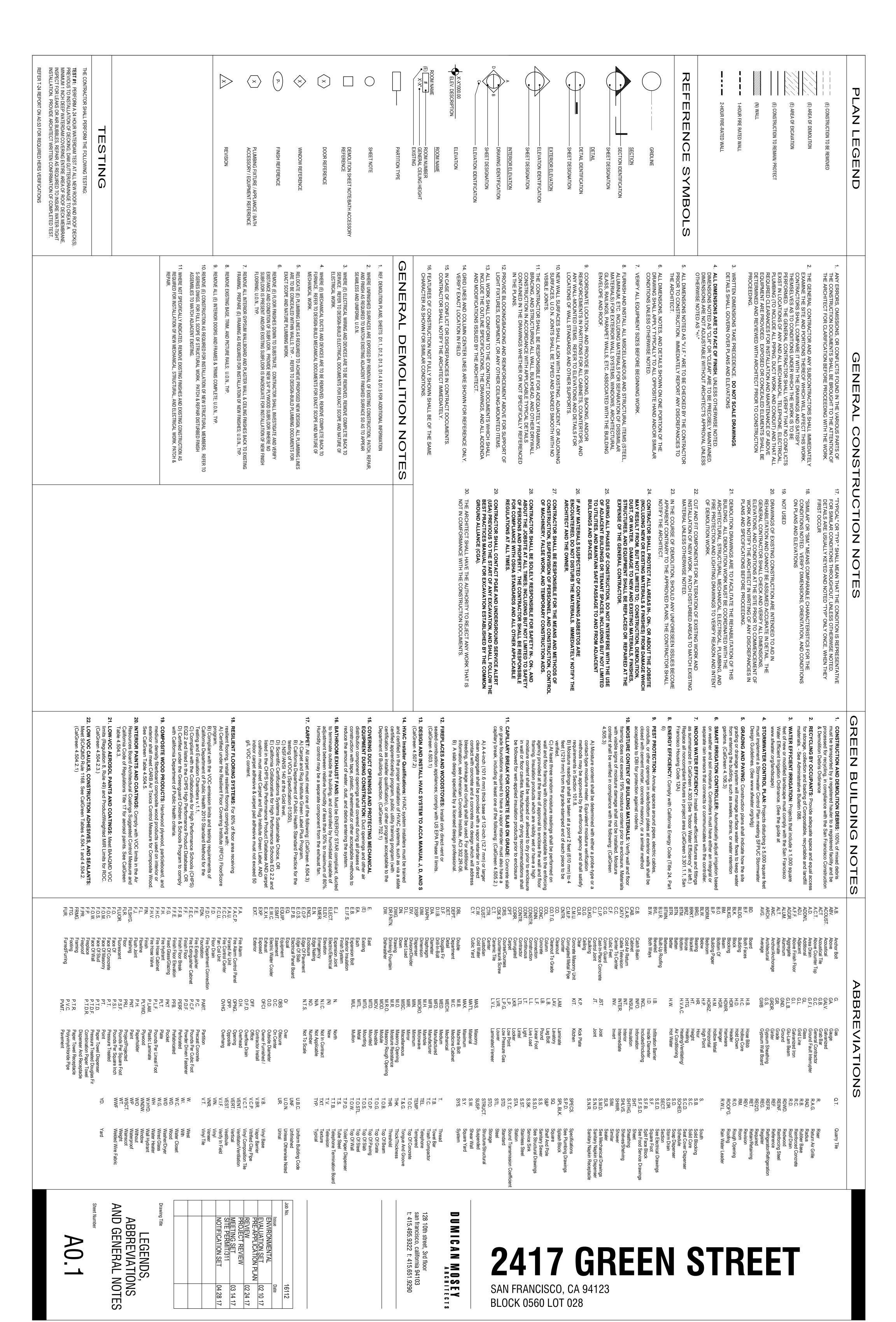
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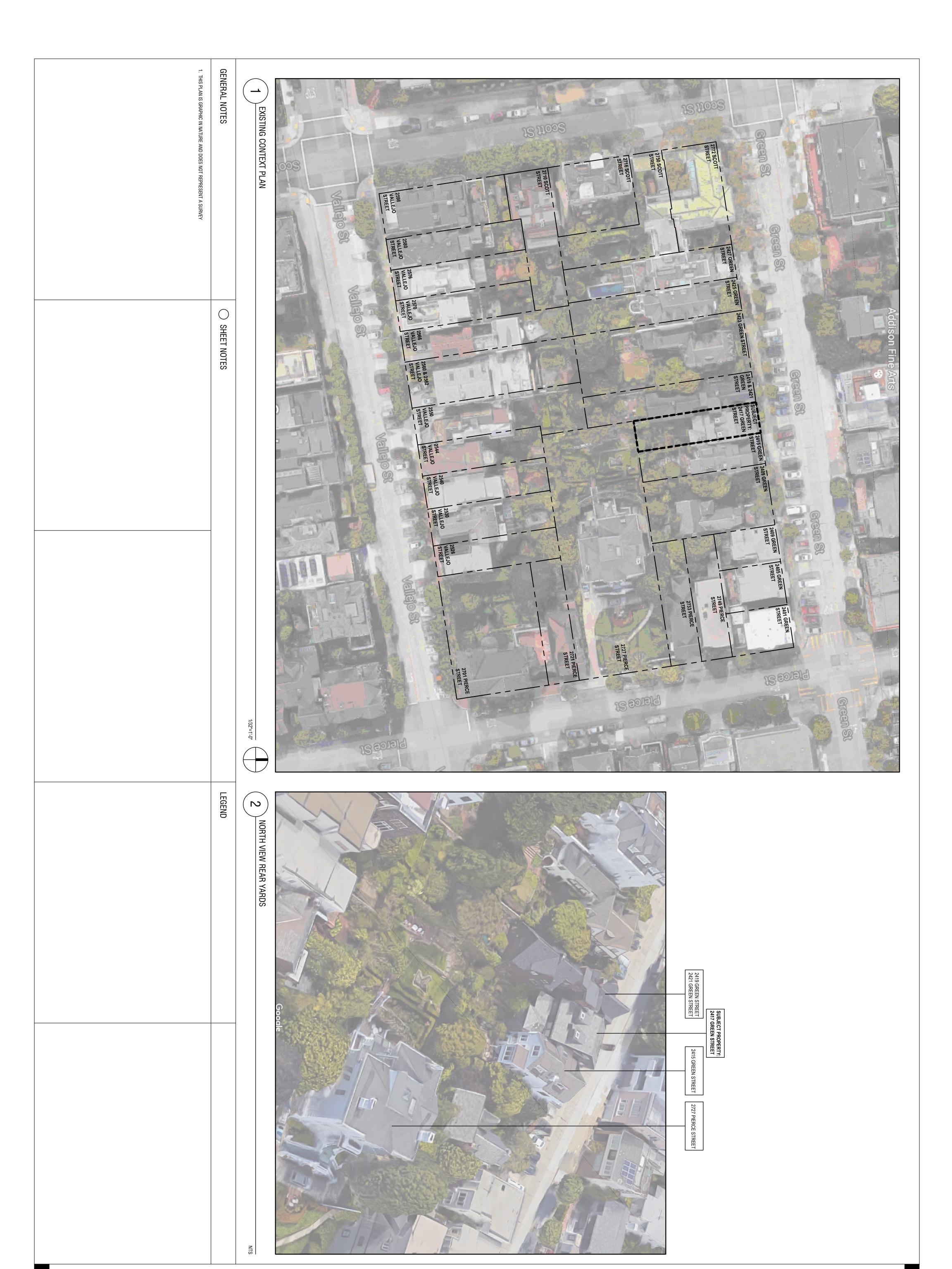
SITE PERMIT SUBMITTAL GREEN BUILDING

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DUMICAN MOSE

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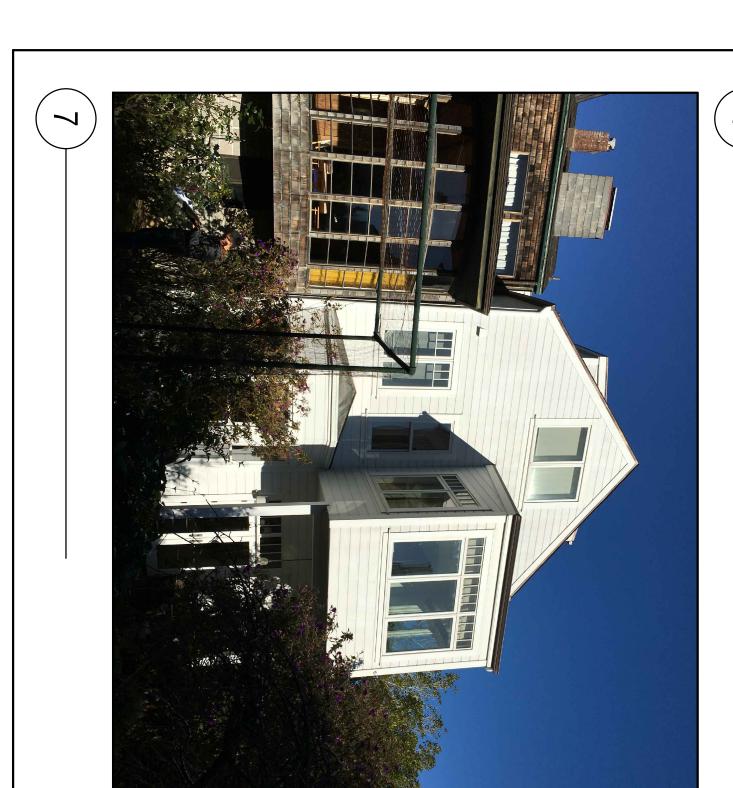


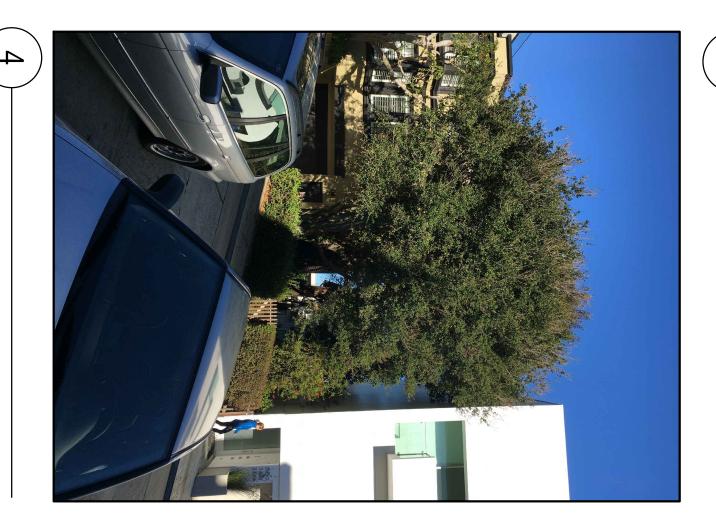
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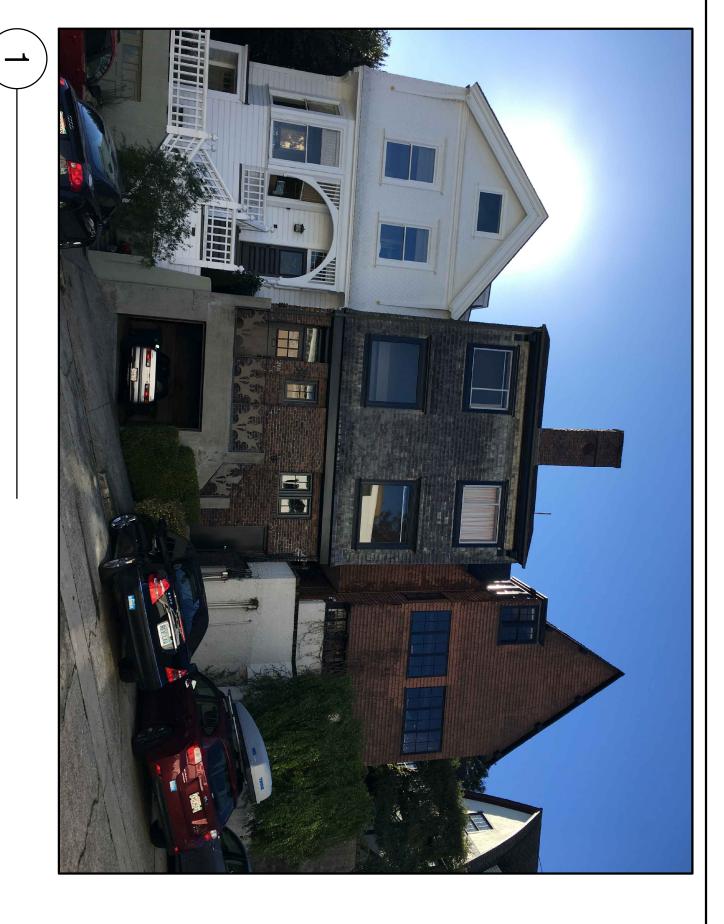
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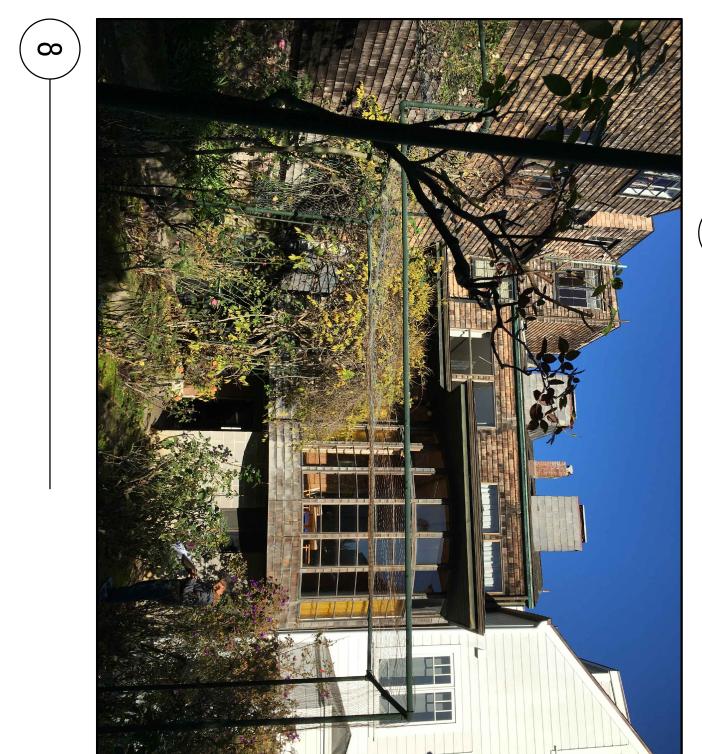
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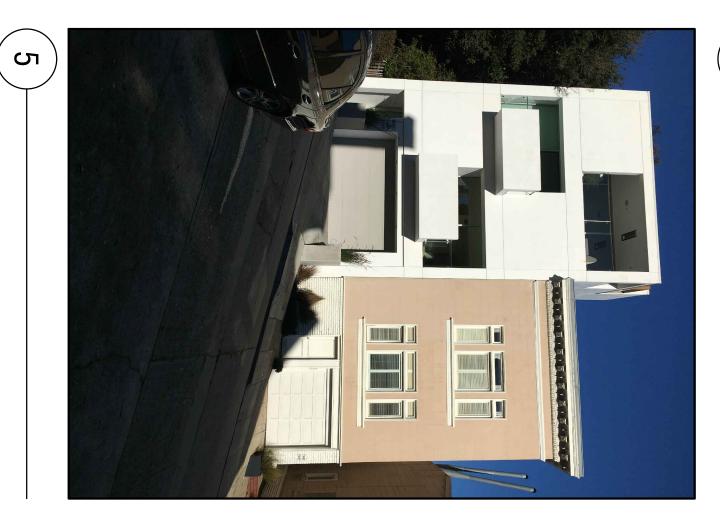
2417 GREEN STREET

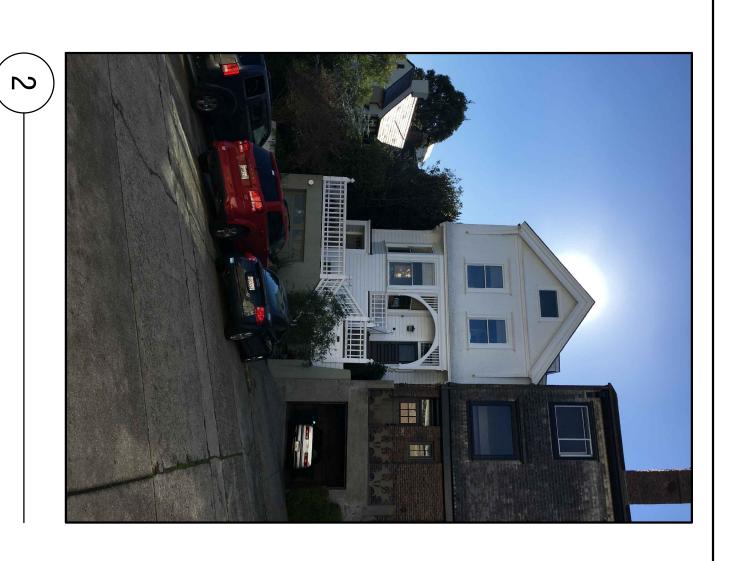


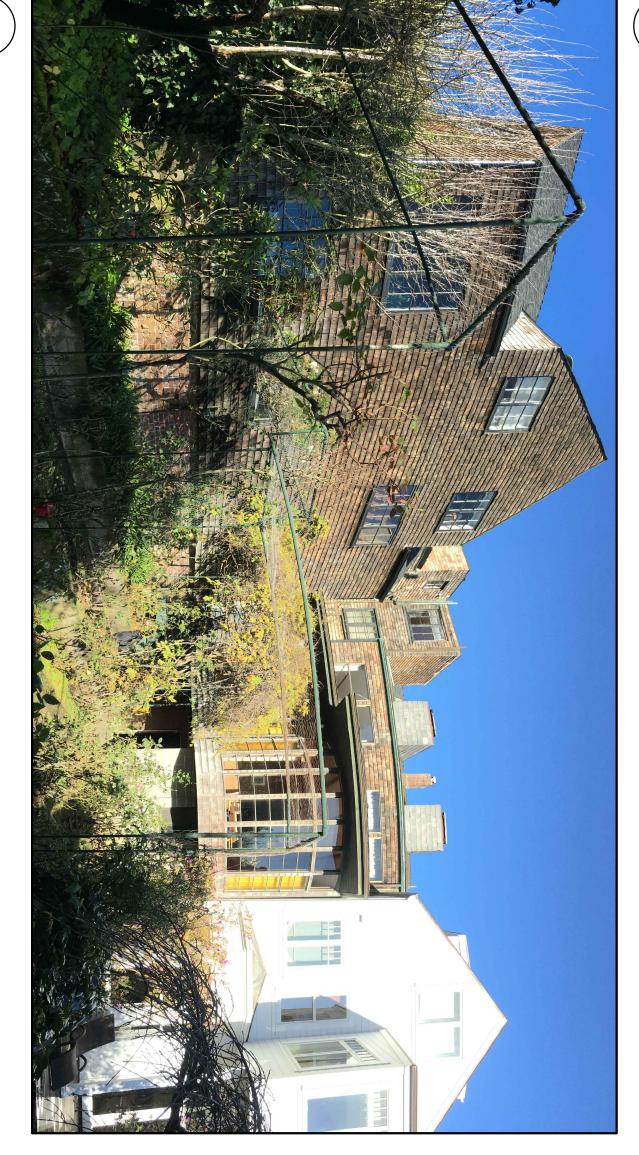


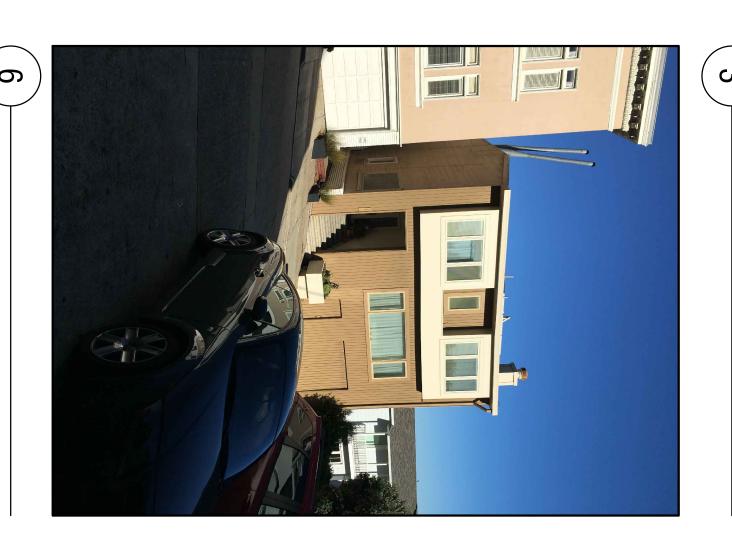




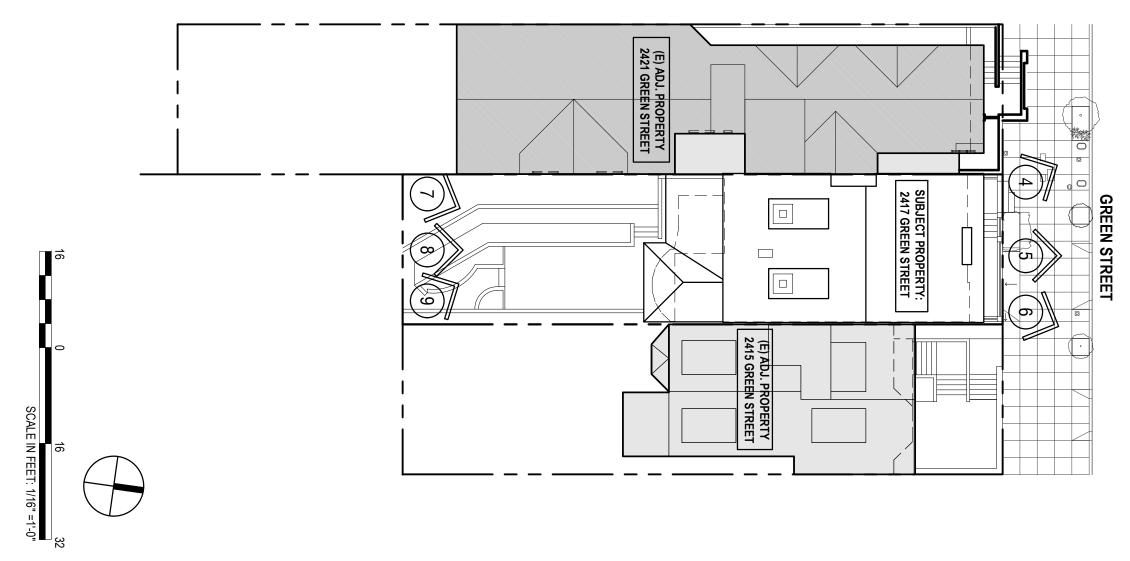


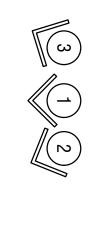












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128 10th street. 3rd floor

2417 GREEN STREET





EXISTING STREETSCAPES

02 10 17 04 28 17

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PROPOSED STREETSCAPES

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EXISTING STREET SCAPE

PROPOSED STREET SCAPE

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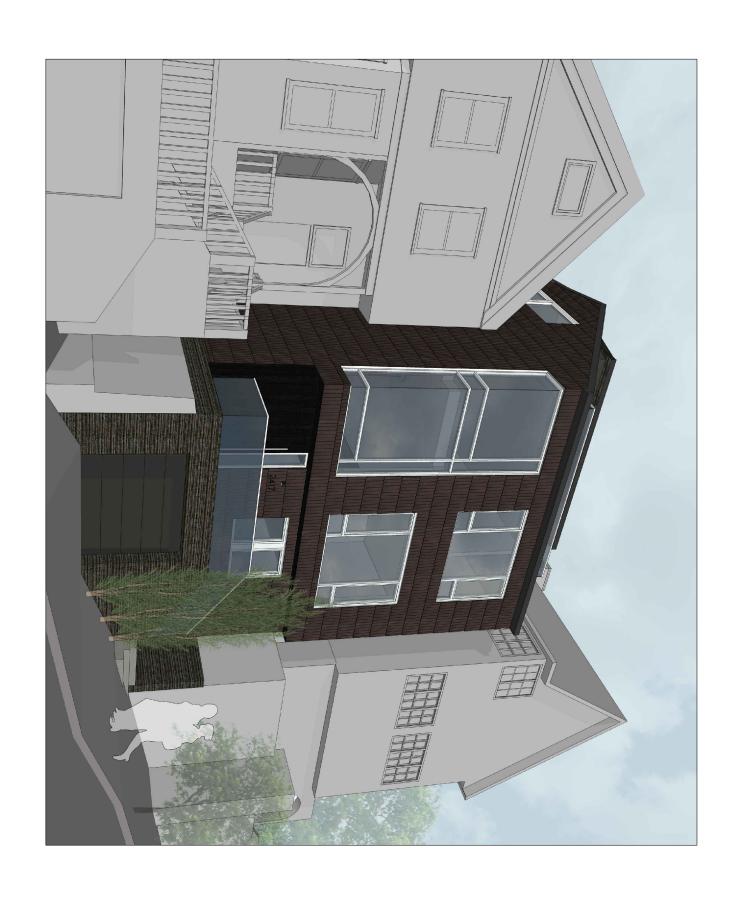
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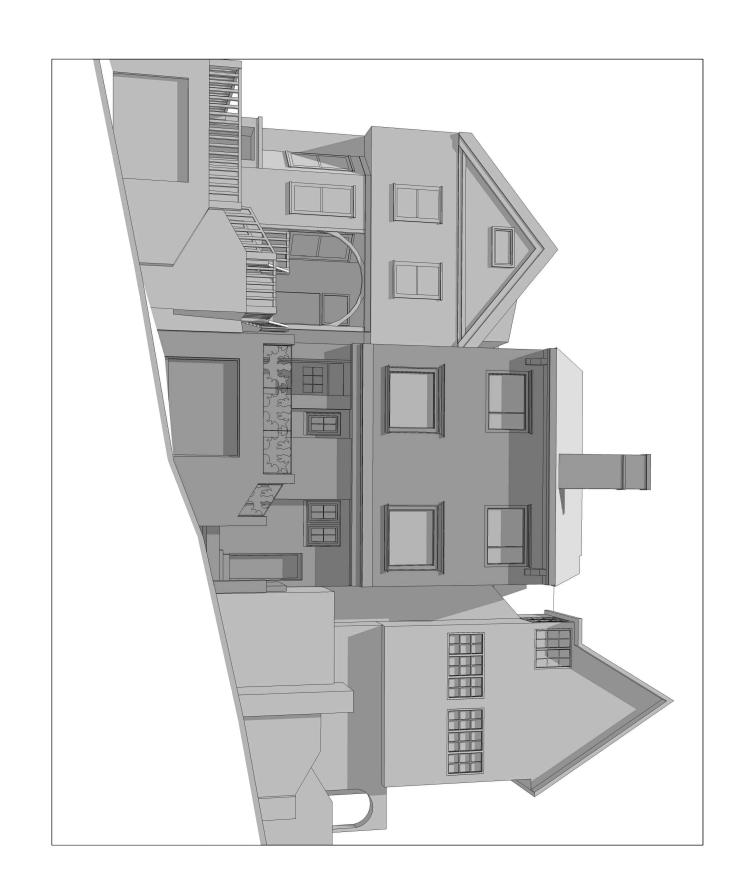
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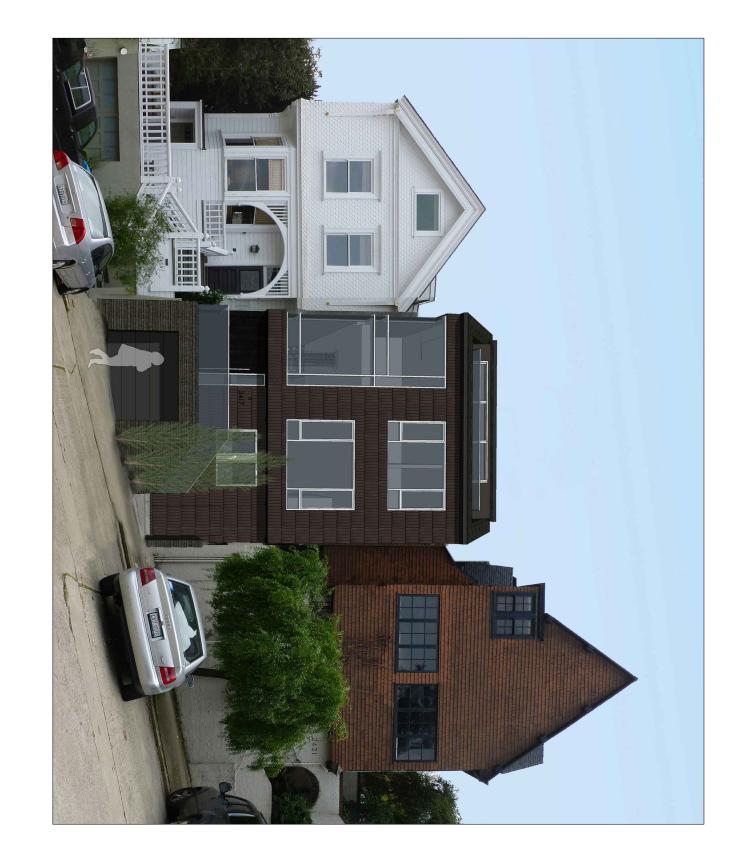
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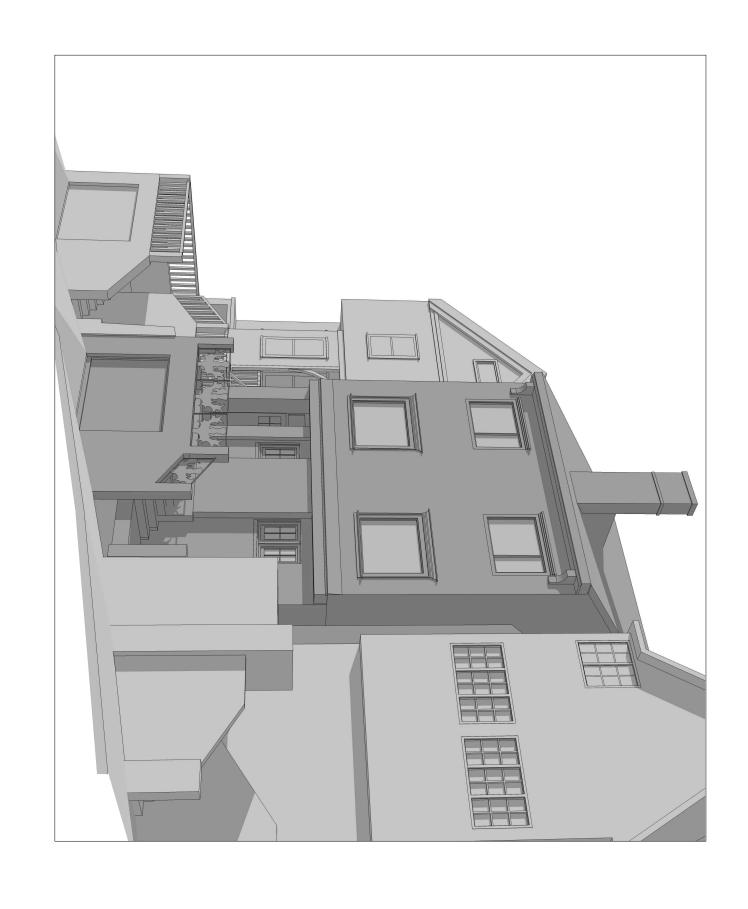














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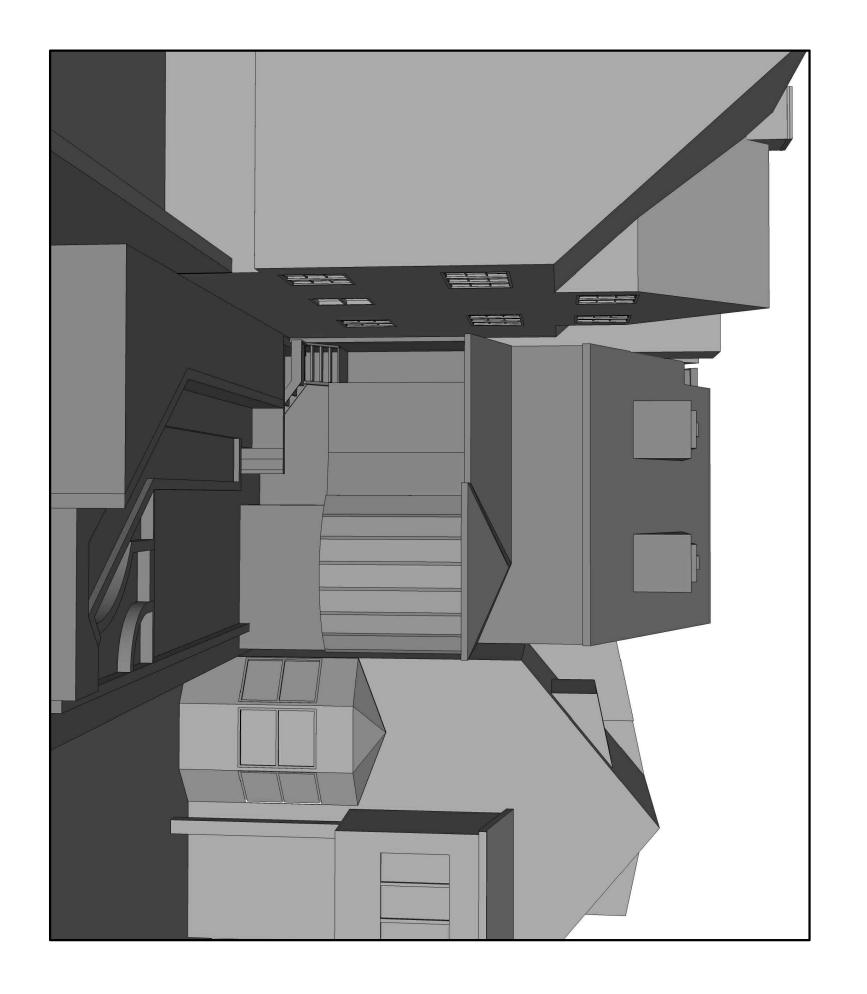
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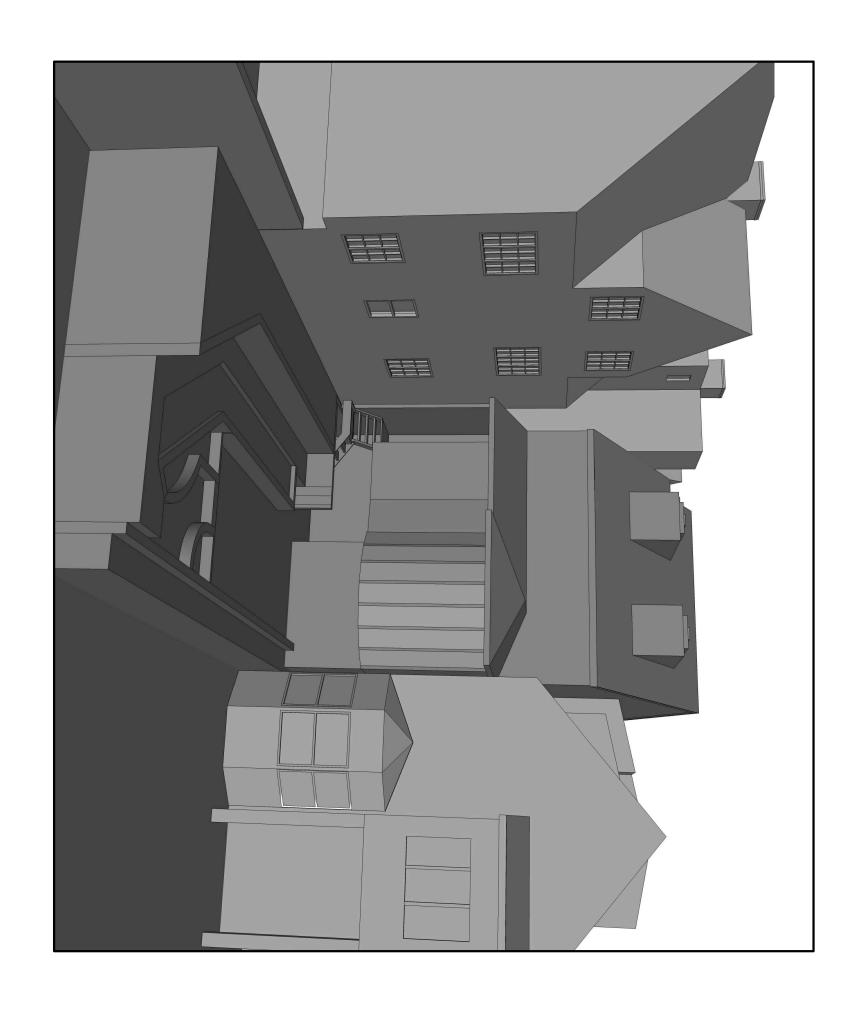
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2417 GREEN STREET











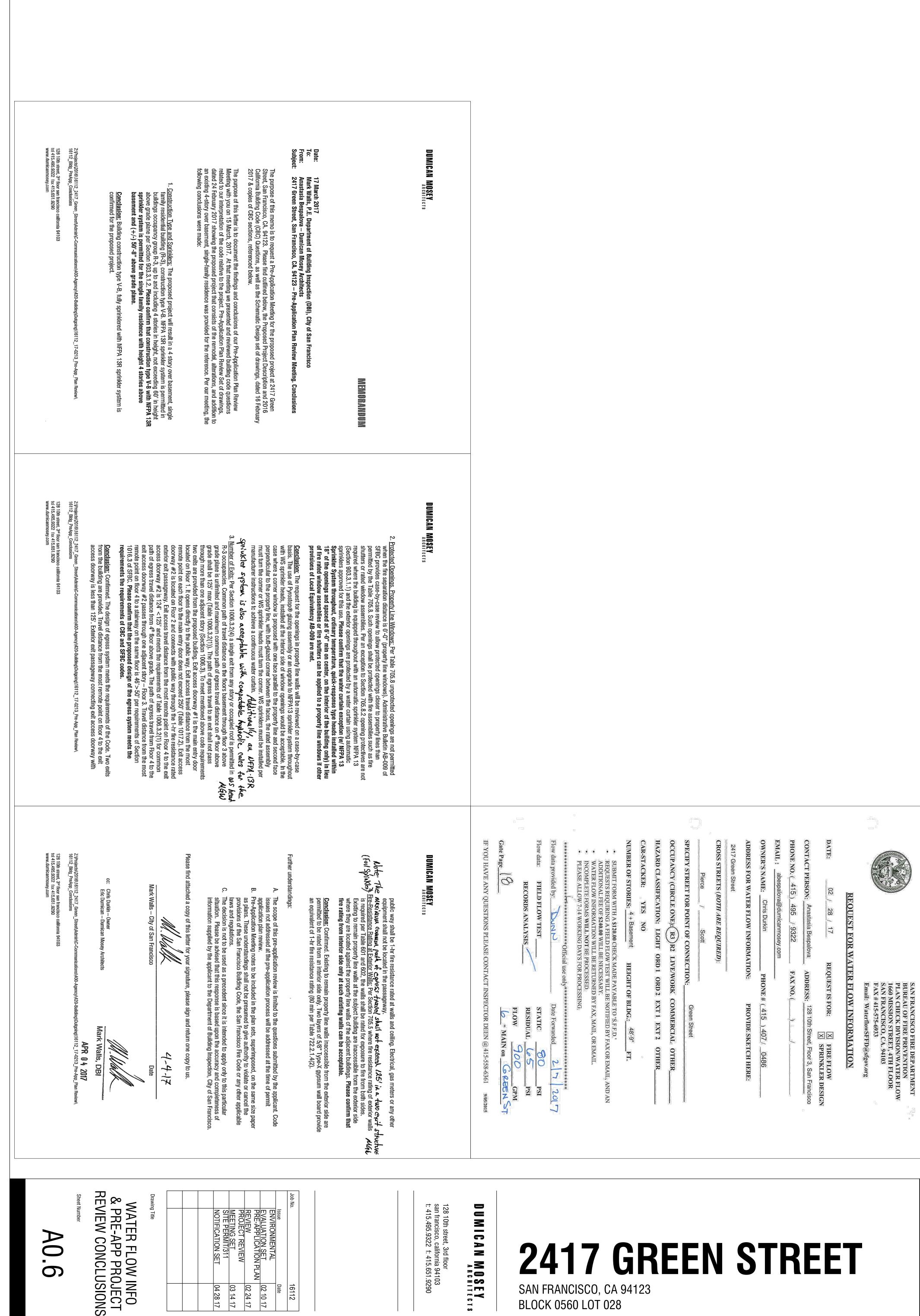
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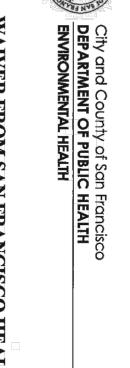
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ARCHITECTS

GREEN STREET



WAIVER FROM SAN FRANCISCO HEALTH CODE ARTICLE 22A (MAHER ORDINANCE)

Compliance with Article 22A of the San Francisco Health Code is required for all sites that require a permit from the Department of Building Inspection, will move or excavate at least 50 cubic yards (38.23 m³) of soil and/or that have the potential to contain hazardous materials in soil and/or groundwater or are within the mapped Article 22A (Maher) area. Sites subject to Article 22A may be granted a waiver by the San Francisco Department of Public Health per Section A.4. of Article 22A which states, "The Director may waive the requirements imposed by this Article if the applicant demonstrates that the property has been continuously zoned as residential under the City Planning Code since 1921, has been in residential use since that time, and no evidence has been presented to create a reasonable belief that the soil and/or groundwater may contain hazardous substances. In these circumstances, the Director shall provide the applicant and the Director of Building Inspection with written notification that the requirements of this Article have been waived."

The following information and documents were submitted in support of the Waiver:

- Site history information and/or environmental/geotechnical documents
- Project plans and elevation Drawings AND excavation, trenching grading plans
- Current or former underground storage tank operation and removal documents, as applicable

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Owner/Proponent name: Chris Durkin (Chris@durkinincorporated.com) Contact Name/ phone: Eric Dumican (415) 495-9322 (edumican@dumicanmosey.com) Address: 2417 Green Street Block/Lot: 0560 / 028 SMED No.: 1534 PROPERTY/PROJECT INFORMATION

Proponent Address: 474 EUCILD AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO, CA. 94118

Current Site Use: Single Family Residence Proposed Site Use; Single Family Residence If residential use only, approximate year residential only use began: 1907

COMMENTS:

The San Francisco Department of Public Health has determined that: The project Property has been continuously zoned as residential since at least 1921 AND the available information does not indicate potential or known the soil and/or groundwater contamination by contain hazardous substances or materials. AND The site use will remain as residential or a less sensitive land use.

1390 Market Street, Suite 210, San Francisco, CA 94102 Phone 415-252-3800 | Fax 415-252-3875

Edwin M. Lee, Mayor Barbara A. Garcia, MPA, Director of Health Stephanie K. J. Cushing, MSPH, CHMM, REHS Environmental Health Director

Less than 50 Cubic Yards of information does not indicate contain hazardous substances or

soil will be disturbed by the proposed project AND the available potential or known the soil and/or groundwater contamination by materials.

A former underground storage tank removed from the residential site or nearby residential site, does not present a significant health or environmental risk to the project property based on the information available from publically available state databases and SF DPH files.

SFDPH Rec

Site Soils are known to, or may, contain fill material. Fill material associated with the 1906 Earthquake and Fire or other fill materials in San Francisco may contain elevated lead concentrations among other potential contaminants. SF DPH recommends that excavated fill soils be segregated, stored on plastic sheeting and chemically analyzed for contaminants prior to soil reuse or as required by the disposal facility prior to disposal. The analyses considered may include the analytes listed in the Maher Ordinance, which include: Metals, volatile and semi volatile organic compounds, cyanide and petroleum hydrocarbons. Any remaining soils with elevated contaminants should be capped by the building, hardscape or at least one foot of clean soil over a visual physical barrier such as expanded plastic geogrid, or similar material.

Construction activities should follow a work health and safety plan and dust control measures.

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Stephanie K. J. Cushing, MSPIL/CHMM, REHS Director of Environmental Health
San Francisco Department of Public Health

Jeanie Poling, Environmental Planner San Francisco Planning Department 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103-2479 jeanie.poling@sfgov.org

Ed Sweeney, Deputy Director of In San Francisco Department of Build 1660 Mission Street San Francisco, CA 94103 edward.sweeney@sfgov.org of Inspection Services uilding Inspection

San Francisco Department of Public Health GRANTS A WAIVER FROM THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SF HEALTH CODE ARTICLE 22A FOR THE SPECIFIED PROJECT ONLY BASED ON THE SITE CRITERIA AND CHARACTERISTICS LISTED ABOVE. Should you have any questions please contact the San Francisco Department of Public Health, Site Assessment and Mitigation Program (DPH SAM) at (415) 252-3800.

28 March 2017

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2417 GREEN STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94123 BLOCK 0560 LOT 028

MAHER ORDINANCE WAIVER

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ENVIRONMENTAL
EVALUATION SET
PRE-APPLICATION PLAN
REVIEW
PROJECT REVIEW
MEETING SET
SITE PERMIT/311
NOTIFICATION SET

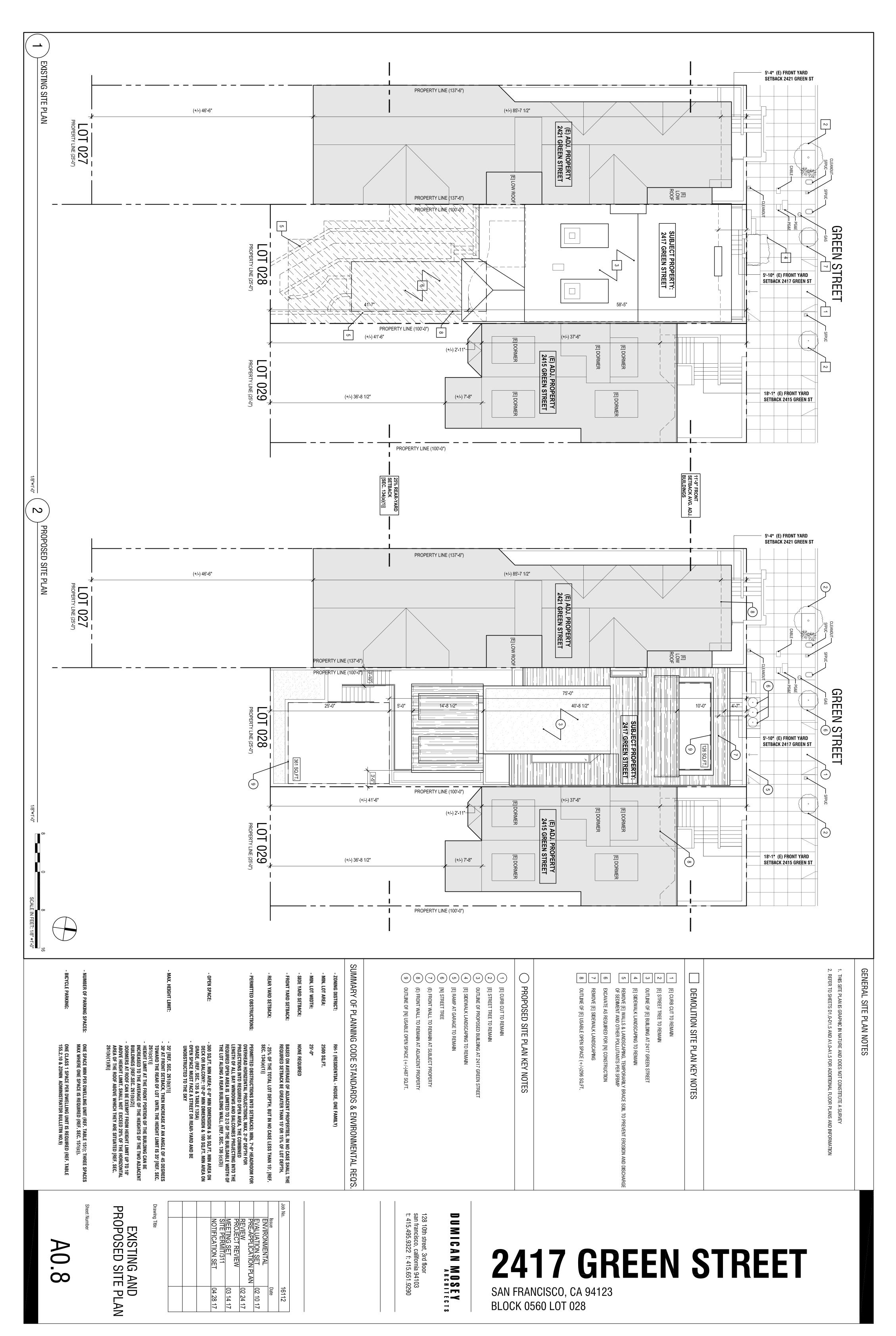
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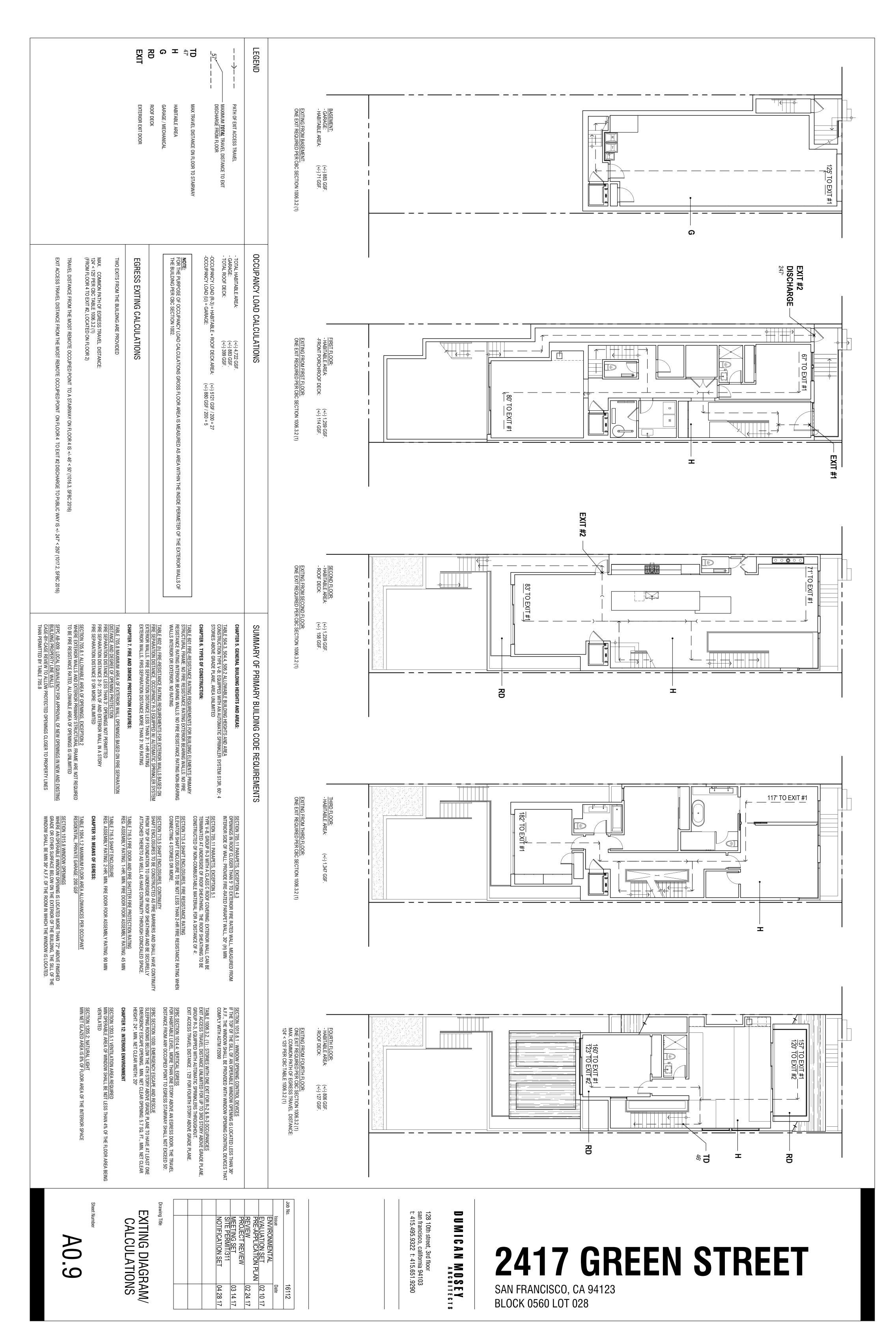
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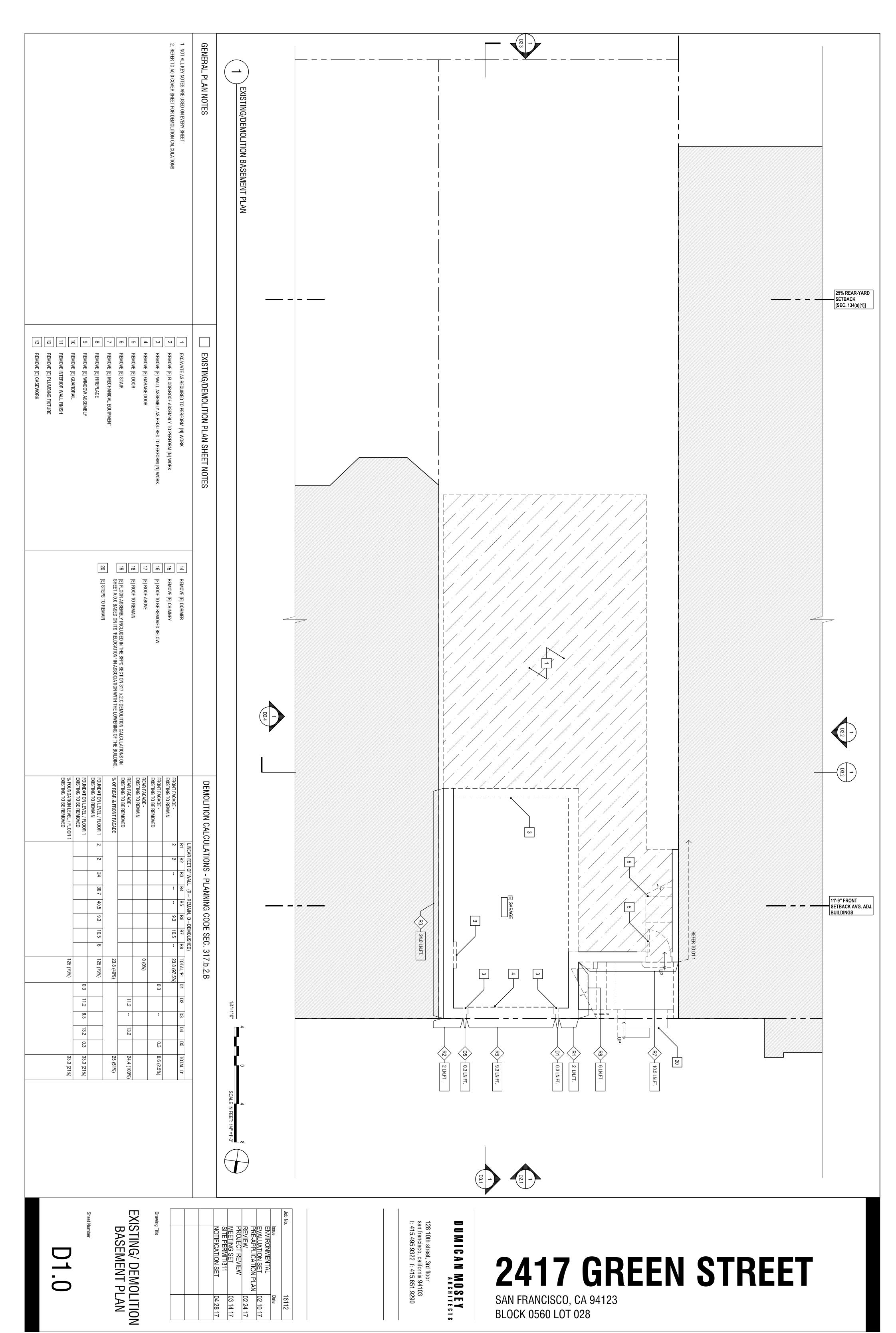
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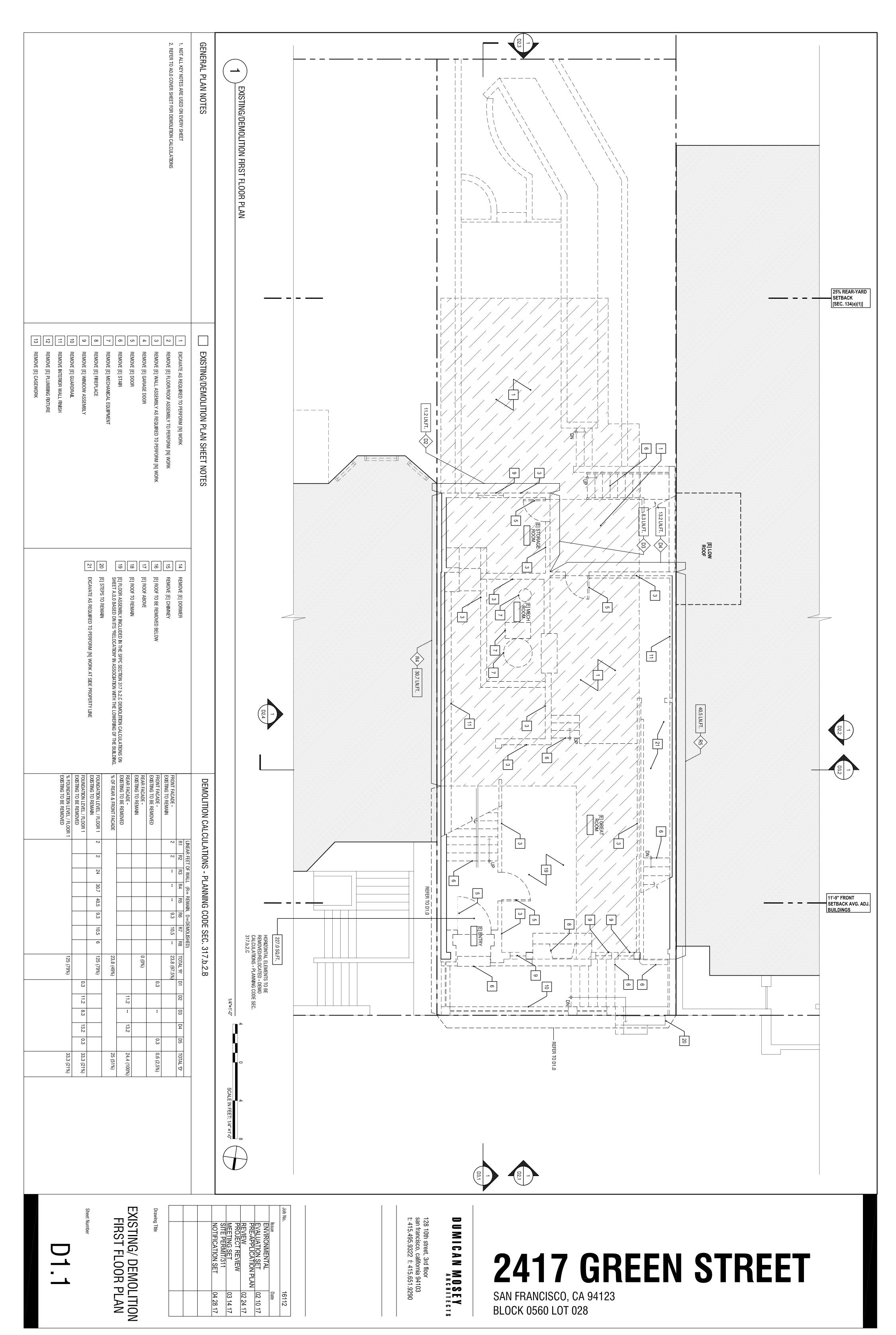
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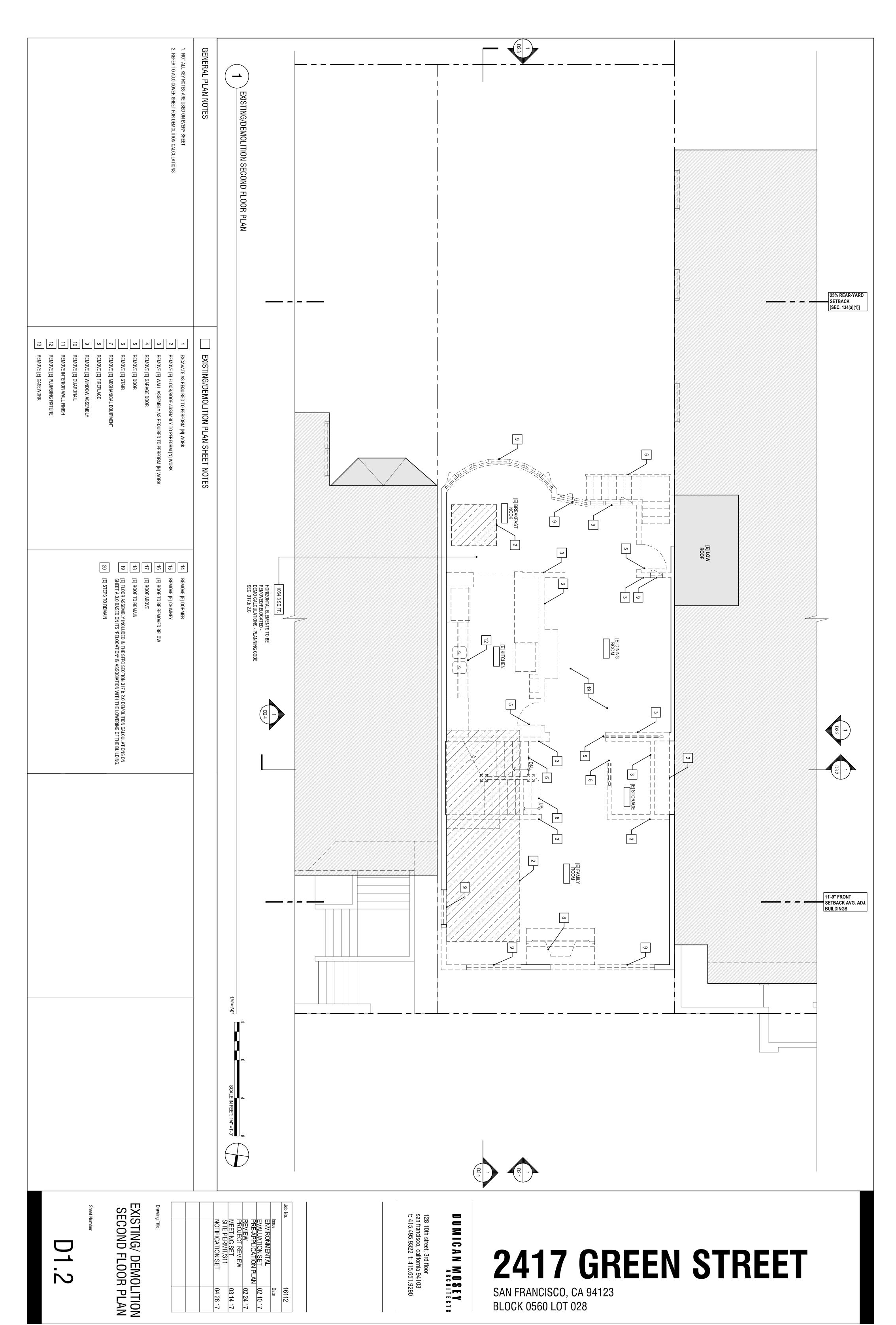
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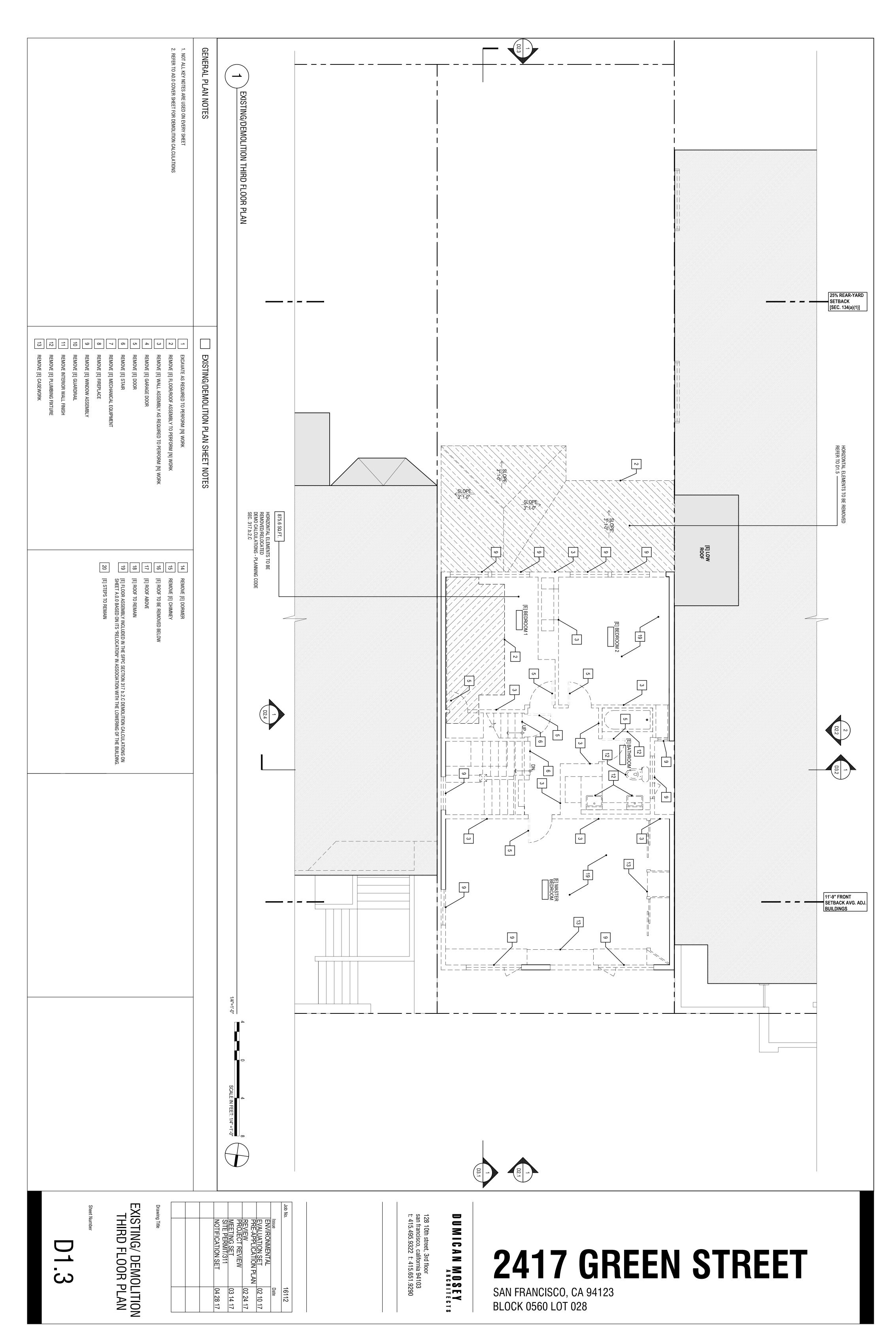


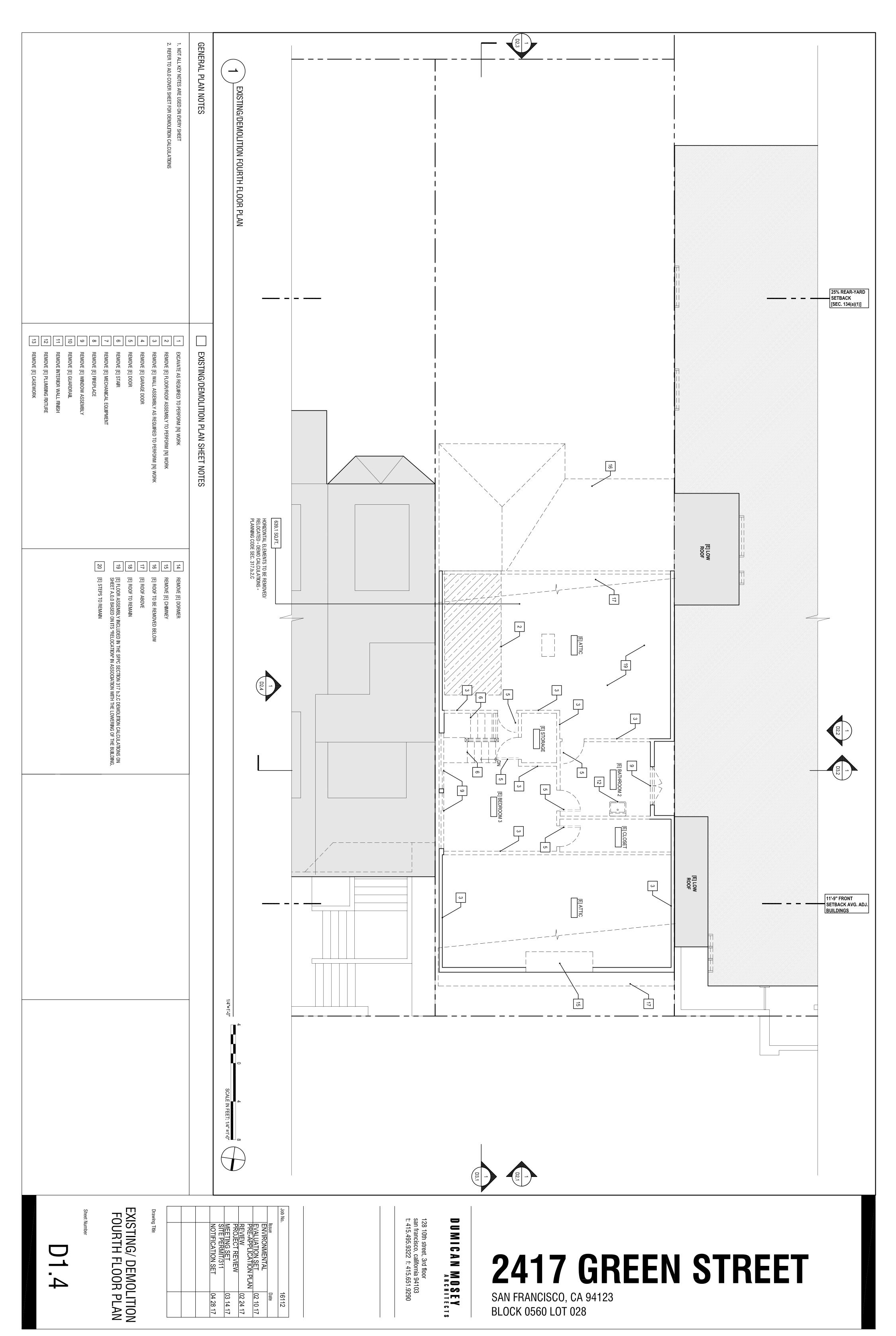


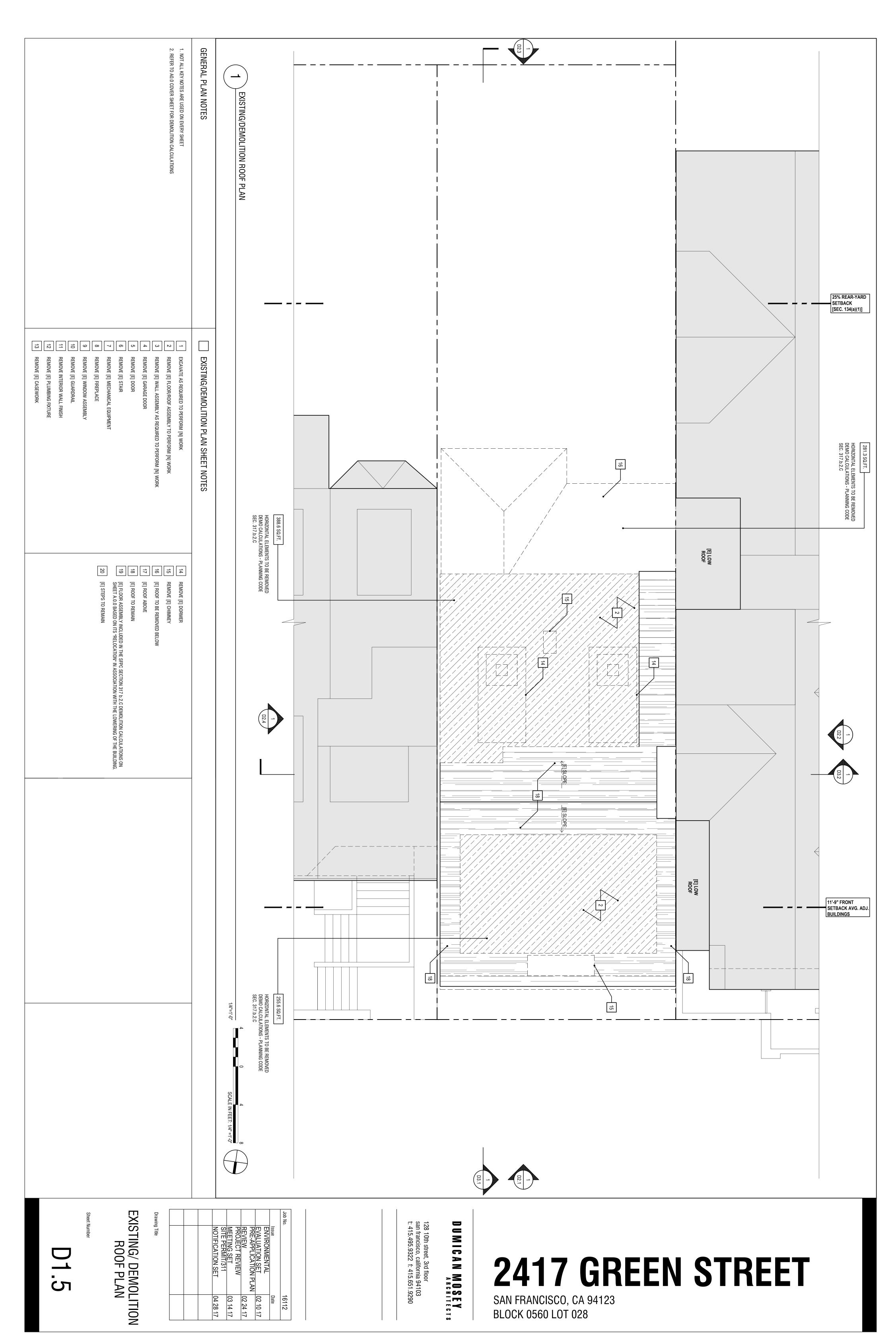


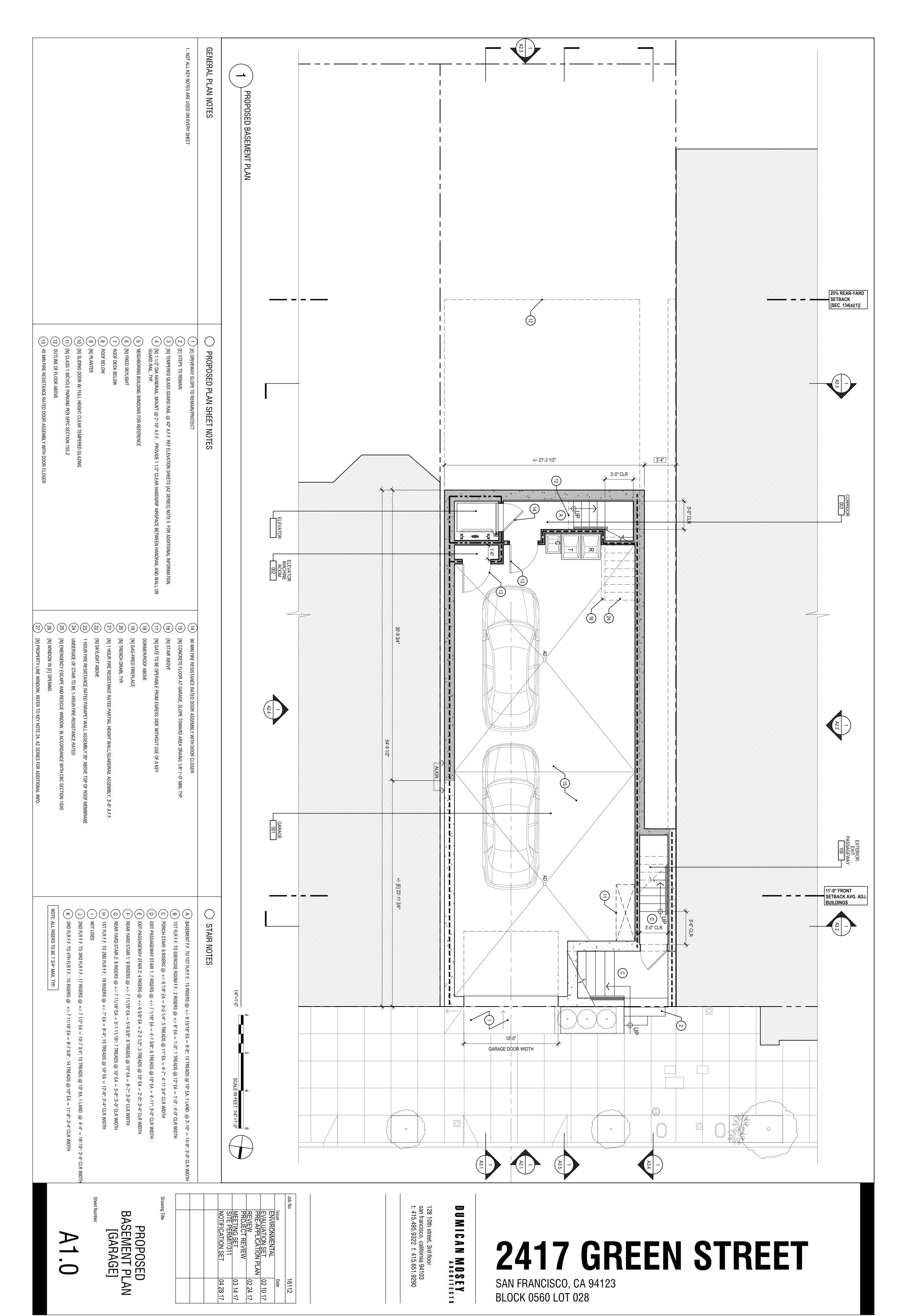


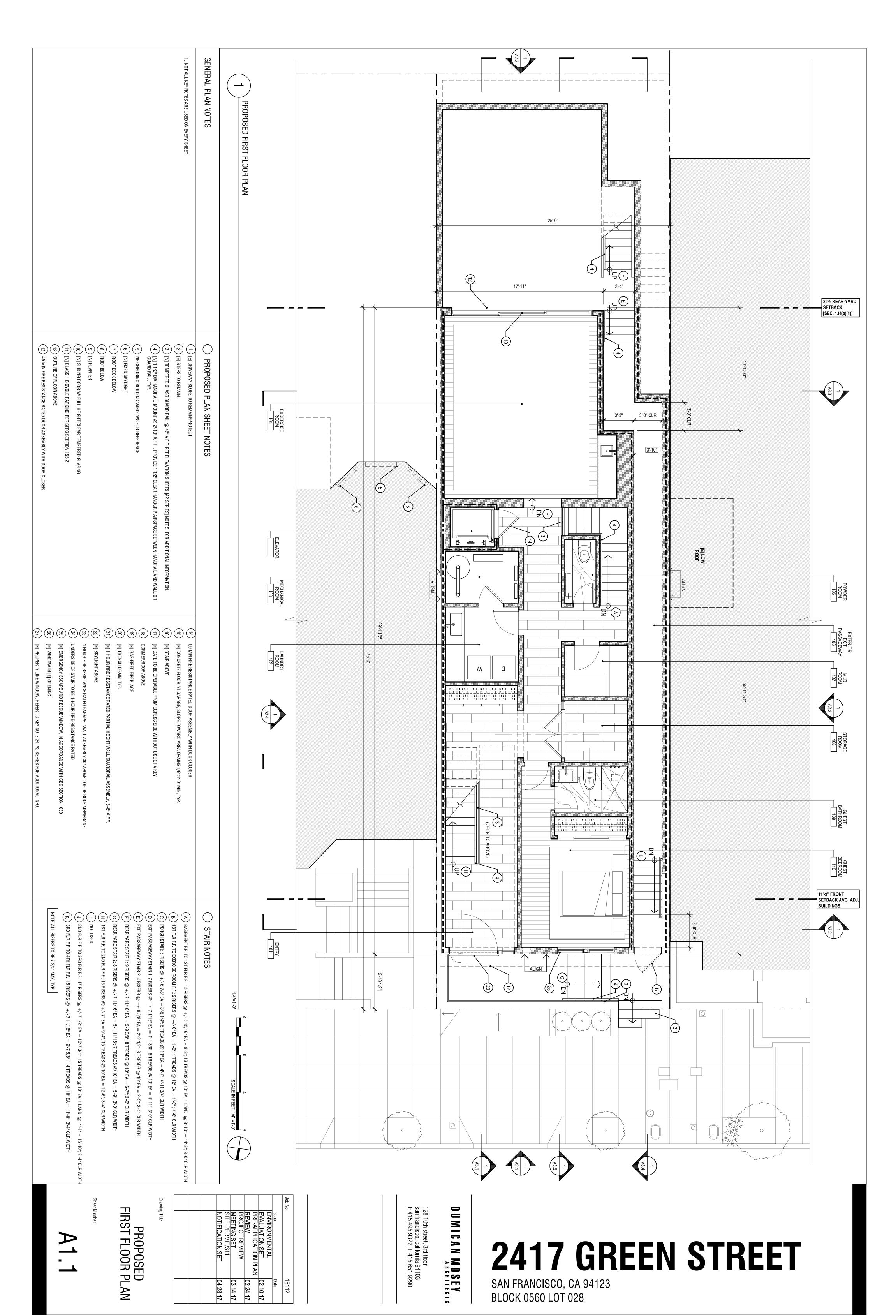


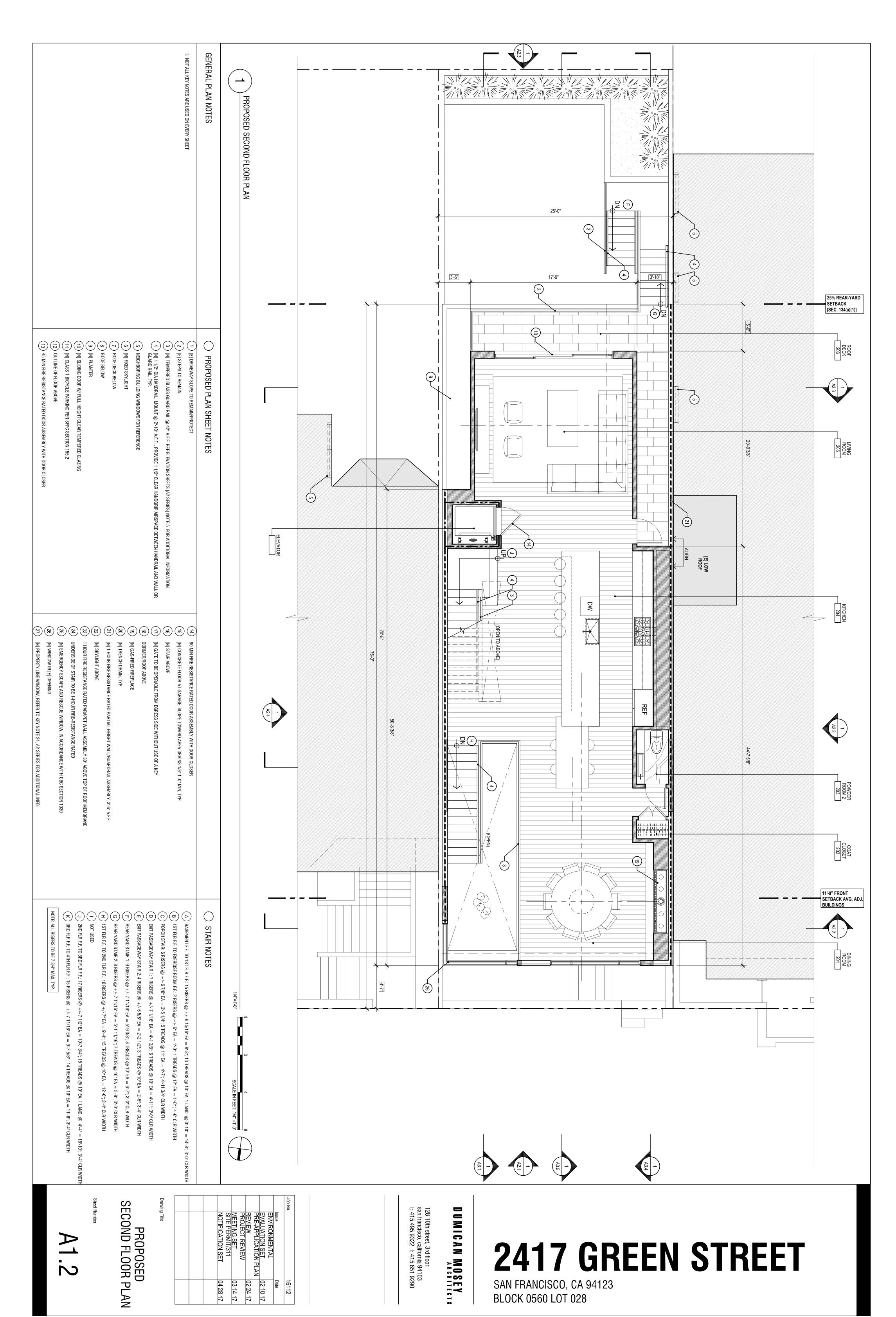


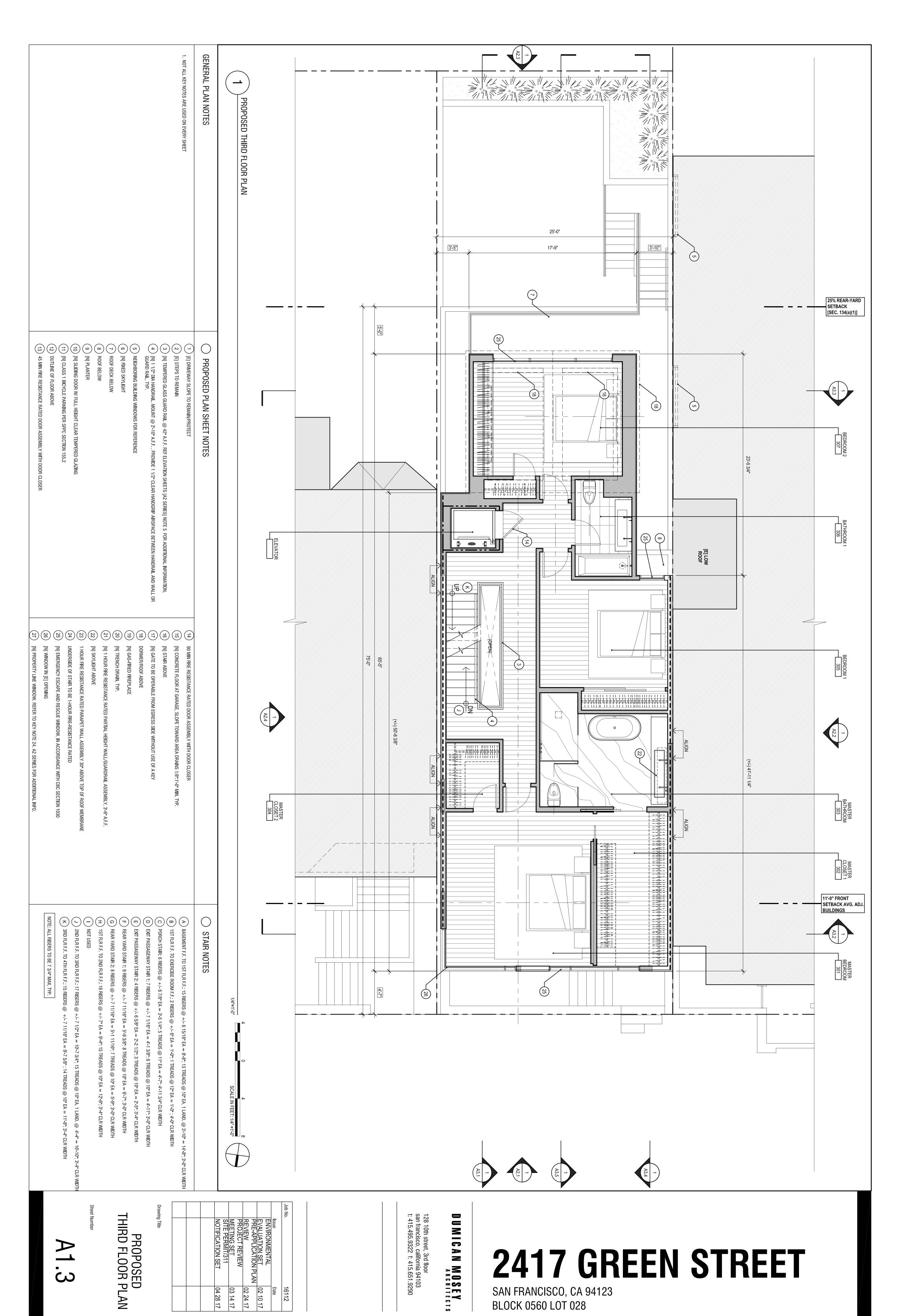


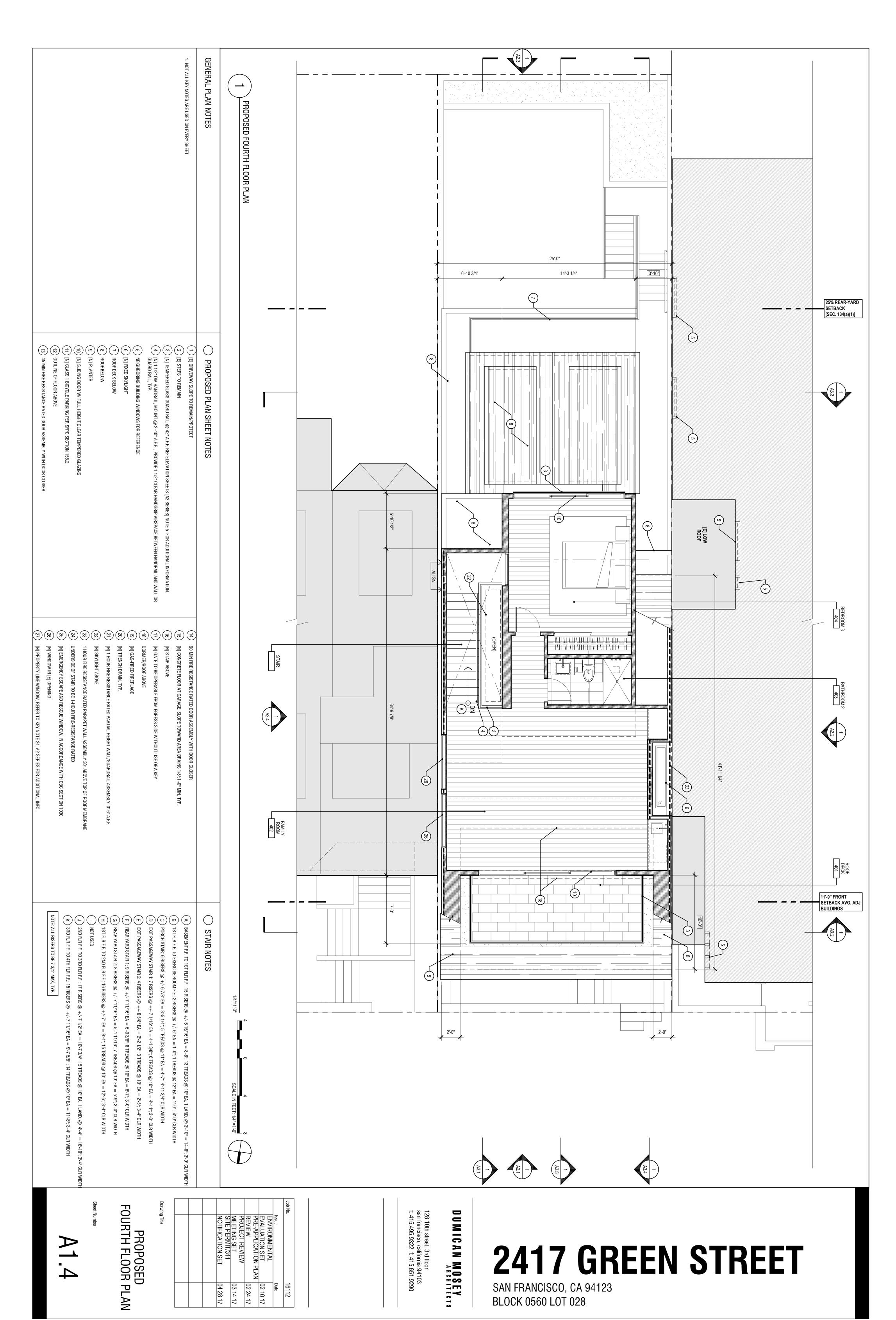


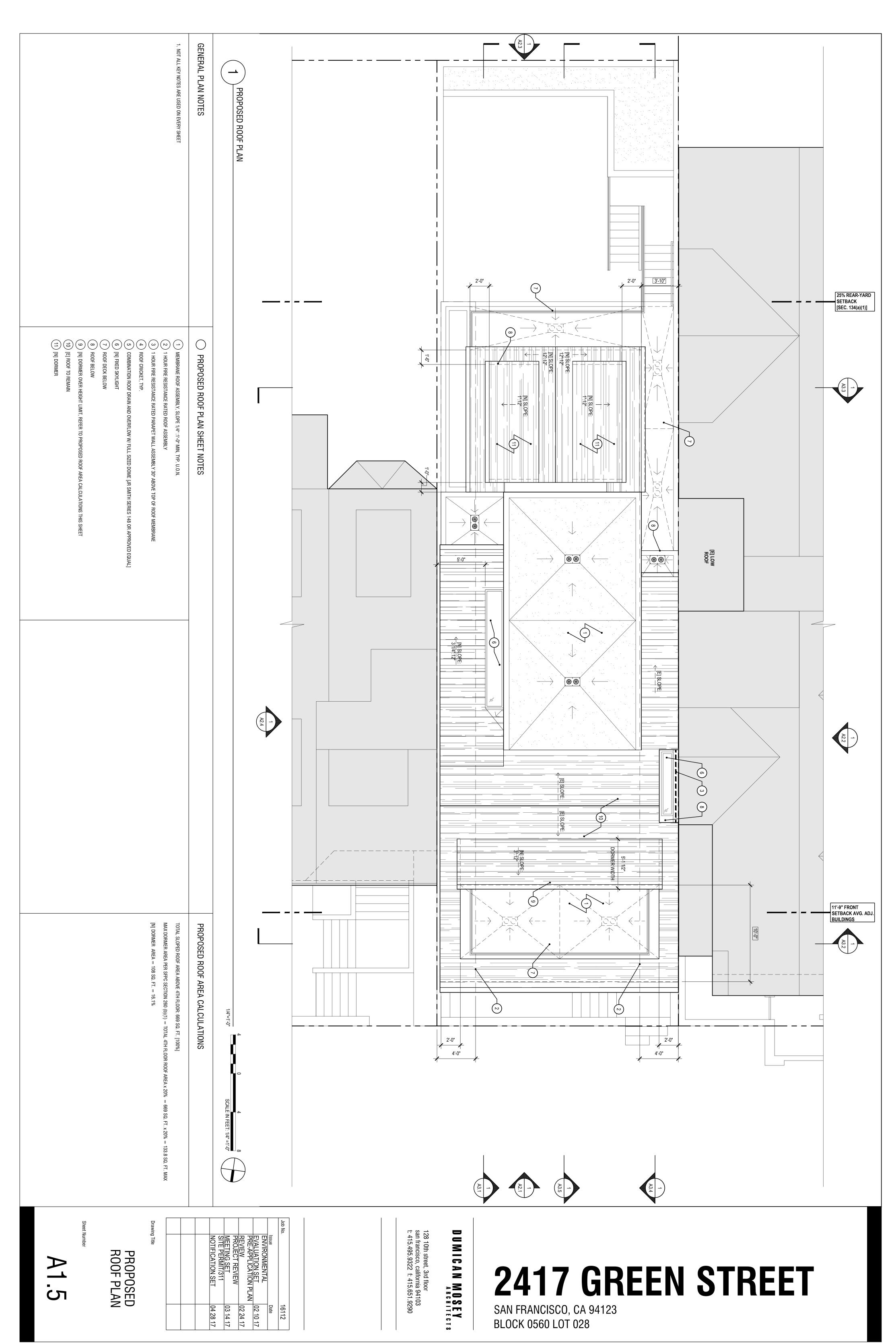


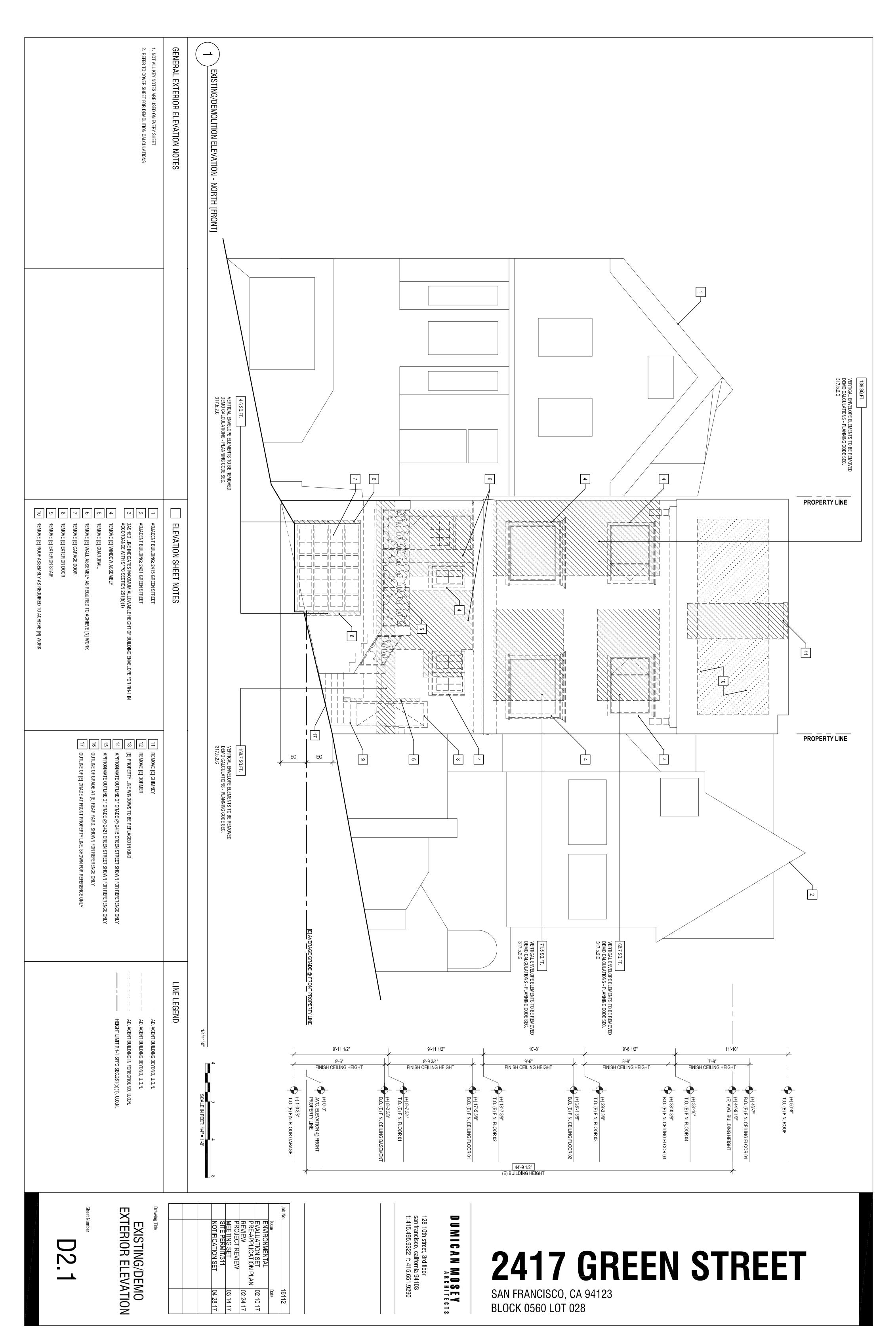


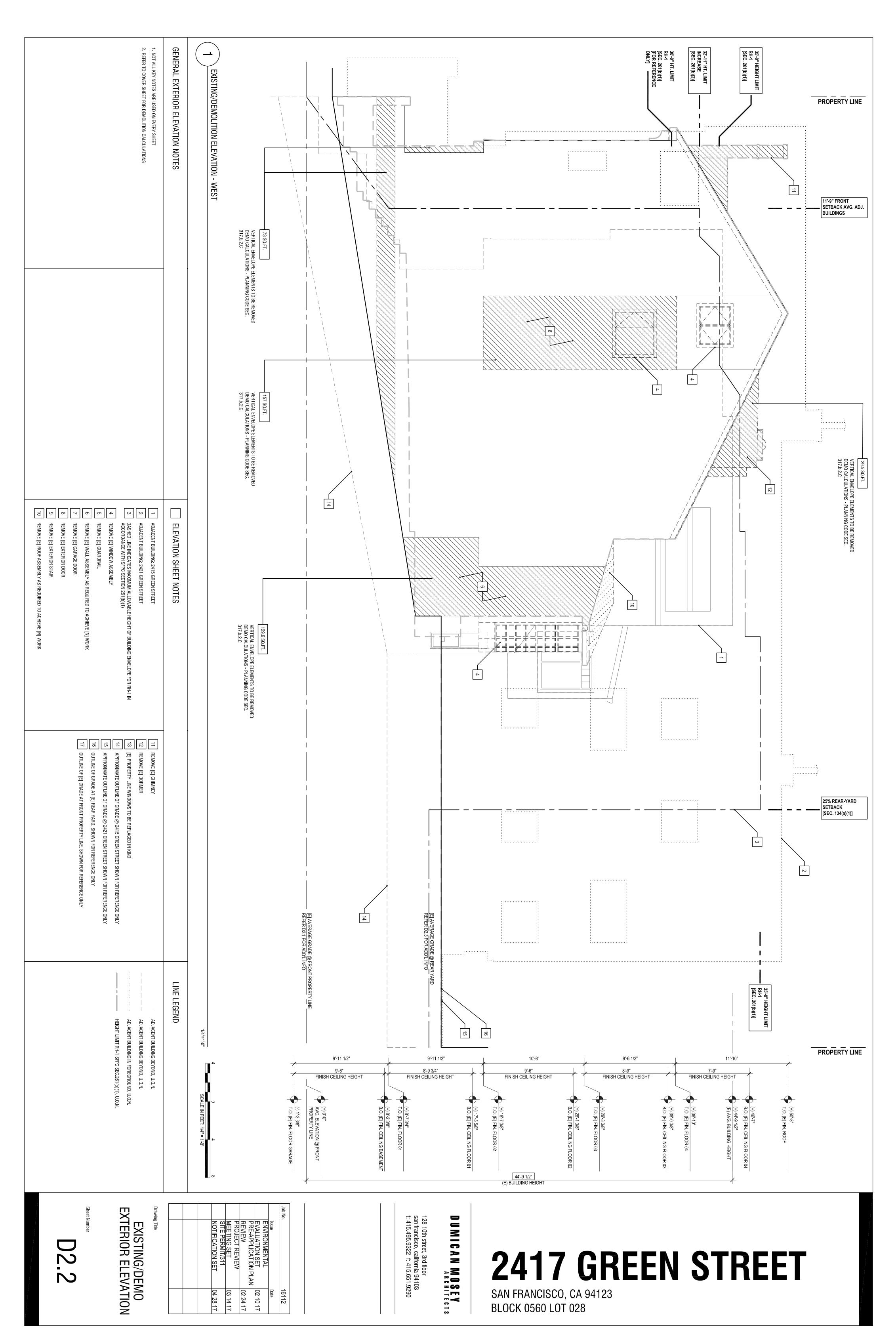


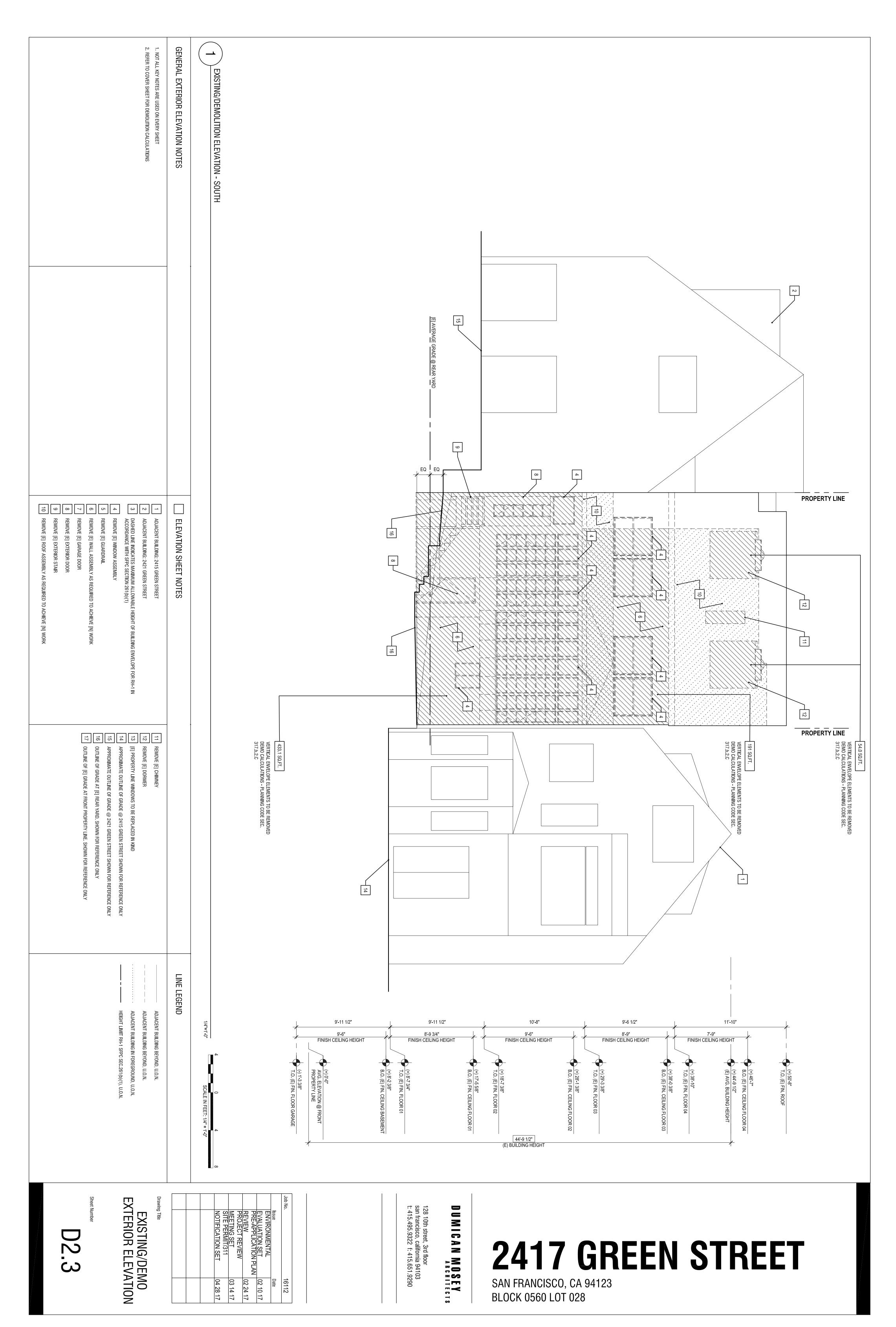


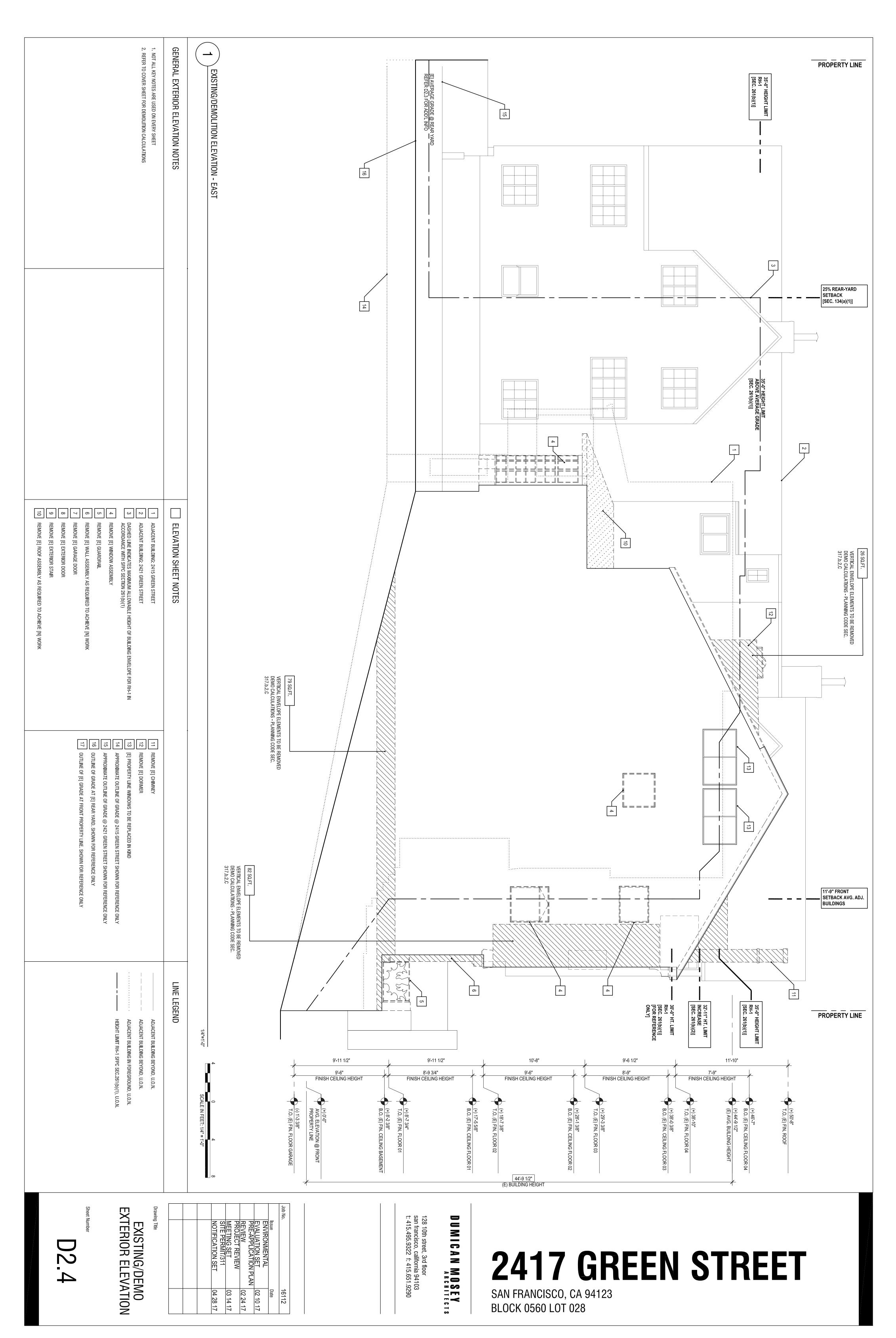


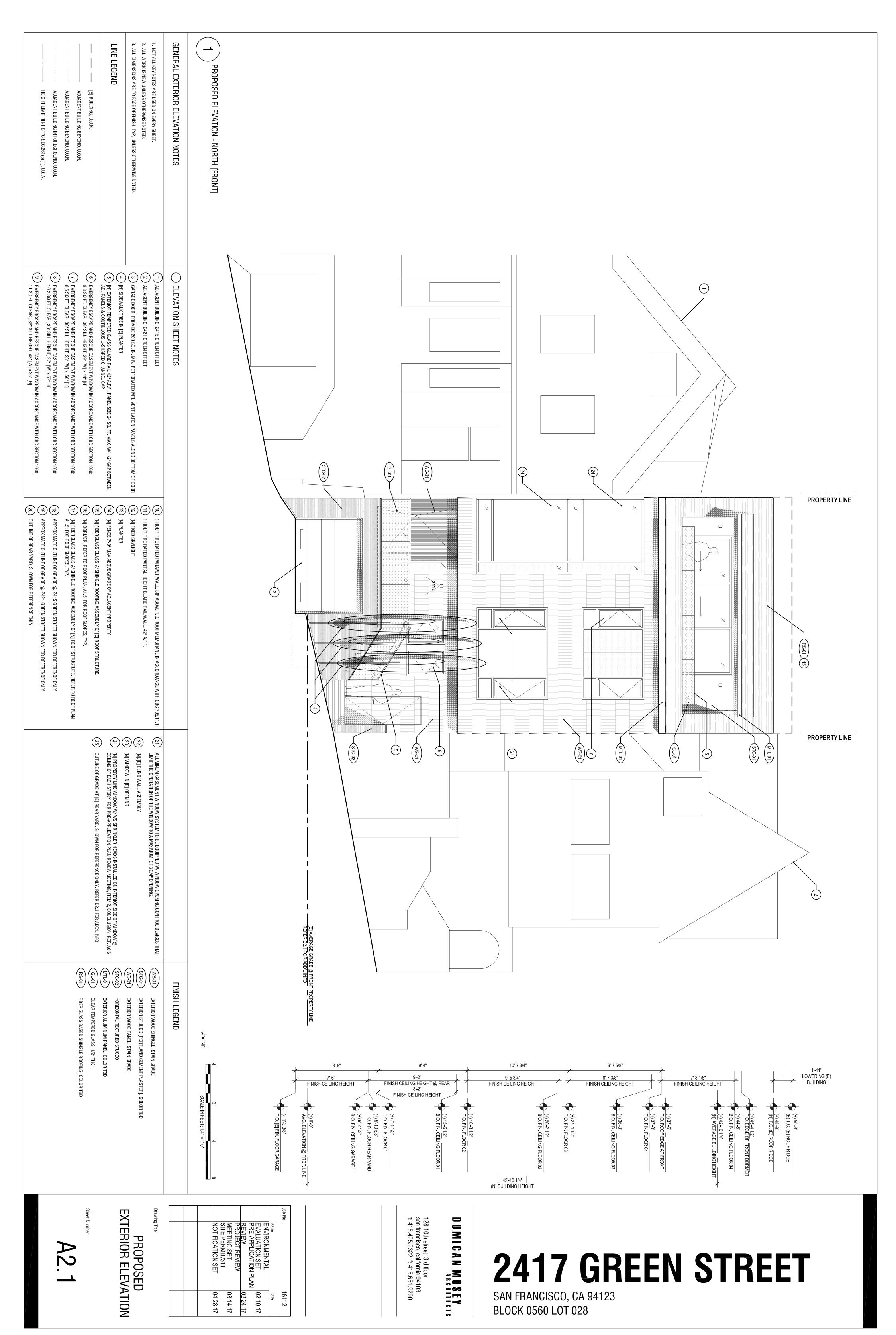


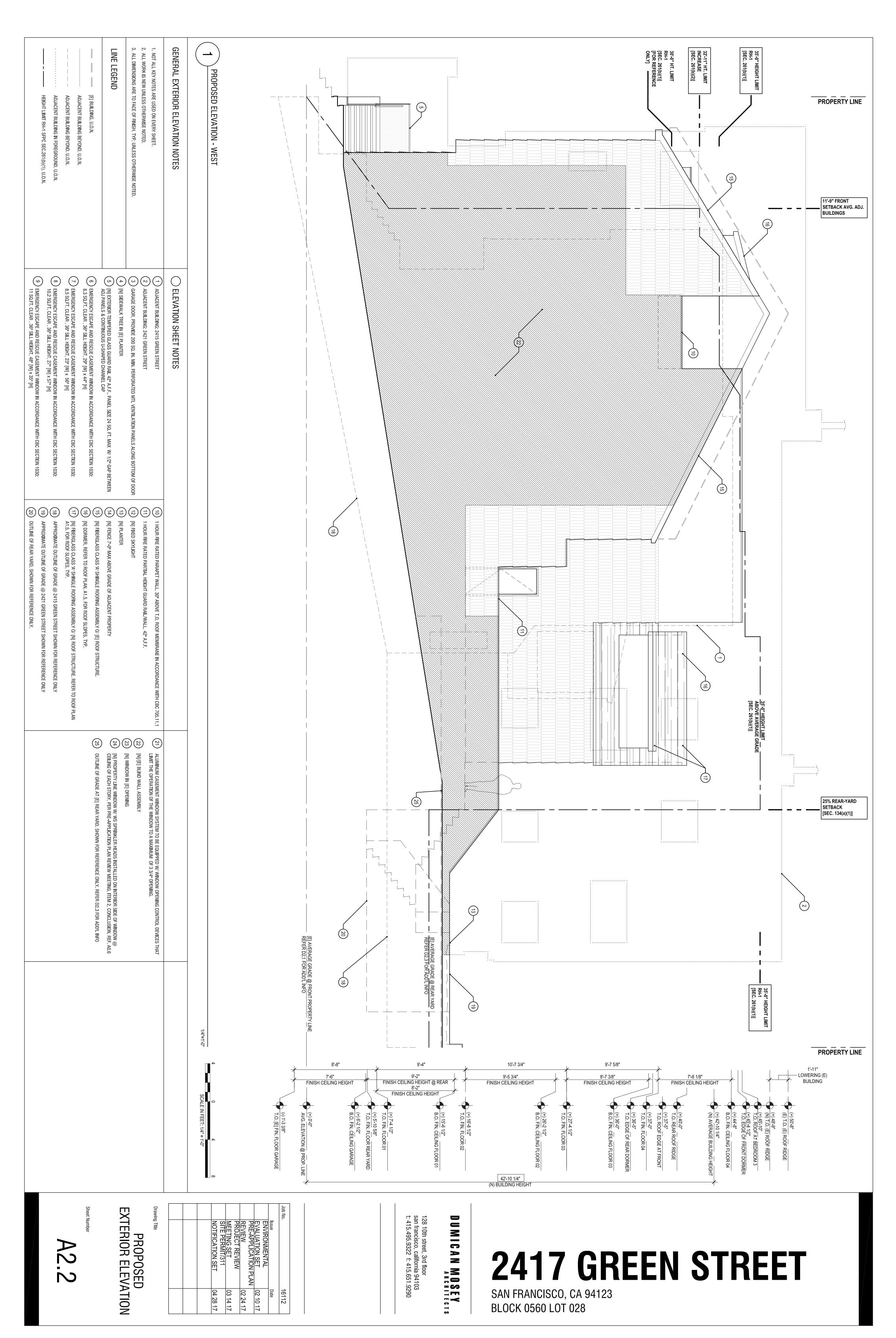


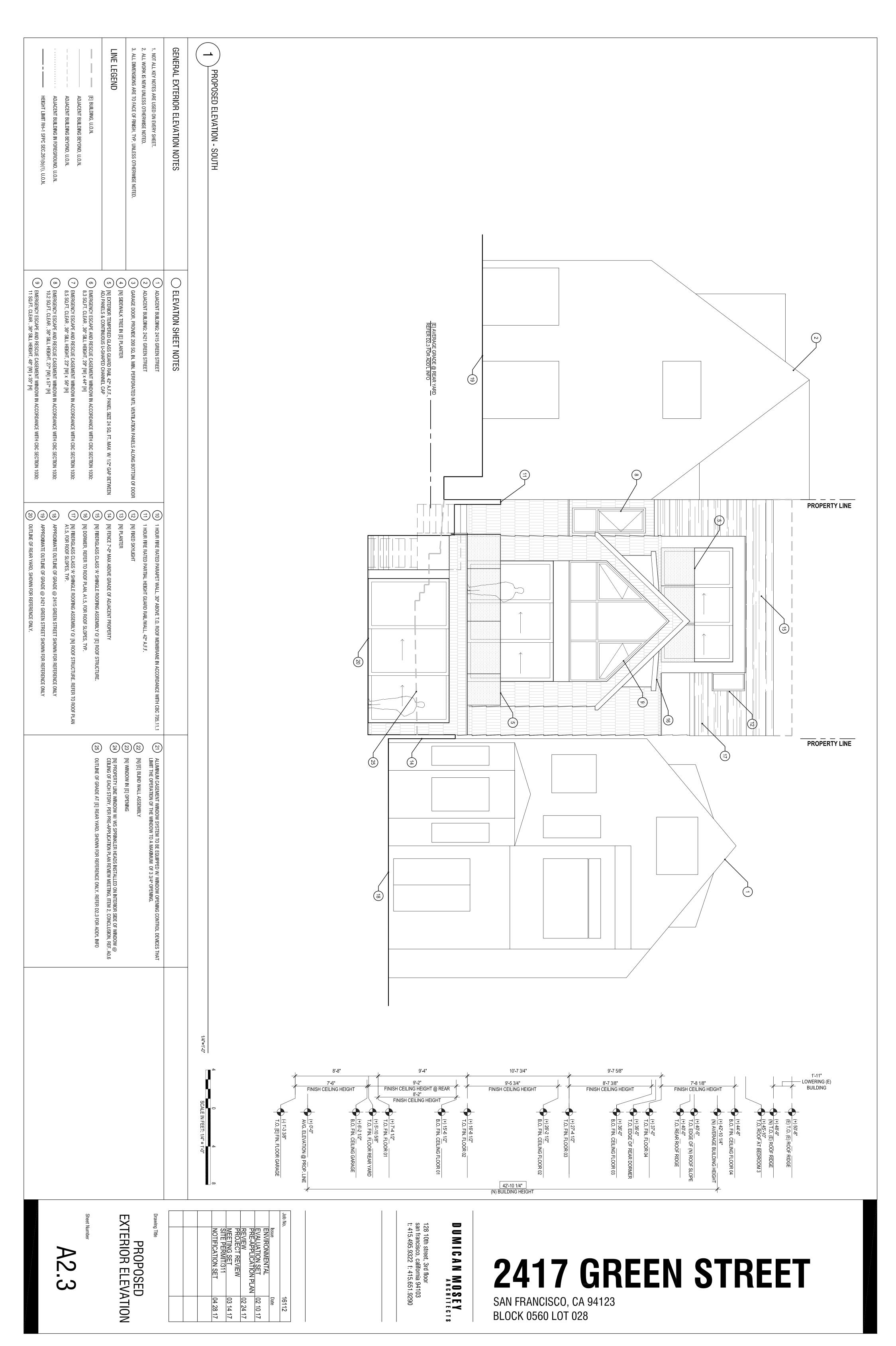


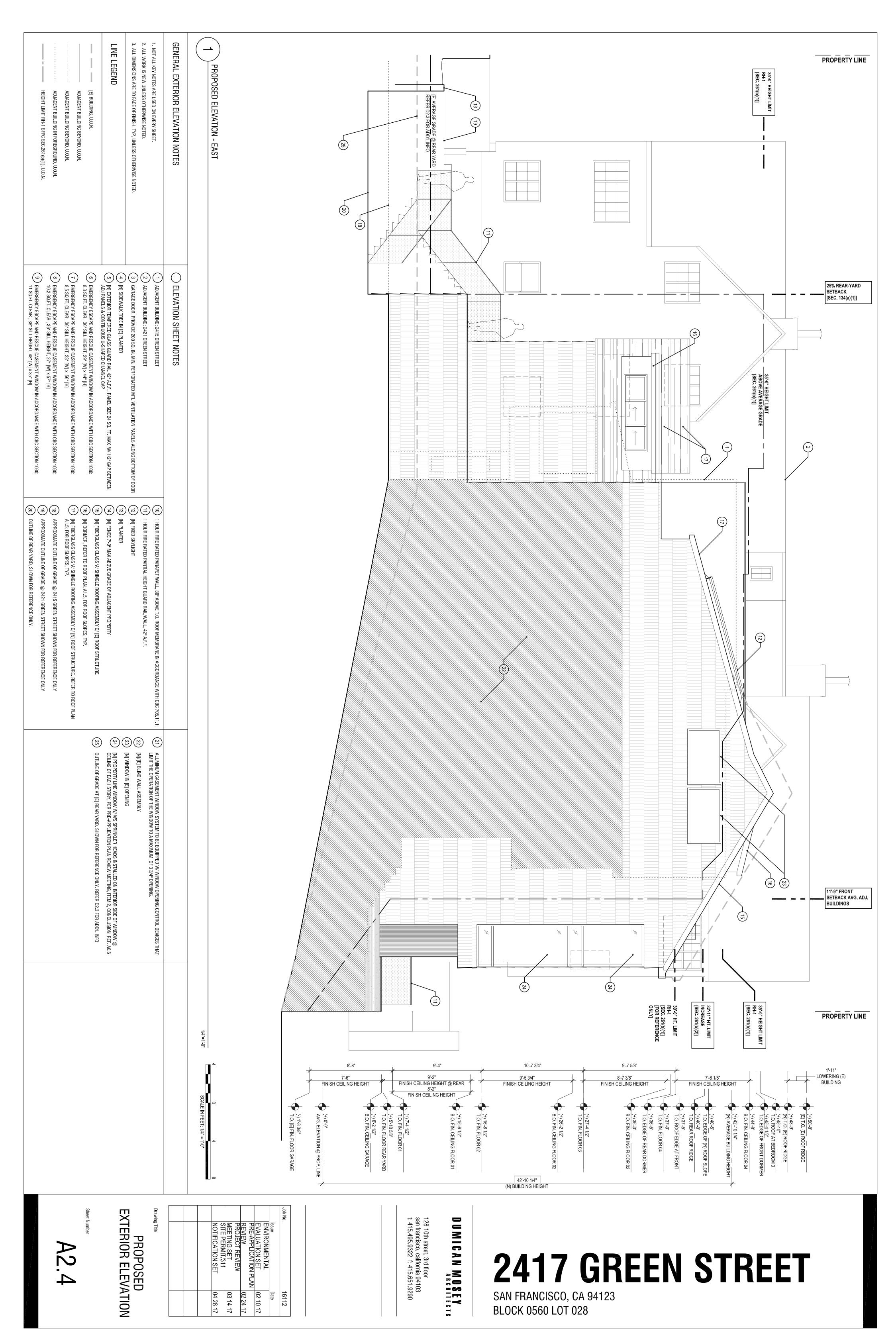


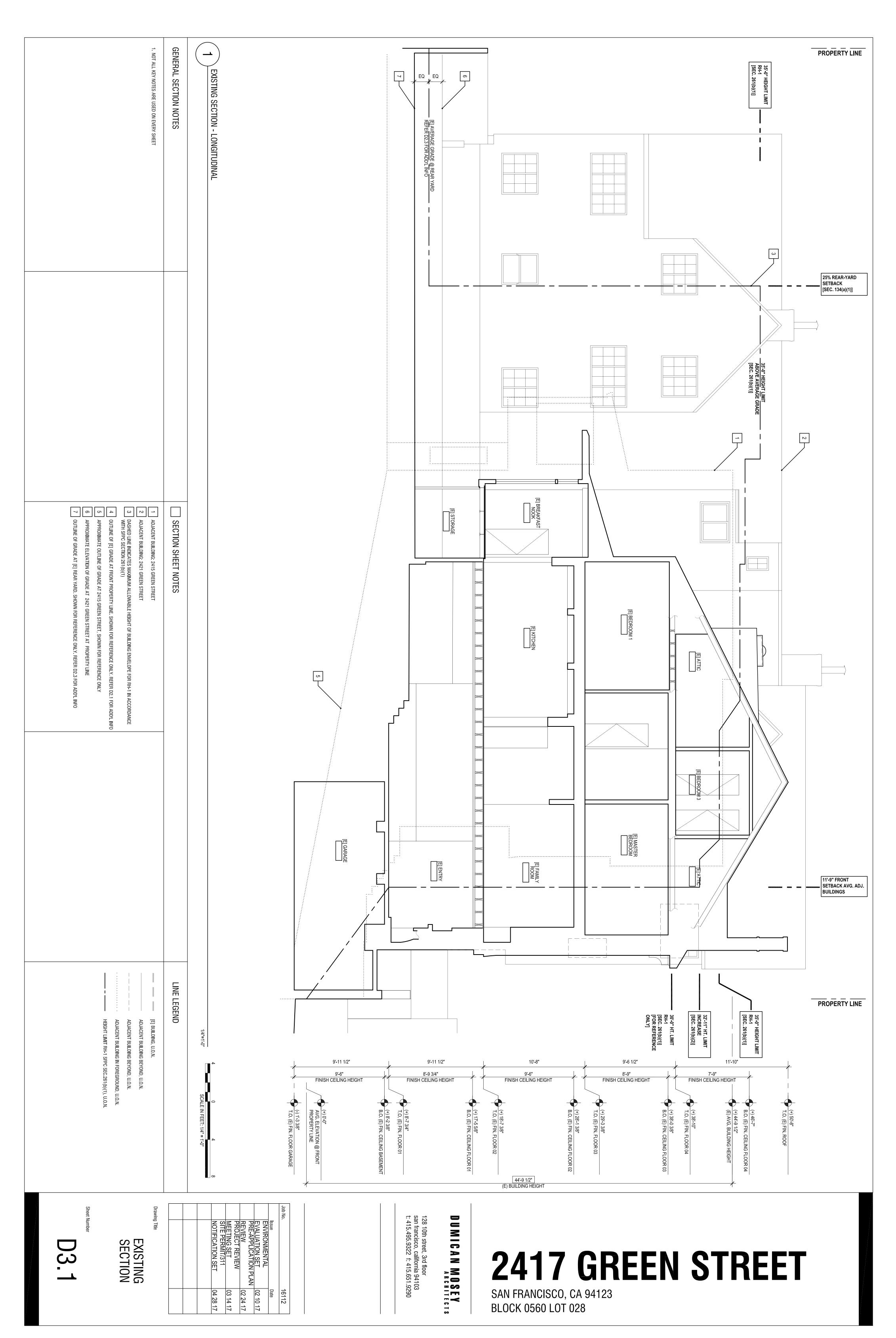




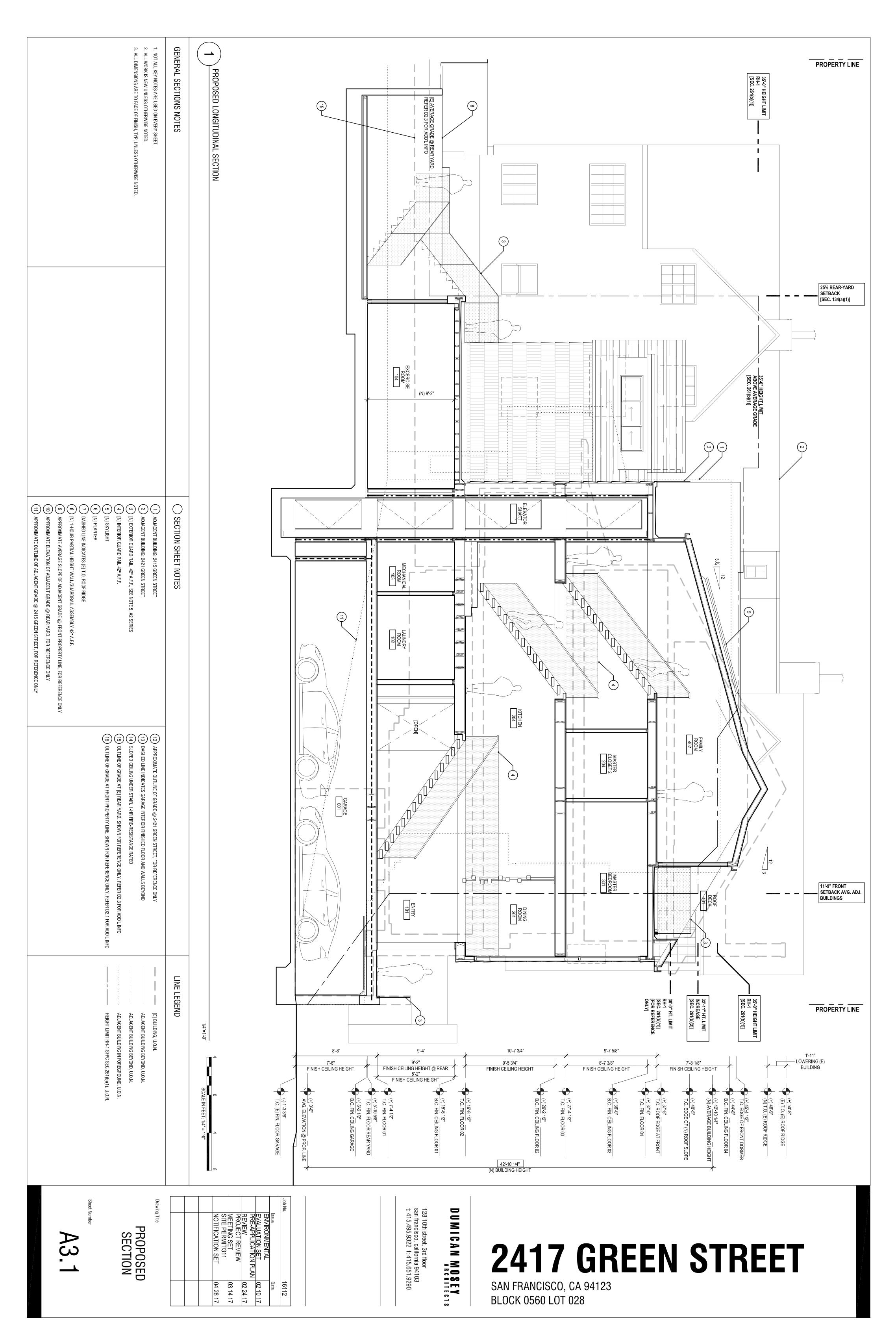


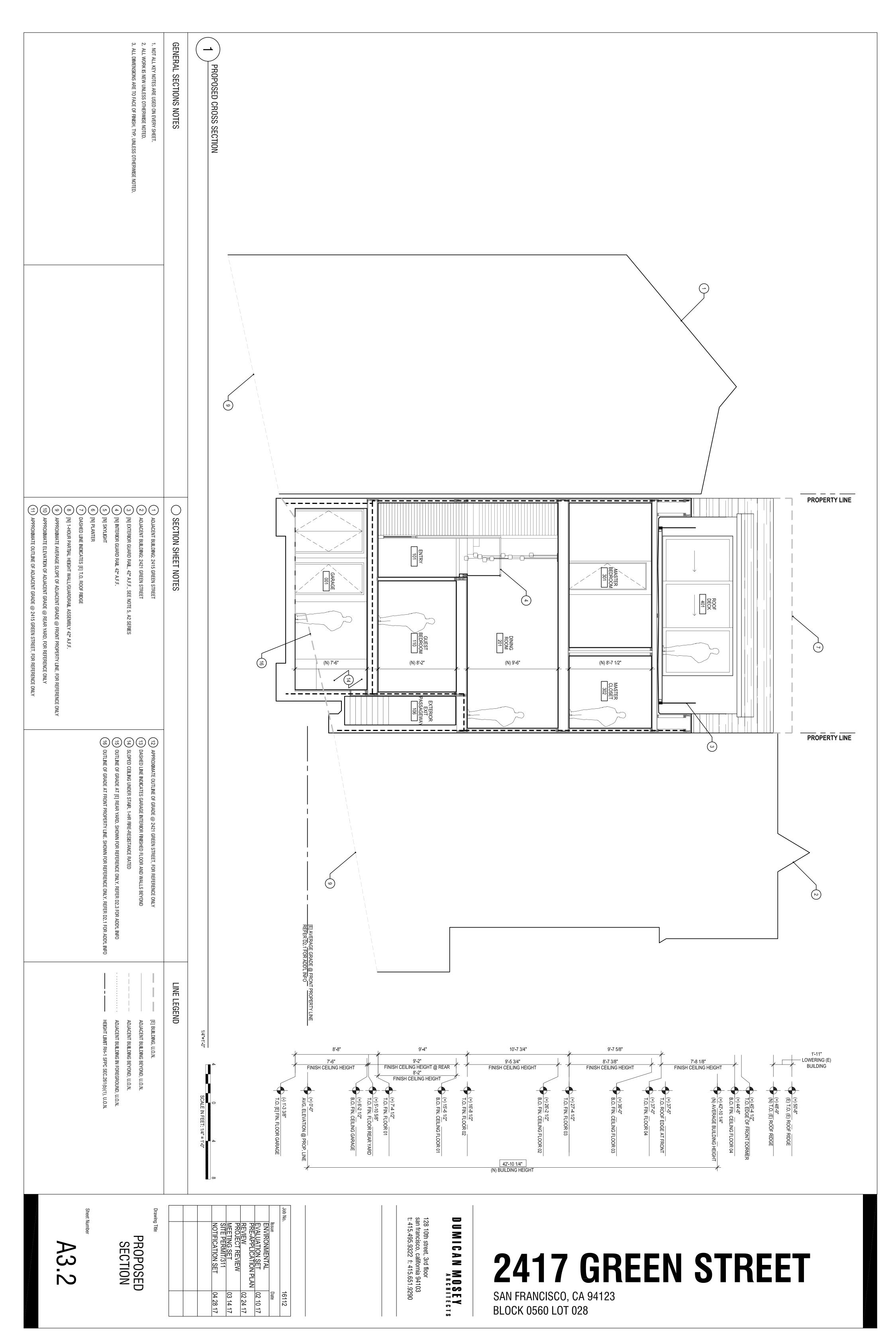


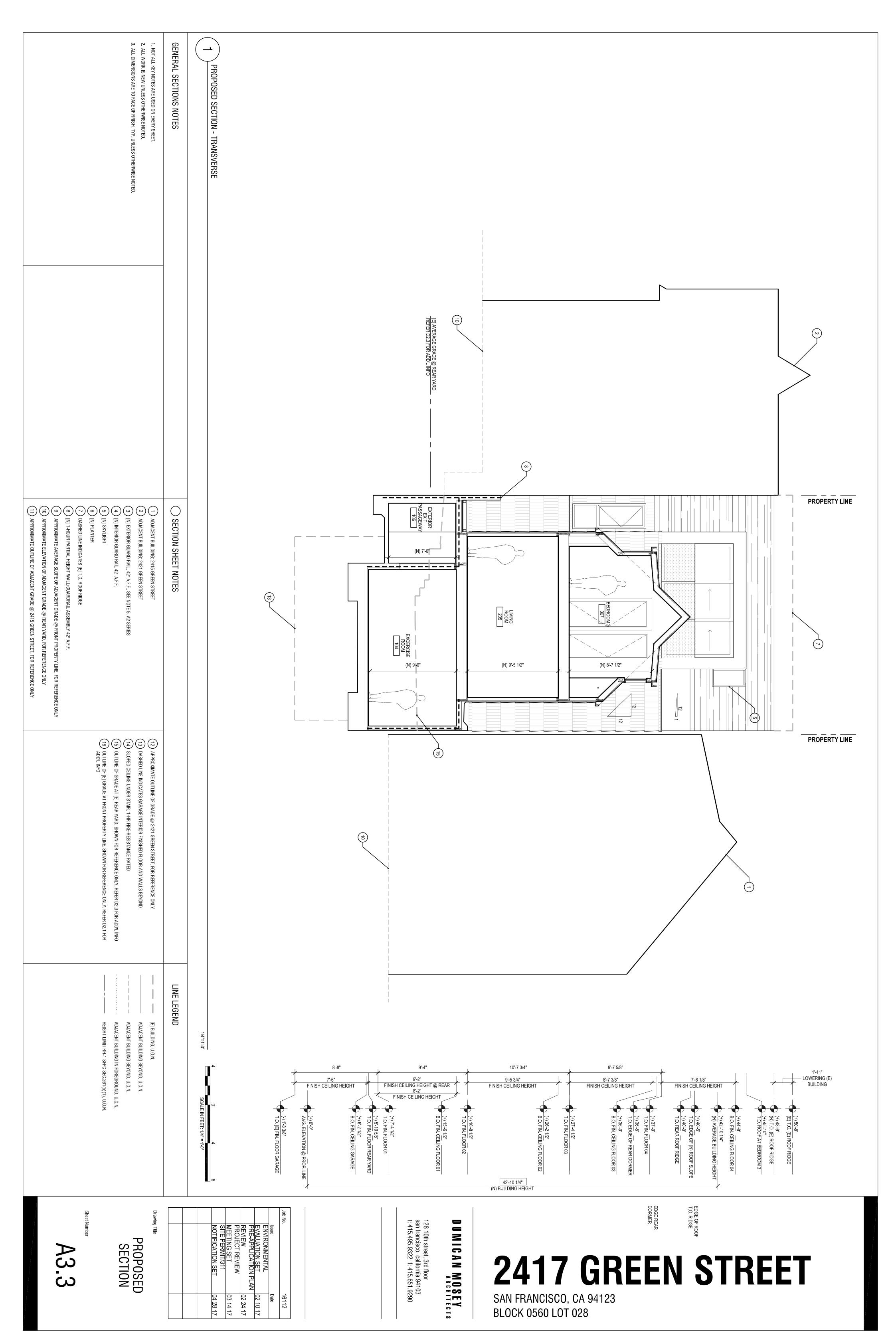


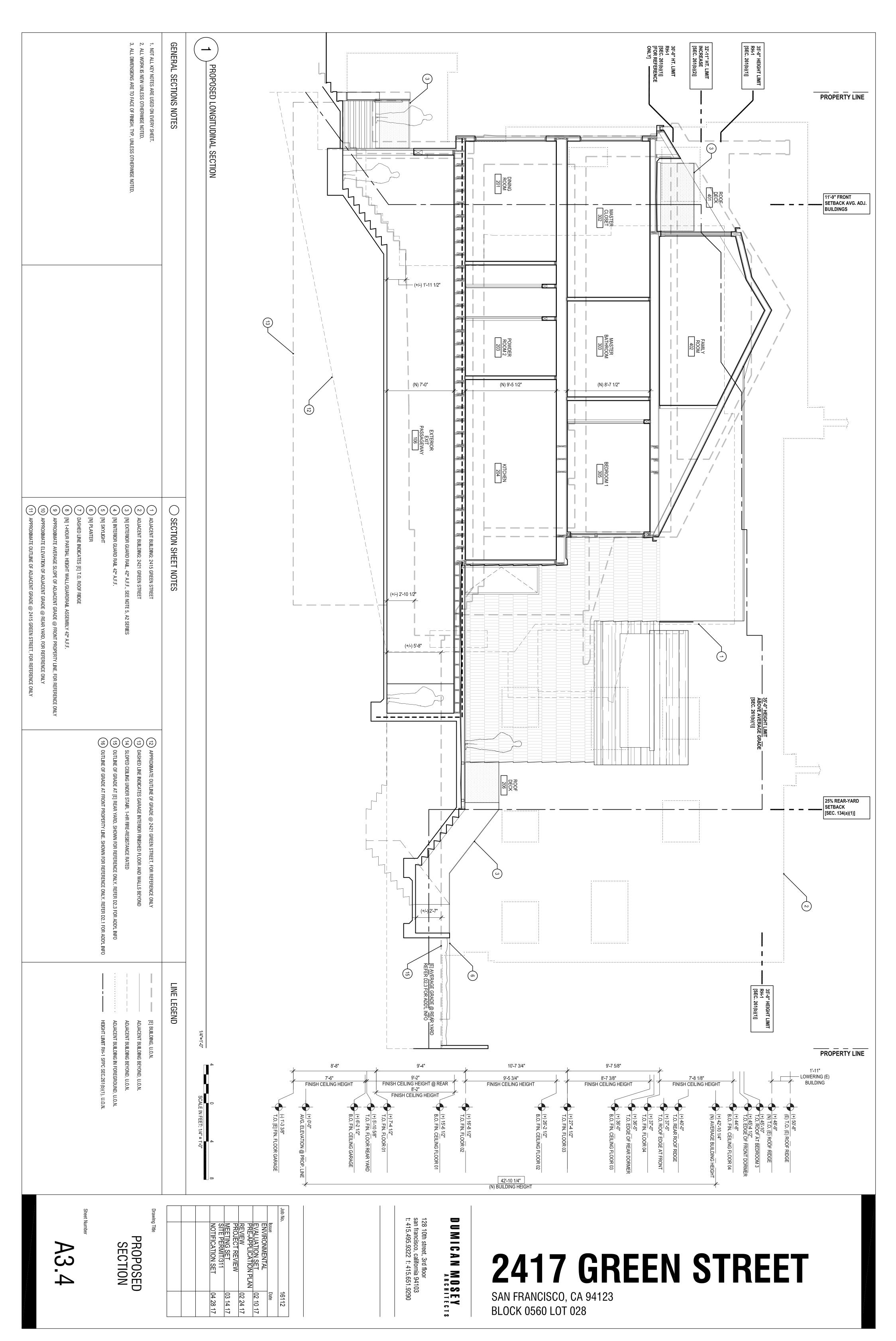












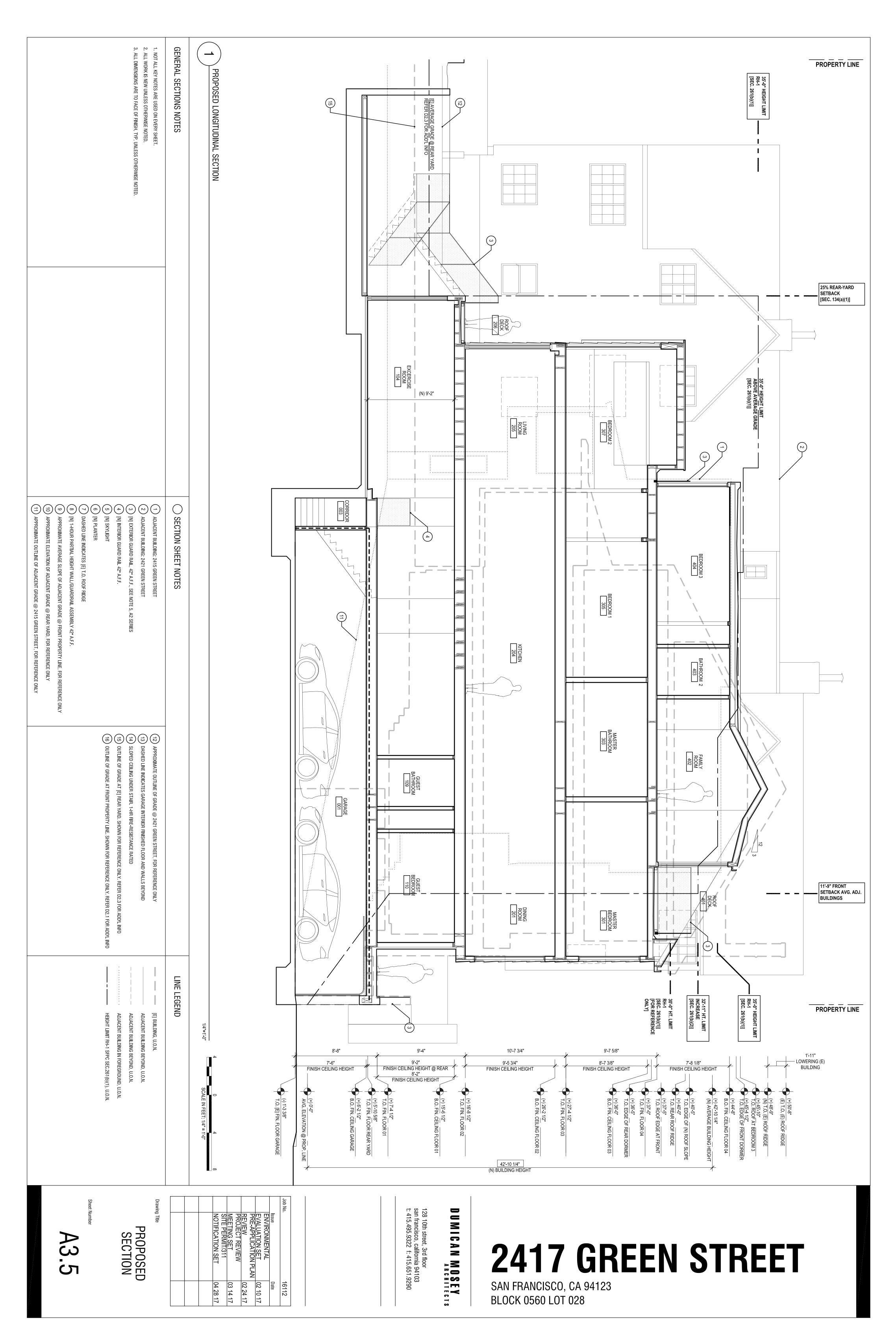


EXHIBIT 2



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

CEQA Categorical Exemption Determination

PROPERTY INFORMATION/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Add	lress		Block/Lot(s)		
	0.4	47.0			
2417 Green Street			0560/028		
Case No. Permit No. Plans Dated					
2017-002				2/10/2017	
✓ Additio		Demolition	New	Project Modification	
Alterati		(requires HRER if over 45 years old)	Construction	(GO TO STEP 7)	
		Planning Department approval.			
Alterations to to add two ve existing build	ehicle parkir	g four-story-over-basement single-family resion ng spaces. Three-story rear addition. Facade	dence with one vehic alterations and foun	le parking space. Excavate dation replacement. Lower	
	MPLETED 1	BY PROJECT PLANNER	- Anna Carlos Ca	одиниция о предва изпорти дання начаство в при допуского на две не	
*Note: If no		applies, an Environmental Evaluation Appl			
\checkmark	Class 1 – E	existing Facilities. Interior and exterior alter	ations; additions und	der 10,000 sq. ft.	
	Class 3 – New Construction/ Conversion of Small Structures. Up to three (3) new single-family residences or six (6) 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. Change of use under 10,000				
	Class	incipally permitted or with a CU.			
STEP 2: CE TO BE COM	-	TS BY PROJECT PLANNER			
If any box i	s checked b	pelow, an Environmental Evaluation Applic	ation is required.		
	hospitals, Does the pagenerators documenta the project	ty: Would the project add new sensitive rece residential dwellings, and senior-care facility project have the potential to emit substantial s, heavy industry, diesel trucks)? Exceptions: tion of enrollment in the San Francisco Departm would not have the potential to emit substantial x Determination Layers > Air Pollutant Exposure Zo	ies) within an Air Po pollutant concentra do not check box if the tent of Public Health (pollutant concentration	ollution Exposure Zone? tions (e.g., backup diesel applicant presents DPH) Article 38 program and	
✓	Hazardou hazardous manufacti or more of checked at Environm	is Materials: If the project site is located on to smaterials (based on a previous use such as uring, or a site with underground storage tail food disturbance - or a change of use from ind the project applicant must submit an Envental Site Assessment. Exceptions: do not check in the San Francisco Department of Public Head	he Maher map or is gas station, auto repaks): Would the project of the distribution of the man and the	pair, dry cleaners, or heavy ect involve 50 cubic yards ial? If yes, this box must be tion with a Phase I presents documentation of	

SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

	Maher program, or other documentation from Environmental Planning staff that hazardous material effects would be less than significant (refer to EP_ArcMap > Maher layer).
	Transportation: Does the project create six (6) or more net new parking spaces or residential units? Does the project have the potential to adversely affect transit, pedestrian and/or bicycle safety (hazards) or the adequacy of nearby transit, pedestrian and/or bicycle facilities?
V	Archeological Resources: Would the project result in soil disturbance/modification greater than two (2) feet below grade in an archeological sensitive area or eight (8) feet in a non-archeological sensitive area? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Archeological Sensitive Area)
	Subdivision/Lot Line Adjustment: Does the project site involve a subdivision or lot line adjustment on a lot with a slope average of 20% or more? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography)
✓	Slope = or > 20%: Does the project involve any of the following: (1) square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint, (2) excavation of 50 cubic yards or more of soil, (3) new construction? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required.
	Seismic: Landslide Zone: Does the project involve any of the following: (1) square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint, (2) excavation of 50 cubic yards or more of soil, (3) new construction? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required.
	Seismic: Liquefaction Zone: Does the project involve any of the following: (1) square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint, (2) excavation of 50 cubic yards or more of soil, (3) new construction? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report will likely be required.
	are checked above, GO TO STEP 3. <u>If one or more boxes are checked above, an Environmental Application is required, unless reviewed by an Environmental Planner.</u>
	Project can proceed with categorical exemption review. The project does not trigger any of the CEQA impacts listed above.
Comments	and Planner Signature (optional): Jean Poling Digitally signed by Jean Poling Date: 2017.03.20 16:45:46 -07'00'
	logical effects. Sponsor enrolled in DPH Maher program. Project will follow dations of 1/12/17 Divis Consulting preliminary geotechnical report.
Alaysassassassassassassassassassassassassa	
	OPERTY STATUS – HISTORIC RESOURCE
	(IS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: (refer to Parcel Information Map)
	tegory A: Known Historical Resource. GO TO STEP 5.
	tegory B: Potential Historical Resource (over 45 years of age). GO TO STEP 4.
Ca	ategory C: Not a Historical Resource or Not Age Eligible (under 45 years of age). GO TO STEP 6.

SAN FRANCISCO
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
Revised: 4/11/16

STEP 4: PROPOSED WORK CHECKLIST

TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER

Che	ck all that apply to the project.
	1. Change of use and new construction. Tenant improvements not included.
	2. Regular maintenance or repair to correct or repair deterioration, decay, or damage to building.
	3. Window replacement that meets the Department's <i>Window Replacement Standards</i> . Does not include storefront window alterations.
	4. Garage work . A new opening that meets the <i>Guidelines for Adding Garages and Curb Cuts</i> , and/or replacement of a garage door in an existing opening that meets the Residential Design Guidelines.
	5. Deck, terrace construction, or fences not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way.
	Mechanical equipment installation that is not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of- way.
	7. Dormer installation that meets the requirements for exemption from public notification under <i>Zoning Administrator Bulletin No. 3: Dormer Windows</i> .
	8. Addition(s) that are not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way for 150 feet in each direction; does not extend vertically beyond the floor level of the top story of the structure or is only a single story in height; does not have a footprint that is more than 50% larger than that of the original building; and does not cause the removal of architectural significant roofing features.
Not	e: Project Planner must check box below before proceeding.
Ц.	Project is not listed. GO TO STEP 5.
Ш	Project does not conform to the scopes of work. GO TO STEP 5 .
	Project involves four or more work descriptions. GO TO STEP 5.
Ш	Project involves less than four work descriptions. GO TO STEP 6.
	P 5: CEQA IMPACTS – ADVANCED HISTORICAL REVIEW BE COMPLETED BY PRESERVATION PLANNER
Che	ck all that apply to the project.
	1. Project involves a known historical resource (CEQA Category A) as determined by Step 3 and conforms entirely to proposed work checklist in Step 4.
	2. Interior alterations to publicly accessible spaces.
	3. Window replacement of original/historic windows that are not "in-kind" but are consistent with existing historic character.
	4. Façade/storefront alterations that do not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining features.
	5. Raising the building in a manner that does not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining features.
	6. Restoration based upon documented evidence of a building's historic condition, such as historic photographs, plans, physical evidence, or similar buildings.
	7. Addition(s) , including mechanical equipment that are minimally visible from a public right-of-way and meet the <i>Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation</i> .
	8. Other work consistent with the Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (specify or add comments):

SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

	9. Other work that would not materially impair a histo	oric district (specify or ac	ld comments):
	(Requires approval by Senior Preservation Planner/Prese		
	10. Reclassification of property status. (Requires approx	val by Senior Preservation	Planner/Preservation
V	Coordinator) ☐ Reclassify to Category A	to Category C	
	a. Per HRER dated: 5/10/17 (attach HRE		
	b. Other (specify):		(1)
	., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., .		
Not	e: If ANY box in STEP 5 above is checked, a Preservation	Planner MUST check o	ne box below.
	Further environmental review required. Based on the Environmental Evaluation Application to be submitted. G		he project requires an
7	Project can proceed with categorical exemption review		
<u> </u>	Preservation Planner and can proceed with categorical	exemption review. GO	TO STEP 6.
Com	ments (optional):		-
	Digital Columbia	ally signed by Shelley Caltagirone	
Prese	ervation Planner Signature: Shelley Caltagirone Digital Date	: 2017.05.16 13:43:40 -07'00'	
Sec. 1980			
STE	P 6: CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION DETERMINATION		
	P 6: CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION DETERMINATION DETERMINATION DETERMINATION DETERMINATION DETERMINATION DETERMINATION		
	E COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER Further environmental review required. Proposed project	et does not meet scopes o	of work in either (<i>check</i>
	E COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply):	ct does not meet scopes o	of work in either (check
	FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW REQUIRED. Proposed project all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts	et does not meet scopes o	of work in either (check
	Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review		of work in either (<i>check</i>
	FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW REQUIRED. Proposed project all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts		of work in either (check
	Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review	on.	124
ТОВ	Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application	on. ct is categorically exem	pt under CEQA.
ТОВ	Further environmental review required. Proposed project all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application of Step 1 – CEQA Impacts STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application Step 2 – CEQA Impacts STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application Step 2 – CEQA Impacts Step 3 – Advanced Historical Review STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application Step 3 – CEQA Impacts Step 3 – Advanced Historical Review STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application Step 3 – CEQA Impacts Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application Step 3 – CEQA Impacts STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application Step 3 – CEQA Impacts STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application Step 3 – CEQA Impacts STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application Step 3 – CEQA Impacts STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application Step 3 – CEQA Impacts STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application Step 3 – CEQA Impacts STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application STOP! Must file STOP! Mu	on. ct is categorically exem	pt under CEQA.
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SAN FRANCISCO
PLANNING DEPARTMENT



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

PRESERVATION TEAM REVIEW FORM

1650 Mission St. Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103-2479

Reception: 415.558.6378

415.558.6409

Fax:

Planning Information: 415.558.6377

Preservation Team Meeting Date:		Date of Fo	rm Completio	on 5/4/2017		
PROJECT INFORMATION:						
Planner: Shelley Caltagirone	Address: 2417 Green Street					
Block/Lot:	Cross Streets:					
0560/028	Pierce and Scott S	treets				
CEQA Category:	Art. 10/11:		BPA/Case No			
В			2017.002545E	NV		
PURPOSE OF REVIEW:	Samuel Samuel	PROJECT D	DESCRIPTION	CSUS MANUE		
© CEQA Article 10/11	○ Preliminary/PIC	♠ Alterat	ion C	Demo/New Construction		
DATE OF PLANS UNDER REVIEW:	2/10/17					
PROJECT ISSUES:		of building	DESERVED OF STREET			
Is the subject Property an elig	ible historic resourc	e?				
If so, are the proposed change	es a significant impa	ict?				
Additional Notes:				-		
Submitted: Historic Resource 2017 Proposed Project: Expansion front facade and roof; excava interior remodel. The project	of garage; 3 stor	ry horizonta tion replace	ıl rear additi ement; lowe	on; alterations to ering building; and		
PRESERVATION TEAM REVIEW:	THE STATE OF THE S	1018-1118-128-1				
Category:			CA	CB ©C		
Individual			Historic Distri	ct/Context		
Property is individually eligible for California Register under one or refollowing Criteria:			rict/Context u	alifornia Register nder one or more of		
Criterion 1 - Event: C Yes No Criterion 1 - Event: C Yes No						
Criterion 2 -Persons:	C Yes No	Criterion 2 -	Persons:	C Yes © No		
Criterion 3 - Architecture:	C Yes • No	Criterion 3 - Architecture: C Yes • No				
Criterion 4 - Info. Potential:	Yes • No	Criterion 4 -	Info. Potential	: C Yes © No		
Period of Significance:		Period of Sig	gnificance:			
		C Contribu	tor (Non-C	Contributor		

Complies with the Secretary's Standards/Art 10/Art 11:	C Yes	CNo	€ N/A
CEQA Material Impairment to the individual historic resource:	C Yes	€ No	
CEQA Material Impairment to the historic district:		€ No	
Requires Design Revisions:	C Yes	€ No	
Defer to Residential Design Team:	C Yes	€ No	

PRESERVATION TEAM COMMENTS:

The building at 2417 Green Street was built circa 1905 and was first owned by Lonella H. Smith. Louis B. Floan was to contractor for the building, but no architect was identified. The property is located on the south side of the street between Pierce and Scott Street in the Pacific Heights neighborhood. It is a rectangular plan, three-story-over-basement, wood-frame, single-family residence with a side-facing gable roof and shingle and brick cladding. The building has been altered, including the insertion of a garage with concrete cladding, replacement of the front entry porch, and replacement of the upper floor windows. The building retains some characteristics of the First Bay Tradition style, including the simple wall surface, wood singles, and small scale ornamentation.

Based on the information provided in the Historic Resource Evaluation report prepared by Tim Kelley Consulting (December 2016), the Department finds that the subject property does not appear to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register either as an individual historic resource or as a contributor to a historic district. There is no information provided by the Project Sponsor's reports or located in the San Francisco Planning Department's background files to indicate that the property was associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States. No significant historical figures are associated with the property. Lastly, the property does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of the First Bay Tradition style; it is not the work of a master architect; and, it does not possess high artistic values. Furthermore, the property is not located within a California Register-eligible historic district. The consultant found no cohesive collection of buildings in the immediate area that would indicate a possible district. The nearest historic district is the Pacific Heights Historic District, which captures buildings to the south and west of the subject building. 2417 Green Street would not contribute to this district since the subject building and its immediate neighbors to the east are not associated with the architectural significance of the district. The district is characterized by large, formal, detached dwellings, typically designed by master architects and displaying a high level of architectural detailing and materials. The subject building is builder-designed and displays a relatively vernacular style. While the properties to the west of 2417 Green Street may be eligible for inclusion in the district, the subject building does not contribute to the Pacific Heights Historic District. The proposed project would have no adverse impact to historic resources as the subject building is not a historic resource and is not located within a historic district.

Signature of a Senior Preservation Planner / Preservation Coordinator:	Date:
3m(2)	5/10/2017

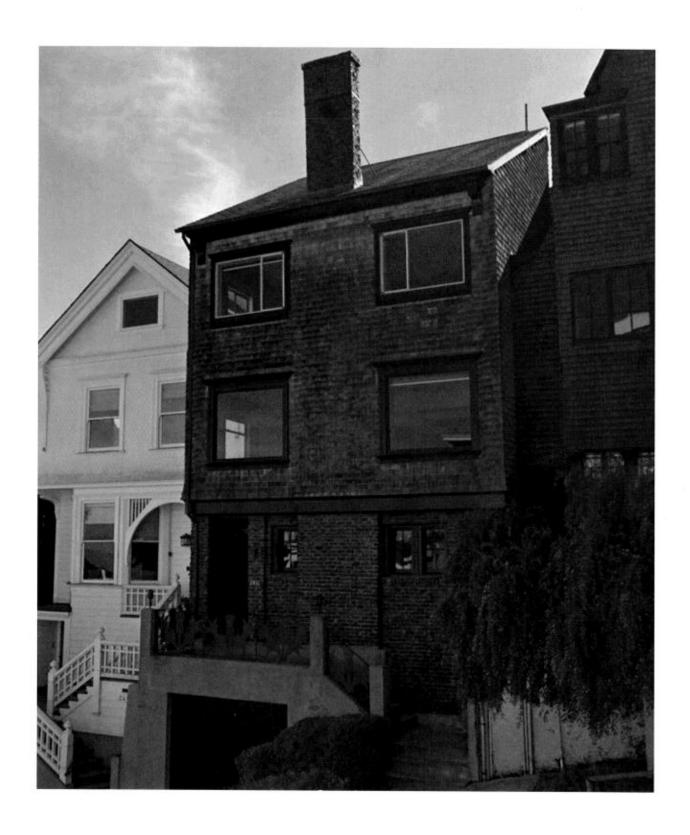


EXHIBIT 3

State Industrial Safety Permit The attached application falls under the Labor Code Sec. 6500 in that it involves the type of construction work checked below:

Construction of trenches or excavations which are 5 feet or deeper and into which a person is required to descand.

The construction of any building, structure, falsework, or scattolding more than 3 storting or the equivalent height. (36 ft.)

The demolition of any building, structure, falsework, or scaffold, more than 3 stories high or the equivalent height (35 ft.)

APPLICATION NUMBER 2017-051-6316

OSHA APPROVAL REQ'D () APPROVAL NUMBER 711280

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OF REPAIRS DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF

yd. of soil:

No pliance with

·, 5 PH attached

BUILDING INSPECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR

PERMISSION TO BUILD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS

FORM 3 Q OTHER AGENCIES REVIEW REQUIRED FORM 8 OVER-THE-COUNTER ISSUANCE

AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE

_ NUMBER OF PLAN SETS 30 (1 HEREINAFTER SET FORTH. ▼ DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE ▼ SLOCK & LOT (1) STREET ADDRESS OF JOB FILING FEE RECEIPT NO. DATE FILED MAY 18 2017 2417 GRAPH 0560 028 ISSUED (2A) ESTIMATED COST OF JOB 00K J-18 BY: C-VU INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY ALL APPLICANTS

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		ADD	TIONAL IN	FORMATION			
(17) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE ADDITIONAL REIGHT OR STORY TO BUILDING?	YES D	(18) IF (17) IS YES, STATE NEW HEIGHT AT CENTER LINE OF FRONT		(19) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE DECK OR HORIZ. EXTENSION TO BUILDING?	YES []	(20) IF (19) IS YES, STATE NEW GROUND FLOOR AREA	SQ. FT.
(21) WILL SIDEWALK OVER SUB-SIDEWALK SPACE BE REPAIRED OR ALTERED?	YES O	(22) WILL BUILDING EXTEND BEYOND PROPERTY LINE?	YES O	(23) ANY OTHER EXISTING BLDG. ON LOT? (IF YES, SHOW ON PLOT PLAN)	YES D	(24) DOES THIS ALTERATION CONSTITUTE A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY?	YES D
(25) ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER (DESI	GN SA CONS	F. DUPKIN	ADDRESS	C7106A		CALIF, CERTIFICATE NO.	
(26) CONSTRUCTION LENDER (ENTER				ADDRESS	3		

IMPORTANT NOTICES

studi de caade in the chemoter of the occupancy or use without first obtaining a Building Permit each change, See Sen Francisco Building Code and Sen Francisco Housing Code.

Pursuant to San Francisco Building Code, the building permit shall be posted on the job. The owner is responsible for approved plans and application being lapt at building sits.

Grade lines as shown on drawings sonompanying this application are assumed to be correct. If extual grade Sheet are not the same as shown, revised drawings showing correct grade times, outs and Ede, and complete details of retaining wells and wall footings must be submitted to this department for approval.

ANY STIPULATION REQUIRED HEREIN OR BY CODE MAY BE APPEALED.

BUILDING NOT TO 86 OCCUPIED UNTIL CERTIFICATE OF FINAL COMPLETION IS POSTED ON THE BUILDING OR PERMIT OF OCCUPANCY GRANTED, WHEN REQUIRED.

APPROVAL OF THIS APPLICATION CORS NOT CONSTITUTE AN APPROVAL FOR THE ELECTRICAL WIRING OR PLIMBING INSTALLATIONS. A SEPARATE PERMIT FOR THE WIRING AND PLEMBING MUST BE OBTAINED. SEPARATE PERMITS ARE REQUIRED IF ANSWER 18 "YES" TO ANY OF ABOVE QUESTIONS (10) (11) (12) (13) (22)

THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT. NO WORK SMALL BE STARTED UNTIL A BUILDING PERMIT IS ISSUED

In dwallings, all insulpting materials must have a clearance of set less than two inches from all electrical wines or equipment.

CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX

C) OWNER

O ARCHITECT

D AGENT

APPLICANT'S CERTIFICATION

HEREBY CERTIFY AND ASSEST THAT IF A PROBLEM IS ISSUED ON THE CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED IN THE APPLICATION, ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THE PERMIT AND ALL LAWS AND ORDINANCES THERETO WILL BE CORPURED WITH.

NOTICE TO APPLICANT

ROLD HARMLESS CLAUSE. The permitties(s) by screptures of the permit, agree(s) to indemnify and hold harmless the City and County of San Princisco from and against any and all dalvas, demends and actions for damages resulting from operations under this permit, regardless of registerate of the City and County of San Princisco, and to assume the defende of the City and County of San Princisco against all such claims, demands or actions.

In conformity with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code of the State of Cultivarie, the applicant shall have worker's compensation coverage under (f) or (ii) designated below, or shall indicate than (iii), (iii), or (ii), whichever is applicable. It however itse, (ii) is obscited, items (iii) must be obscited as well. Man's the appropriate

MD

() Ill. The cost of the work to be do

() TA. I certify that in the performance of the work for which this permit is lamater any prevant in any measurer or as its bacome endpict to the explorer acceptant in any prevantage that is and established that is the event that it should be compensation providers of the Labor Code of Cellifornia and fail to compensation providers of the Labor Code, that the permit herein applications of Section 1800 of the Labor Code, that the permit herein applications.

311**7**

OFFICE COPY

N FR.	TO:	APPROVED:		DATE:
PART	MEN	TOF	Cyril Yu, 981	REASON:
LDIMO	HIJFE		MAY 11 2017.	S. ac
			BUILDING INSPECTOR, DEPT. OF BLDG. INSP.	NOTIFIED MR.
		APPROVED:		DATE:
			DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLAINING	A STATE OF THE STA
		APPROVED:		DATE:
		=		REASON:
	21		BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION & PUBLIC SAFETY	NOTIFIED MR.
	-	APPROVED:		DATE:
			\bigvee	REASON:
		26	MECHANICAL ENGINEER, DEPT. OF BLDG. INSPECTION	NOTIFIED MR.
	-	APPROVED:	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TO SEE STATE OF SECOND	DATE:
			Cyril Yu, DBI	REASON:
			CIVIL ENGINEER, DEPT. OF BLDG. INSPECTION	NOTIFIED MR.
	-	APPROVED:	A A	DATE:
				REASON:
			BUREAU OF ENGINEERING	NOTIFIED MR.
	0	APPROVED:		DATE:
				REASON:
			DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	NOTIFIED MR.
		APPROVED:		DATE:
				REASON:
			DEDUCTIONALLY AGENCY	NOTIFIED MR.
		APPROVED:	REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY	DATE:
		APPROVED.		REASON:
			d'	
			HOUSING INSPECTION DIVISION	NOTIFIED MR.
	l e	gree to comply with all conditio	ns or stipulations of the various bureaus or departments noted on this applic h are hereby made a part of this application.	ation, and attached statemen

SAN FRANCISCO

STATE OF CALIFORNIA F

ALTH

b: 711280

PROJECT PERMIT

Permit issued To (Insert Employer's Name	e, Address aı	nd Telephone No.)					
Durkin, Inc.		, , , , ,		No			
474 Euclid Av	; TAME		31	Date	5/12/17		
SAN FRANCISCO		CA 94118		Region	1	7,700	
		8 €		District	· · · · · ·		
14453407.0400			1		1		
(415)407-0486				Tel.	(415)557	7-0100	
Type of Permit	INGLE PRO		HEXCAVATION		21		
Pursuant to Labor Code So	actions 8500 s			named acculate	- for the and		
arotain to Labor Code of	3000118 0000 B	ind 6002, this Fellint is	e isened to fue spoke.	-паттео етгрюуе	r tor the proje	cts describe	ki below.
State Contractor's Licens	e Number	10126	320 Per	rmit Valld through	h	5/1/18	В
Description of P	roject	Location	Address			Anticipate	
Garage expansion	and	2417 Crook	• Ctract	· ·	St	arting	Completion
foundation replaces Excavation 8' deep	ment.	2417 Green	*,	<u>City</u> an Francisc	5/	16/17	5/1/18
width				0			
	*)		S	<u>County</u> san Francisc	00		
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		1					
1. That the work is penotified, in writing, of co. 2. The employer will coprojects, and any other	rformed by th lates and loc omply with al	e same employer. I ation of job site prior	If this is an annual p	L			iall be
3. That if any unforese Form the employer wil	en condition	causes deviation fro	om the plans or stat	ements contair	ned in the Pe	rmit Applic	ation
4. Any variation from t be cause to revoke the	he specificati e permit.	on and assertions o	of the Permit Applica	tion Form or vi	olation of sa	fety orders	may
5. This permit shall be	posted at or	near each place of	employment as prov	vided In B CCR	341.4		5/10/1-
Received From	RECEIVE	D BY	Investigated by	don	\mathcal{M}	77	91417
Christopher Durkin	Dalia Ra			h	Safety Engine	1	Date
Cash	Amount	Date	Approved by	felle	tulf.	6	511817
Check 1031	\$50.00	5/12/17		· ·	District Manag	el	Date

3119



City and County of San Francisco Department of Building Inspection



Edwin M. Lee, Mayor Tom C. Hui, S.E., C.B.O., Director

LICENSED CONTRACTOR'S STATEMENT

Permit Application No.	20	017.6	1511	63	016
Job Address: 24	12	(B)	Josi	1	
	(*)				

Licensed Contractor's Declaration

Pursuant to the Business and Professions Code Sec. 7031.5, I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury that I am licensed under the provisions of Chapter 9 (commencing with Sec. 7000) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, and that my license is in full force and effect.

License Number	1012620
* "	
License Class	B
Expiration Date	6/18/17
Contractor	
2 72	Chin Chair
	PRINT
	Minim
1/2	SIGNATURE

NOTE: "Any violation of the Bus. & Prof. Code Sec 7031.5 by any permit applicant shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500)" Bus. & Prof. Code Sec. 7031.5. Revised 10/1/2013.

EXHIBIT 4

COMPLAINT DATA SHEET

Complaint Number:

201708032

Owner/Agent:

OWNER DATA

Owner's Phone:

SUPPRESSED

Date Filed: Location:

Block: Lot:

2417 GREEN ST 0560

028

Contact Name: Contact Phone: Complainant:

COMPLAINANT DATA

SUPPRESSED

Site:

Rating:

Division:

Occupancy Code: Received By:

Czarina Blackshear BID

Complainant's

Phone: Complaint

TELEPHONE

Source: Assigned to

Division:

BID

Description:

Working beyond scope of PA #201705116316. Doing horizontal addition.

Instructions:

INSPECTOR INFORMATION

DIVISION	INSPECTOR	ID	DISTRICT	PRIORITY
BID	POWER	6270	4	

REFFERAL INFORMATION

COMPLAINT STATUS AND COMMENTS

DATE	ТУРЕ	DIV	INSPECTOR	STATUS	COMMENT
09/27/17	CASE OPENED	BID	POWER	CASE RECEIVED	
	OTHER BLDG/HOUSING VIOLATION	INS	Power	CASE UPDATE	ıst NOV mailed & cc'd to DCP -jtran
	OTHER BLDG/HOUSING VIOLATION	BID	Power	FIRST NOV SENT	nov issued kmh

COMPLAINT ACTION BY DIVISION

NOV (HIS):

NOV (BID):

09/28/17

Inspector Contact Information

Online Permit and Complaint Tracking home page.

Technical Support for Online Services

If you need help or have a question about this service, please visit our FAQ area.

Contact SFGov Accessibility **Policies** City and County of San Francisco @ 2017 **Permit Details Report**

Report Date:

9/28/2017 12:08:25 PM

Application Number:

201705116316

Form Number:

8

Address(es):

0560 / 028 / 0 2417

GREEN

ST

Description:

PARTIAL DETERIOATED BASEMENT WALL AND FOUNDATION REPLACEMENT WITH NEW LANDSCAPING SITE WALL AT BACKYARD

Cost:

\$100,000.00

Occupancy Code:

R-3

Building Use:

27 - 1 FAMILY DWELLING

Disposition / Stage:

Action Date	Stage	Comments
5/11/2017	TRIAGE	
5/11/2017	FILING	
5/11/2017	FILED	
5/18/2017	APPROVED	
5/18/2017	ISSUED	¥:
9/28/2017	SUSPEND	department of city planning review required

Contact Details:

Contractor Details:

License Number:

1012620

Name:

PATRICK DURKIN

Company Name:

DURKIN INC. 474 EUCLID AV * SAN FRANCISCO CA 94118-

Address:

0000

000

Phone:

Addenda Details:

Description:

Step	Station	Arrive		In Hold	Out Hold	Finish	Checked By	Hold Description
1	INTAKE	5/11/17	5/11/17			5/11/17	PANGELINAN MARIANNE	
2	BLDG	5/11/17	5/11/17				YU CYRIL	
3	СРВ	5/18/17	5/18/17			5/18/17	CHEUNG WAI FONG	5/18/17: SAFETY PERMIT RECEIVED. WF

This permit has been issued. For information pertaining to this permit, please call 415-558-6096.

Appointments:

Appointment Date		Appointment Code	Appointment Type	Description	Tim Slot
7/13/2017	PM	WS	Web Scheduled	START WORK	1

Inspections:

Activity Date	Inspector	Inspection Description	Inspection Status
7/13/2017	Robert Power	START WORK	SITE VERIFICATION

Special Inspections:

Addenda No.	Completed Date	Inspected By	Inspection Code	Description	Remarks
0			1	CONCRETE (PLACEMENT & SAMPLING)	placement
o			4	REINFORCING STEEL AND PRETRESSING TENDONS	reinforcing steel
0			13	SPECIAL GRADING, EXCAVATION AND FILLING (GEO. ENGINEERED)	
0			24C	CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	
0			23	OTHERS:AS RECOMMENDED BY PROFESSIONAL OF RECORD	geotech of record to observe excavation @ start of EA cut
0			24A	FOUNDATIONS	
o		31	23	BOLTS INSTALLED IN EXISTING CONCRETE	

EXHIBIT 5

Just saw your email Scott - thanks for update.

Begin forwarded message:

From: "May, Christopher (CPC)" < christopher.may@sfgov.org>

Date: October 3, 2017 at 9:26:10 AM PDT

To: susan byrd <sbyrdsf@yahoo.com>, "Lindsay, David (CPC)" <david.lindsay@sfgov.org>

Cc: "Ggwood2@gmail.com" <Ggwood2@gmail.com>, "chaboard@cowhollowassociation.org" <chaboard@

cowhollowassociation.org>

Subject: RE: 2417 Green Street, Christopher Durkin Project

Hi Susan,

Thank you for your comments in opposition to the proposed project at 2417 Green St. Please be advised that the Department of Building Inspections suspended the project sponsor's foundation permit, which was not originally routed to the Planning Department for review, and has asked Planning to review those plans to determine compliance with the Planning Code. The S.311 neighborhood notification will not be sent out until the foundation permit plans have been reviewed and determined to be Code-complying.

Regards,

Christopher May, Planner

1650 Mission Street, Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103

Phone: (415) 575-9087 Fax: (415) 558-6409

christopher.may@sfgov.org www.sfplanning.org

----Original Message-----

From: susan byrd [mailto:sbyrdsf@yahoo.com] Sent: Friday, September 29, 2017 2:57 PM To: May, Christopher (CPC); Lindsay, David (CPC)

Cc: Ggwood2@gmail.com; chaboard@cowhollowassociation.org

Subject: 2417 Green Street, Christopher Durkin Project

Dear Mr. May and Mr. Lindsay:

As adjacent neighbors, we write to you with continued concerns about the developer Christopher Durkin and his proposed project at 2417 Green Street.

As Mr. Lindsay will recall, on March 30th, Mr. Durkin held a pre-application meeting which was attended by a large number of the local neighbors (Mr. Lindsay was helpful in getting this meeting scheduled with the developer and architect on a date when neighbors could actually attend). At that meeting we learned that the proposed project for the 1907 home at 2417 Green Street was massively out of scale with the neighborhood homes (particularly filling up all of our "shared" beautiful green open space and gardens to the rear). The project is not only physically inappropriate for SF Residential Guidelines, amazingly thoughtless regarding air/light/green space and neighbor's homes, it is also glaringly inconsistent with the Cow Hollow Association Guidelines. The project has three immediate adjacent neighbors and one on each side "one removed": Each of these five homes is historic in nature: a Victorian, two Ernest Coxhead homes, the registered historic Casebolt Mansion, and an Edwardian English Cottage with gardens. Somehow this is not being taken into consideration by the developer and the city planning department to date.

At the Pre-App meeting (also attended by a CHA representative) we as neighbors voiced our concerns and requested that Chris Durkin consider a second plan which would stay within the footprint of the current home and take CHA guidelines into consideration. He suggested that was not going to happen, the meeting ended on a sour note, we never heard more. We also never heard more from the CHA representative there taking notes. As adjacent neighbors we decided we would need to hire an attorney and a planning consultant to actually and truly represent neighborhood interests.

We recently asked Chris Durkin to provide plans that we and our attorney could review. We were told we would need to go to Durkin's attorney's office (Zacks) to view the plans. What was made available were not the actual/stamped plans, it was a waste of time and a joke. Then, we learned last week that Mr. May and others at the RDAT meeting recently held a "15 minute review" of the developer's plans and have deemed them to be "consistent with the RDG's." It was suggested by Mr. May that it would be now up to us as neighbors to file for a DR.

We were shocked to learn that this inappropriate residential development plan (with documented neighborhood concerns) was "moved" so quickly through this RDAT process. We ask you, Mr.May, would your family consider a "15 minute review" sufficient if this building were proposed next to your home? We also ask, where is the advocacy of the CHA, where is the collaboration between neighbors and city planning we are supposedly all working toward, where is the support from planning for such cooperation so that neighbors aren't forced to hire attorneys and file DR and other legal action?

Please make note:

Without apparently proper permit process, 1. Chris Durkin has built a work shed the length of the building at 2417 Green Street, which (a) is obstructing the side walk and (b) would indicate work on an excavation project much larger than was being described in the plans for the current one car garage. Inappropriate excavation will have dire consequence on the upside neighbor's home.

2. There has been a tree removal at the front of the property, on the sidewalk. We are under the impression we as a city are busy planting trees, not ripping them out, and we would like to know which permit/office was consulted for the tree removal 3. There was a work permit issued and posted at 2417 Green on the work "shed" for (a) 9/6/17-12/06/17, permit m831527; (b) Notice of Violation/Stop all work, signed by senior Planning Inspector yesterday on 9/28, due to complaint #201708032; (c) newer 10/2/17- 04/02/18 notices, same work permit #, placed last night by Durkin, after the NOV notice was posted.

We would like to ask Planning Department Officials sooner rather than later to flag this case! We are

We would like to ask Planning Department Officials sooner rather than later to flag this case! We are concerned about the nature and the pace of this case and are wondering how it is possible that it is being moved along so quickly without adequate review and apparently conflicting facts.

We are also copying here Geoff Wood and the Board President of the Cow Hollow Association, Lori Brooke. Mr. Wood, as the CHA zoning representative, was unable to attend the March 30 Pre-App meeting but sent instead Nancy Levens; in his email of 3/29: "I am unable to attend the meeting tomorrow at 2417 Green but did attend the first meeting held on the 16th so am familiar with the project. Nancy Levens will attend for the CHA and will be forwarding on to me any concerns you and other neighbors have with the proposed project to date, and also any measures that the architect and owners offer to mitigate those issues." We are concerned there has been no follow-up and ask that the CHA become advocates alongside us and all neighbors for the CHA guidelines, which we as a neighborhood refer to in all our communication, but the developer Chris Durkin appears to have no knowledge of as he rolls out the plans for adding a massive home to the neighborhood. How can we all do this better?

We are hoping as long time residents of a beloved and historic San Francisco neighborhood we can all work towards environmentally appropriate building and "greening rather than demeaning" ALL of our city neighborhoods. San Francisco is special for a reason--because we all love it and wish to protect its beauty and character.

Thank you, Susan Byrd Mark Lampert 2415 Green Street Sent from my iPad

EXHIBIT 6

1650 Mission Street Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103

NOTICE OF BUILDING PERMIT APPLICATION (SECTION 311/312)

On **April 28, 2017**, the Applicant named below filed Building Permit Application No. **2017.04.28.5244** with the City and County of San Francisco.

PROJECT INFORMATION APPLICANT INFORMATION Project Address: 2417 Green Street Applicant: **Chris Durkin** Cross Street(s): **Pierce and Scott Streets** Address: 474 Euclid Ave Block/Lot No.: 0560/028 City, State: San Francisco, CA 94118 Zoning District(s): RH-1 / 40-X Telephone: (415) 407-0486 2017-002545PRJ Record No.: Email: chris@durkinincorporated.com

You are receiving this notice as a property owner or resident within 150 feet of the proposed project. You are not required to take any action. For more information about the proposed project, or to express concerns about the project, please contact the Applicant listed above or the Planner named below as soon as possible. If you believe that there are exceptional or extraordinary circumstances associated with the project, you may request the Planning Commission to use its discretionary powers to review this application at a public hearing. Applications requesting a Discretionary Review hearing must be filed during the 30-day review period, prior to the close of business on the Expiration Date shown below, or the next business day if that date is on a week-end or a legal holiday. If no Requests for Discretionary Review are filed, this project will be approved by the Planning Department after the Expiration Date.

Members of the public are not required to provide personal identifying information when they communicate with the Commission or the Department. All written or oral communications, including submitted personal contact information, may be made available to the public for inspection and copying upon request and may appear on the Department's website or in other public documents.

	PROJECT SCOPE	
☐ Demolition	□ New Construction	☐ Alteration
☐ Change of Use	Façade Alteration(s)	☐ Front Addition
Rear Addition	☐ Side Addition	Vertical Addition
PROJECT FEATURES	EXISTING	PROPOSED
Building Use	Residential	No Change
Front Setback	0 feet	No Change
Side Setbacks	None	West side: 0-3 feet (1 st floor), 4 feet (2 nd - 4 th floors) East side: 0 feet (1 st floor), 4 feet (2 nd & 3 rd floors), 7 feet (4 th floor)
Building Depth	58 feet	75 feet
Rear Yard	40 feet (1 st floor), 42 feet (2 nd floor), 54 feet (3 rd & 4 th floors)	25 feet (1 st floor), 30 feet (2 nd & 3 rd floors), 45 feet (4 th floor)
Building Height	45 feet	43 feet
Number of Stories	4	No Change
Number of Dwelling Units	1	No Change
Number of Parking Spaces	1	2
	PROJECT DESCRIPT	TON

The proposal is to lower all floor plates by approximately 2 feet, construct 1- and 3-story horizontal rear additions, as well as 3rd and 4th floor additions above the existing single-family dwelling. The floor area would increase from approximately 4,118 square feet to approximately 5,115 square feet. The project also proposes façade alterations, interior modifications including the expansion of the existing basement level garage to accommodate another vehicle and the partial excavation of the rear yard. See attached plans.

The issuance of the building permit by the Department of Building Inspection or the Planning Commission project approval at a discretionary review hearing would constitute as the Approval Action for the project for the purposes of CEQA, pursuant to Section 31.04(h) of the San Francisco Administrative Code.

For more information, please contact Planning Department staff:

Planner: Christopher May Telephone: (415) 575-9087

Telephone: (415) 575-9087 Notice Date: 10/23/2017 E-mail: christopher.may@sfgov.org Expiration Date: 11/22/2017

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT PROCEDURES

Reduced copies of the proposed project plans have been included in this mailing for your information. If you have questions about the plans, please contact the project Applicant listed on the front of this notice. You may wish to discuss the plans with your neighbors or neighborhood association, as they may already be aware of the project. If you have general questions about the Planning Department's review process, please contact the Planning Information Center at 1660 Mission Street, 1st Floor (415/558-6377) between 8:00am - 5:00pm Monday-Friday. If you have specific questions about the proposed project, you should contact the planner listed on the front of this notice.

If you believe that the impact on you from the proposed project is significant and you wish to seek to change the project, there are several procedures you may use. **We strongly urge that steps 1 and 2 be taken.**

- 1. Request a meeting with the project Applicant to get more information and to explain the project's impact on you.
- 2. Contact the nonprofit organization Community Boards at (415) 920-3820, or online at www.communityboards.org for a facilitated discussion in a safe and collaborative environment. Community Boards acts as a neutral third party and has, on many occasions, helped reach mutually agreeable solutions.
- 3. Where you have attempted, through the use of the above steps or other means, to address potential problems without success, please contact the planner listed on the front of this notice to discuss your concerns.

If, after exhausting the procedures outlined above, you still believe that exceptional and extraordinary circumstances exist, you have the option to request that the Planning Commission exercise its discretionary powers to review the project. These powers are reserved for use in exceptional and extraordinary circumstances for projects which generally conflict with the City's General Plan and the Priority Policies of the Planning Code; therefore the Commission exercises its discretion with utmost restraint. This procedure is called Discretionary Review. If you believe the project warrants Discretionary Review by the Planning Commission, you must file a Discretionary Review application prior to the Expiration Date shown on the front of this notice. Discretionary Review applications are available at the Planning Information Center (PIC), 1660 Mission Street, 1st Floor, or online at www.sfplanning.org). You must submit the application in person at the Planning Information Center (PIC) between 8:00am - 5:00pm Monday-Friday, with all required materials and a check payable to the Planning Department. To determine the fee for a Discretionary Review, please refer to the Planning Department Fee Schedule available at www.sfplanning.org. If the project includes multiple building permits, i.e. demolition and new construction, a separate request for Discretionary Review must be submitted, with all required materials and fee, for each permit that you feel will have an impact on you. Incomplete applications will not be accepted.

If no Discretionary Review Applications have been filed within the Notification Period, the Planning Department will approve the application and forward it to the Department of Building Inspection for its review.

BOARD OF APPEALS

An appeal of the Planning Commission's decision on a Discretionary Review case may be made to the **Board of Appeals within 15 calendar days after the building permit is issued** (or denied) by the Department of Building Inspection. Appeals must be submitted in person at the Board's office at 1650 Mission Street, 3rd Floor, Room 304. For further information about appeals to the Board of Appeals, including current fees, contact the Board of Appeals at (415) 575-6880.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

This project has undergone preliminary review pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). If, as part of this process, the Department's Environmental Review Officer has deemed this project to be exempt from further environmental review, an exemption determination has been prepared and can be obtained through the Exemption Map, on-line, at www.sfplanning.org. An appeal of the decision to exempt the proposed project from CEQA may be made to the Board of Supervisors within 30 calendar days after the project approval action identified on the determination. The procedures for filing an appeal of an exemption determination are available from the Clerk of the Board at City Hall, Room 244, or by calling (415) 554-5184.

Under CEQA, in a later court challenge, a litigant may be limited to raising only those issues previously raised at a hearing on the project or in written correspondence delivered to the Board of Supervisors, Planning Commission, Planning Department or other City board, commission or department at, or prior to, such hearing, or as part of the appeal hearing process on the CEQA decision.

EXHIBIT 7

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FOR

Historic Resource Determination

1	Current	$\bigcap w \cap \Delta r$	$/\Delta nr$	nlicant	Inf	ormatio	n
1.0	Ouritil	OVVIIOI,	/ / \P\	Jiioant	11 11	omialio	1.1

PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME:	
2417 Green Street, LLC - attention Chris Durkin	
PROPERTY OWNER'S ADDRESS:	TELEPHONE:
474 Euclid Ave	(415) 407-0486
San Francisco, CA 94118	EMAIL:
	chris@durkinincorporated.com
APPLICANT'S NAME:	
DUMICAN MOSEY ARCHITECTS - attention Eric Dumican	Same as Above
APPLICANT'S ADDRESS:	TELEPHONE:
128 10th Street, Floor 3 San Francisco, CA 94103	(415) 495-9322
San Flancisco, OA 94103	EMAIL:
	edumican@dumicanmosey.com
CONTACT FOR PROJECT INFORMATION:	
Eric Dumican	Same as Above 🔀
ADDRESS:	TELEPHONE:
	()
	EMAIL:
2. Location and Classification STREET ADDRESS OF PROJECT:	ZIP CODE:
2417 Green Street CROSS STREETS:	94123
Pierce and Scott	
Tiolog and Scott	
ASSESSORS BLOCK/LOT: LOT DIMENSIONS: LOT AREA (SQ FT): ZONING DISTRIC	
0560 / 028 25x100 2500 RH-1	40-X
OTHER ADDRESS / HISTORIC ADDRESS: (if applicable)	ZIP CODE:
3. Property Information	
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:	
1906 (water tap) Builder: LB Floan (per SF Call building	announcement and water tap)
IS PROPERTY INCLUDED IN A HISTORIC SURVEY? SURVEY NAME:	SURVEY RATING:
Yes No 🗵	
DESIGNATED PROPERTY: Article 10 or Article 11 CA Register National	onal Register

4. Permit History Table

Please list out all building permits issued from the date of construction to present. Attach photocopies of each.

DATE:	DESCRIPTION OF WORK:
describe any add	litional projects or information about a particular project(s) that is not included in this
ached.	

(Attach a separate sheet if more space is needed)

5. Ownership History Table

Please list out all owners of the property from the date of construction to present.

OWNER:	DATES (FROM - TO):	NAME(S):	OCCUPATION
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
Please de	escribe any additional owners	s or information about a particular own	er(s) that is not included in this

Please describe any additional owners or information about a particular owner(s) that is not included in this table:

See attached.

(Attach a separate sheet if more space is needed) $De \,$

CASE NUMBER: For Staff Use only

6. Occupant History Table

Please list out all occupants/tenants of the property from the date of construction to present.

OCCUP:	DATES (FROM - TO):	NAME(S):	OCCUPATION
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
Please this tab	ole:	ants or information about a particular c	occupant(s) that is not included in
			(Attach a separate sheet if more space is needed)
Please pr Be sure to	erty / Architecture Description ovide a detailed narrative describe the architectural style phs of the building and propert	ribing the existing building and any ass e and include descriptions of the non-v	sociated buildings on the property. visible portions of the building. Attach
See atta	ched.		

January 2017 Historical Research by Tim Kelley Consulting

(Attach a separate sheet if more space is needed)

Adjacent Properties / Neighborhood Description	
Please provide a detailed narrative describing the adjacent buildings and the buthe block directly across the street from the subject property. Be sure to describe photographs of all properties.	
See attached.	
ood accading a	
	(Attach a separate sheet if more space is needed
Applicant's Affidavit	
Under penalty of perjury the following declarations are made:	
a. The undersigned is the owner or authorized agent of the owner of this pr	
b. The information presented is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.	ge.
c. I understand that other applications and information may be required.	1
	00/14/17
Signature of Applicant	02/14/17 Date
organization of Apparediate	Date

Print name, and indicate whether owner, or authorized agent:

Eric Dumican

Owner / Authorized Agent (circle one)

Submittal Checklist

The Supplemental Information for Historic Resource Determination must be complete before the Planning Department will accept it and begin review. Please submit this checklist along with the required materials.

CHECKLIS	T REQUIRED MATERIALS	NOTES
X	Form, with all blanks completed	
X	Photograph(s) of subject property: Front facade	
	Photograph(s) of subject property: Rear facade	
	Photograph(s) of subject property: Visible side facades	
X	Building Permit History (Question 4), with copies of all permits	
X	Historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps	
X	Ownership History (Question 5)	
X	Occupant History (Question 6)	
X	Descriptive narrative of subject building (Question 7)	
X	Photos of adjacent properties and properties across the street along narrative of adjacent properties and the block (Question 8)	with a descriptive
	Historic photographs, if applicable	
	Original building drawings, if applicable	
	Other: Periodical articles related to the property, for example, articles on the building or of the architect; historic drawings of the building; miscella assist the Preservation Planner make the historical resource determination	neous material that will
	lease note that some applications will require additional materials not listed above. The above che and is solely limited to historic resource analysis. For further information about what must be subm on.	
Ap	Department Use Only oplication received by Planning Department: .	Dato
Ву		Date:

1. Current Owner / Applicant Information

See primary form

2. Location and Classification

See primary form

3. Property Information

See primary form

4. Permit History Table

Permit:	Date:	Description of Work:	
1	3/13/1911	To reshingle south side of roof of main building. And build 2 dormer	
		windows on same side about 2'x3' each. Each window to be roofed with	
		tin. Also cut doorway from bathroom on attic floor to rough attic.	
2	5/3/1954	A reinforced concrete garage will be constructed under house as per	
		plans.	
3	8/1/1960	Construct retaining wall in backyard.	
4	6/15/1971	To replace shingles on front and sides plus cleaning off old shingle roof	
_		and preparing for new slate roof.	
_5	7/18/1972	Complete porch and replace roof.	
6	2/13/1973	Complete work started on 411423. Complete porch and replace roof.	
7	8/16/1982	Fungus repair	
8	1/13/1986	illegible	
9	6/22/2007	Partial underpinning of foundation due to excavation at 2415 Green	
		Street	
10	7/6/2007	Partial underpinning of foundation due to excavation at 2415 Green	
		Street (revised plans)	
11	2/19/2009	To obtain final inspection for work approved under PA 2007066100. All	
		work completed.	

No original building permit was located at DBI; however the following building announcement was located in the San Francisco Call on 12/5/1905:

5. Ownership History Table

Owner	Dates (From - To)	Names	Occupation
1	4/14/1906-10/19/1906	HA & Lovella H. Smith	
2	10/19/1906-?	Georgia H. Sawyer	

3	?-10/19/1918	Frank & Ada Elmendorf	Hats
4	10/19/1918-3/4/1924	Georgia H. Sayers*	
5	3/4/1924-4/26/1943	Eugene & Mary Kilgore	Physician
6	4/26/1943-10/2/1951	Mary Kilgore	
		Eugene S Kilgore Jr, Elinor S.	
		Kilgore & Kathryn Kilgore	
7	10/2/1951-5/23/1952	Winslow	
8	5/23/1952-9/8/1982	Walter & Inez Lloyd	Cabinet maker, teacher
		Edward L. Strobehn & Heather	
9	9/8/1982-12/14/2016	Ross	
10	12/14/2016-present	Christopher Durkin	

^{*} It is unclear if Georgia Sawyer and Georgia Sayers are the same person. Information on Sawyer's ownership was taken from the San Francisco Call, while information on Sayers' ownership was taken from the city sales ledgers.

6. Occupant History Table

Occupant	Dates (From - To)	Names	Occupation
			Fannin & Elmendorf Co;
			president, the Elmendorf Hat
1	1907-1918	Frank M (Ada) Elmendorf	Company
2	1907	LM Elmendorf	
3	1917	John B. McCormick	
4	1918	Reynolds (Marjorie) McHenry	draftsman, Leland S Rosener
5	1920-1941	Eugene S (Mary) Kilgore	physician
6	1923-1930	Thomas A Kilgore	printing
7	1943-1949	Elinor Kilgore	nurse
8	1943-1949	Eugene Kilgore Jr	US Army
9	1943-1949	Mrs. Mary Kilgore	
10	1955-1963	Inez Lloyd	teacher
11	1955-1981	Walter S Lloyd	cabinet maker
12	1982	vacant	

7. Property / Architecture Description

2417 Green Street sits on the south side of Green between Scott and Pierce Streets. The street slopes up dramatically to the west. The building sits back slightly from the front lot line and abuts both neighboring buildings. The surrounding buildings have a variety of setbacks.

2417 Green Street is a three story over basement rectangular plan single family residence clad in concrete, brick, and wooden shingles and capped with a side gable roof. The basement level is clad in concrete and features a single roll up garage door at left. To the right of this is a quarter turn concrete stair leading to an entry porch that spans the left side of the first story. There is a flush wood pedestrian door at the mid-point landing on the stairs. The porch and part of the stairs are enclosed by a decorative metal railing with concrete pillars. The first story is clad in brick. The primary entrance is on the left side and sits within a slight recess. It features a paneled and multi-lite door topped with an art glass transom. There is a projecting chimney at the center of the façade. There are three wood sash multi-lite casement windows on this story: two to the right of the chimney and one to the left. The first and second stories are separated by a solid band course. The second and third stories are clad in wooden shingles, and the second story flares out slightly at the base. Both upper stories feature a pair of large matching windows with wooden surrounds and a projecting cornice at top. The second story windows are fixed wood sash windows, while the third story features two part aluminum sash windows with a large fixed lite next to a casement window. The façade terminates with a projecting cornice supported by corner brackets below a projecting eave. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roofline.

8. Adjacent Properties / Neighborhood Description

The subject building is the Pacific Heights neighborhood. The neighboring buildings were constructed between 1900 and 1956. Architectural styles present include Classical Revival, Queen Anne Victorian, Mediterranean Revival, Tudor, Craftsman and Modern. Although all buildings are of a similar large scale, there is little visual unity on the block due to the wide range of styles present.

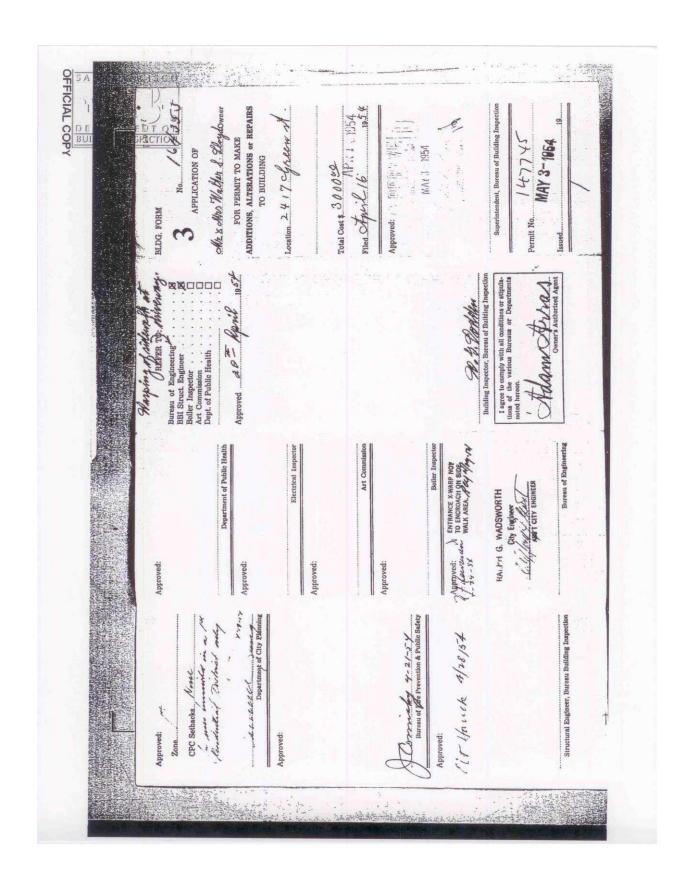
Photographs of Subject Property



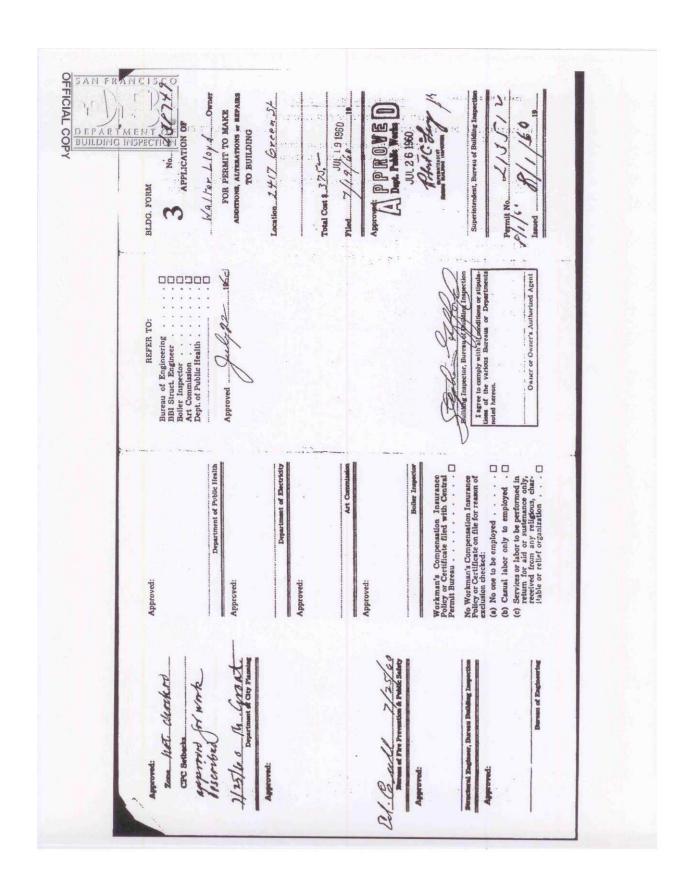
2417 Green Street

<u>Permits</u>

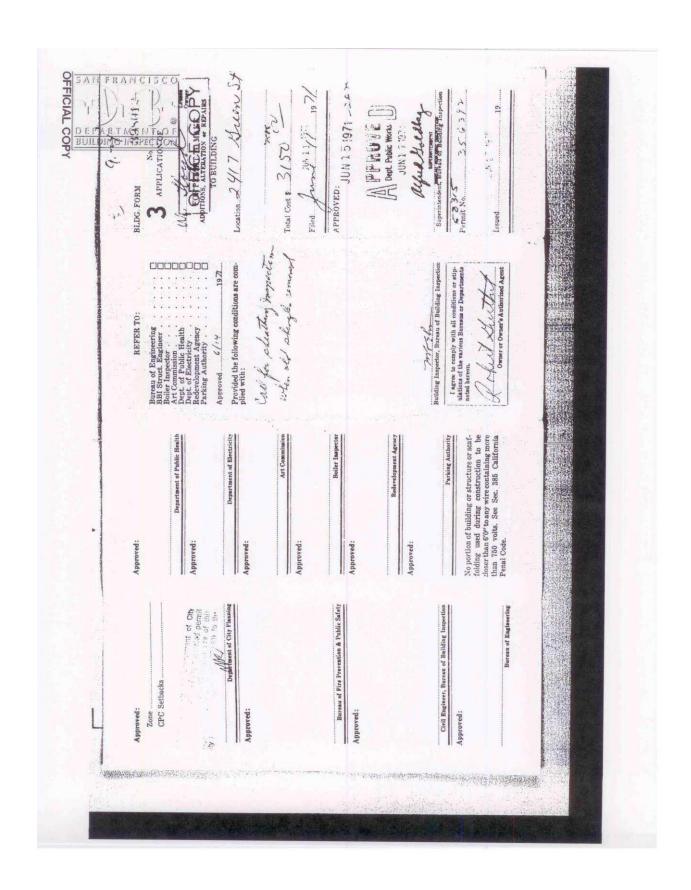
SAN FRAI	(1)
11/1	
DEPARTM	BULL OF Burging Propertion
BUILDING IN	B. & P. S. Co.
	WRITE IN INK-FILE 2 COPIES
	THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS
	OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
	Gentlemen:
	The undersigned respectfully petition your Honorable Board for permission to do the following work at
-	comer side of 2417 faces street feet
	of street
	WRITE PLAINLY FULL DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE
	To reshingle cough side is best of con
	To reskingle outh side of loof of enound building, and build a dormer windows on
	land side about 2' × 3' each Raid window
	to be roofed with time
	also Cut dow way from Bathroom
	on allie flow to weigh allie
	0.17 01-11-01
	not to execut 40%
	Estimated cost of work, \$. 125 50
	Building to be used as Helian Fery Residence
	In consideration of the granting of the foregoing application, I hereby agree to save the City and County of San Francisco harmless
	from all costs and damages which may accrue from the use or occupancy of the sidewalk, street or sub-sidewalk space in the said work.
	Name of Builder John Ferguson Frank In Elmendor Jowner
	Name of Builder John Ferguson Francis In Elmander Jowner Address 1/3 g Simon Of 2417 Gracen St Address
	Name of Architect Per John Fenguson
	Address
	Report a favorably
	The state of the s
	Inspector May 14 1911
	Imprecior Idl
	1911
	Martin Charles and Lance Control of the Control of



	CENTRAL PERMIT SUREAU FGS Write in Ink—File Two Copies
President King	CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCOEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS
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DE NTOF	BLDG, FORM
DE NT OF	APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OB, REPAIRS BUILDING INSPECTION
	Total 16 1054
	Application is hereby made to the Department of Public Works of San Francisco for permission to
	Application is hereby made to the Department of Public Works of San Francisco for permission to build in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted herewith and according to the description and for the purpose hereinafter set forth:
	2 11 17 CH 1 22 AM
	(1) Location & 4/1 Yreew Jrv
	(2) Total Cost \$ 3000 (3) No. of stories 2 (4) Basement (5) Ges or No
	(5) Present use of building tame six Florid (6) No. of families
	(7) Proposed use of building 4 (8) No. of families 4
	(9) Type of construction Reinforced Concrete Barage
	1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 Building Code Occupancy Classification (II) Any other building on lot (Must be shown on plot plan if answer is Yes.)
	Yes or No
	(12) Does this alteration create an additional floor of occupancy Yes or No
	(13) Does this alteration create an additional story to the building Yes or No
	(14) Electrical work to be performed. Plumbing work to be performed.
	(15) Ground floor area of building 25 × 50 sq. ft. (16) Height of building 35 ft.
	(10) Ground about aled of building ry was adjusted to building and a state of the s
	(17) Detailed description of work to be done a feering start concrete garage
	will be constructed and stoust as per Ilans
TAGE STATE OF THE	(18) No portion of building or structure or scaffolding used during construction, to be closer than 6'0" to
	(18) No portion of building or structure or scaffolding used during construction, to be closer than 6'0" to any wire containing more than 750 volts. See Sec. 385, California Penal Code.
	(19) Supervision of construction by Adam Avras - Address 567 With St.
No. of the last of	(20) General contractor 4 California License No. 17100
	Address 567 Orch Mr.
	(21) Architect
	Address
	(22) Engineer Q. V. Saph Jr California Certificate No.
	Address 693 Mission Mr.
A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	
	tion, all the provisions of the permit and all laws and ordinances applicable thereto will be complied with. I further agree to save San Francisco and its officials and employees here low the complied with.
	damages which may accrue from use or occupancy of the sidewalk, street or subsidewalk space or from
	(23) I hereby certify and agree that if a permit is issued for the construction described in this application, all the provisions of the permit and all laws and ordinances applicable thereto will be compiled with. I further agree to save San Francisco and its officials and employees harmless from all costs and damages which may accrue from use or occupancy of the sidewalk, street or subsidewalk space or from anything else in connection with the work included in the permit. The foregoing covenant shall be binding upon the owner of said property, the applicant, their heirs, successors and assignees.
	(24) Owner Mr & Alrs Walther & Lloyd (Phone)
	9 11 , M C l 1 20 / (For Contact by Bureau)
	Address L4/7 Green Mr.
THE THIRD PROPERTY.	By Adams Africas Address 5 67 Arch MA Owner's Authorized Architect, Engineer or General Contractor.
	agent w be written a ministrated artificient, Engineer of General Contractor.



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P	CITY AND COUNT	TY OF SAN FRANCISCO	
O DEPART EN		CENTRAL PERMIT BUREAU	1
S BRITTING ISSEC	APPLICATION FO	OR BUILDING PERMIT	
	ADDITIONS, ALT	ERATIONS OR REPAIRS	
	Application is hereby made to the Departme	nt of Public Works of San Francisco for permission to III	
	and for the purpose hereinafter set forth:	ons submitted herewith and according to the description	
	(1) Location 2417 - S-cen St	2 6 6 7 ·	
	(2) Total Cost \$ 375 5 (3) No. of stori	les 2 (4) Basement Vc 2	
	(5) Present use of building Dwelli	72.9 (6) No. of families.	
	(7) Proposed use of building Same	(8) No. of families	
	(9) Type of construction	(b) No. of families	
As A S	1, 2,	3, 4, or 5 Building Code Occupancy Classification	
	Yes or No	t be shown on plot plan if answer is Yes.)	
	(12) Does this alteration create an additional floor	Yes or No	
	(13) Does this alteration create an additional story	Yes or No	
	(14) Electrical work to be performed. Yes or No	Plumbing work to be performed.	
	(15) Ground floor area of building	sq. ft. (16) Height of building	
	(17) Detailed description of work to be done		1
	Construct Retainin	g Wall in Back yard	
	40 ft long and 3'- 20	High	
		0 8	
		* X K	
	as per Detail	11=11=1	1
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		\$ 10 -11-11- y	
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		7 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	
	(18) No portion of building or structure or scaffolding	ng used during construction, to be closer than 6'0" to 385, California Penal Code.	
Maria Allendaria		Address	
98	^	California License No. 99336	
	Address 401 140114 1314 61-		
	(21) Architect	California Certificate No	
	Address		
	(22) Engineer	California Certificate No	
	Address		
	(23) I hereby certify and agree that if a permit is tion, all the provisions of the permit and all laws and	issued for the construction described in this applica- ordinances applicable thereto will be compiled with	
	(23) I hereby certify and agree that if a permit is tion, all the provisions of the permit and all laws and I further agree to save San Francisco and its off damages which may accrue from use or occupancy anything else in connection with the work included ing upon the owner of sa. I property, the applicant, the	icials and employees harmless from all costs and of the sidewalk, street or subsidewalk space or from	
	ing upon the owner of sa.d property, the applicant, the	in the permit. The foregoing covenant shall be bind- eir heirs, successors and assignees.	
	(24) Owner 2/9/Lax 1/0/9/	(Phone)	
	Address 2417 Green St	(For Contact by Bureau)	
	By George Arras	M:9-47/11	-
	By Owner's Authorized Agent to be Owner's Authorized Agent to be Owner's Authorized Agent to be Owner's Authorized Agent To Sec.	Ined Architect, Engineer or General Contractor,	
	APARTMENT HOUSE PURSUANT TO SEC.	808 SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING CODE	

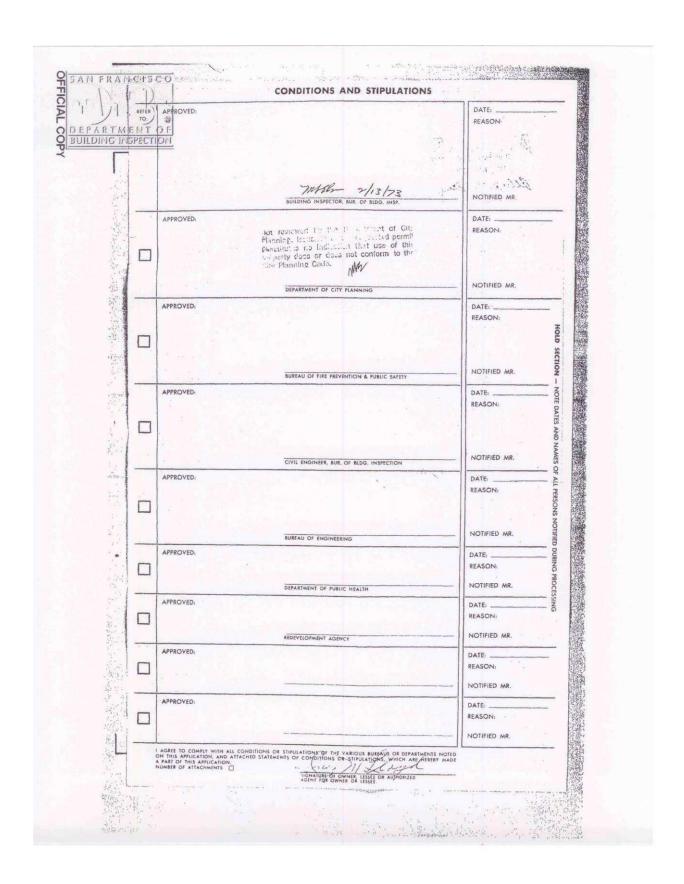


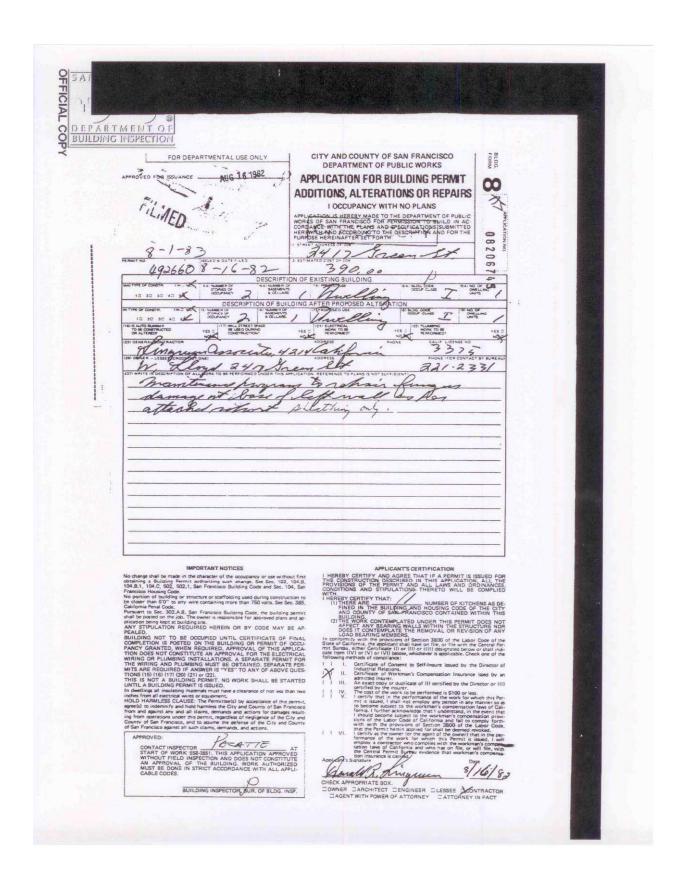
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1	3 APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS		
	1/ 107 EX		
	Application is hereby made to the Department of Public Works of Jan Francisco for permission to build in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted herev (th and according to the descrip of the purpose hereinafter set forth: (1) Location 24/7 Licen 47		
	(2) Total Cost (\$) 3 150 (3) No. of Stories 2 (4) Basement or Cellar 4 2		2016.5
	(5) Present Use of building reserve (6) No. of families 22 60		
	(7) Proposed Use of building result of the (8) No. of families (1)		
	(9) Type of construction (10) Proposed Building Code Classification		
4	(11) Any other building on lot. 20 (must be shown on plot plan if answer is yes.)		
	(12) Does this alteration create an additional story to the building?		No.
	(13) Does this alteration create a horizontal extension to the building?		
1			Legis
	(14) Does this alteration constitute a change of occupancy Automotion (15) Electrical work to be performed 2.0 (16) Plumbing work to be performed 2.0 (17) Automobile reports to be altered or installed 2.0 (18)		
1	(17) Automobile runway to be altered or installed 2.20		
1	(18) Sidewalk over sub-sidewalk space to be repaired or altered yes or no	11	
-	(19) Will street space be used during construction? 220		
-	(20) Write in description of all work to be performed under this application: (Reference to plans is not sufficient)	"uaknown".)	
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	sory		
		ner name a	
	(21) Supervision of construction by A Landy Address 445 43ad	图 3 1	
	(22) General Contractor Land Lynd Co. California License No. 7.76.4.4.4.5 Address 4.7.5.4.4.4.5 Address California Certificate No. Oddress (23) Architect or Engineer California Certificate No. Oddress (24) Architect or Engineer California Certificate No. Calif	LENDER	
	(23) Architect or Engineer	ADDRESS OF CONSTRUCTION LENDER	
	Address	ADDRESS OF CONSTRUCT	
	(25) I hereby certify and agree that if a perinit is issued for the construction described in this application, all the provisions of the perinit and all laws and ordinances applicable thereto will be complied with I further agree to save San Francisco and its officials and employees harmless if from all costs and damages which may accrue from use or occupancy of the sidewalk, street or subsidiewalk space or from anything else in connection with the work included in the permit. The foregoing covenant shall be binding upon the owner, of said property, the applicant, their height is the property of the property of the sidewalk.		
-	successors and assignees.		
3	(26) Owner AL / Mes W Thoy (Phone WA - 656) 54 For contact by Bureau 20		
	Address 2417 The St. 18 11 29		
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1	CEMPTE Authorized Agent to be Owner's Authorized Archite I, Engineer or General Contractor CEMPTE Authorized Agent to be Owner's Authorized Archite I, Engineer or General Contractor CEMPTER AUTHORIZED AND COMPLETION OF WORK OR ALITERATION INVOLVING AN ENLARGE- OBTAINED ON COMPLETION OF WORK OR ALITERATION INVOLVING AN ENLARGE- MENT OF THE BUILDING OR A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY PURSUANT TO SEC. 808 AND 809, SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING CODE, BEFORE BUILDING IS OCCUPTED.		
L	AND 809, SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING CODE, BEFORE BUILDING IS OCCUPIED.		
	Pursuant to Sec. 304, San Francisco Building Code, the building permit shall be posted on job. Owner is responsible for approved plans and application being kept at building site.		District Control
1	a commence for approved passe and appropriation neing kept at building size.		
14.7	The state of the s	pour aux reserve program	

EPARTMENT OF UILDING INSPECTION BY Dept. Public Works	CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS
Dept. Public Works Affect Holding Superint Works Degraphic Works Library Body Filed July 12, 1972 Print Fee Riceiff No. July 18 1972 DESCRIPTION DESCRIPT	THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH. (1) STREET ADDRESS OF JOB. 2 4/7 Security Street (3) ESTIMATED COST OF JOB. ON OF EXISTING BUILDING
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1951 ABOUTERS OF SUCH	2417 Green St, Wa 1-65-67
IMPORTANT NOTICES No change shall be made in the character of the occupancy or use withe first obtaining a Building Parmit authoriting such change. See Sec. 103, 104. 104.81, 104.C, 502, 502.1, 50n Frencisco Mouling Code and Sec. 104, 5t Frenci	
104.8.1, 104.C., 502, 502.1, Son Francisco Building Cade and Sec. 104, 36. Francisco Housing Cade. No partion of building or structure or scaffolding used during construction to be clear than 50° to any wire containing more than 730 vols. See Sec. 104, 385, Californio Peacl Code. Pursuant to Sec. 302.4.8, Son Francisco Building Code, the building permitted being the second of the building permitted being keep at building service sections. Cade the second section of the section of the second section of the section of	DE. CERTIFY THAT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THE ABOVE WORK I SHALL NOT EMPLOY ANY PERSON IN VIOLATION OF THE LABOR CODE OF CALIFORNIA RELATING TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE.

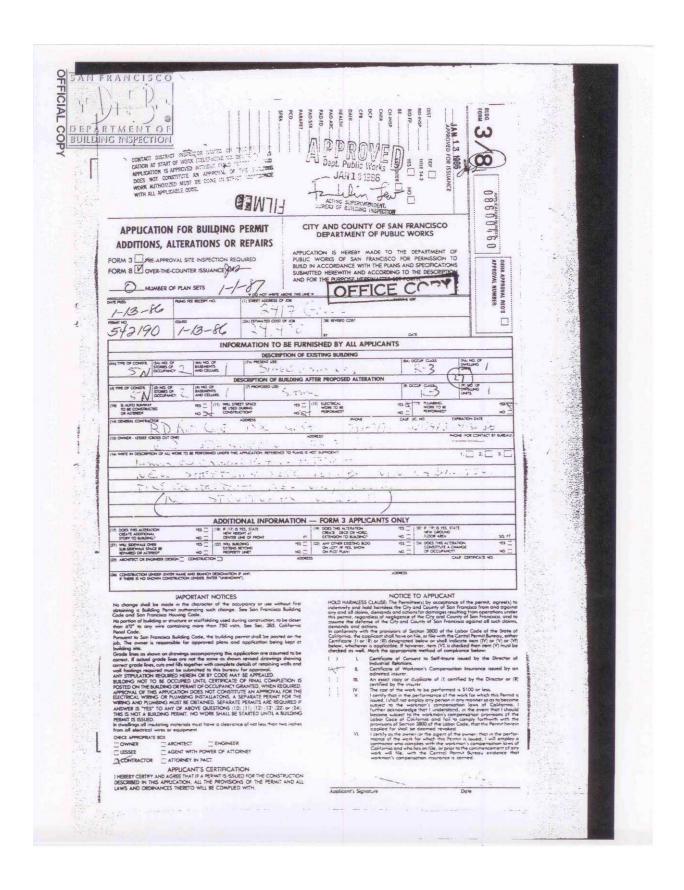
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1	APPROVED:	DATE:
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-	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	NOTIFIED MR.
1	APPROVED:	DATE:
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	REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY	NOTIFIED MR.
-	APPROVED:	
Г		DATE:
_		NOTIFIED MR.
-	APPROVED:	
		DATE:
	Carlotte and the second	NOTIFIED MR.
-	I AGREE TO COMPLY WITH ALL CONDITIONS OR STIPULATIONS OF THE YARIOUS BUREAUS ON THIS APPLICATION, AND ATTACHED STATEMENTS OF CONDITIONS OR STIPULATIONS, NUMBER OF ATTACHMENTS	

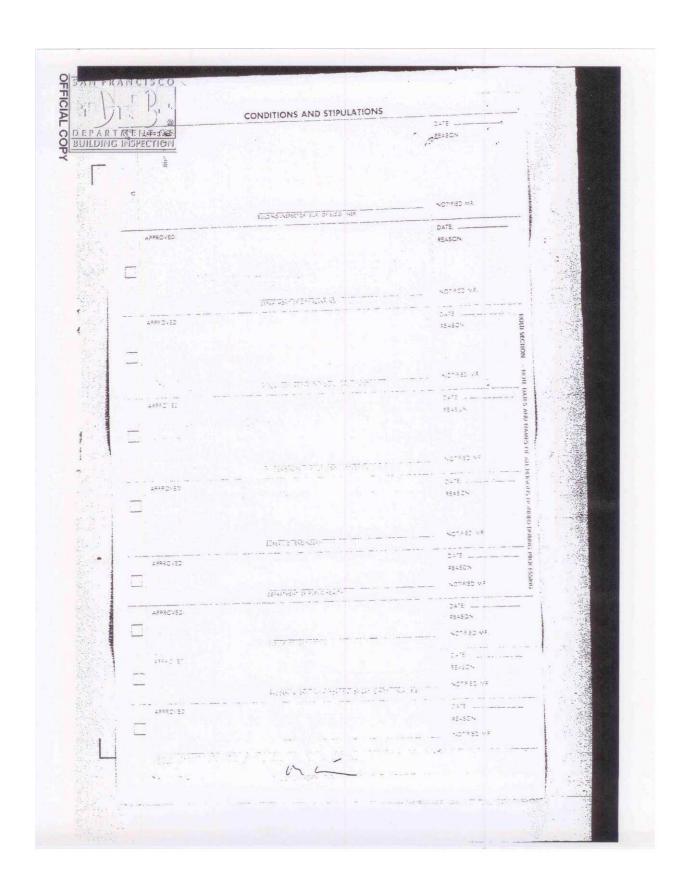
ARTALE IN TAPPSOTED FOR ISSUANCE FEB 13 1973 5	CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
APPROVED FEB 13 1973 PIFEL STATEMENT TO THE PRECEIPT NO. TENDERS THE PROPERTY OF TH	APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS APPLICATION 13, HERAN, MADE TO THE DUNAMENT OF TUSTIC, WORKS OF SAN FRANCESCOPE TO THE PURPOSE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH. (1) STREET ADDRESS OF JOB: 2 417 Street Street (3) ESTIMATED COST OF JOB: 4 1 0 40 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
DESCRIPTIC HAI TYPE OF CONSTR. 1-M- CI N CI (SA) NUMBER OF STORISS CI (GA) NUM 1 CI 2 CI 3 CI 4 CI S VI OF OCCUPANCY. 2 AABS	ON OF EXISTING BUILDING ARE OF CAP PRESENT US: CEALS OF COUR. CLASS: DWG. UNITS /
(10) IF 18.5 STATE CEAR ADDITIONAL NO. CONTROL THE STATE OF THE STATE STORT OF BUILDINGS 114) WILL SIDEWALK OVER REPAIRED OF ALTERED? ON LODY IN 15.5 SHOW	TELLASS (1) DOES THE ALTERATION TES LITTLE FOR THE ALTERATION TO BE CONSTRUCTED NO CONSTRUCTED NO CONSTRUCTED NO CONSTRUCTION
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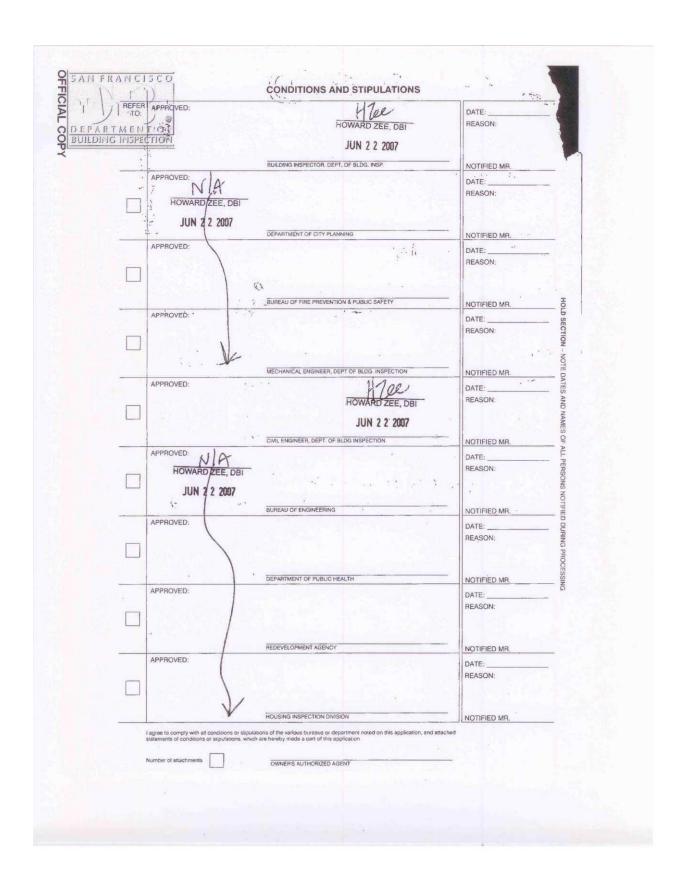


	ST.		NG PESTS OR ORGANISMS ort only - not a Notice of C	5)	
	ADDRESS OF BLOG. NO PROPERTY 2417	STREET Creen St.	CITY San Francisco	DATE OF INSPECTION	
1	Lingruen Associates 4214 California St. San Francisco, CA 9411		CO CODE 38/6625	Affix stamp here on Board copy only A LICENSED PEST CONTROL OPERATOR IS AN EXPERT IN V HIS FIELD. ANY QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO THIS REPORT	
1	FIRM LICENSE NO 3375	CO REPORT NO (if pay) 17719	9 STAMP NO.7557281	RELATIVE TO THIS REPORT SHOULD BE REFERRED TO HIM.	
	inspection Ordered by (Name a port Sent to (Name and Address	nd Address) 3cc Hill & ess) same as above	Co 2107 Union -	SF Marcia Califari	- 1
	wher's Name and Address ime and Address of a Party in MCTED BY J. B. Tweho				
	S CODE SEE DIAGRAM BELOW S Subrerranean Termines K Dry-Wood Termites F-Sungus or Dry Ror	#ES CODE SEE DIAGRAM BELD B-Beetles-Other Wood Pests FG-Faulty Grode Levels EC Earth-wood Contacts	Z-Dompwood Termin St-Shower Leaks CD-Cellulose Debris	Suppremental Report Number of Pages 1 M. BELOW YES CODE SEE DIAGRAM BELOW IS EMExcessive Mosture Condition IA inaccessible Areas X. Flifurther inspection Recom	v Interest
	SUBSTRUCTURE AREA (soil of 2. Was Stall Shower water tes	ted? no Did floo	basement - see or coverings indicate leaks	1 below	
	3 FOUNDATIONS (Type, Relat 4 PORCHES STEPS PA	TIOS	see I below not inspecte		
	5. VENTILATION (Amount, Rel 6. ABUTMENTS Stucco wal ATTIC SPACES (accessibility	ls, calumns, arches, etc.	not inspecte	d	
-	GARAGES (Type, occessibility THER	ty, etc.)	not inspecte not inspecte none		
	a management of the same of th	EXPLANATION OF FINDINGS		and the state of the same and discuss to	
	sectionof th made by Mter	e left wall as request wit and tag is posted	ted by the owner and in the front basemen	spection report limited to a	
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	sectionof the made by Xter 8/2/82, Our 8/2/82, Our 9/2/82. Supported to the support of the subareas fact) and is apparent the subarea soil. The wood framing. We reconcentically treating themical, It is our unchanged. It is our unchanged.	e left wall as request wit and tag is posted inspection tag posted to the outer edge of the draw of the content	the by the owner and in the front basemen in same location	spection report limited to a	
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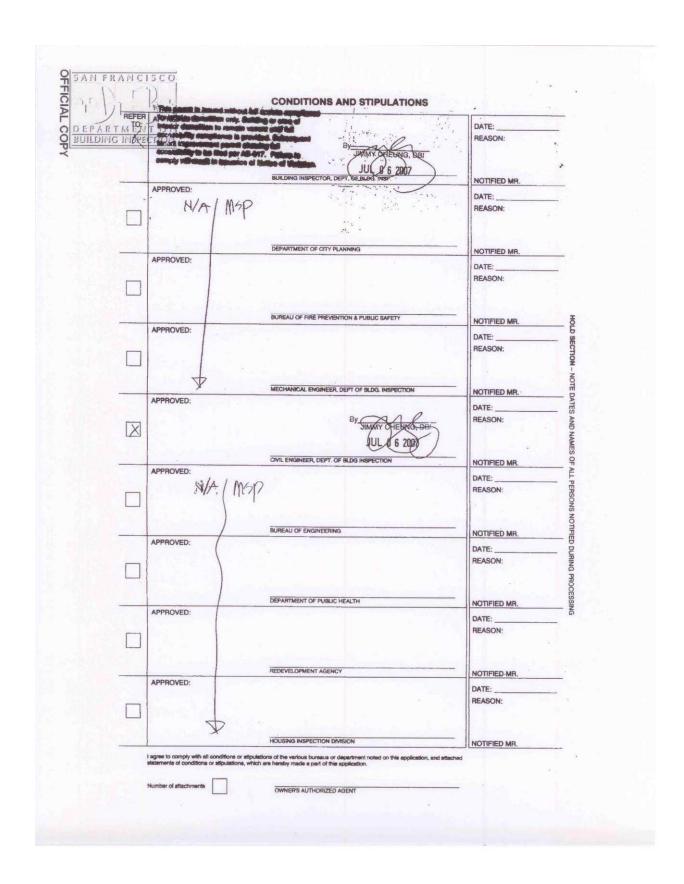




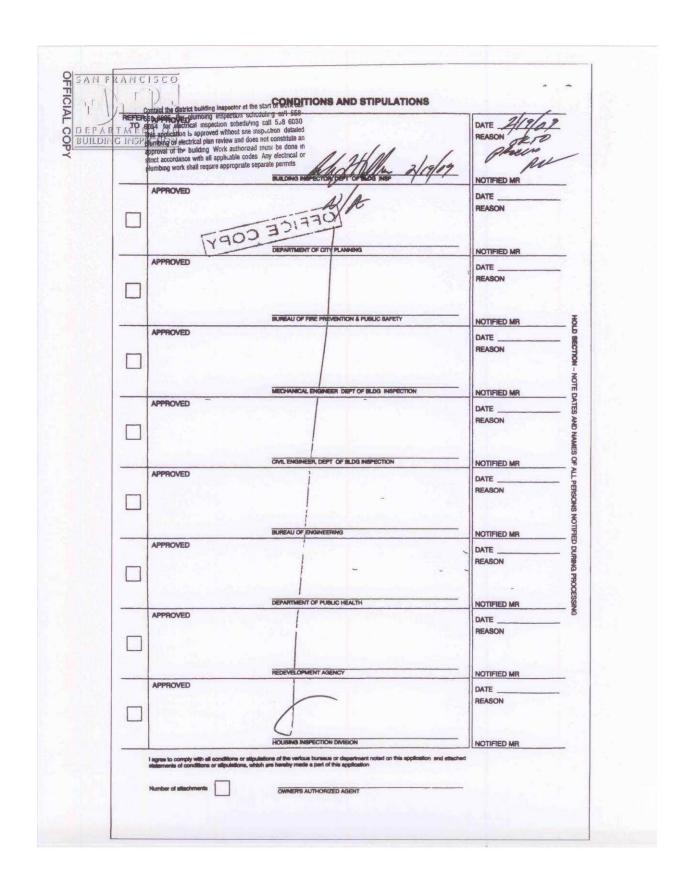
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FORM 8	NUMBER OF PLANSETS MAP	PERMISSION DESIGNATION OF THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH.	OSHA APPROVAL REQUI
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JAA) TYPE OF CONS	R STORES OF BASEMENTS OCCUPANCY BASEMENTS DESCRIPTION OF	WI USE HAMILY DWELLING R 3 UPS. HAN OF WELLING DURS. BUILDING AFTER PROPOSED ALTERATION	
(10) IS AUTO RUMN TO BE CONSTR OR ALTERED?	STORES OF STORES OF AND CELLARS. NACY PRICTED STORES OF STORES OF AND CELLARS. AND CELLARS. (IT) WILL STREET SPACE BE USED QUINING. ON OUR CONSTRUCTION.	- 15 A-180 UP PERFORMED? NO PERFORMED? NO	0
	IC STRUCTURES P.O. BOX 66	3 SONOMA \$ 939 9014 \$ 8340 [03] 108 \$ 100 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	
PARTIA OUE	SCRIPTION OF ALL WORK TO BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS APPLICATION PREFEI LINDS UNDERLY IN HING OF 241		
	(ref # 2007-	0119-2056	
		DDITIONAL INFORMATION	
(17) DOES THIS ALT CREATE ADOIT OR STORY TO: (21) WILL SDEWAL SUB-SDEWAL REPARED OR:	TOMAL HEIGHT TO NO NEW HEIGHT AT TO NOW HEIGHT AT TO CENTRE LAKE OF FRONT LK OVER LK SPACE SEE L	773) ANY DITHER EXISTING SERIG (24) DOES THIS ALTERATION	л. О
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Permit authorizing Code. No portion of built any wire containin Plusuant to San Fr owner is responsit Grade lines as sho	IMPORTANT NOTICES the imade in the character of the occupancy rules without first obtaining such charges. See Sean Francisco Budding Code and Sen Francisco Ididing Code and Sen Francisco Ididing Code and Sen Francisco Ididing or attructure or scaffolding used during construction, to be closer go note than 750 votto See Sec. 366. California Parial Code. Provided permit shall be posted on the job let for approved plant and application being king at budding site. Own or difference accompanying this application or a secured to be of the provided provided plant and application of sequented to be of the provided plant and application.	high familiars the Chy and County of San Fisinistics from and against any and at claim, demands a cincient so demanges resulting term operations under the permit, regardless of negligence of the County of San Fisinistics, and to assume the otheries of the City an County of San Fisinistics organis such clatters, demands or actions. The applicant should be recoverage under (f), or (ii) designated below or shall indicate item (fill), or (ii) designated below or shall indicate item (fill), or (iii) connect. If appropriet method of compliance below (fill) is checked sem (fill) must be checked as well. Man the appropriets method of compliance below.	nd y and r all
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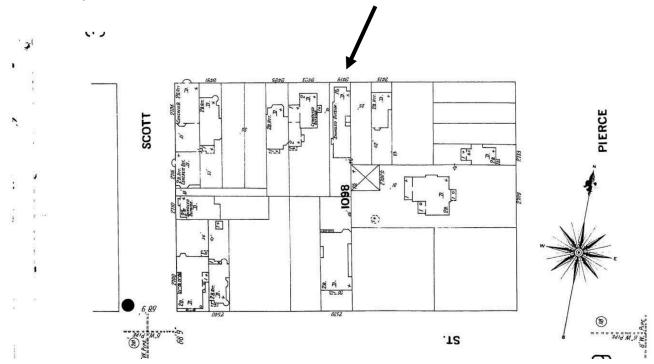
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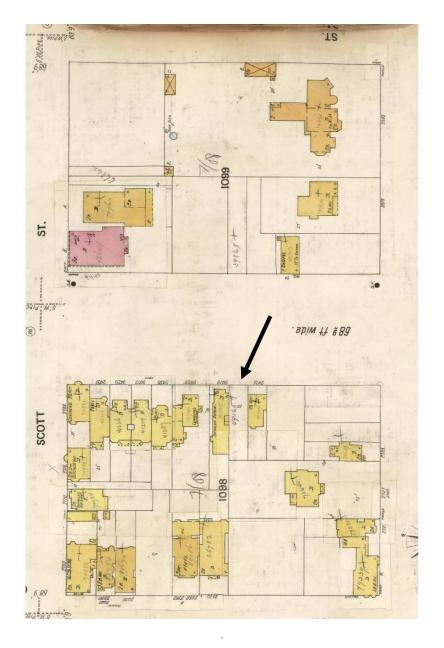
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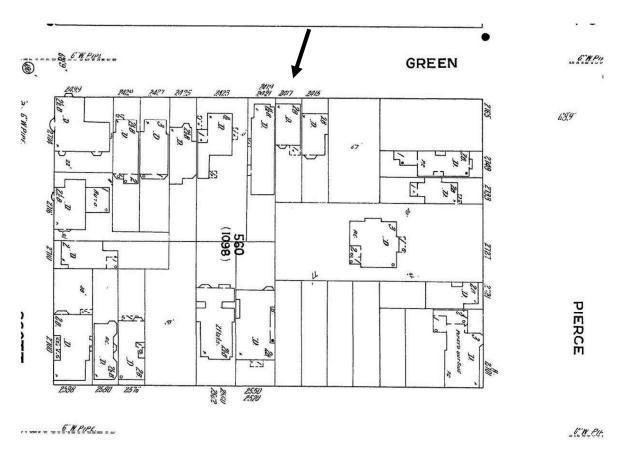
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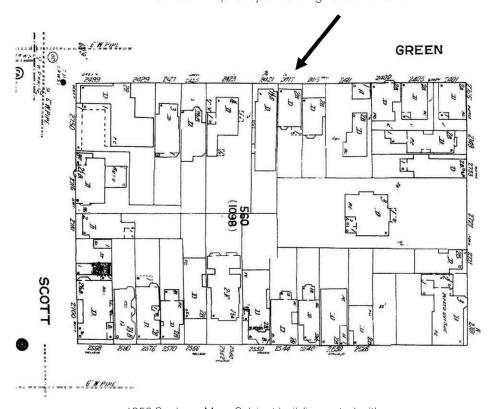
1899 Sanborn Map. Approximate location of subject building noted with arrow.



1899 Sanborn Map. Approximate location of subject building noted with arrow.



1914 Sanborn Map. Subject building noted with arrow.



1950 Sanborn Map. Subject building noted with arrow.



1938 Harrison Ryker aerial photograph. Subject building noted with arrow.

Adjacent and Facing Properties

North Side of Green Street







South Side of Green Street



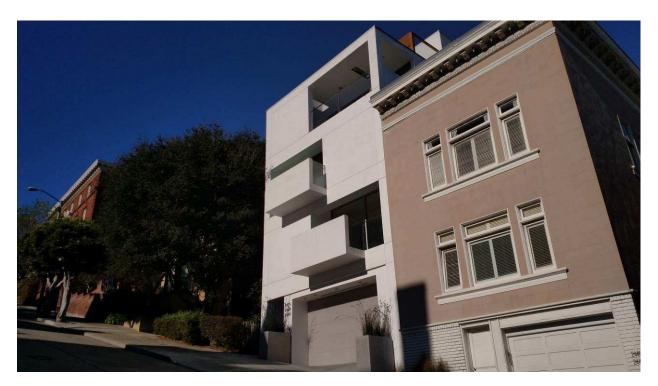




EXHIBIT 8

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100 SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100 (916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053 caishpo@parks.ca.gov www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



September 13, 2017

VIA EMAIL

Lawrence B. Karp, Architect Carol L. Karp, Architect AlA Karp Architects 100 Tres Mesas	Philip Kaufman 2421 Green Street San Francisco, CA 94123
Orinda, CA 94563	

Subject: Coxhead, Ernest, House

Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places

Second Request for Information (RFI_2)

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Karp:

Thank you for your revision of the Ernest Coxhead House nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The property is clearly eligible for the National Register. Additional work is needed on the nomination to comply with the requirements of the National Park Service (NPS) in accordance with the instructions in National Register Bulletin 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Bulletin 15) and National Register Bulletin 16A, How to Complete the National Register Form (Bulletin 16A), available online at http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/index.htm.

The revision does not address many of the requests and suggestions made in the first Request for Information letter of April 26, 2017, sent to Kathryn Shaffer, original preparer of the nomination. Some of the issues discussed in subsequent emails with Ms. Shaffer were also not sufficiently addressed in the revision.

Formatting issues in the nomination have been corrected. An annotated copy of the nomination accompanies this letter. As further revisions are made, return the nomination electronically as a Word document. No further hard copies are needed. Please leave the yellow highlighting in place and disregard any awkward page breaks. We will resolve those during the next review.

Be sure to preserve all section breaks, as this safeguards proper formatting, and correct section and page identification in the footer. If the nomination including images is too large for your email, you may send it surface mail on a disk or jump drive, or via a file sharing system provided no password or registration is required.

Ernest Coxhead House RFI_2 September 13, 2017 Page 2 of 5

As indicated in Bulletin 16A,

Certain conventions and terms are used for documenting National Register properties. Although there may be other ways to classify resources, describe functions or architectural influences, or state the significance of properties, the standardized terminology and approaches adopted by the National Register program ensure nationwide consistency of National Register records. They also make the data in the National Register Information System (NRIS) more useful.

1. Name of Property

Historic name

As previously advised, NPS does not use the term Residence. In the absence of documentation that definitively states Coxhead used the uppermost front room as a studio, it is appropriate to surmise or presume in the narrative as you have done. That presumption is not sufficient to include Studio in the property name. The historic name has been updated in Section 1 and the header to Coxhead, Ernest, House.

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Category and subcategory have been updated using National Register terminology and formatting. Shingle Style is a subcategory of Late Victorian.

Summary Paragraph

The information has been restated as a single paragraph focused on a summary of the physical description. Physical details have been moved to the subsequent narrative. Matters of history or significance have been moved to the Statement of Significance. Identify the Cotswold features.

Narrative Description

Portions of the narrative were relocated. Section 7 is the narrative description, focused on the physical aspects of the building, including its appearance and condition at the time of nomination. This narrative needs to be written by the nomination preparer, specifically for this section. For a property nominated in the area of Architecture, extensive citations from scholarly publications, particularly from several years ago, are more pertinent to the Section 8 Statement of Significance.

Review Bulletin 16A, particularly "Writing an Architectural Description" and "Guidelines for Describing Properties." Per Bulletin 16A, "Organize the information in a logical manner, for example, by describing a building from the foundation up and from the exterior to the interior." Additional information is needed for both the exterior and the interior.

Frnest Coxhead House RFI 2 September 13, 2017 Page 3 of 5

Provide additional details regarding alterations, including dates. Expand on the integrity subsection to address all seven aspects.

See additional notes in the body of the nomination.

8. Statement of Significance

Period of Significance; Significant Dates From Bulletin 16A.

> Criterion C: For architecturally significant properties, the period of significance is the date of construction and/or the dates of any significant alterations and additions.

The period of significance has been updated to 1893. Significant dates must be within the period of significance, so the significant date has also been updated to 1893.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

As with the Section 7 Summary Paragraph, content has been restated as a single paragraph to summarize the property's significance, with details relocated to the subsequent narrative.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Citations from Section 7 were relocated as appropriate. Abbreviated notes were expanded into footnotes per The Chicago Manual of Style.

See additional notes in the body of the nomination.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Provide missing access dates for electronic sources as indicated.

Additional Documentation

Photo Log

As requested in the instructions, indicate direction of camera where highlighted.

Photos: Figures

The number of photographs and figures is inordinately high for a single house. Many of the images are similar, and some of the color figures reproduced from other sources are repetitive of the photographs. Photographs are required; figures are optional. As noted in the NPS Photo Policy Fact Sheet,

The necessary number of photographic views depends on the size and complexity of the property. Submit as many photographs as needed to depict Ernest Coxhead House RFI_2 September 13, 2017 Page 4 of 5

the current condition and significant features of the property. A few photographs may be sufficient to document a single building or object. Larger, more complex properties and historic districts will require a number of photos. Prints of historic photographs may supplement documentation and be particularly useful in illustrating changes that have occurred over time.

Based on the minimal alterations and retention of integrity as presented in Section 7, there is limited change to be illustrated.

Consider which photos and figures are most pertinent to the nomination. You are strongly encouraged to remove some of the others. Renumber photos and figures as necessary, updating narrative references and the Photo Key accordingly.

As indicated on the National Register Checklist for Submission http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1056/files/NRHP%20Checklist%20for%20Submission%2 02017.pdf, provide a single set of color prints, and the digital photo files in TIFF format.

The copyright statement has been removed. The document associated with the copyright was based in large part on research and documentation previously submitted by another author, and has been further edited by California State Office of Historic Preservation staff. Copyright statements are not part of the nomination form, and nominations are not normally copyrighted when submitted. Information about the National Register of Historic Places Program: Content and Copyright is available at https://www.nps.gov/nr/content_copyright.htm.

Sketch Map/Photo Key

Increase the font size for legibility. Only the number is necessary. For additional clarity, and to allow for a larger font size, the word "photo" and the "#" could be removed.

See additional notes in the body of the nomination.

Sample Nominations for Guidance

As previously recommended, past nominations presented to the State Historical Resources Commission are available for review as guides, on the Commission webpages at Actions (Taken) www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/actionstaken, and within 60 days of a meeting at Pending Nominations www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/pending.

The following five nominations were recommended as strong examples. In all cases, they are the result of several rounds of review and revision.

Ernest Coxhead House RFI_2 September 13, 2017 Page 5 of 5

Actions Taken May 2017
Robert J. Dunn House
http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1067/files/CA San%20Bernardino%20County Robert%2
0J.%20Dunn%20House Nom.pdf

Actions Taken July 2016
Hamrick House
http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1067/files/ca_riverside%20county_hamrick%20house.pdf

Walker House http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1067/files/ca monterey%20county mrs.%20clinton%20w alker%20house.pdf

Actions Taken January 2016
Dr. Franz Alexander Residence (listed as Dr. Franz Alexander House)
http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1067/files/ca_riverside%20county_franz%20alexander%20residence.pdf

Whifler House http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1067/files/ca_san%20mateo%20county_william%20a%2 http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1067/files/ca_san%20mateo%20county_william%20a%2

Next Steps

Take the time you need to answer these questions and revise the nomination accordingly. There are no deadlines. The review process will continue until we determine the nomination is ready for consideration by the State Historical Resources Commission. Thank you for your attention to these many details. If you have questions, contact me at amy.crain@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Amy H. Crain State Historian II

Enclosure

EXHIBIT 9

SAN FRANCISCO PRESERVATION BULLETIN NO. 16

City and County of San Francisco Planning Department CEQA Review Procedures for Historic Resources

The California Environmental Quality Act¹ and the Guidelines for Implementing CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5) give direction and guidance for evaluation of properties for purposes of CEQA as well as the preparation of Categorical Exemptions, Negative Declarations and Environmental Impact Reports (see Appendix A for pertinent sections of the law). This section defines in general terms what types of property would be considered an "historical resource;" such a resource may include historic buildings, structures, districts, objects or sites. The table below categorizes properties by their particular listing in historic registers and surveys that pertain to the City and County of San Francisco. Continuing consultation by Major Environmental Analysis (MEA) staff with the Planning Department's Preservation Coordinator and the Neighborhood Planning Team's Preservation Technical Specialists during the entire planning and environmental review process is vital.

"Cultural Resources" in the CEQA Checklist include historical, architectural, archeological and paleontological elements as defined resources. These procedures, however, deal only with the historical structures, sites and architectural elements under environmental review and do not address archeological or paleontological resources. It should be noted that if a property is determined not to be an historical resource using Step 1 of this guidance, an environmental evaluation and documentation based on other aspects of the proposed project that have the potential for significant impacts to the environment, such as transportation or air quality, may still be required.

For the purposes of these procedures the term "historical resource" is used when the property meets the terms of the definitions in Section 21084.1 of the CEQA Statute and Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. "Historical Resources" include properties listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or listed in an adopted local historic register. The term "local historic register" or "local register of historical resources" means a list of resources that are officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to resolution or ordinance. "Historical Resources" also includes resources identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting certain criteria. Additionally, properties, which are not listed but are otherwise determined to be historically significant, based on substantial evidence, would also be considered "historical resources." The Planning Department will consider any information submitted by members of the public, or analysis by Planning Department experts, when determining whether an otherwise unlisted property may be an historical resource.

¹ The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Sections 21000-21178) is the foundation of environmental policy and law in the state of California. It encourages the protection of all aspects of the environment (including historic resources - Section 21084.1) by requiring agencies to prepare informational documents on the environmental effects of a proposed action before carrying out any discretionary activities.

Under CEQA, evaluation of the potential for proposed projects to impact "historical resources" is a two-step process: the first is to determine whether the property is an "historical resource" as defined in Section 15064.5(a)(3) of CEQA; and, if it is an "historical resource," the second is to evaluate whether the action or project proposed by the sponsor would cause a "substantial adverse change" to the "historical resource." The responses to these questions will have a bearing not only on the type of environmental documentation that will be necessary but also how the property will be analyzed.

STEP 1 – Is the Property an "Historical Resource" Under CEQA?

The first step for an environmental evaluation is to determine whether the potential property fits the definition of an "historical resource" as defined in the CEQA Statutes and Guidelines. The table below gives direction for making this determination and is divided into three major categories based on their evaluation and inclusion of specified registers or surveys:

Category A - Historical Resources

Category A.1 - Resources listed on or formally determined to be eligible for the California Register. These properties will be evaluated as historical resources for purposes of CEQA. Only the removal of the property's status as listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources by the California Historic Resources Commission will preclude evaluation of the property as an historical resource under CEQA. See page 3 for further discussion.

Category A.2 – Resources listed on adopted local registers, and properties that have been determined to appear or may become eligible, for the California Register. These properties will be evaluated as historical resources for purposes of CEQA. Only a preponderance of the evidence demonstrating that the resource is not historically or culturally significant will preclude evaluation of the property as an historical resource. In the case of Category A.2 resources included in an adopted survey or local register, generally the "preponderance of the evidence" must consist of evidence that the appropriate decision-maker has determined that the resource should no longer be included in the adopted survey or register. Where there is substantiated and uncontroverted evidence of an error in professional judgment, of a clear mistake or that the property has been destroyed, this may also be considered a "preponderance of the evidence that the property is not an historical resource.² See page 4 for further discussion.

Category B - Properties Requiring Further Consultation and Review. Properties that do not meet the criteria for listing in Categories A.1 or A.2, but for which the City has information indicating that further consultation and review will be required for evaluation whether a property is an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. See page 5 for further discussion.

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² For those A.2 resources which are not on an adopted local register or survey, the "preponderance of the evidence" must consist of evidence that the property (1) no longer possesses those qualities which might have made it eligible for the California Register, or (2) additional information shows that the property could never meet the California Register's criteria, or (3) and error in professional judgment shows that the property could not meet the California Register Criteria.

Category C - Properties Determined Not To Be Historical Resources or Properties For Which The City Has No Information indicating that the Property is an Historical Resource.

Properties that have been affirmatively determined not to be historical resources, properties less than 50 years of age, and properties for which the City has no information indicating that the property qualifies as an historical resource. See page 7 for further discussion.

A property may be listed in more than one register or survey and may be included in more than one of the "historical resource" categories in the table below. For purposes of determining the property's treatment as a potential "historical resource," the property's highest category ranking shall prevail (with Category A being the highest and Category C being the lowest).

Category A – Historical Resources		
Category A.1 – Resources listed on or formally eligible for the California Register ^{3 4}		
National Register of Historic Places (NRSC 1 or 2)	Either listed or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). These structures would appear in a list from the California Historic Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) database as having a National Register Status Code (NRSC) of 1 or 2, and are therefore automatically listed in the California Register. Interiors of National Register properties with a NRSC of 1 and 2 are "historical resources" if the nomination form calls out the interior as a character-defining feature of the resource. All National Historic Landmarks are listed in the National Register.	
California Register of Historical Resources ⁵	By definition anything listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or formally determined eligible for listing in the California Register is an "historical resource" for purposes of CEQA. Interiors of California Register properties are "historical resources" if the nomination form calls out the interior as a character-defining feature of the resource. Note: All properties on the California Register are listed in the CHRIS database maintained by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP).	
Dogpatch Survey (NRSC 1 or 2)	All resources listed in this survey with NRSC of 1 or 2 are separately designated as such in the California Register and are "historical resources."	
Central Waterfront Survey	All resources listed in this survey with NRSC of 1 or 2 are separately designated as such in the California Register and are "historical	

³ See definition of Category A.1 above.

⁴ Effective August 2003, in order to simplify and clarify the identification, evaluation, and understanding of California's historic resources and better promote their recognition and preservation, the (former) National Register status codes were revised to reflect the application of California Register and local criteria and the name was changed to "California Historical Resource Status Codes."

⁵ The California Register automatically includes California Historic Landmarks number 770 and higher, and all properties formally listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRSC of 1 or 2). The California Register may also include Points of Historic Interest that have been reviewed and recommended for listing by the California Historical Resources Commission, as well as other individual resources, districts, etc. that are nominated and determined to be significant by the California Historical Resources Commission. Records of San Francisco resources on the National and California Resisters are kept in the CHRIS database at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University (707) 664-2494.

(NRSC 1 or 2)	resources."
North Beach Survey	This survey was approved by Board of Supervisors in August 1999 by
(NRSC 1 or 2)	Resolution No. 772-99. It is, therefore, an adopted local register under
	CEQA.

Category A.2 – Adopted local registers, and properties that have been determined to appear eligible, or which may become eligible for the California Register ⁶		
National Register of	Properties listed in the CHRIS database as having an NRSC of 3 –	
Historic Places	"Appears eligible," 4 – "May become eligible for listing in the National	
(NRSC 3, 4, or 5)	Register" or 5 – not eligible for the National Register but of "local	
	interest" are presumed to be "historical resources."	
California Register of	Properties rated with a California Historical Resource Status Code	
Historical Resources ⁸	(CHRSC) of 3 or 5 are presumed "historical resources." As of August	
	15, 2003, the OHP has reclassified NRSC 4s as CHRSC 7Ns or 7N1s.	
	Therefore, NRSC 4s, which predate this change, are presumed	
	"historical resources."	
Article 10 of the Planning	Article 10 contains an adopted local register of historic resources.	
Code	Individual landmarks and designated historic districts are identified as	
	significant and are presumed to be "historical resources." In historic	
	districts, properties with ratings of Contributory and Contributory -	
	Altered are also presumed to be historic resources. Properties	
	designated as non-contributory and non-compatible are not of	
	themselves presumed to be historic resources. Any construction within	
	an historic district will be evaluated to determine its effect on the	
	historic district as the "historical resource." Interiors of Article 10	
	buildings are also "historical resources" if the designating ordinance	
	identifies the interior as a feature that should be preserved.	
Article 11 of the Planning	Article 11 contains an adopted local register of historic resources in the	
Code	C-3 (Downtown) district. Under Article 11, Category I and II Buildings	
(Category I, II, III and IV	are buildings that are "judged to be Buildings of Individual	
Buildings)	Importance" Category III and IV buildings are called out as	
	"Contributory Buildings," both are presumed to be "historical	
	resources." Article 11 contains designated conservation districts, which	
	are also presumed significant. Any construction within a conservation	
	district will be evaluated to determine its effect on the district as the	
	"historical resource." Interiors of Article 11 buildings are also	
	"historical resources" if the designating ordinance calls out the interior	
	as a feature that should be preserved.	

 $^{^{\}rm 6}\,$ See definition of Category A.2 on page 2.

 $^{^7}$ As of August 15, 2003, the OHP has reclassified NRSC 4s as CHRSC 7Ns or 7N1s. Therefore, NRSC 4s, which predate this change, are presumed "historical resources."

⁸ See Footnote 2.

Here Today	The findings of this survey were adopted by the Board of Supervisors on May 11, 1970; Resolution No. 268-70. It is, therefore, an adopted local register under CEQA. (Note: this designation covers the text and appendix of the book <i>Here Today</i> as selected from the full survey).
Dogpatch Survey (NRSC 3, 4 or 5)	This survey was endorsed by the Planning Commission on December 13, 2001 by Motion No. 16300. It is, therefore, an adopted local register under CEQA. All resources listed in this survey with NRSC of 3, 49 or 5 are presumed to be "historical resources."
Central Waterfront Survey (NRSC 3, 4 or 5)	This survey was endorsed by the Planning Commission on June 13, 2002 by Motion No. 16431. It is, therefore, an adopted local register under CEQA. All resources listed in this survey with NRSC of 3, 4 ¹⁰ or 5 are presumed to be "historical resources."
North Beach Survey (NRSC 3, 4, or 5)	This survey was approved by Board of Supervisors in August 1999 by Resolution No. 772-99. It is, therefore, an adopted local register under CEQA. All resources listed in this survey with NRSC of 3, 4 ¹¹ or 5 are presumed to be "historical resources."

Category B – Properties Requiring Further Consultation and Review ¹²	
National Register	Buildings that are listed in the CHRIS database as having a
(NRSC 7) and	NRSC/CHRSC of 7 – "Not evaluated" or which have a temporary
California Register	designation NRSC/CHRSC of 7 while waiting for evaluation from the
(CHRSC 7)	State Office of Historic Preservation will need additional investigation
	to determine what the underlying information/evidence is regarding its
	historic status.
General Plan-referenced	Properties identified as having historic status in the General Plan could
Buildings	be considered as "historical resources" because elements of the General
	Plan are considered "local registers of historical resources." Note: each
	Area Plan within General Plan has varying degrees of information
	regarding historic resources. Additional consultation will be required;
	additional research may be needed.
Structures of Merit	Created by Section 1011 of the Planning Code, Structures of Merit must
	have Planning Commission approval. These properties are recognized
	structures of historical, architectural or aesthetic merit, which have <u>not</u>
	been designated as landmarks and are <u>not</u> situated in designated
	historic districts. Additional consultation will be required; additional
	information may be needed.

⁹ See Footnote 6.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

 $^{^{12}}$ See definition of Category B on page 2.

10-11	
1976 Architectural Survey	The properties marked "AS" in the block books and in the Parcel Information Database system were assessed for architectural merit but other elements of historic significance might not have been considered. An "AS" rating is an indication that the Department has additional information on the building but not that the building is an "historical resource" under CEQA. Additional research will be required to determine whether a property identified solely as "AS" qualifies as an
	"historical resource."
San Francisco Architectural Heritage	San Francisco Architectural Heritage (Heritage) has completed a number of surveys in selected areas of the City. These surveys provide
Surveys ¹³	informational materials but do not qualify as adopted local registers for purposes of CEQA. Additional research may be required to determine whether properties included in Heritage surveys qualify as "historical resources." Note: many of the properties surveyed and rated by Heritage appear in other surveys and inventories, and may be considered by CEQA as "historical resources" on the basis of those other evaluations.
Properties More than 50	Properties more than 50 years of age and proposed for demolition or
Years Old Proposed for	major alteration will have additional information requested. The
Demolition or Major	additional research will be required to determine whether they meet
Alteration ¹⁴ 15	the California Register criteria and qualify as "historical resources" for the purposes of CEQA.
Unreinforced Masonry	This survey is a compilation of previous studies with new information
Buildings (UMB) Survey	provided on specific properties. The determination of whether the property is an "historical resource" needs to be made from original source material and/or listings and surveys.
1968 Junior League	Not all buildings surveyed in 1968 were selected to be included in the
Survey (used as the basis of	book <i>Here Today</i> ; however, their survey forms can be reviewed at the
Here Today book)	San Francisco Main Public Library and need to be evaluated.
Informational Surveys	Over the years, the Planning Department and other groups interested in historic preservation have conducted a number of surveys (studies
	and/or inventories). These surveys, listed in Appendix D, have not been formally adopted or endorsed, but are another valuable source of information when determining if a property could be an "historical resource" under CEQA.

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¹³ This category includes the Heritage rating "D – Of Minor /No Importance," and the initial research needs to ascertain if the property is in the "no importance" segment; these may very well not be historical resources under CEQA.

¹⁴ If the proposed project includes a demolition in this category, a request for information will be sent to the project sponsor and the response will be evaluated by the quadrant's technical preservation specialist.

¹⁵ These CEQA review procedures have adopted the definition of "demolition" contained in Planning Code Section 1005(f) and the definition of "major alteration" contained in Planning Code Section 1111.1.

California Register	Buildings having a NRSC/CHRSC of 6 that were surveyed before the
(CHRSC 6)	year 2000.
Article 11	In Article 11, buildings that are "Category V - Unrated," i.e., not
(Category V)	designated as either Significant (Category I and II) or Contributory
	(Category III and IV)."
Category C – Properties Determined Not To Be Historical Resources/ Properties For Which	

Category C – Properties Determined Not To Be Historical Resources/ Properties For Which The City Has No Information Indicating That The Property is an Historical Resource ¹⁶		
National Register	Buildings that are listed in the CHRIS database having a NRSC/CHRSC	
(NRSC 6) and California	of 6 - "Determined ineligible" for the National Register would need	
Register (CHRSC 6)	credible evidence/research presented by a qualified expert to be	
properties that were	considered "historical resources."	
surveyed after year 2000		

Summary of Table

Therefore, in looking at the table above:

Category A.1 – Properties will be evaluated as historical resources. Only the removal of the property's status as listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources by the California Historic Resources Commission will preclude evaluation of the property as an historical resource under CEQA.

A property listed on the California Register of Historic Resources can be removed from the California Register. The State Historical Resources Commission is empowered to remove from the California Register a resource that through demolition, alteration, or loss of integrity has lost its historic qualities or potential to yield information, or that new information or analysis shows was not eligible for the California Register at the time of its listing.

A property listed on the National Register of Historic Places can be removed from the National Register. The Keeper of the National Register is empowered to remove from the Register a resource that has ceased to meet the criteria for listing on the National Register through the loss or destruction of its historic qualities, that has been shown through additional information not to meet National Register criteria for listing, that has been shown to have been listed due to an error in professional judgment, or that has been shown to have been listed after the commission of prejudicial error in the nomination or listing process.¹⁷

Category A.2 – Properties will be evaluated as historical resources. The A.2 category is primarily composed of properties that are listed in a local register of historical resources, as defined by Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k), or identified as significant (status codes 1-5)

¹⁶ See the definition of Category C on page 2.

¹⁷ Those wishing to have a property removed from the California or National Register should contact the State Office of Historic Preservation for more information on how this may be done.

in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(g). Only a preponderance of the evidence demonstrating that the resource is not historically or culturally significant will preclude evaluation of the property as an historical resource. In the case of Category A.2 resources included in an adopted survey or local register, generally the "preponderance of the evidence" must consist of evidence that the appropriate decision-maker has determined that the resource should no longer be included in the adopted survey or register. Where there is substantiated and uncontroverted evidence of an error in professional judgment, of a clear mistake, or that property has been destroyed, this may also be considered a "preponderance of the evidence" that the property is not an historical resource.¹⁸

Category B – After further review those properties deemed significant pursuant to the criteria in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 will be evaluated as historical resources. MEA will request that the Neighborhood Planning Team's Preservation Technical Specialists review each property in this category to determine if the property could be deemed significant pursuant to the criteria provided in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c). [See attached copies of statute and its accompanying California Regulation, Title 14, Section 4852.]

Category C – Absent additional information provided to the City, as discussed below, that a property is significant pursuant to the criteria in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, properties in this category will not be evaluated as historical resources.

The Planning Department, particularly if a property falls in Category B above, may request additional information to assist in the determination whether that property is an historical resource for purposes of CEQA and/or to aid in the evaluation of the effects a proposed project may have on an historical resource. A *Supplemental Information Form* asking for information such as previous owners, original architect and construction history may be sent to the project sponsor. See Appendix B for a copy of the form and the guidance "How to Document a Building." In some cases, the project sponsor will be required, as a part of the environmental process, to have an *Historical Resource Evaluation Report* prepared by a qualified professional of architectural history (or a closely related field such as historic preservation) after Planning Department approval of a scope of work for the proposed project. (See Appendix C for further information on the requirements and process for these reports.)

Context Statements

There are a number of historical context statements that have been adopted by the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board that are not "adopted local registers," but can be a valuable informational source when determining whether a property is an "historical resource" under CEQA. If there is such a statement for the property type or area in which the proposed project is located, the environmental planner should refer to the context statement for additional historic information.

¹⁸ For those A.2 resources which are not on an adopted local register or survey, the "preponderance of the evidence" must consist of evidence that the property (1) no longer possesses those qualities which might have made it eligible for the California Register, or (2) additional information shows that the property could never meet the California Register's criteria, or (3) an error in professional judgment shows that the property could not meet the California Register criteria.

Additional Information

As noted on page 1, the Planning Department as a part of the environmental review process or at any other time, will accept any additional substantiated information that may be provided by interested parties about the eligibility of a property to be identified as an "historical resource" under CEQA, i.e., information regarding to property's ability to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register. For Category A.1, the property would have to be "delisted" from the National Register or the California Register before MEA would consider the property not to be an "historical resource." For properties in Category A.2, the information would have to show by "a preponderance of the evidence" that the presumed historical resource should not be considered as an historical resource. In the case of Category A.2 resources included in an adopted survey or local register, generally the "preponderance of the evidence" must consist of evidence that the appropriate decision-maker has determined that the resource should no longer be included in the adopted survey or register. Where there is substantiated and incontrovertible evidence of an error in professional judgment, of a clear mistake, or that property has been destroyed, this may also be considered a "preponderance of the evidence" that the property is not an historical resource.

If submitted information, after review by the Planning Department's Preservation Technical Specialist, is deemed sufficient, the property may be reevaluated as an "historical resource." The Preservation Technical Specialist shall use the MEA Summary Sheet for *Historical Resource Evaluation* when completing the reevaluation process. A property may be considered "historically significant," and therefore an "historical resource," if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, pursuant to 15064.5(a)(3) of the CEQA guidelines.

Interested parties who are providing historical information should submit such information to the Planning Department – the MEA environmental planner or Environmental Review Officer if there is an on-going environmental application or the Preservation Coordinator if there is no current application. In any cases where there are differing opinions as to whether or not a property is an "historical resource," for purposes of CEQA, the Planning Department will evaluate the evidence before it and shall make the final determination based upon such evaluation of evidence.

STEP 2 – Will the Project have a Substantial Adverse Change? (What Type of Environmental Document?)

After determining that a property is an "historical resource" for the purposes of CEQA, the next step is to determine if the proposed project could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource. CEQA defines a "substantial adverse change" as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation or alteration of the historical resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired. CEQA goes on to define "materially impaired" as work that materially alters, in an adverse manner, those physical characteristics that convey the resource's historical significance and justify its inclusion in the California Register of Historic Places, a local register of historical resources, or an historical resource survey.

If the resource has not been listed on any register or survey but nonetheless is found to be an historical resource, the City shall determine whether a proposed project materially impairs those physical characteristics that convey the resource's historical significance for the purposes of CEQA. Once this determination has been made, the type of environmental documentation needed for the proposed project can be determined. The environmental planner in consultation with the preservation technical specialists will determine whether the project, as defined by the project sponsor, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of the historical resource.

It should be noted that projects involving new construction in an "Historical District," the major alteration or the demolition and replacement of a property that is *not* an historical resource but is located within an historic district will require evaluation under CEQA to determine if the project could have a substantial adverse change on the significance of the overall historic district.

A proposed project on an historical resource will be evaluated to determine if it qualifies for a categorical exemption under Class 31 (CEQA Guidelines Section 15331), if the project requires the preparation of a Negative Declaration or a Mitigated Negative Declaration, or requires the completion of an Environmental Impact Report. Normally, a project will qualify for a categorical exemption if the change or alternation is minor and if the implementation of the alteration will meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for rehabilitation of historic structures.

In order to qualify for a Class 31 exemption, the proposed work must be (1) limited to maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, conservation or reconstruction of an historical resource and (2) consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties as set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15331. If the proposed project consists of other kind of work on or alteration to an historical resource, including an addition, it may still qualify for another categorical exemption as long as it is demonstrated that there is no substantial adverse change to the historical resource. If the proposed project does not qualify for a categorical exemption, a negative declaration (or mitigated negative declaration) will be prepared as long as it can be shown that there is no substantial adverse change to an historical resource, or that any changes can be mitigated. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(3) considers any adverse impacts to be mitigated if the project follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Finally, an EIR will be prepared if it cannot be demonstrated with certainty that there will be no substantial adverse change to the historical resource.

For example, an historical resource on the California Register of Historic Places will be evaluated to determine if the proposed project will demolish, destroy, relocate or alter those physical characteristics which convey the resource's historical significance and which justify its inclusion in the California Register of Historic Places. If the proposed project will not create a substantial adverse change, a categorical exemption or a negative declaration will be appropriate. If the proposed project will cause a substantial adverse change, the City must determine if this impact can or cannot be mitigated. If it can be mitigated, a mitigated negative declaration is appropriate. If it cannot be mitigated, an Environmental Impact Report must be prepared. In making a determination regarding the form of environmental documentation, the environmental planner will keep in mind that the effects of the environmental factors of the proposed project other than historical may also

determine if an EIR, a Negative Declaration or a Categorical Exemption is the appropriate environmental document.

It should be noted that as a general rule, a significant impact is considered mitigated if the property follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995) Weeks and Grimmer; and the Department's Residential Design Guidelines, which contain an illustrated section, *Special Guidelines for Alterations to Buildings of Potential Historic or Architectural Merit*. Additional mitigation measures may be appropriate for a particular project and will be considered.

All formal evaluation and determination requests from MEA staff members to the Preservation Technical Specialists needs to be logged in by the MEA staff and sent to the Preservation Coordinator. The Preservation Coordinator will track the progress of requests for historic determinations or evaluations. Day-to-day project review and consultation between MEA staff and the Preservation Technical Specialists does not need to be routed through the Preservation Coordinator.

NOTIFICATION

Before Environmental Document is Prepared

When MEA is sending out a "Notification of a Project Receiving Environmental Review" (i.e., a Neighborhood Notice, which is sent if a Class 32 Categorical Exemption or Negative Declaration is being prepared) or a "Notice that an EIR is Required" regarding a proposed project that includes demolition or reconstruction to an existing structure that is included in Categories A.1, A.2, or B areas, the notice should be sent to the individuals and groups on the "Historic Preservation Interested Parties" list and those who have requested notice by a Block Book Notation. Historic Preservation Interested Parties list will be kept current and parties will be added or deleted at their request.

After Determination of Exclusions and Categorical Exemptions

For those projects that are excluded or categorically exempt from CEQA, Chapter 31 of the City's Administrative Code (Section 31.08 (f)) requires notice to the public of "all such determinations involving the following types of projects:

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¹⁹ Groups or individuals interested in specific properties may receive project notices by requesting a Block Book Notation from the Planning Department. This notation will provide for the sending of notices on all permit and environmental review applications for a specific lot or group of lots. There is a nominal fee for this service. For an additional charge per lot, notice can be provided for permits on all lots of an assessor's block.

- (1) any "historical resources" as defined in CEQA, including without limitation, any buildings and sites listed individually or located within districts listed:
 - (i) in Planning Code Articles 10 or 11,
 - (ii) in City-recognized historical surveys,
 - (iii) on the California Register, or
 - (iv) on the National Register of Historic Places;
- (2) any Class 31 categorical exemption (Section 15331, CEQA Guidelines);
- (3) any demolition of an existing structure; or,
- (4) any Class 32 categorical exemption (Section 15332, CEQA Guidelines)."

This notice is provided by posting in the offices of the Planning Department (at the Planning Information Center counter, 1660 Mission Street) and by regular mail to any individuals or organizations that have previously requested such notice in writing following such determination.

APPENDIX A

Relevant Statutes and Regulations

CEQA Statute

§21084.1. Historical resource; substantial adverse change

A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. For purposes of this section, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources. Historical resources included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1, are presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of this section, unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant. The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources, or not deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1 shall not preclude a lead agency from determining whether the resource may be an historical resource for purposes of this section.²⁰

CEQA Guidelines

§15064.5. Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archeological and Historical Resources

- (a) For purposes of this section, the term "historical resources" shall include the following:
 - (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
 - (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
 - (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a

²⁰ State of California "Public Resources Code" Sections 21000 – 21178; the California Environmental Quality Act (as amended January 1, 2004).

resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

- (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- (4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.
- (b) A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.
 - (1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
 - (2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
 - (B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
 - (C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.
 - (3) Generally, a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for

- Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historical resource.
- (4) A lead agency shall identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of an historical resource. The lead agency shall ensure that any adopted measures to mitigate or avoid significant adverse changes are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures.
- (5) When a project will affect state-owned historical resources, as described in Public Resources Code Section 5024, and the lead agency is a state agency, the lead agency shall consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5024.5. Consultation should be coordinated in a timely fashion with the preparation of environmental documents.
- (c) CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites.
 - (1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
 - (2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
 - (3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
 - (4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.
- (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
 - (1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
 - (2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

- (e) In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the following steps should be taken:
 - (1) There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until:
 - (A) The coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered must be contacted to determine that no investigation of the cause of death is required, and
 - (B) If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American:
 - 1. The coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours.
 - 2. The Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American.
 - 3. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, or
 - (2) Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.
 - (A) The Native American Heritage Commission is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission.
 - (B) The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or
 - (C) The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.
- (f) As part of the objectives, criteria, and procedures required by Section 21082 of the Public Resources Code, a lead agency should make provisions for historical or unique archaeological resources accidentally discovered during construction. These provisions should include an immediate evaluation of the find by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an historical or unique archaeological resource, contingency funding and a time allotment sufficient to allow for implementation of avoidance measures or appropriate mitigation should be available. Work could continue on other parts of the building site while historical or unique archaeological resource mitigation takes place.

Note: Authority: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 21083.2, 21084, and 21084.1, Public Resources Code; *Citizens for Responsible Development in West Hollywood v. City of West Hollywood* (1995) 39 Cal.App.4th 490.

Discussion: This section establishes rules for the analysis of historical resources, including archaeological resources, in order to determine whether a project may have a substantial adverse

effect on the significance of the resource. This incorporates provisions previously contained in Appendix K of the Guidelines. Subsection (a) relies upon the holding in League for Protection of Oakland's Architectural and Historic Resources v. City of Oakland (1997) 52 Cal. App.4th 896 to describe the relative significance of resources which are listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, listed in a local register or survey or eligible for listing, or that may be considered locally significant despite not being listed or eligible for listing. Subsection (b) describes those actions which have substantial adverse effects. Subsection (c) describes the relationship between historical resources and archaeological resources, as well as limits on the cost of mitigating impacts on unique archaeological resources. Subsections (d) and (e) discuss the protocol to be followed if Native American or other human remains are discovered.

From: California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3; Guidelines for California Environmental Quality Act.

Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1 and 5024.1

5020.1. As used in this article:

- (a) "California Register" means the California Register of Historical Resources.
- (b) "Certified local government" means a local government that has been certified by the National Park Service to carry out the purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 470 et seq.) as amended, pursuant to Section 101(c) of that act and the regulations adopted under the act which are set forth in Part 61 (commencing with Section 61.1) of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 - (c) "Commission" means the State Historical Resources Commission.
 - (d) "Department" means the Department of Parks and Recreation.
 - (e) "Director" means the Director of Parks and Recreation.
- (f) "DPR Form 523" means the Department of Parks and Recreation Historic Resources Inventory Form.
- (g) "Folklife" means traditional expressive culture shared within familial, ethnic, occupational, or regional groups and includes, but is not limited to, technical skill, language, music, oral history, ritual, pageantry, and handicraft traditions which are learned orally, by imitation, or in performance, and are generally maintained without benefit of formal instruction or institutional direction. However, "folklife" does not include an area or a site solely on the basis that those activities took place in that area or on that site.
- (h) "Historic district" means a definable unified geographic entity that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.
- (i) "Historical landmark" means any historical resource which is registered as a state historical landmark pursuant to Section 5021.
- (j) "Historical resource" includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in

the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

- (k) "Local register of historical resources" means a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.
- (l) "National Register of Historic Places" means the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 470 et seq.).
 - (m) "Office" means the State Office of Historic Preservation.
 - (n) "Officer" means the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- (o) "Point of historical interest" means any historical resource which is registered as a point of historical interest pursuant to Section 5021.
- (p) "State Historic Resources Inventory" means the compilation of all identified, evaluated, and determined historical resources maintained by the office and specifically those resources evaluated in historical resource surveys conducted in accordance with criteria established by the office, formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places, or designated as historical landmarks or points of historical interest.
- (q) "Substantial adverse change" means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired.

Public Resource Code Section 5024.1

- 5024.1. (a) A California Register of Historical Resources is hereby established. The California Register is an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The commission shall oversee the administration of the California Register.
- (b) The California Register shall include historical resources determined by the commission, according to procedures adopted by the commission, to be significant and to meet the criteria in subdivision (c).
- (c) A resource may be listed as an historical resource in the California Register if it meets any of the following National Register of Historic Places criteria:
- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
 - (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
 - (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

- (d) The California Register shall include the following:
- (1) California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places.
- (2) State Historical Landmark No. 770 and all consecutively numbered state historical landmarks following No. 770. For state historical landmarks preceding No. 770, the office shall review their eligibility for the California Register in accordance with procedures to be adopted by the commission.
- (3) Points of historical interest which have been reviewed by the office and recommended for listing by the commission for inclusion in the California Register in accordance with criteria adopted by the commission.
- (e) If nominated for listing in accordance with subdivision (f), and determined to be significant by the commission, the California Register may include the following:
 - (1) Individual historical resources.
- (2) Historical resources contributing to the significance of an historic district under criteria adopted by the commission.
- (3) Historical resources identified as significant in historical resources surveys, if the survey meets the criteria listed in subdivision (g).
- (4) Historical resources and historic districts designated or listed as city or county landmarks or historic properties or districts pursuant to any city or county ordinance, if the criteria for designation or listing under the ordinance have been determined by the office to be consistent with California Register criteria adopted by the commission.
 - (5) Local landmarks or historic properties designated under any municipal or county ordinance.
- (f) A resource may be nominated for listing as an historical resource in the California Register in accordance with nomination procedures adopted by the commission, subject to all of the following:
- (1) If the applicant is not the local government in whose jurisdiction the resource is located, a notice of nomination in the form prescribed by the commission shall first be submitted by the applicant to the clerk of the local government. The notice shall request the local government to join in the nomination, to provide comments on the nomination, or if the local government declines to join in the nomination or fails to act upon the notice of nomination within 90 days, the nomination may be submitted to the office and shall include any comments of the local government.
- (2) Prior to acting on the nomination of a survey, an individual resource, an historic district, or other resource to be added to the California Register, the commission shall notify property owners, the local government in which the resource is located, local agencies, other interested persons, and members of the general public of the nomination and provide not less than 60 calendar days for comment on the nomination. The commission shall consider those comments in determining whether to list the resource as an historical resource in the California Register.

- (3) If the local government objects to the nomination, the commission shall give full and careful consideration to the objection before acting upon the nomination. Where an objection has been raised, the commission shall adopt written findings to support its determination concerning the nomination. At a minimum, the findings shall identify the historical or cultural significance of the resource, and, if applicable, the overriding significance of the resource that has resulted in the resource being listed in the California Register over the objections of the local government.
- (4) If the owner of a private property or the majority of owners for an historic district or single property with multiple owners object to the nomination, the commission shall not list the property as an historical resource in the California Register until the objection is withdrawn. Objections shall be submitted to the commission by the owner of the private property in the form of a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the property, and that the party objects to the listing.
- (5) If private property cannot be presently listed in the California Register solely because of owner objection, the commission shall nevertheless designate the property as eligible for listing.
- (g) A resource identified as significant in an historical resource survey may be listed in the California Register if the survey meets all of the following criteria:
 - (1) The survey has been or will be included in the State Historic Resources Inventory.
- (2) The survey and the survey documentation were prepared in accordance with office procedures and requirements.
- (3) The resource is evaluated and determined by the office to have a significance rating of Category 1 to 5 on DPR Form 523.
- (4) If the survey is five or more years old at the time of its nomination for inclusion in the California Register, the survey is updated to identify historical resources which have become eligible or ineligible due to changed circumstances or further documentation and those which have been demolished or altered in a manner that substantially diminishes the significance of the resource.
- (h) Upon listing an historical resource or determining that a property is an historical resource that is eligible for listing, in the California Register, the commission shall notify any owner of the historical resource and also the county and city in which the historical resource is located in accordance with procedures adopted by the commission.
- (i) The commission shall adopt procedures for the delisting of historical resources which become ineligible for listing in the California Register.

From: California Public Resources Code; Sections 5020-5029.5

Chapter 11.5. California Register of Historical Resources

Section 4852. Types of Historical Resources and Criteria for Listing

The criteria for listing historical resources in the California Register are consistent with those developed by the National Park Service for listing historical resources in the National Register, but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources which better reflect the history of California. Only resources which meet the criteria as set out below may be listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the California Register.

- (a) Types of resources eligible for nomination:
- (1) Building. A resource, such as a house, barn, church, factory, hotel, or similar structure created principally to shelter or assist in carrying out any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to an historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn;
- (2) Site. A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historical, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing building, structure, or object. A site need not be marked by physical remains if it is the location of a prehistoric event, and if no buildings, structures, or objects marked it at that time. Examples of such sites are trails, designed landscapes, battlefields, habitation sites, Native American ceremonial areas, petroglyphs, and pictographs;
- (3) Structure. The term "structure" is used to describe a construction made for a functional purpose rather than creating human shelter. Examples of structures include mines, bridges, and tunnels;
- (4) Object. The term "object" is used to describe those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed, as opposed to a building or a structure. Although it may be moveable by nature or design, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment. Objects should be in a setting appropriate to their significant historic use, role, or character. Objects that are relocated to a museum are not eligible for listing in the California Register. Examples of objects include fountains, monuments, maritime resources, sculptures, and boundary markers; and
- (5) Historic district. Historic districts are unified geographic entities which contain a concentration of historic buildings, structures, objects, or sites united historically, culturally, or architecturally. Historic districts are defined by precise geographic boundaries. Therefore, districts with unusual boundaries require a description of what lies immediately outside the area, in order to define the edge of the district an to explain the exclusion of adjoining areas. The district must meet at least one of the criteria for significance discussed in Section 4852(b)(1)-(4) of this chapter.

Those individual resources contributing to the significance of the historic district will also be listed in the California Register. For this reason, all individual resources located within the boundaries of an historic district must be designated as either contributing or as noncontributing to the significance of the historic district.

- (b) Criteria for evaluating the significance of historical resources. An historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:
- (1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
 - (2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- (3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.
- (c) Integrity. Integrity is the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described in Section 4852(b) of this chapter and retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Historical resources that have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing.

Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for eligibility. Alterations over time to a resource or historic changes in its use may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance.

It is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but thy may still be eligible for listing in the California Register. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register if it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

- (d) Special considerations:
- (1) Moved buildings, structures, or objects. The Commission encourages the retention of historical resources on site and discourages the non-historic grouping of historic buildings into parks or districts. However, it is recognized that moving an historic building, structure, or object is sometimes necessary to prevent its destruction. Therefore, a moved building, structure, or object that is otherwise eligible may be listed in the California Register if it was moved to prevent its demolition at its former location and if the new location is compatible with the original character and use of the historical resource. An historical resource should retain its historic features and compatibility in orientation, setting, and general environment.
- (2) Historical resources achieving significance within the past fifty (50) years. In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than fifty (50) years old may be considered for listing in the California Register if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance.

- (3) Reconstructed buildings. Reconstructed buildings are those buildings not listed in the California Register under the criteria in Section 4852 (b)(1), (2), or (3) of this chapter. A reconstructed building less than fifty (50) years old may be eligible if it embodies traditional building methods and techniques that play an important role in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices; e.g., a Native American roundhouse.
- (e) Historical resource surveys. Historical resources identified as significant in an historical resource survey may be listed in the California Register. In order to be listed, the survey must meet the following: (1) the resources meet the criteria of Section 4852 (b)(1)-(4) of this chapter; and (2) the survey documentation meets those standards of resource recordation established by the Office in the "Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register" (August 1997), Appendix B.
- (1) The resources must be included in the State Historical Resources Inventory at the time of listing of the survey by the Commission.
- (2) The Office shall review all surveys to assure the standards of resource recordation, which can be found in the "Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register" (August 1997), Appendix B of this chapter, have been met. If the survey meets the standards, the Office shall recommend to the Commission that all resources with a significance rating of category 1 through 4, or any subcategories thereof, on DPR Form 523 be listed in the California Register. The Office shall review all category 5 determinations for consistency with the California Register criteria of significance as found in Section 4852(b) of this chapter. Office review will occur within sixty (60) days of receipt of the survey. At the end of sixty (60) days, the Office will either: (1) forward the survey for consideration by the Commission or (2) request additional information.

The status codes, established to indicate eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, have the following meanings:

- (A) Category 1--Listed in the National Register of Historic Places;
- (B) Category 2--Formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register;
- (C) Category 3--Appears eligible for listing in the National Register;
- (D) Category 4--Could become eligible for listing in the National Register; or
- (E) Category 5--Locally significant.
- (3) If the results of the survey are five or more years old at the time of nomination, the documentation for a resource, or resources, must be updated prior to nomination to ensure the accuracy of the information. The statute creating the California Register requires surveys over five (5) years old to be updated.
- (f) Historical resources designated under municipal or county ordinances. Historical resources designated under municipal or county ordinances which have the authority to restrict demolition or alteration of historical resources, where the criteria for designation or listing have not been officially approved by the Office, may be nominated to the California Register if, after review by Office staff, it is determined that the local designation meets the following criteria:

- (1) The ordinance provides for owner notification of the nomination of the resource for local historical resource designation and an opportunity for public comment.
- (2) The criteria for municipal or county historical resource designation consider the historical and/or architectural significance and integrity of the historical resource and require a legal description of the resource.
- (3) The designating authority issues findings or statements describing the basis of determination for designation.
- (4) The designation provides some measure of protection from adverse actions that could threaten the historical integrity of the historical resource.

Authority cited: Sections 5020.4, 5024.1 and 5024.6, Public Resources Code. Reference: Title 36, Part 60, Code of Federal Regulations; and Sections 5020.1, 5020.4, 5020.7, 5024.1, 5024.5, 5024.6, 21084 and 21084.1, Public Resources Code.

From: Title 14. Natural Resources, Division 3. Department of Parks and Recreation, Chapter 11.5. California Register of Historical Resources

APPENDIX B

Supplemental Information Form and "How to Document a Building"

Supplemental Information Form for Historical Resource Evaluation

Potential Resource - Demolition - Alteration

Proposed project is: Demolition (DBI form 6) or Alteration (DBI form 3/8)

Please be complete in your responses to the questions on this form. Submittal of incomplete or inaccurate information will result in an additional request for information from you and potentially delay your project. If you have problems in completing this form, we would recommend that you consult with a qualified historic preservation professional. Address: ____ Block No. _____ Lot No. ____ _____ check one: Actual Estimated **Date of Construction:** Source for date, or basis for estimate: Architectural Style: _____ Architect & Builder: Original Owner: Subsequent Owners (dates of ownership): Historic Name: _____Common Name: ____ Original and Subsequent Uses: Has the building been moved? If yes, provide date: Original Location: _____

ON A SEPARATE SHEET(S), PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

Property Description / Construction History

- Provide a written description of the property, describing its architectural form, features, materials, setting, and related structures.
- Provide a written description of all alterations to the property. Attach copies of all available buildings permits.
- Provide current photographs showing all facades, architectural details, site features, adjacent buildings, the subject block face, and facing buildings.
- Provide historic photographs, if available.

History

- Provide a written description of the history of the property, including any association with significant events or persons. See attached Preservation Bulletin No. 16, section entitled *How to Document a Building's History*, for assistance.
- For reference, check for neighborhood and/or city-wide historic context statements. Some contexts are

- available at the Planning Department, alongside the Landmark and Historic District files.
- A chain of title can identify persons associated with a property, and city directories can identify if the owners were residents of the building, and what their occupation was. When cross-referenced with the Biographical catalog of notable San Franciscans at the Main Library's 6th Floor History room, this research can provide further valuable information.

Other Information

Attach available documents that may provide information that will help to determine whether the
property is or is not an historic resource such as historic Sanborn Maps, drawings, newspaper articles
and publications.

Historic Survey Information:

The property is	s (mark all that apply):			
	Over fifty (50) years of age and proposed for demolition, or major alteration			
	71. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1			
	_ Listed in the 1968 Junior League Survey (the basis for <i>Here Today</i>)			
Listed in a San Francisco Architectural Heritage Survey				
	Listed in the Unreinforced Masonry Building (UMB) Survey			
	_ General Plan Referenced Building			
	National Register and California Register Status Code of 7 Listed in the North Beach Survey, Local Survey Codes 4, 5, or 6			
	Rated NRSC 6 or CHRSC 6 and was surveyed prior to year 2000			
	Is there an existing, proposed or potential historic district in the immediate vicinity to w the subject building would be a contributor?			
Other Informational Survey				
	 Name of Survey 			
	Other, please list			
If you have been	n referred to MEA by staff, please enter name:			
Building Permi	t number (if any)			
Form prepared	by:Date:			
Address:	Phone:			
E-mail address:				
What sources d	id you use to compile this information? Please list; use additional sheet(s) if necessary.			

HOW TO DOCUMENT A BUILDING'S HISTORY

In order to complete the environmental evaluation of proposed project, the Planning Department will, in certain cases, request additional information from the project sponsor. One such request could be for information regarding aspects of certain properties that may have historical significance under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), either as an historical resource in and of itself or as a contributor to an existing or proposed historic district.

CEQA historic criteria are based on eligibility for the California Register. To be eligible for the California Register, a property must be significant in at least one of the following areas:

- 1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- 2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.
- 3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
- 4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

As an example, if a building was constructed prior to the 1906 earthquake or is a building that was recognized during the Planning Department's 1976 Architectural Survey, you as the project sponsor will most likely receive a form entitled *Historical Resource Evaluation – Request for Information* from the Planning Department. Some project sponsors prefer to hire an outside consultant to complete this work, however, it is also possible that the needed research can be done by the project sponsors themselves.

Outlined below are some of the steps required to do research and a partial listing of the local resources available to applicants/project sponsors. An appendix to this document lists General Reference Sources. These steps and resources can substantially aid individuals and interested parties preparing the responses to a request for additional information

Please be aware that over time the address or Block and Lot for a property may have changed. So before you begin your search, please obtain all address(es) and lot(s)/block(s) that have been used for your property.

1. Start at the beginning.

In 1906, most official San Francisco documents were lost to fire. The Water Department, now a part of the PUC was able to preserve their records. This department located at 1155 Market Street is a place to check the original Water Tap turn-on applications which list the date of connections to buildings. These records may reveal the original owner, architect/builder and date of construction. Because the records are fragile and not readily available, it is suggested that researchers use the microfiche of these records at the San Francisco Main Library. (You can take Muni or BART to the Civic Center Station.)

2. Building Permits

The Department of Building Inspection (DBI) Records Management Division maintains building permits, post 1906 earthquake and fire, on microfiche for the City. Research on building permit history on microfiche can be requested from in the Microfilm Section of the Department of Building Inspection at 1660 Mission Street, First Floor at (415) 558-6080.

The Housing Inspection Services (HIS) located at 1660 Mission Street, 6th Floor of the DBI at (415) 558-6220 maintains housing inspection records of all apartment buildings and hotels in the City.

3. Sales Records

The City and County of San Francisco, Office of the Assessor-Recorder at City Hall, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, has records about owners and the actual room counts of buildings as well as information about the estimated date of construction. Sales ledgers from 1906 to 1990 and Block books from 1913-1976 are on microfiche. McEnerny cases from 1906-c.1913. Building contract notices to the general record, as well as building completion notices to the general record, extant from 1906 to the present may be helpful. Deeds of property transactions located in an Index of Real Estate Transfers from 1906 to the present, as well as Map Books from 1846 to the present, Subdivision and Homestead Maps from 1850 to the present are also available for review. All of these resources can be of use in the research and documentation process.

4. Primary Research

The San Francisco History Room and other departments of the main branch of the Public Library are excellent resources for primary research on a potential historic structure. Reference materials include:

- San Francisco Block Books; <u>Handy Block Books of San Francisco</u>, Municipal Reports;
- Business Directories: the <u>California and Architect and Building News</u> (1897 to 1900), and John Synder's Index; the <u>Architect and Engineer</u> (1905 to 1945), the Gary Goss Index (1905 to 1928); <u>Western Architecture and Engineering</u> (1945 to 1961).
- Real Estate Circulars: the <u>Daily Pacific Builder</u>; the <u>California Builder</u>; <u>Edwards</u>
 <u>Abstracts</u> (1906 to 1977).
- San Francisco, Our Society Blue Books (1890-1931),
- Index to the Great Register of Voter Records, (1900 to 1928).

Other resources include:

- Historic Photographs;
- Newspapers & Indexes (<u>San Francisco Call</u> Index 1893-1903, San Francisco Newspaper Index 1904-1950, <u>San Francisco Chronicle</u> Index 1950-current);
- Biographical Index Cards;
- Here Today: Junior League research files;

- Anne Bloomfield's description of How to Work with the 1906-1913 Sales ledgers, located in the Office of the Assessor-Recorder;
- City Landmark and District Case Reports and context statements;
- Water Department Tap Records which are on microfiche.

The San Francisco Main Library also has a collection of Census Records (1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930) and City Directories that are located on the sixth floor San Francisco History Room and City Archives.

Other sources for information include:

The National Archives 1000 Commodore Drive San Bruno CA (650) 876-9001

Rare Books and Family Histories Sutro Library of the California State Library San Francisco State University (415) 731-4477

The Labor Archives Sutro Library of the California State Library San Francisco State University (415) 564-4010

Bancroft Library
University of California at Berkeley
(510) 642-3781
Documents Collection
College of Environmental Design,
Wurster Hall, Room 232
University of California at Berkeley
(510) 642-5124

San Francisco Architectural Heritage 2007 Franklin Street San Francisco, CA 94109 (415) 441-3000

5. Sanborn Maps

Find and copy (or trace) or print from microfilm the earliest Sanborn Fire Insurance Map that shows evidence of the building's existence. Sanborn Maps show block by block what buildings were built at various times throughout the City's history. The 1886-1893, 1899-1900 and 1913-1914 Sanborn Maps are available in the San Francisco History Room of the Main Library in Civic Center. Sanborn Maps are also located within the Office of the Assessor-Recorder located at 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place. The California Historical Society Library located at 678 Mission Street has an extensive collection on San Francisco and California history and artifacts including San Francisco Sanborn Maps. (Please note that the CHS Library is open on Wednesdays only from 10 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., by appointment).

6. Cultural Resources Database and Existing Survey Information

The Planning Department maintains a Cultural Resources Database. It is integrated into the land use database of the City and contains existing survey information for the City. This database can assist applicants/project sponsors with some background material relevant to a potential historic building. The database contains summary information for all the designated individual City Landmarks as well the Historic Districts listed in Article 10 of the Planning Code. Some 435 individual buildings as well as six Conservation Districts that were designated as part of the Downtown Plan (Article 11) of the Planning Code are also listed. Buildings designated under other Area Plans of the General Plan of the City and County of San Francisco such as the South of Market, Chinatown, Rincon Hill and the Van Ness Area Plans are listed. Architectural resources contained in the Planning Department's 1976 Citywide Survey (which identified over 10,000 buildings citywide) and the Board of Supervisors adopted book entitled <u>Here Today</u> (which contains survey information on over 2,500 buildings) are also listed. A thematic study of Unreinforced Masonry Buildings (UMBs) that identified approximately 2,000 buildings, (many of which were determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places) are summarized in the Cultural Resources database. Access to the database can be obtained on the public computer at the Planning Information Counter at 1660 Mission Street on the first floor.

To date, approximately 3,500 buildings in San Francisco have been listed in or have been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The State Office of Historic Preservation maintains and updates periodically the California Register of Historical Resources and the National Register of Historic Places listings. The Northwest Information Center located at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park; CA. (707-664-2494) can provide applicants/project sponsors with information on California Register and National Register listings for the City and County of San Francisco.

Finally, a resource that appears in one or more of the above mentioned surveys might indicate that it is a potential landmark or a contributory building in an historic district. When a designation is being considered, existing survey information will be considered as one component in the overall evaluation of the resource. Lack of existing survey information does not mean the resource is not significant; it simply means that the resource or area has not been surveyed.

Many of the City's existing adopted surveys are now ten to thirty years old and are not standardized in terms of their format and content. A review, update and evaluation of the City's cultural resources are underway and will take many years to complete. In general, the Northeastern quadrant of the City has the most survey work, much of which recognized pre-1930s buildings.

As a general rule, resources that are considered historical for purposes of CEQA should be at least fifty years of age. National Register of Historic Places utilizes the fifty-year rule as a reasonable span of time that makes the professional evaluation of the resource feasible. In recent years, many properties in San Francisco have achieved significance due to the passage of time, (i.e. they are now fifty years of age or older).

Research and evaluation on these undesignated resources may indicate that these properties are, in fact, landmark sites or contributory buildings to historic districts. Many resources that are now fifty years of age or older may be significant on local, state or national levels. A thorough understanding of the architectural, historical, physical context of the resource and its integrity is essential in the evaluation of a resource that is either considered "exceptionally significant" (i.e., less than fifty years) or is now more fifty years of age and has not be surveyed.

GENERAL REFERENCE SOURCES

<u>A Companion to California</u> by James D. Hart, Berkeley, CA., University of California Press, Second Edition, 1987.

<u>A Field Guide to American Houses</u> by Virginia and Lee McAlester, New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1986.

<u>Architecture in San Francisco and Northern California</u> by David Gebhard, Roger Montgomery, Robert Winter, John Woodbridge and Sally Woodbridge, Salt Lake City, Peregrine Smith Books, 1985.

<u>Here Today, San Francisco's Architectural Heritage</u>. Text by Roger Olmsted and T. H. Watkins, San Francisco, CA, Chronicle Books, 1968.

Historic City Directories and Census Records are located on the 5th Floor of the San Francisco Main Library, Civic Center.

"How to Research Your San Francisco Building" by Jean Kortum, former Landmarks Board President and Member, Copyright 1992, Revised 1993 (Available at the Planning Department).

"How to Complete the National Register Registration Form," National Register Bulletin No. 16A (Available at the U.S. Government Printing Office, San Francisco, CA).

"How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form," National Register Bulletin No. 16B (Available at the U.S. Government Printing Office, San Francisco, CA).

In the Victorian Style, Text by Randolph Delehanty, San Francisco, CA., Chronicle Books, 1991.

"Regulations for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register of Historical Resources", Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, CA, May 31, 1996.

"Researching an Historic Property," National Register Bulletin No. 39 (Available at the U.S. Government Printing Office, San Francisco, CA).

The Ultimate Guide, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, Chronicle Books, 1989.

<u>Splendid Survivors, San Francisco's Downtown Architectural Heritage</u>. Prepared by Charles Hall Page and Associates, Inc., for the Foundation for San Francisco's Architectural Heritage, California Living Books, 1978.

Street Address File, Biographical Index Cards, Landmark Case Reports and Historic Photographs are located in the San Francisco History Room, 6th Floor of the Main Library, Civic Center.

WEB SITES OF INTEREST

Planning Department homepage: http://www.sfgov.org/planning

California Office of Historic Preservation: http://www.ohp.cal-parks.ca.gov

California DPR 523 forms: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/chris/publicat.html

National Register homepage: http://www.cr.nps.gov

National Register Bulletins: http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrpubs.html

San Francisco Public Library – History Center:

http://sfpl.lib.ca.us/librarylocations/sfhistory/sfbuilding.htm

(This information was compiled from various Planning Departments Preservation Bulletins published January, 2003)

APPENDIX C

General Scope of Work for an Historical Resource Evaluation Report

Scope of Work for San Francisco Historical Resource Evaluation Reports

(non-archeological)

Objective: Provide information to be used in support of historical resource determinations and project historic impact assessments for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

When Planning Department staff decides that additional information is required to determine whether a structure is a historical resource under CEQA and to access impacts on a historical resource, an *Historical Resource Evaluation Report* may be requested. If there is more than one building or structure on the site as part of the proposed project, all structures will need to be discussed in the study; therefore, the singular case below will be plural in the case of multiple structures.

In order to be considered complete, a San Francisco Planning Department *Historic Resource Evaluation Report* should provide an historical overview of the individual resource or district under study by identifying and evaluating the potential resource within historic context(s). The report should also evaluate the potential for impacts from the proposed project on the historical resource. The report should synthesize all available historic information from all disciplines in a clear and concise narrative. The report should entail both documentary research and field investigation to determine and describe the integrity, authenticity, associative values, and significance of the resource under study. Reports should be prepared to a level of detail commensurate with the significance and complexity of the structures and impacts in question. A full report may not be needed in all cases. In order to have the proper information and length of a requested report for any project, a "scoping meeting" should be held with Planning Department staff before work begins on the report. In addition:

- 1. The report should include preparation of State of California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR 523 forms (both A and B sections) for all qualifying resources; these are a principal tool for determining if a structure is an historical resource for purposes of the CEQA, and establishes the basic historical and architectural character and significance.
- 2. If the proposed project is an alteration, the report should discuss the proposed project's compliance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.
- 3. If the proposed project is within the boundaries of an historic district, the report should discuss the cumulative impact of the proposed and related projects to the population of resources which would remain in the district.

4. The report should identify alternatives and mitigations for implementing the proposed project, which if incorporated in the project, would avoid or minimize significant adverse affects to the historical resource.

If the project is also subject to federal historic requirements such as Section 106 of the U.S. National Historic Preservation Act or Section 4(f) of the Transportation Act, to the extent feasible the historic evaluation should be closely coordinated, especially if a joint environmental document is being prepared. While coordination is critical, it should also respect the fact that the uses of and requirements for historic reports for state and federal environmental documents differ and the needs of both environmental processes may need to be met.

Below is a generalized Scope of Work for preparing an Historic Resource Evaluation Report. A report will typically require information similar to that listed below but may not require all elements, therefore, each proposed scope will need to be reviewed and individualized to meet the requirements of the specific project and resource involved. The historical consultant will be selected by the project sponsor. The historical consultant's work effort is, however, under the direction of the assigned Planning Department staff. All submittals by the consultant are to be made directly to the project's environmental coordinator as designated by the Department's Major Environmental Analysis section. Any comments by the project sponsor or their representatives must be directed to Planning Department staff to ensure proper inclusion into the analysis. During the preparation of the Historic Resource Evaluation Report as with other environmental documents, the project sponsor and their representatives are key to the provision of details concerning the project, responding to recommended changes affecting the project, and support for recommended mitigation measures and other improvements identified in the report.

To prepare a report for the San Francisco Planning Department, primary historic consultants should meet the History, Architectural History or Historic Architecture professional qualifications as outlined by the federal government in 36 Code of Federal Regulations 61, (see Appendix B). These qualifications, in general, are a graduate degree in history, architectural history or a closely related field, or a bachelor's degree in the same fields plus at least two years of full-time experience in architectural history related work.²¹ Having experience in the architectural history of San Francisco is helpful.

Persons not meeting the above standards may assist in preparation of the Report, provided they are supervised by a primary historic consultant who meets the standards. The primary historic consultant must oversee all research and findings. Findings on the DPR 523 forms must be determined by the primary preservation professional.

²¹ The California Office of Historic Preservation (a division of the State Parks and Recreation Department) maintains a list of persons that have met the state's qualifications as historic consultants. The office can be reached at (916) 653-6624, and can be contacted for a copy of their list of qualified historic consultants.

As noted above, a meeting between planning department staff and the consultant to individualize the scope requirements for each specific project should always be held before work on the report begins. To avoid any false starts or misunderstandings, the draft Scope of Work proposed by the consultant team must be submitted to the staff for review and approval (in writing) by the environmental planner assigned to the case <u>before</u> starting work on the report. See the attached approval form.

The requirements for each report will vary and will be refined at a "scoping" meeting between the consultant and Department staff. The report should typically be organized as follows and address the questions posed below as relevant:

- 1. Summary Overview of report and conclusions.
- 2. Introduction Basic brief description of what is being proposed with the project.
- 3. Past Historic Evaluations

A. Discuss existing historic surveys that the structure has been listed in and what the ratings of the structure are (Refer to Planning Department's list of existing Districts and surveys and the California Historic Resource Inventory System database). Include the purpose of the survey and the methodology used to put the evaluations into a context. Are there any surveys of the area in which the building was obviously left out. Discuss the implications of being included in a survey, or left out of a survey. Include what has not yet been considered by those surveys, or may have been missed, or what has changed since those surveys were conducted.

- 4. Evaluate the Existing Structure or Potential Resource
 - A. Evaluate the potential resource using all four of the California Register Criteria and prepare DPR 523 forms (Parts A and B) if they do not already exist. This section of the report should answer the following questions or speak to the issues listed below:
 - Discuss the structure's character and history.
 - What is the property type? Is this a rare or unique type? Is the structure representative of a specific type? Does it have specific historical associations?
 - What aspects or elements add to or are central to its importance?
 - What periods of history are relevant for the historical resource determination?
 - Describe the exterior materials, exterior features, building interior, the setting of the building and its site.
 - What are the historic and character defining features that make the resource significant?
 - Does the potential resource satisfy any of the criteria for listing on the California Register? Why or why not?

- Explore the chain of ownership to see if there is any association with a significant person.
- Are there any associations with important events that have made a contribution to local, state or national history?
- Does the structure retain its historic integrity? Are there any changes? If so, are the changes easily reversible? Do the changes effect the historic architectural character of the resource?
- Include photos, both existing conditions and historic photos, if located. (Refer to Department's evaluation forms.)

B. Integrity – The discussion should include an assessment of integrity in relationship to the resource's period of significance. Discuss those of the seven aspects of integrity (location, design, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, association) that relate most directly to the reasons the property is or is not significant (recognizing that not all seven aspects of integrity need be present for all resources).

5. Context and Relationship

What is the neighborhood context? Discuss how the potentially significant resource relates or doesn't relate to the surrounding neighborhood. Is the potentially significant resource a part of a designated, proposed or studied historic or conservation district? The Historical Resource may be the district itself and the building in question may be a contributor or non-contributor within that resource. If the resource is the district, what would be the affect of demolishing a contributory or a non-contributory structure and building a new building. Has the potential resource been evaluated as a part of a Planning Department informational survey or study? If so, discuss the district and the potential resource's importance in relation to district. If there is more than one structure involved, what are the interrelationships between structures?

6. Project-Specific Impacts

What changes are being proposed by the project sponsor? What will be the overall effects on the potential resource if the proposed project is carried out? What would happen to character-defining or important features as set out in Section 2 (C) above? If the proposal was carried out, would the remaining features be enough to retain the historic significance?

7. Cumulative Impacts

If the potentially significant resource is in a recognized district, what changes have occurred in the District since it was designated that are visible from the resource?

How many buildings within the district visible from the potentially significant resource have been changed or demolished? What types? What is the status or ratings of the remaining structures in the district?

If the potential resource is outside of a recognized district, is it of a unique, rare, or increasingly at-risk type of structure, the loss of which would lead to an adverse cumulative impact?

Would the character of adjacent or nearby rated buildings or groups of buildings be adversely affected or compromised?

8. Mitigation

Are there any ways to ameliorate the project-specific or cumulative impacts? What alternatives should be considered that would reduce or eliminate adverse impacts?

9. Conclusions

Provide a brief summary of the findings and recommendations.

Four copies of the first draft of the report should be provided to the environmental planner for departmental review. The number of copies for any subsequent drafts will be determined by the environmental planner.

Final Report

After review is finalized, five copies of the final report must be submitted to the Planning Department.

Attachment to Historic Report Scope of Work -- Scope Approval Form

Transmittal To: [NAME] Date:			
The proposed scope of work for the [TITLE] Project, Case No. Project , Case No. Description of the ITITLE] is hereby			
Approved as submitted Approved as revised and resubmitted Approved subject to comments below Not approved, pending modifications specified below and resubmitted			
Signed: Signed: Planning Department Preservation Technical Specialist			
Planning Department Preservation Technical Specialist			
Comments:			
Note: A copy of this approval and the final scope of work is to be appended to the Historical Resource Evaluation report. The Department advises consultants and project sponsors that review of the draft report may identify issues or concerns of other City agencies not addressed in the scope of work hereby approved, and that the scope of work may need to be modified to accommodate such additional issues. Scope of Work Approval Form			

Attachment to Historic Report Scope of Work -- Primary Historic Consultant Qualifications

Secretary of the Interior Guidelines for Historic Preservation (Professional Qualifications Standards)

The entire guidelines for the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects, not included here because of their length, may be obtained separately from the National Park Service.

This partial excerpt deals with professional qualifications best suited to the preparation of Historical Resource Evaluation Reports. Evaluation reports should always be prepared by persons qualified by education, training and experience in the application of the criteria. Where feasible, evaluation should be preformed in consultation with other individuals experienced the applying the relevant criteria in the geographical area under consideration.

Professional Qualifications Standards

The following requirements are those used by the National Park Service, and have been previously published in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Park 61. The qualifications define minimum education and experience required to perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities. In some cases, additional areas or levels of expertise may be needed, depending on the complexity of the task and the nature of the historic properties involved. In the following definitions, a year of full-time professional experience need not consist of a continuous year of full-time work but may be made up of discontinuous periods of full-time or part-time work adding up to the equivalent of a year of full-time experience.

Architectural History

The minimum professional qualifications in architectural history are a graduate degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or closely related field, with coursework in American architectural history, or a bachelor's degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation or closely related field plus one of the following:

- 1. At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, or teaching in American architectural history or restoration architecture with an academic institution, historical organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or
- 2. Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of American architectural history.

History

The minimum professional qualifications in history are a graduate degree in history or a closely related field, plus one of the following:

- 1. At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, teaching, interpretation, or other demonstrable professional activity with an academic institution, historic organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or
- 2. Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of history.

Historic Architecture

The minimum professional qualifications in historic architecture are a professional degree in architecture or a State license to practice architecture, plus one of the following:

- 1. At least one year of graduate study in architectural preservation, American architectural history, preservation planning, or closely related field; or
- 2. At least one year of full-time professional experience on historic preservation projects.

Such graduate study or experience shall include detailed investigations of historic structures, preparation of historic structures research reports, and preparation of plans and specifications for preservation projects.

APPENDIX D

INFORMATIONAL SURVEYS

This list is incomplete but includes surveys that are on file in the Planning Department's preservation library as of 3/2002.

- A. Buena Vista North (proposed District, endorsed by PC) (1990) BVN Assn.*
- B. Chinatown (1994) District initiated by Board of Supervisors*
- C. Eureka Valley Survey (1975) SFSU*
- D. Fire Stations Survey (1991) Bloomfield*
- E. Haight Ashbury Survey (1974) SFSU*
- F. Inner Richmond District survey (1990) Heritage*
- G. North of Market (1985) DCP
- H. Polk/Procter Sea Cliff (proposed District) (1989) Neighborhood Group LPAB
- I. Refugee Shacks Inventory (1986) Society for the Preservation of SF Refugee Shacks
- J. Union Street District (1981) Union Street Assoc*
- K. Van Ness Avenue District, Fire Line (1985) Platt*

Note: Items indicated by an asterisk (*) are not incorporated into Parcel Information.

Note: Items in *Italic* text are named surveys that used the DPR 523 forms and methodology.

EXHIBIT 10

Carol L. Karp Architect A.I.A.

August 28, 2017

State of California
Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Parks and Recreation
P. O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

No. 1013

Attention:

Julianne Polanco

State Historic Preservation Officer

Subject:

Nomination for Listing

National Register of Historic Places

RE:

Architect Ernest Coxhead's Residence & Studio, 1893

2421 Green Street, San Francisco, California

Dear Ms. Polanco:

Pursuant to your 4/3/17 letter to Philip Kaufman and subsequent reviews and correspondence with Amy Crain of your office, which have been extensive, enclosed is an original of the nomination document as printed on 8/9/17 and, as instructed by Amy Crain, a USB Flash Drive that contains a complete digital version of the nomination document.

Included enclosures, but separate from the nomination document, are the 8/9/17 letter of approval by the owner, Philip Kaufman and an 8/7/17 letter of support from Nancy Pelosi, House Minority Leader, who also represents the 12th Congressional District in San Francisco where the nominated property is located. Also included is the 4/11/17 image use authorization letter from Prof. Richard Longstreth.

The undersigned are both San Francisco natives who also graduated from UC Berkeley, are both California licensed architects of long standing, and have practiced architecture in Northern California more than 50 years. We live and practice architecture in our house which we designed and built in the rustic contemporary Bay (Area) Tradition we write about in the nomination.

Thank you for your assistance in registering the master architect Ernest Coxhead's own residence and studio, which is a very important original structure, in the National Register of Historic Places.

Lawrence B. Karp NCARB

Yours truly,

Carol L. Karp AIA

cc w/enclosures:

Amy H. Crain

State Historian II, Registration Unit

August 9, 2017

State of California
Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Parks and Recreation
1723 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816-7100

Attention:

Amy Crain

State Historic Preservation Officer

Subject:

Coxhead's Residence & Studio 2421 Green Street, San Francisco National Register of Historic Places

Nomination for Listing

Dear Ms. Crain:

I am the current owner of the subject property and have been for 28 years.

I support the nomination for listing with the National Register of Historic Places as submitted today by Karp Architects.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Philip Confron

Philip Kaufman 2421 Green Street

San Francisco, CA 94123



Nancy Pelosi Pennocratic Leader August 7, 2017

State of California
Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

Attention:

Julianne Polanco

State Historic Preservation Officer

Subject:

Nomination for Listing

National Register of Historic Places

RE:

Architect Ernest Coxhead's Residence & Studio, 1893

2421 Green Street, San Francisco, California

Dear Ms. Polanco:

It is with great enthusiasm that I write in support of the nomination of Ernest Coxhead's own house for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. I have had the pleasure of visiting Architect Coxhead's residence and studio located at the juncture of Cow Hollow and Pacific Heights. This area in California's 12th Congressional District which I represent in Congress. I take special pride in San Francisco's architectural treasures and recognize the Coxhead house as a first of an architectural tradition in the Bay Area. It happens to be in excellent original condition, including brickwork, having survived amazingly intact, the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire.

Designed and built before automobiles and never retrofitted with a garage, both the house entry and garden are quietly accessed from the street via a twisting stairway to the west side. The classical entry conceals an ingenious interior with a long glazed entrance gallery running from a high-ceilinged living room at the north to a dining area on the southern rear garden that shares an eastern property line with the garden of the 1867 Casebolt House, San Francisco Landmark No. 51.

The house is shingle style integrated with subtle Cotswold features that Coxhead brought to Northern California. The beautiful non-symmetrical exterior design that is fitted to the land and view was the beginning of what became the First Bay Area Tradition that evolved into Second and Third Bay Area Traditions taught at the University of California, Berkeley, and practiced by the most heralded Bay Area architects. The importance of the house to the architecture cannot be overemphasized.

I believe the nomination papers are well done and the Ernest Coxhead's Residence & Studio should be included in the National register of Historic Places.

Thank you for your attention to the remarkable and still beautifully functioning personal home of Ernest Coxhead.

best regards,

Nancy Pelosi

ucy Celosi

April 11, 2017

State Historic Preservation Officer Julianne Polanco California State Office of Historic Preservation 1725 23rd Street Suite 100 Sacramento, CA 95816-7100

Attn: Registration Unit

Dear Ms. Polanco:

It is my understanding that State Historian II, Amy Crain, who is reviewing the nomination package for the Ernest Coxhead House to National Register of Historic Places, is requesting proof of copyright permissions to use photographs from my archives and my published work.

Please accept this letter as that proof and proof that I support the use of images from my archives and images of full page images from my published work to support the Ernest Coxhead House nomination package.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Longstreth, Ph.D.

Cc: Amy Crain via email

Richard Longstreth
Professor of American Civilization
George Washington University
2108 G Street, Room 202

www.edu .
202-994-6098

OMB No. 1024-0018

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property Historic name: Coxhead, Ernest Residence and Stud	<u>dio</u>		
Other names/site number: None			
Name of related multiple property listing: <u>N/A</u> (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing			
(Enter 197A if property is not part of a multiple pro-	perty listing		
2. Location			
Street & number: <u>2421 Green Street</u> City or town: <u>San Francisco</u> State: <u>California</u> C	ounty: San Francisco		
Not For Publication: Vicinity:	ounty. <u>Sun i Tuneisco</u>		
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	de December 1 And an arrandol		
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,			
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.			
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:			
nationalstatewidelocal Applicable National Register Criteria:	ıl		
ABCD			
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Gov	ernment		
In my opinion, the property meets does	not meet the National Register criteria.		
Signature of commenting official:	Date		
Title:	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 Coxhead, Ernest, Residence and Studio San Francisco, CA Name of Property County and State 4. National Park Service Certification I hereby certify that this property is: entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register determined not eligible for the National Register __ removed from the National Register __ other (explain:) _____ Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 5. Classification **Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply.) Private: Public - Local Public - State Public – Federal **Category of Property** (Check only one box.) Building(s)

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

Coxhead, Ernest, Residence and Studio Name of Property

Number of Resources within Propert	nv	
(Do not include previously listed resour Contributing 1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register0		
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) DOMESTIC/single family dwelling		
Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) DOMESTIC/single family dwelling		
7. Description		
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		
Shingle Style - Late Victorian Period Arts & Crafts - First Bay Tradition		

Coxhead, Ernest, Residence and Studio
Name of Property

San Francisco, CA
County and State

Materials:

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Exposed common brick, running bond Walls: Wood framed, cedar shingles, redwood trim

Entry Portico: Cement plaster over brick Roofing: Western Red Cedar Shingles

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraphs

The Coxhead Residence and Studio was designed by California architect Ernest Albert Coxhead and built in 1893 as his personal residence and studio in which he lived with his family while he practiced architecture in San Francisco. Coxhead's own residence is the quintessential example of his genius. Acknowledged as forefather of the regional design mode "First Bay Area Tradition", he was a master in manipulating architectural elements and also fusing Arts & Crafts with native materials. His work, his own home as a striking exemplar, evolved into residential architectural design practiced by important architects in Northern California ever since the 1890s.

The house is located on a steep narrow mid-block 25 by 137 foot lot at 2421 Green Street at the juncture of the Pacific Heights and Cow Hollow Districts in San Francisco. It is a three-story, wood-framed building clad in red cedar shingles trimmed with painted redwood Arts & Crafts fenestration and trim. It has a rectangular plan with steeply pitched roofs and articulated dormers and ribbons of windows facing San Francisco Bay and neighboring gardens. The staircase from the street is integrated into the articulated cement plastered brick foundation that connects the western side of the house to the steep urban site while hiding the classical entry from street view.

The rear garden is contiguous with the garden of the Casebolt House, San Francisco Landmark 51. The beautifully landscaped garden is neatly hardscaped with original brick. The garden and space between it and the house faces south with unobstructed light or fog reflected sunlight from South, East, and West. The building is a short walk to the Presidio of San Francisco, a National Historic Landmark District. The Ernest Coxhead House is in outstanding original condition, including its strategically placed Cotswold features. It survived the 1906 earthquake and fire intact and retains an unusually high degree of historic integrity.

United States Department of the Inter	ior
National Park Service / National Regi	ster of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900	OMB No. 1024-0018

Coxhead,	Ernest,	Residence and	Studio
Name of Pro	perty		

San Francisco, CA
County and State

Narrative Description

Ernest Coxhead's Residence and Studio is one of the first and finest examples of Late Victorian Shingle Style, also known as the Bay Area Shingle Style (see Coxhead's Julian Waybur House, NRHP 11000143) and architecture of the First Bay (Area) Tradition. This property has been written about in notable books including the scholarly work of Richard Longstreth (architectural historian and professor at George Washington University where he directs the historic preservation program). His book, On the Edge of the World, covers four architects at the turn of the 20th century (Ernest Coxhead, Willis Polk, A,C. Schweinfurth, and Bernard Maybeck). The house is also featured in the important book Shingle Styles by Leland M. Roth (doctorate Art History, Yale Univ.; Marion Dean Ross Professor of Architectural History at the University of Oregon) with extensive photographs by Bret Morgan, the consummate American architectural photographer. Shingle Styles "...celebrates one of America's most original and beautiful idioms--the Shingle Style." It features 30 of "...the nation's finest examples of Shingle architecture." Of the 30 buildings chosen by Roth/Morgan from the entire United States, significantly only two of those buildings featured architects' own homes: Frank Lloyd Wright's home in Illinois and Ernest Coxhead's residence in California. In those 30 of "the nation's finest examples" (including Theodore Roosevelt's Sagamore Hill and Greene and Greene's iconic Gamble House in Pasadena), 12 are by California architects and of those only Coxhead and Maybeck have two buildings featured. Maybeck, who briefly worked for Coxhead and was directly influenced by him, in turn influenced Julia Morgan and later Joseph Esherick (of the Third Bay Tradition). Conclusive evidence of Coxhead's contemporary rustic wooden houses influencing Maybeck is reflected in Maybeck's first independent commission in 1895 for Berkeley's Charles Keeler, author of "The Simple Home", 1904 (Limerick in Winter, pgs. 52-53). In Shingle Styles, Prof, Roth wrote: "...in the intertwined careers and work of Polk, Coxhead, Maybeck, Schweinfurth, Morgan and others the use of shingles as an expression of bohemian creativity and artistic freedom would be introduced to San Francisco and around the Bay Area, establishing a regional tradition that would flourish for several generations." (Roth, p. 34). This can last be seen in the most recently built of the 30 American buildings featured by Roth/Morgan that was designed by Esherick ("Fourest" 1957) as well as the other houses of the Third Bay Tradition exemplified by many residences at Sea Ranch by William Turnbull and Esherick, notably including Esherick's own brick and shingle house at 75 Black Point Reach.

This new regional design at that time was considered an answer to Coxhead's close friend architect Willis Polk's call for an intelligent expression for a house of moderate cost. Coxhead answered the call and showcased his ideas in his own residence on a narrow, deep lot at 2421 Green Street. The street frontage faces north with natural San Francisco Bay breezes cooling the house with carefully positioned windows and steeply pitched dormers grounded on brick foundation walls integrating the house to the site as an exemplary piece of Coxhead's residential architecture where "...his rustic aerie survives...an enchanted little world of domestic delight." (Roth, p.128). Largely because of this important residence, Prof. Roth calls Coxhead "...one of the most enigmatic, but masterful architects the new idiom." (Roth, p.31)

This house is one of Coxhead's nineteenth century San Francisco buildings that survived the devastating 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire and it features many of the wistful English architectural details that were featured in Coxhead's Church of St. John the Evangelist at 15th and Julian Streets (**Figure 3**) that was destroyed by dynamiting to block the fire caused by ruptured gas lines in the 1906 tragedy. In addition to the respected and influential books by Roth/Morgan and Longstreth, the house at 2421 Green is listed in the Junior League of San Francisco's "Here Today" files and is referenced in the associated book as a significant contributor to the character of San Francisco (Olmsted, p. 329).

United States Department of the Interior	
National Park Service / National Register	of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900	OMB No. 1024-0018

Coxhead, Ernest,	Residence and Studio
Name of Property	

San Francisco, CA County and State

The shingled architectural details of the Arts and Crafts vernacular that Coxhead features in this property profoundly influenced designs by Bay Area architects including Bernard Maybeck, Julia Morgan, Willis Polk and other practitioners of an architectural style that became known as Bay Area Shingle Style or the "Bay Tradition School of Regional Modern design" as described by architectural historian and preservation planner Mary Brown (see bibliography). Her work for the California Office of Historic Preservation starting with the First Bay Tradition followed by the Second and Third Bay Traditions as described below:

First Bay Tradition (late 1880s to early 1920s):

First Bay Tradition buildings are characterized by:

- -Sensitivity to their surroundings and the unique requirements of the site and client.
- -Natural materials, particularly redwood and red cedar shingles
- -Modern building methods and materials blended with witty historic details
- -Emphasis on craftsmanship, volume, form, and asymmetry.

Followed by influenced architects Henry Hill, William Wurster, William Merchant, and Gardner Dailey in the Second Bay Tradition:

Second Bay Tradition (1928-1942):

Second Bay Tradition was basically a rustic but contemporary style using redwood post and beam construction.

Followed by more recently influenced architects Charles Moore, Joseph Esherick and William Turnbull in the *Third Bay Tradition*

Third Bay Tradition (1945-1980):

Third Bay Tradition is a hybrid architecture of modern and vernacular styles that had its roots in the greater San Francisco Bay Area, best known group of more recent examples are at Sea Ranch on the Mendonoma Coast in Sonoma County.

Site and Setting

The site is a compact sloping urban lot (Figure 2, Figure 13) on the steep slope of Green Street between Scott and Pierce Streets at the juncture of districts known as "Pacific Heights" and "Cow Hollow" in San Francisco with Eastern and Western exposures on the side yards and a Northern exposure at the street frontage with views of San Francisco Bay and its islands. The block was subdivided after Casebolt's Cow Hollow house (Landmark 51) at 2727 Pierce was built in 1867. Coxhead carefully positioned windows in his house to capture views of the descending slope. The site has a Southern rear yard that captures direct sunlight nurturing a garden that backs onto neighboring gardens creating a park like setting at the back of the house. One of the neighboring gardens is for the Casebolt House.

The site with its narrow street frontage allowed Coxhead to showcase one of his design trademarks: A tower façade. This design maximizes the views of the San Francisco Bay from within the house. This design feature is part of his ecclesiastical designs as utilized in his Church of the Angels in Los Angeles and All Saints Church in Pasadena. Another notable architect of the times, Willis Polk, continued to use this design feature.

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The elevations of the house emphasize the setting and the way the building transitions from public street to private space with simple window articulation and a clustering of classical style elements around the entrance. Coxhead used a similar design feature, although at the street, in the Charles Murdock House at 2710 Scott Street, another notable house and garden design by Coxhead for close friend Charles Murdock who was a printer for the works of his friends Bret Harte, Robert Louis Stevenson, John Muir and William Keith. This leads to the speculation that Coxhead traveled in their circle (Longstreth, p. 132). The Murdock House can be seen from the garden behind Coxhead's own house. These writers and their friends were of immense historical importance in the history of San Francisco.

Architecturally unchanged since the original construction date with only a few necessary modernizations, the site and setting of this house is elaborately described in Longstreth's book On The Edge of the World as being representative of Coxhead's lead in the shift of architectural design to achieve a dramatic effect by adapting a cottage to a difficult site as follows:

"By 1893 an important shift occurred in Coxhead's approach, evident in the adjacent residence built for himself and his brother Almeric [2421 Green] (Figures 1 and 4). Like the Williams-Polk house, it exploits a difficult site to achieve a dramatic effect. The design is also a more sophisticated interpretation of English precedents than was McGauley's [2423 Green]. The narrow street frontage is accentuated by a towerlike facade that has a taut, abstract quality. The bands of little windows set flush against the surface were probably inspired by recent London work of [Richard Norman] Shaw and others. However, the composition is more simplified and softened than English models, in keeping with the building's size and materials. The west elevation, facing McGauley's yard, with its dominant horizontality and rural character, contrasts with the [street] façade and underscores the transition from public to private space. Expanses of shingled wall and roof surfaces, interrupted only by the simplest window articulation, extend from a pivotal clustering of elements grouped around the front door. The composition may well have been inspired by (Charles) Voysey's early projects, but Coxhead's version is more compact and mannered at its focal point and less regimented elsewhere. Toward the rear, the house looks somewhat like a Surrey barn that has been remodeled in a straightforward way, lacking the studied poise of the street facade (Figure 5, Photo 11). Front and rear are set in opposition, while the overriding simplicity of detail lends cohesiveness to the whole. Both the imagery and the studied casualness present in this design owe a major debt to English arts-and-crafts work, which became a guidepost for Coxhead's work during the next several years. But neither Coxhead nor Polk considered the Arts and Crafts Movement to be a discrete entity; instead they appear to have viewed it as a potent source for expression in rustic design – an updated equivalent of the Shingle Style – that was appropriate to the design of modest houses." (Longstreth, p. 128-129)

Representation of the building and its integration with site has been described by other historians as an interpretation of English architecture into a California style known to influence friends and colleagues Maybeck, Polk, and Morgan (Weintraub). Historian Coombs' describes Coxhead's work this way:

"His concept of spacial organization was repeated in and embellished on his San Francisco house, which is a suave integration of the shingle style with British domestic planning. On a long narrow site overlooking the bay, he created an attenuated shingle clad house, which is both dramatically vertical and well-integrated into the earth. The short end of the house is turned towards the street and here again, Coxhead used glazed areas as generators of articulation. He plays with differences in window size to increase the apparent size of the house." (Coombs)

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Exterior House Details

The building is a unique solution for a house on this type of lot in San Francisco. It is urban in character in the front and quite relaxed like a freestanding house in the country at the rear. The entry portico and staircase that join the building with the street (**Figure 9**) leads one to a classical style front door that provides an articulated entry into the residence (**Photo 15**). Architectural historians have written about this specific design feature and how it brought European design to the San Francisco Bay area: "There is an ever-changing path up to and through the premises with the entrance reached by a series of winding steps and landings that become progressively constricted...as if it were an alley in an Italian hill town" (Longstreth, p. 129) (**Figure 8**).

The Shingle Style exterior of the house is an exemplary expression of the adaption of Coxhead's classical training with local features and materials into a new California architectural style. It is possible that Coxhead, as architect for the neighboring house to the West that he designed for friend James McGauley in 1891-1892, discovered the lot for this house (Figure 2) through that commission (Longstreth). Coxhead could have recognized there would be enough open space on the east and west elevations to glaze much of these elevations. He then carefully positioned bands of windows to capture San Francisco Bay views and sunlight from the East and West (probably inspired by recent London work of Richard Norman Shaw, bringing more English architecture influence to San Francisco). Coxhead also positioned rooftop dormers on the narrow building to capture the maximum amount of natural light into the interior of the residence in an urban setting (Photo 12).

These unique (at that time) exterior details have been written about extensively in architectural historian Leland Roth's work and depicted as a notable example of this style in his book on Shingle Style Architecture with photographer Bret Morgan (Figure 7).

Interior House Details

The (in 1893, novel) interior has been studied, described and photographed in numerous historians' works, two being architectural historian Weintraub's work with photographer Weingarten, *Bay Area Style:*Houses of the San Francisco Bay Region (Figures 10, 11, 12) and also by architectural historian Leland Roth with photographer Bret Morgan in their book curating Shingle Style Architecture: Shingle Styles:

Innovation and Tradition in American Architecture 1874-1982 (Figures 14, 15, 16, 17, 18).

The horizontal plan with a long gallery (an English design detail) emphasizes one of the natural features of the site: its narrowness and depth (Figure 1). Coxhead's design solution gets the maximum space and visual interest for the size of the lot. Inside the house, with carefully positioned openings, arched doorways, and varying ceiling heights emphasizing condensed spaces (Photos 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23) and carefully positioned exterior windows to capture unique views exclusive to the San Francisco Bay region (Photos 20 & 22) an interior experience is created that in 1893 defined a new San Francisco Bay architecture style.

Architectural historian Dr. Richard Longstreth wrote about it extensively in 1983. Longstreth, who considers this house a very significant house in the architectural history of San Francisco eloquently describes the interior in his book, *On the Edge of the World*, and why he considers this house a very significant house in the history of San Francisco architectural development:

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"A transition occurs at the front door, spatially echoing the change in character between the front and rear portions of the house. Inside, the emphasis is wholly horizontal. The long gallery, the plan's one English component, is unlike its prototypes in that it generates a sense of continuity while dramatizing the site's narrow form through variations in space and light (Figure 20). From the dark vestibule the corridor gradually becomes brighter, expanding into a glazed bay that serves as a secondary sitting area, with borrowed vista of McGauley's yard. The gallery brightens further at the end, where windows on two sides open into a secluded garden. In the other direction the space unfolds more rapidly, lapping down a broad turn of steps in a circuitous path to the living room. Although the stair is directly opposite the entrance, it is encased so as not to interrupt the horizontal emphasis. The living room is unusually large for a house of this size and is made even more expansive by grandly scaled redwood paneling and beams (Figure 21). The living room windows are placed only at the corners, and each one is at a different height. Like a periscope, the highest window bank catches a segment of the McGauley house. At the far corner, the platform and attendant bench offer an observation deck from which to view houses across the street and catch glimpses of the Bay beyond. Paralleling the Williams-Polk house interiors, the sequence and manipulation of each zone imply an extension of space, mitigating the property's narrow confines." (Longstreth, p. 130-131)

What is surmised to be the studio room (Photos 31 & 32) for Coxhead's drafting studio is on the top floor at the front of the house facing the street. It is naturally lit with North and East facing windows overlooking the street with views of the San Francisco Bay in the distance. It has wooden floors, typical for an architect's studio, and has a small footprint. Its size is amplified with a vaulted ceiling with exposed trusses. A hearth at the South entrance to the room with an adjacent warming bench is located by a British style ship's door that can be closed for privacy.

Considering the number of historians who have written about this work in books and papers and have had their work published locally, nationally, and internationally, this property accomplishes everything Coxhead was trying to achieve in his new style of residential architecture in 1893. As one of first examples of the First Bay Tradition (Brown) and the Bay Area Shingle Style the details built here are designed and built in Coxhead's other notable works including the Julian Waybur House, the Murdock House, and the John Kilgarif House among others.

Alterations

Few alterations have been made since the house was originally constructed. A North living room window was added, presumably by Coxhead to emphasize the view of San Francisco Bay because only early photos immediately following construction do not show this window, (Longstreth, p. 128).

Maintenance and minor modernization that do not alter the house's physical appearance or plan have been done to keep the house in compliance with code and to preserve its functionality as a notable house in one of the first neighborhoods in San Francisco to be functional with indoor plumbing, gas, and electricity.

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Integrity	
essence of what Coxhead designed as one of the fi	integration into the unique site and setting captures the rst Bay Area Shingle Style (see Julian Waybur House) own) and it retains excellent historic integrity to convey
physical materials and aspects of construction from is evident in the interior details of the fireplaces, magnetioned windows that can be opened capture vio Casebolt House at 2727 Pierce, views of San France Golden Gate to give one a complete sense of the united to the contract of the	ews of neighboring San Francisco City Landmark cisco Bay, and the sounds of the fog horns from the niqueness of the place. These features and the design Coxhead's unique architectural design theories in 1893
8. Statement of Significance	
Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria listing.)	qualifying the property for National Register
A. Property is associated with events to patterns of our history.	hat have made a significant contribution to the broad
B. Property is associated with the lives	s of persons significant in our past.

C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of

construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual

D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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distinction.

oxhead, Ernest, Residence and Studio me of Property	San Francisco, CA County and State
Criteria Considerations (Monte "re" in all the house that apply)	
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	
A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes	
B. Removed from its original location	
C. A birthplace or grave	
D. A cemetery	
E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure	
F. A commemorative property	
G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past	50 years
Period of Significance	
1890-1924 	
Significant Dates 1892-1893	
Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)	

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ame of Property	County and State
Cultural Affiliation	
<u>N/A</u>	
Architect/Builder	
Architect/Builder Coxhead, Ernest Albert	
id, Emest Albert	

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Ernest Coxhead Residence and Studio is eligible for the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as the exemplary work of European trained master architect Ernest Albert Coxhead who contributed to a unique American style of Architecture. A mentor for many California architects, Ernest Coxhead built the house as his private family residence in San Francisco with the assistance of his brother Almeric Coxhead who managed his business (Longstreth, p. 128).

The house is an outstanding example of the way Coxhead merged Victorian and Arts & Crafts architectural styles, popular at that time, with English and European Revival Styles to create a new form of contemporary American architecture, the Bay Area Shingle Style. Coxhead drew heavily from historic English precedent and he also looked to work of his English contemporaries but in this house, his own home, he showcased his ideas for creating exceptional design on what most considered a difficult site to build and an excuse for moderate architecture: a narrow city lot.

Coxhead was responsive to the site, a type of site that was characteristic of the San Francisco Bay Area at that time. Along with Willis Polk, Coxhead created entertaining responses to the pronounced irregularities of the Bay Area's terrain, maximizing views of the natural features of the San Francisco Bay Area from the property, a design technique then beginning to be embraced in the Bay Area in 1893. This design is the embodiment of natural simplicity adapted to a complex site. The period of significance is 1893, the year of construction (Longstreth).

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

This unique property was one of the first examples of Bay Area Shingle Style Architecture, or First Bay Tradition (Brown), and was the personal residence and showcase for these ideas for English Architect, Ernest Albert Coxhead.

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Ernest Coxhead, biography, related to this property

This house was owned by Ernest Coxhead (1863-1933) (Figures 6 [at the house] and Figure 23) was a English, European trained architect who arrived in California just before the turn of the twentieth century. Ernest, the fourth of six children, was born in the Sussex coastal town of Eastbourne and raised in a family of moderate means. His father was a schoolmaster in Hampstead, and later a lodging-house keeper in Sussex coastal towns. At fifteen Coxhead began working for a local civil engineer, George Wallis, doing public works projects in Eastbourne.

In 1883 Coxhead attended the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in London and in November 1886 he was elected an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) where he won the Silver Medal for drawing. The time Coxhead spent at the Academy gave him the most thorough preparation in architecture then available in England. Richard Phene Spiers, master at the Academy and classically trained at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in France, led Coxhead's training in the theory that buildings should rationally express their function and materials, a key theory used in the design of this property.

Upon conclusion of his studies at the Academy, Coxhead left England for the United States. He opened an office in Los Angeles assisted by his older brother in 1887. Almeric took charge of the firm's business affairs with his promise of work from the Episcopal diocese designing their churches and the promise of work in California as the new Eden. (Longstreth, p. 51).

In 1889, by then a well-established designer of churches in southern California, Coxhead moved to San Francisco with his brother Almeric with commissions to design more churches, and the promise of commissions in public and residential architecture for wealthy emerging civic leaders and philanthropists: an opportunity to create a new style of architecture. In 1893 he designed and built this house with a studio for himself and his family at 2421 Green Street in San Francisco. As his personal residence, he presumably used it to express his ideas and training in architectural design and to showcase his new design theories and ideas using local materials for friends, colleagues, and clients to see and is an excellent example of the start of the Bay Area Shingle Style. This property provides a lead in directing Bay Area culture away from the Victorian Era into the Modern. At that time in this property Coxhead with his European training had a fresh environment to explore a new style of architectural design with colleagues and young architects including Bernard Maybeck, Willis Polk, and A.C. Schweinfurth among others.

One of his first commissions in San Francisco was the California adaptation of classical design in a church, St. John the Evangelist, 1890-91, (**Figure 3**). This building was unfortunately lost in the fire following the 1906 earthquake but some of the features of this church were used in this property (the interpretation of classical design, the tower-like façade and maximizing views of the San Francisco Bay, for example).

During Coxhead's time living at this property he was inspired to organize and direct the A.E.F. School of Architecture for members of the United States armed forces stationed in France from 1918 to 1919 (UC Berkeley Environmental Design Archives), presumably teaching design research studied while living at this house.

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Coxhead & Coxhead, the firm

As most architect's own homes are, it was used as an example of Coxhead & Coxhead's work, and presumably a studio where Coxhead & Coxhead designs were developed.

Ernest Coxhead started working with his older brother Almeric in January 1887 in Los Angeles, California. Almeric ran the business affairs leaving Ernest to focus on architecture and design. Coxhead's commissions included churches, residences, public buildings and schools with one of his primary sponsors being the Reverend of the Swendenborgian Church Joseph Worcester for whom he built churches and residences, all expressing the unique characteristics of the natural materials available in the San Francisco Bay area and simplicity of design. The Coxhead office moved to the Hearst Building in San Francisco in the early 1890s and transitioned from ecclesiastical architecture to residential architecture at that time. A partial list of some of the more notable commissions are listed below. This list has been compiled from a number of sources, primarily through the research work of Longstreth and Weinstein as noted in the bibliography. With few office records remaining—Coxhead's downtown San Francisco office was destroyed in the 1906 earthquake and fire—a complete list of Coxhead's work may never be compiled.

Churches

Church of St. Augustine-by-the-Sea, 12274th St., Santa Monica, 1887 (d)

Church of the Ascension, St. Louis Street, Los Angeles, 1887

All Saints Episcopal Church, Euclid Ave., Pasadena, 1888

Church of the Epiphany, Altura St., Los Angeles, 1888

Church of the Messiah, Bush St., Santa Ana, 1888

First Presbyterian Church, 3rd and Arizona St., Santa Monica, 1888

First English Lutheran Church, 8th and Flower St., Los Angeles 1888 (d)

Christ Episcopal Church, Santa Clara and Grand, Alameda, 1889

First Congregational Church, 6th and Hill, Los Angeles, 1889

Memorial Church of the Angels, Avenue 64, Los Angeles, 1889

St. John's Episcopal Church, El Dorado and Miner, Stockton, 1889

St. John's Episcopal Church, Guild Hall, El Dorado and Miner, Stockton, 1889(a)

Chapel of St. John the Evangelist Episcopal Church, 1860 S. Chelton Rd., Monterey, 1890 (Figure 24)

Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, Filbert, between Filmore and Steiner, San Francisco, 1890

Chapel of the Holy Innocents, 455 Fair Oaks, San Francisco, 1890

Church of St. John the Evangelist, 15th and Julian Streets, San Francisco, 1890 (d) (Figure 3)

St. John's Episcopal Church, 5th and C Streets, Petaluma, 1890

Church of the Advent, 11th Street, San Francisco, 1891, (Figure 25) (d)

First English Lutheran Church, 16th and J, Sacramento, 1891(d)

St. James Episcopal Church, Paso Robles, 1891

St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Jefferson and Elm, Red Bluff, 1891

Trinity Church, 1668 Bush St., San Francisco, 1891

St. Luke's Church, Van Ness and Clay, San Francisco, 1896

Chapel, Church Divinity School of the Pacific, San Mateo, 1901 (d)

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Public and Civic Buildings

Luning Building, Market, Drumm, and California Streets, San Francisco, 1892 (d)

Oakland Gas Heat and Lighting Company Building, 13th and Clay, Oakland, 1892 (d)

Beta Theta Pi fraternity house, 2607 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, 1893

Commercial building for Luning Estate, Turk and Larkin, San Francisco, 1893 (d)

Pacific Telephone (originally The Home Telephone Company) headquarters, 333 Grant, San Francisco, 1908

Described as "remarkably modern" and "quirky" Ernest Coxhead's notable home designs including 2421 Green are elaborately described by David Weinstein in his book with photographer Linda Svendsen published by Gibbs and Smith, Signature Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area (Figures 26, 27, 28, 29, 30):

Residences

Alpheus Sturge House, Thomas Street, Los Angeles, 1888

James McKinley House, West Adams Ave., Los Angeles, 1889 (d)

James Davis House, San Mateo, 1890 (d)

David Greenleaf House, Santa Clara Ave., Alameda, 1891

James McGauley House, 2423 Green, San Francisco, 1891

Andrew Carrigan House, Park Drive, San Anselmo, 1892

E. Wiler Churchill House, Combs Drive, Napa, 1892 (detail, Figure 28)

David Loring House, Channing Way, Berkeley, 1892(d)

Coxhead Family "Country" Residence, NRHP #00000322, 37 East Inez Ave., San Mateo, 1893. (Typical at that time families had a country residence for the weekends and summer months and city residence to use during the work week).

William Loy House, Ellsworth Street, Berkeley, 1893 (d)

Charles Murdock House, 2710 Scott Street, San Francisco, 1893 (Figure 32)

George Whittell House, 1271 Caroline Street, Alameda, 1893

Edwin Tobias Earl House, Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, 1894

Gillespie House, 2940 Jackson Street, San Francisco, 1894

Andrew Carrigan House, 96 Park Drive, San Anselmo, 1895

James Brown-Reginald Knight Smith House, 2600 Jackson St., San Francisco, 1895 (Figure 31)

Earl House, Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, 1895

McFarland House, 400 Clayton Street, San Francisco, 1895

Russell Osborn House, 3362 Clay Street, San Francisco, 1896

C.L. Perkins House, 157 Elm, San Mateo, 1896 (d)

John Simpson House, 2520 Vallejo, San Francisco, 1896 (d)

James Ferguson House, 2511 Baker Street, north of Vallejo, San Francisco, 1897

Robert Foute House, 1915 Gough Street, San Francisco, 1897 (d)

Margaret Jones House, 1820 Washington Street, San Francisco, 1897 (d)

Lilienthal Houses, California and Gough, San Francisco, 1897

Alonzo McFarland Apartment House, O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, 1897

Julian Sontag House, 2700 Scott, San Francisco, 1897, extant

Irving Scott House, Pacific Avenue, west of Divisidero, San Francisco, 1899

Sarah Spooner House, San Francisco, 1899-1900

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Charles Dougherty House, Foothill Road, Pleasanton, 1900
Julian Waybur House, 3232 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, 1900, NRHP #11000143.
George Bixby House, Long Beach, 1901
George Stratton House, Hillside Avenue, Berkeley, 1901 (d)

(d) lost, demolished

Ownership of Property

The house was designed and occupied as the architect's personal residence and presumably also used as a studio in 1892, and built in 1893. While the house was under construction, Coxhead lived at 2419 (a.k.a. 2417) Green (Longstreth). From 1893-1922 the residence was owned by the Coxhead brothers. Ernest lived in the home with his wife and three children until 1903. The house was considered a family residence with various members of the Coxhead family meeting and living there during appropriate weather until 1922. In 1922 his brother Almeric sold the house to the E.H. Bosquis (a.k.a. Edward Bosqui) family, a San Francisco painter who sold the house to Reed Hunt a number of years later.

- 1953 Reed Hunt sold the house to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Carroll.
- 1968 The James Walker family.
- 1971 Don and Dian Staley.
- 1981 Mike and Judy O'Shea. Mike O'Shea was a book artist, painter, and photographer. Judy O'Shea was a corporate CEO, writer, and artist.
- 1989 Philip and Rose Kaufman. Rose, who passed away in 2009, was a writer and a member of the Motion Picture Academy. Philip Kaufman is a writer, director, and film producer whose films have received 25 Academy Award nominations and 15 Emmy Award nominations. Three films on which he is credited have been inducted into the National Film Registry: *The Right Stuff, Raiders of the Lost Ark, and The Outlaw Josey Wales*.

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Archival Material

Philip Kaufman Archives.

Richard Longstreth Collection.

Bancroft Collection, University of California at Berkeley. Ernest Coxhead Architectural Drawings.

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Library, San Francisco Public Library, Handy Block Books of San F The Hicks-Judd Company, 1909-10 Edition.	Francisco, San Francisco:
Kathryn Marsh Shaffer AIA Collection.	
Lawrence B. Karp & Carol L. Karp AIA Collection.	
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) ha	as been requested
previously listed in the National Register	
previously determined eligible by the National Register	
designated a National Historic Landmark	
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	
Primary location of additional data:	
State Historic Preservation Office	
Other State agency	
Federal agency Local government	
Local government	
University	
Other	
Name of repository: <u>U.C. Berkeley: Environmental Design</u>	
Coxhead Collection, 1919-1988; Bancroft Collection, Berkeley, Ca	lifornia, Berkeley
Architectural Heritage Association: BAHA,	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):	
10. Geographical Data	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Acreage of Property less than one acre	
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates Datum if other than WGS84:	
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)	
1. Latitude: 37.795479 Longitude: -122.439416	
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the pro	perty.)

Sections 9 page 19

APN 0560027. Property labeled "A.W.S. Coxhead" in the 1909-1910 San Francisco Handy Block Book, the block bounded by Vallejo Street on the South, Scott Street on the West,

Green Street on the North and Pierce Street on the East (Figure 2).

Coxhead,	Ernest,	Residence	and	Studio	
Name of Pro	perty				

San Francisco, CA
County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The building sits on one parcel. The boundary includes the building and the landscapes historically associated with the building.

11. Form Prepared By

Names/Titles: Lawrence B. Karp, Architect & Carol L. Karp, Architect AIA

Organization: <u>Karp Architects</u> Street & Number: 100 Tres Mesas

City or Town: Orinda State: CA Zip Code: 94563

e-Mail: lbk@karp.ca & carol@karp.ca

Telephone: <u>(415)</u> 860-0791 Date: August 9, 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Coxhead, Ernest, Residence and Studio

City or Vicinity: San Francisco
County: San Francisco

State: California

Photographer: Kathryn M. Shaffer AIA unless noted otherwise

Date Photographed: March 23, 2017 unless noted otherwise

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

	5/10 1/5. 102 1 00 10	
Coxhead, Erne Name of Property	est, Residence and Studio	San Francisco, CA County and State
1 of 32	Ernest Coxhead house, view from the Northwest (front), camer March 29, 2017.	ra facing southeast,
2 of 32	North (front) elevation, camera facing south, March 29, 2017.	
3 of 32	Northwest (front elevation), camera facing southeast with neight Lawrence B. Karp photographer, March 16, 2017.	hborhood views,
4 of 32	Aerial, North (front elevation) and roof view, aerial camera fac	ing southeast.
5 of 32	Aerial, South and East (rear and side elevations), aerial camera	facing northwest.
6 of 32	Aerial, South and East (rear and side elevation), aerial camera to	facing northwest.
7 of 32	South (rear elevation) with views of San Francisco Bay, camera	a facing northeast.
8 of 32	Aerial photo of entire lot with neighbors and street.	
9 of 32	North and West views, street elevation, Philip Kaufman photog 2017.	grapher, May 23,
10 of 32	Green Street elevation, North (front) elevation, Philip Kaufmar May 23, 2017.	n photographer,
11 of 32	South Elevation, Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.	
12 of 32	Dormer detail, Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.	
13 of 32	Entry portico, stair, and steep roof details capturing natural light photographer, May 23, 2017.	nt. Philip Kaufman
14 of 32	North elevation, studio window on Northeast corner. Philip Kaphotographer, May 23, 2017.	ufman
15 of 32	English entrance blended with Shingle Style. Philip Kaufman p 23, 2017.	photographer, May
16 of 32	Dining room. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.	

17 of 32	Dining room with ship's pass through and corner fireplace. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
18 of 32	Ship's stair. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
19 of 32	Gallery ceiling with natural light. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
20 of 32	Attendant bench at window. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
21 of 32	Fireplace detail. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
22 of 32	View of Casebolt house and San Francisco skyline from upstairs window. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
23 of 32	Top floor fireplace and ceiling detail. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
24 of 32	Windows and doors to urban garden. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
25 of 32	Dormers naturally light and ventilate upstairs office. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
26 of 32	Interior gallery and fireplace. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
27 of 32	Interior gallery and ships stair. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
28 of 32	A dramatic English style comforting hearth. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.

Coxhead, Ernest, Residence and Studio

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- 29 of 32 Modulated ceiling configurations to achieve a dramatic effect around a cozy hearth. Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
- 30 of 32 View of the Casebolt House from the Coxhead house garden . Philip Kaufman photographer, May 23, 2017.
- 31 of 32 Interior view of the presumed studio of the house and Northeast corner window where Coxhead presumably had his drafting table naturally lit with North light and views of the street and the San Francisco Bay beyond.
- 32 of 32 Exterior view with the corner Cotswold style window presumably for Ernest Coxhead's drafting table on the third floor. The photo shows how the building design maximizes the street frontage and highlights the narrowness of the lot.

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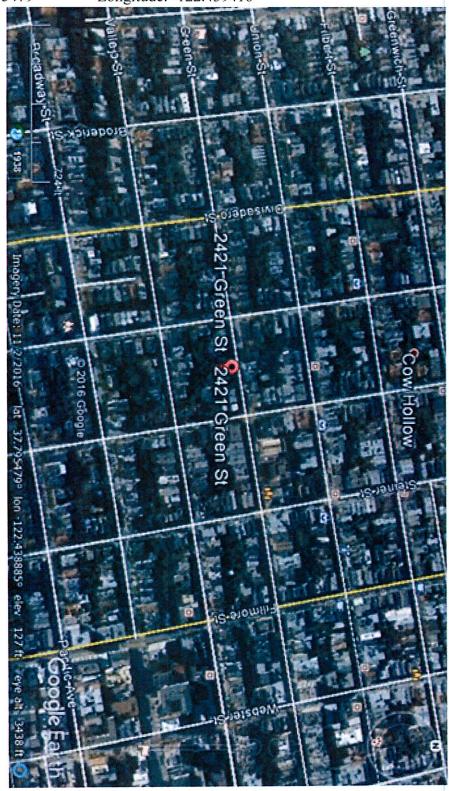
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

San Francisco, CA County and State

Location Map

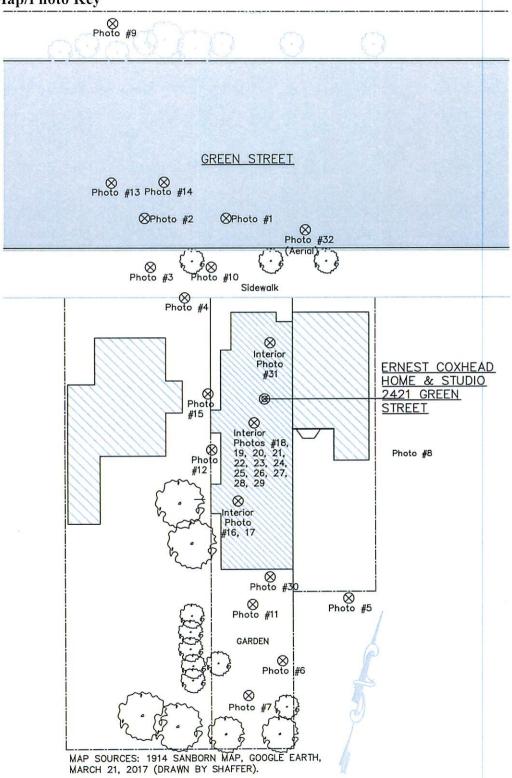
Latitude: 37.795479 Longitude: -122.439416



Name of Property

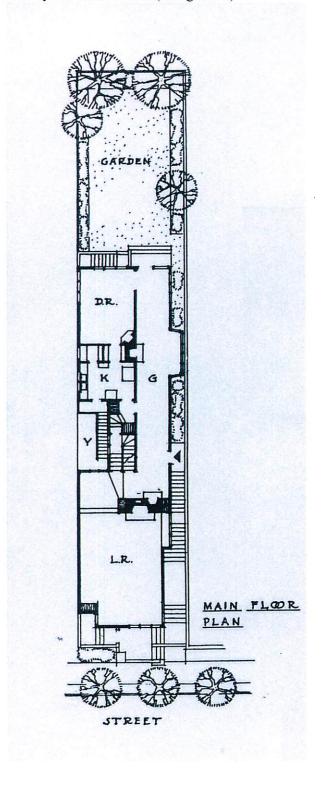
San Francisco, CA County and State

Sketch Map/Photo Key



Name of Property

Figure 1. Floor Plan, drawn by Howard Moise (Longstreth)



San Francisco, CA County and State

Name of Property

Figure 2. Pre-construction, looking north, 1892; Coxhead lot center, McGauley House left. San Francisco Bay in the distance (Kaufman Archives, photographer unknown)

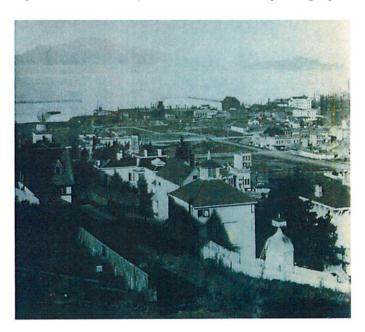


Figure 3. Church of St. John the Evangelist, San Francisco, 1890-91, featuring tower facades and steeply pitched roofs also featured in The Ernest Coxhead Residence and Studio, destroyed 1906 (Longstreth, p. 97, photographer unknown).



San Francisco, CA County and State

Figure 4. Ernest Coxhead house, 1893 (during construction, left) James McGauley house, 1892 (right) (Longstreth, p. 128, photographer unknown)

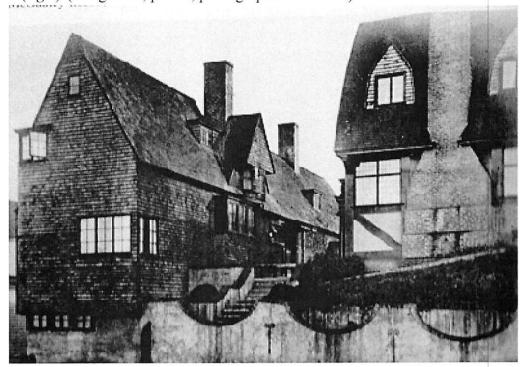


Figure 5. Coxhead house, uphill, rear view, of the West and South elevations, 1893, during construction (Longstreth, p. 128, courtesy John Beach, photographer unknown)

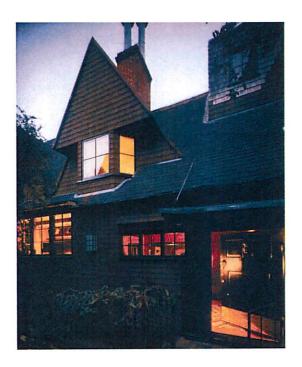


Name of Property

Figure 6. "Coxhead with his daughter in the garden of their San Francisco house, ca. 1900 (courtesy John Beach)." (Longstreth, p. 4).

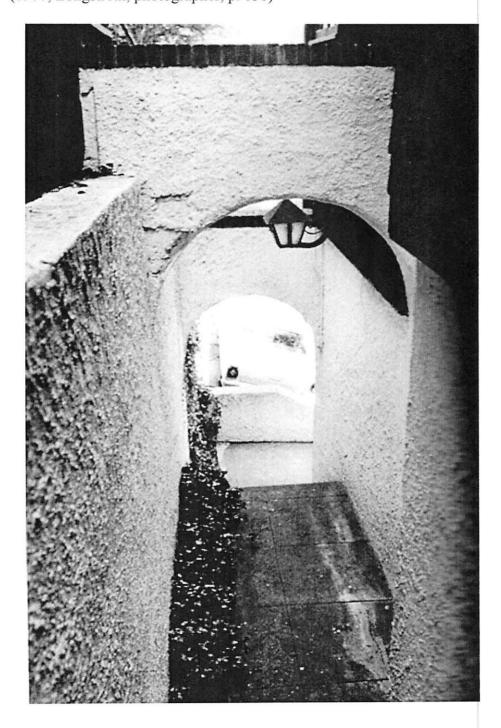


Figure 7. "Ernest Coxhead's House, San Francisco, California, 1893...thanks to his work and education Coxhead possessed a solid grounding in classical design, with its emphasis on a clear expression of the building program and its emphasis on proportions." Excerpt from *Shingle Styles: Innovation and Tradition in American Architecture 1874 to 1982* (Roth/Morgan © 1999, pages 124-129)



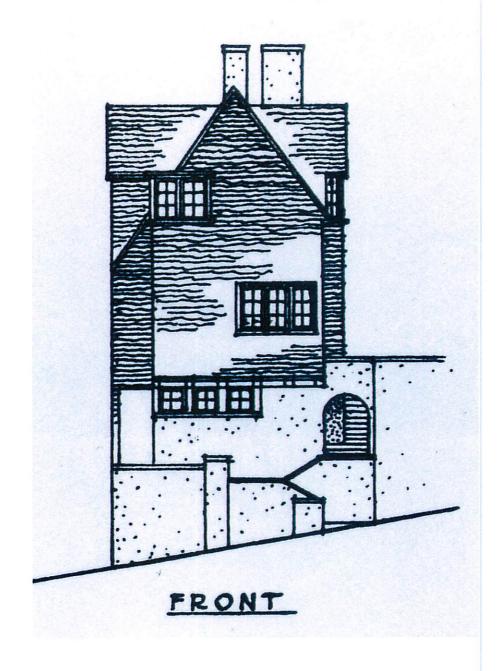
Name of Property

Figure 8. "In his own residence there is an ever-changing path up to and through the premises." (1977, Longstreth, photographer, p. 130)



Name of Property

Figure 9. Front Elevation, drawn by Howard Moise (Longstreth)



Name of Property

Figure 10. Architectural historians have highlighted features of this house in their work. Fireplace by front door opens to wide hall (left); redwood gallery from foyer to rear garden (right). From *Bay Area Style: Houses of the San Francisco Bay Region* (Weingarten/Weintraub © 2004)

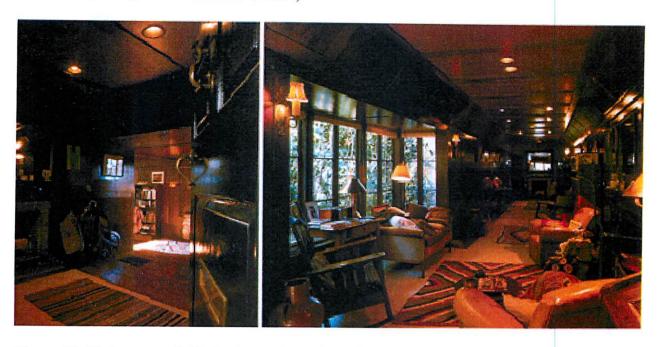


Figure 11. Dining room (left); Bedroom (center); Stairwell (right), from Bay Area Style: Houses of the San Francisco Bay Region (Weingarten/Weintraub © 2004)



San Francisco, CA County and State

Figure 12. Dining room with garden views, from Bay Area Style: Houses of the San Francisco Bay Region (Weingarten/Weintraub © 2004)



Figure 13. One of the narrowest lots in San Francisco, California: Sanborn Map Company, Volume. 3, 1913, Sheet 273. 2421 Green noted with arrow. Coxhead's design "exploits a difficult site to create a dramatic effect" (Longstreth, p. 128).

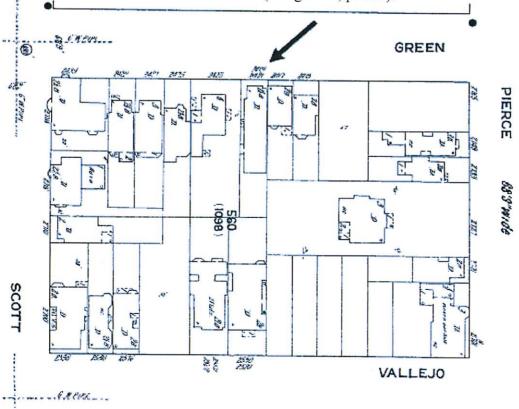


Figure 14. A functional fireplace at rear of long gallery for light and heat, from *Shingle Styles: Innovation and Tradition in American Architecture 1874 to 1982* (Roth/Morgan © 1999)



Figure 15. Living room, from *Shingle Styles: Innovation and Tradition in American Architecture 1874 to 1982* (Roth/Morgan © 1999)



Figure 16. At the rear of the long gallery, from *Shingle Styles: Innovation and Tradition in American Architecture 1874 to 1982* (Roth/Morgan © 1999)



Figure 17. "The narrow site gave rise to some unusual innovations...with two hearths introduced, this gallery divides itself into separate sitting areas" (Roth/Morgan, p. 128), *Shingle Styles: Innovation and Tradition in American Architecture 1874 to 1982* (Roth/Morgan).



Figure 18. "The tiny staircase demonstrates Coxhead's skill in turning the exigencies of a narrow lot to a picturesque advantage." (Roth/Morgan, p. 128)

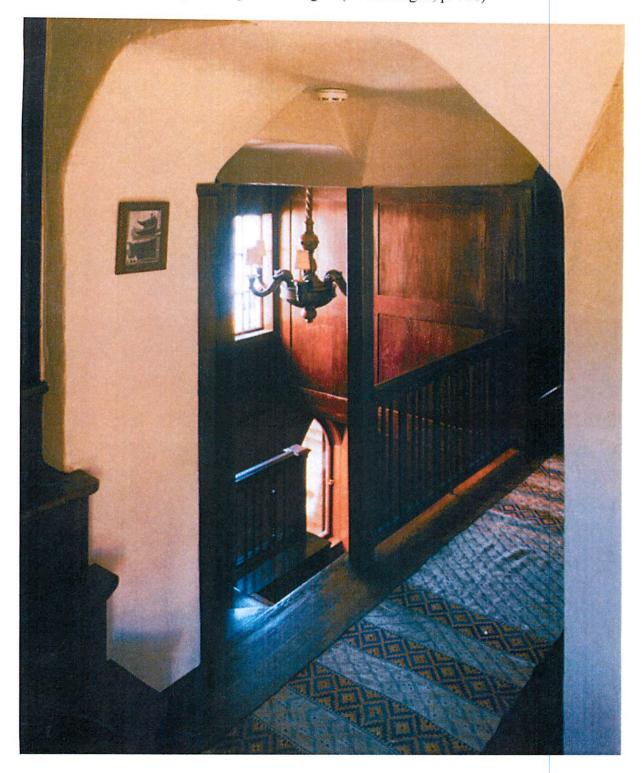
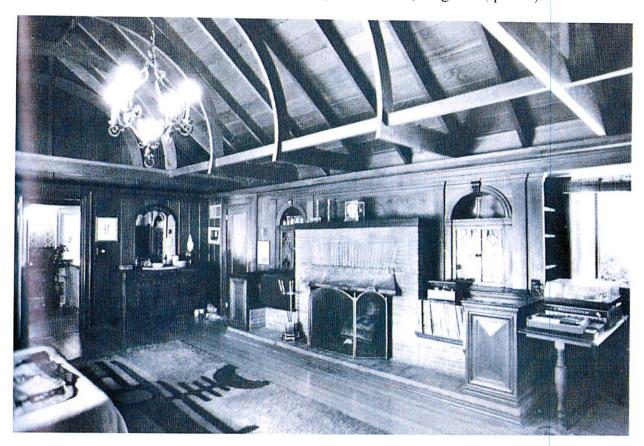


Figure 19. Unique exposed truss details, first experimented with in the studio of the Ernest Coxhead Residence and Studio (**Photo 29**) becomes a featured detail in a project for Frank Washington built at few years later in Mill Valley, California (Longstreth, p. 171).



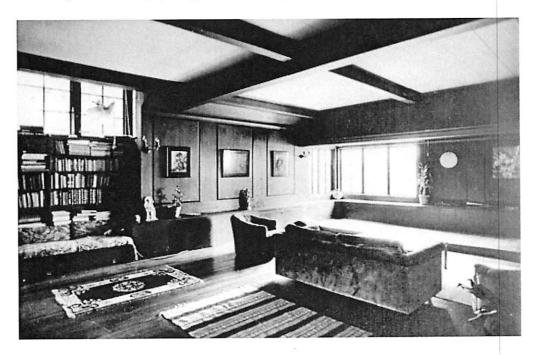
Name of Property

San Francisco, CA County and State

Figure 20. Gallery, from *On the Edge of the World: Four Architects in San Francisco at the Turn of the Century* (Longstreth © 1989)



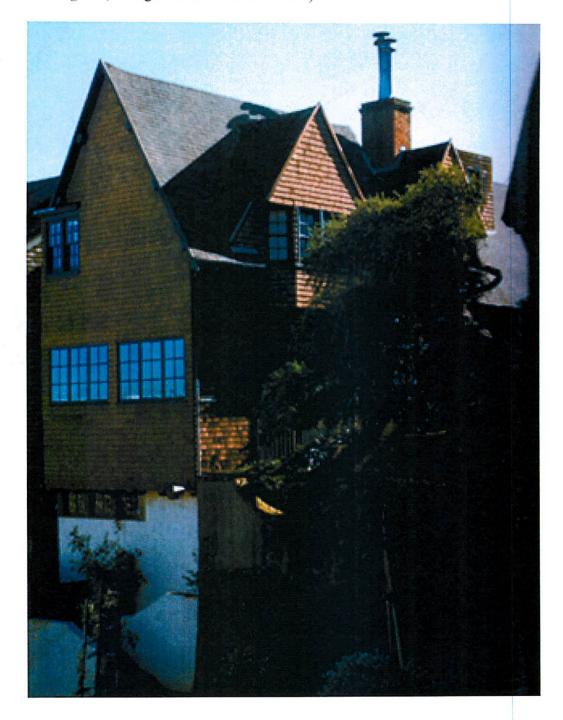
Figure 21. Living room, from *On the Edge of the World: Four Architects in San Francisco at the Turn of the Century* (Longstreth © 1989)



San Francisco, CA
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Name of Property

Figure 22. Street façade, featured in the book *Bay Area Style: Houses of the San Francisco Bay Region* (Weingarten/Weintraub © 2004)



San Francisco, CA
County and State

Name of Property

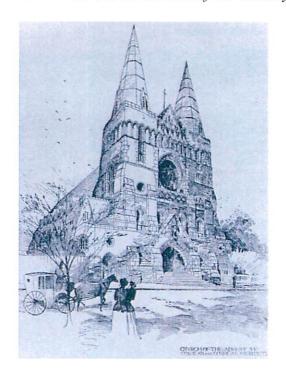
Figure 23. Ernest Coxhead (1863-1933), from Signature Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area (Weinstein/Svendsen © 2006)



Figure 24. St. John's Episcopal Church, Monterey (1891), from Signature Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area (Weinstein/Svendsen © 2006)



Figure 25. Church of the Advent, San Francisco (1891-92), from *On the Edge of the World:*Four Architects in San Francisco at the Turn of the Century (Longstreth © 1989)



San Francisco, CA
County and State

Figure 26. Julian Waybur House, San Francisco (2006), from *Signature Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area* (Weinstein/Svendsen © 2006). A classical entrance with similar characteristics to Coxhead's own personal residence at 2421 Green.



A balcony takes the shape of the staircase within the San Francisco house.

Figure 27. Churchill House, Coombs Drive, Napa, California, (2006), from Signature Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area (Weinstein/Svendsen © 2006). Another classical entrance experimenting with shingles and classical columns, details first featured in Coxhead's own residence at 2421 Green in San Francisco.





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Figure 28. Innovative diamond shingle pattern discussed in *Signature Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area* (Weinstein/Svendsen © 2006), a detail Coxhead developed in his own house first.



Figure 29. An example of Coxhead's "remarkably modern" and "quirky" interpretation of English Architecture to a California site, from *Signature Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area* (Weinstein/Svendsen © 2006)



Name of Property

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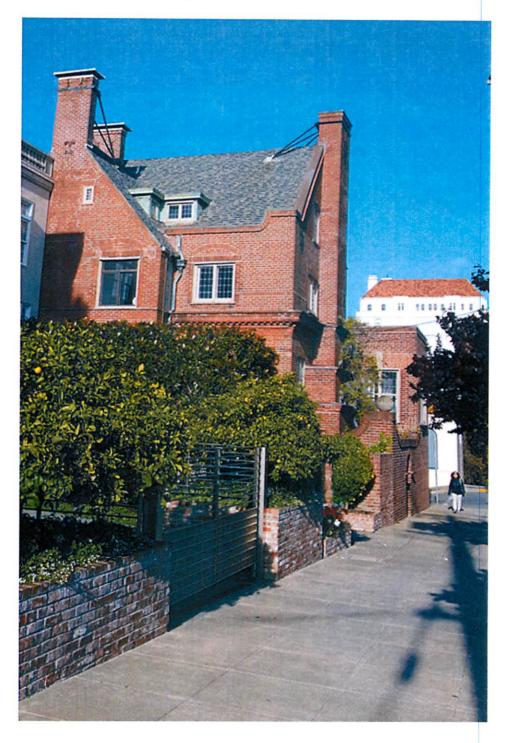
Figure 30. Stunning features of the Bay Area Shingle Style that started in Ernest Coxhead's own house are repeated in the country Churchill House constructed at the same time in Napa, California and is written about extensively in the book *Signature Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area* (Weinstein/Svendsen © 2006)



San Francisco, CA County and State

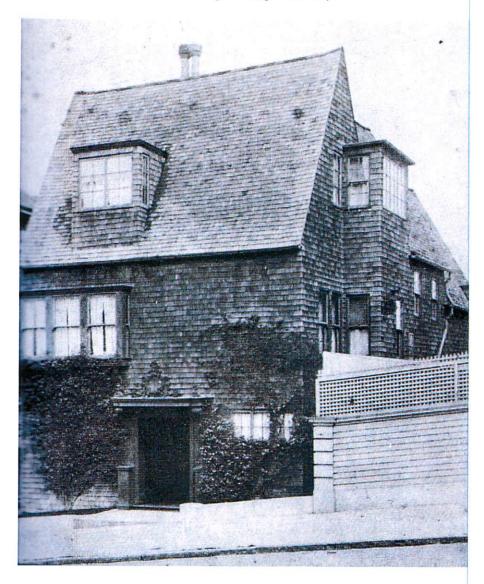
Name of Property

Figure 31. James Brown-Reginald Knight Smith house, 1895 (2017, photographer, Shaffer). A Coxhead house in San Francisco. This figure serves as a comparative analysis of Coxhead's training as an English architect and his ability to interpret it into a new California style of architecture making Coxhead one of the most influential architects in a developing geographic area at the turn of the twentieth century.



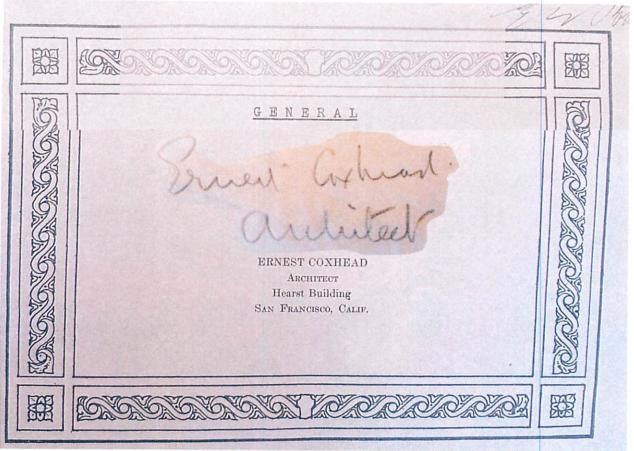
San Francisco, CA
County and State

Figure 32. Charles Murdock House, San Francisco, 1893, an example of how Coxhead used his house to show examples of his design ideas that clients continued to use and replicate. Like the Ernest Coxhead Residence and Studio, the shingle style Murdock House also features an English entrance, steeply pitched roofs and a corner bay window to capture the San Francisco Bay view from the inside of the house (Longstreth, p. 132-33).



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Figure 33. Ernest Coxhead, signature and business titleblock from the specifications for "Residence at Woodside, Calif" in the early 1900s (Source: The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley).



San Francisco, CA
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Photos 2017

Photo 1 of 32. Ernest Coxhead house, view from the Northwest, capturing West sunlight.

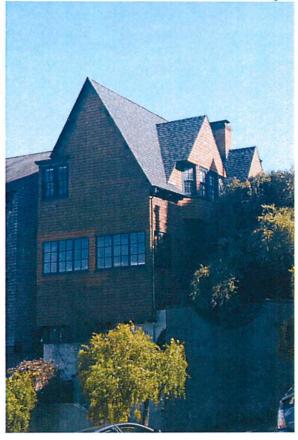


Photo 2 of 32. Ernest Coxhead's own house (left) with Coxhead's James McGauley house (1891) represented an "important shift in Coxhead's approach" (Longstreth)).

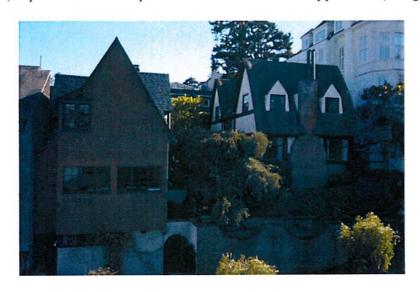


Photo 3 of 32. Bands of windows capturing views and light in an urban setting.

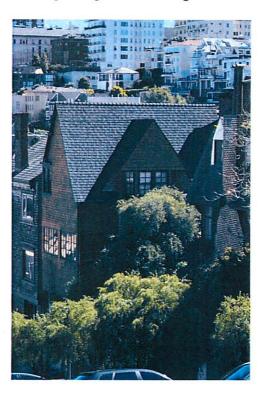


Photo 4 of 32. Winding staircase of varying widths connects the building with the street.



Photo 5 of 32. Dormers capture views and light.



Photo 6 of 32. Reminiscent of a Surrey barn.

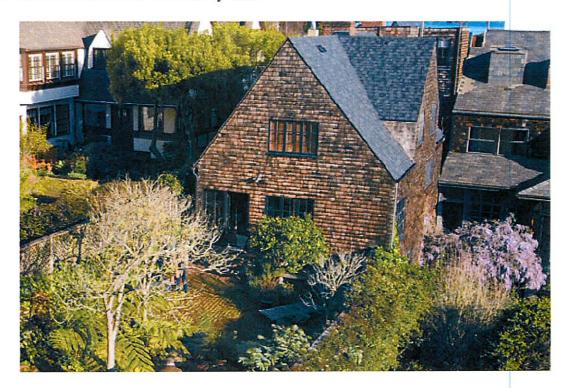


Photo 7 of 32. Capturing expansive views of the natural features of the San Francisco Bay area.

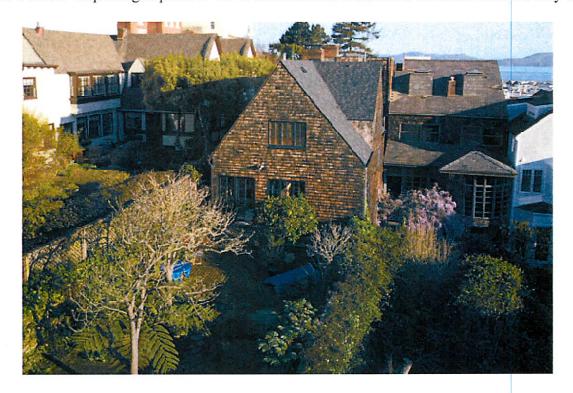
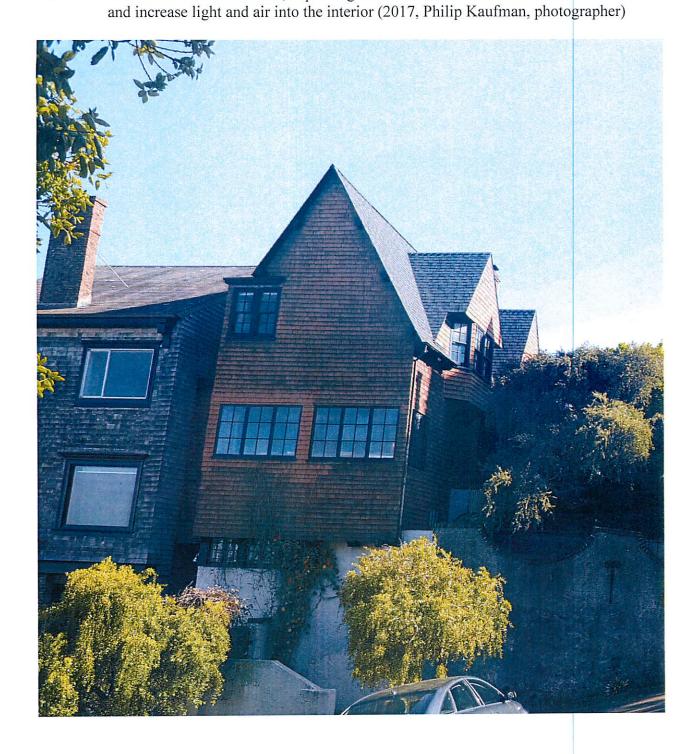


Photo 8 of 32. Nestled on a compact site.



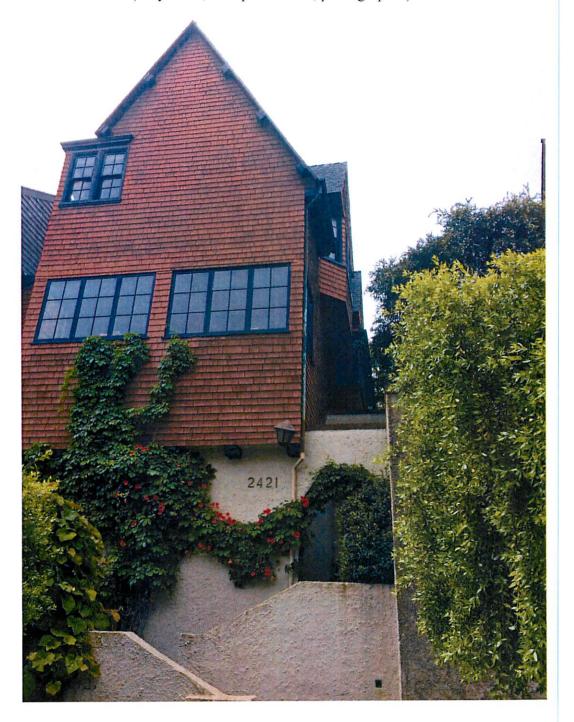
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Photo 9 of 32. Ernest Coxhead house, exploiting the use of dormers to achieve a dramatic effect



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Photo 10 of 32. (May 2017, Philip Kaufman, photographer)



Name of Property

Photo 11 of 32. Ernest Coxhead Residence and Studio, rear (South) view, May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer)

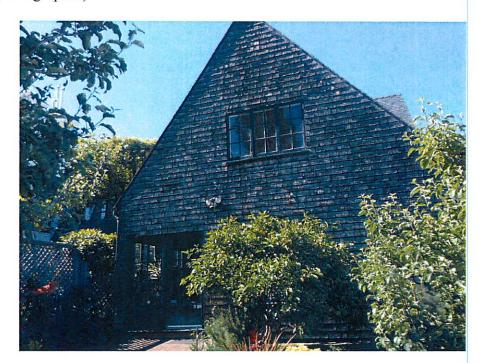


Photo 12 of 32. (May 2017, Philip Kaufman, photographer)



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Photo 13 of 32. Exterior, "an ever-changing path up to and through the premises...as if it were an alley in an Italian hill town" (Longstreth, p.129), May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer)

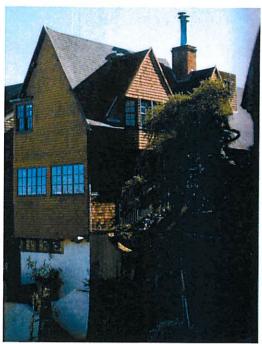


Photo 14 of 32. Front, North façade faces the street and provides natural light for the Living Room and upstairs studio, May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer)

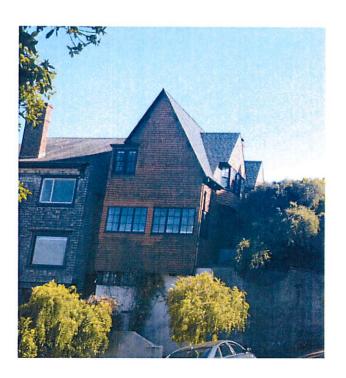


Photo 15 of 32. English Classical style front entrance, May 2017(Philip Kaufman, photographer). A typical Coxhead detail, interpreting classical details into a new Bay Area Style Architecture in 1893.



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Photo 16 of 32. Dining room with garden view and views of the neighboring Casebolt House and McGauley House gardens, May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer).



Photo 17 of 32. Dining room with corner fireplace and ship pass through window to interior gallery, May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer).



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Photo 18 of 32. With narrow nautical, ship-like quality: a ships stair to third floor, May 2017(Philip Kaufman, photographer).



Photo 19 of 32. Ceiling, stair and interior details, an ever changing path with nautical ship like qualities, May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer).

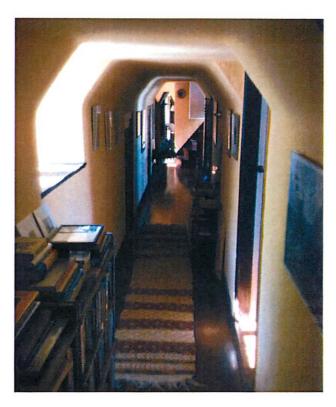


Photo 20 of 32. "Attendant bench offer an observation deck from which to view houses across the street and catch glimpses of the San Francisco Bay beyond..." (Longstreth). May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer).



Photo 21 of 32. A well designed gallery, the plan's one English component, with a fireplace at the end. The length of the gallery emphasized in the mirror reflection. May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer).

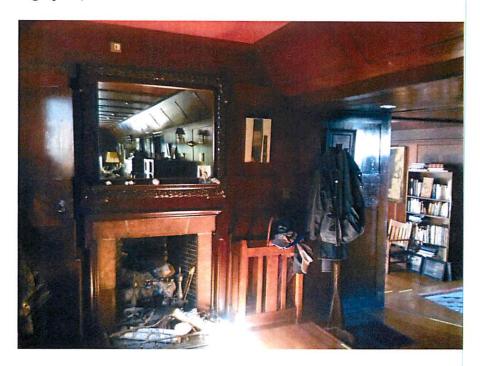


Photo 22 of 32. View of the neighboring Casebolt House (San Francisco City Landmark) and garden and the hills of San Francisco beyond. May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer).



Photo 23 of 32. Varying ceiling heights, floor transitions, and a comforting hearth, May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer).



Photo 24 of 32. Southwest doors provide a naturally lit view to the garden and neighboring gardens beyond, May 2017(Philip Kaufman, photographer).



Photo 25 of 32. A well lit dormer provides natural light into an office, May 2017(Philip Kaufman, photographer).



Photo 26 of 32. Windows naturally light the galley with a glimpse of one of the fireplaces, May 2017 (Philip Kaufman, photographer).

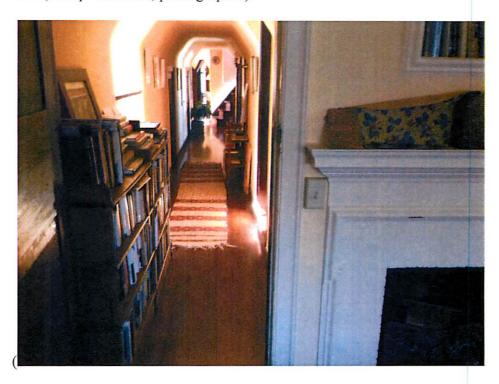


Photo 27 of 32. Interior gallery, ships stairs, varying ceiling heights create the best design for the narrow urban lot, directing the eye toward views beyond (May 2017, Philip Kaufman, photographer)



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Photo 28 of 32. A dramatic hearth well designed in English proportions and illuminated with natural light.



Photo 29 of 32. Modulated ceiling configurations to achieve a dramatic effect around a cozy hearth.



Name of Property

San Francisco, CA
County and State

Photo 30 of 32. One of Coxhead's classic design features in this project maximizes the creation of an urban garden and capturing the views of neighboring gardens, views of San Francisco beyond and natural light, rain and air to nurture the garden.



Photo 31 of 32. Northeast window presumably from where Coxhead had his studio and drafting table with views of San Francisco and Northern light.



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Photo 32 of 32. Northeast façade with 3rd floor Cotswold style window presumably from where Coxhead had his studio and drafting table with views of San Francisco and Northern light.

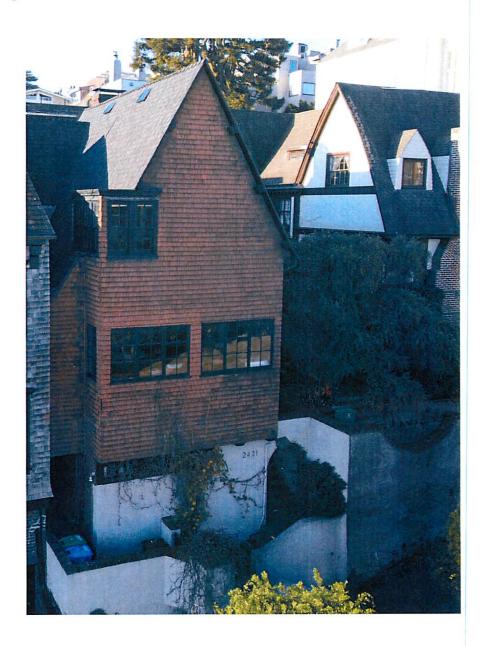


EXHIBIT 11

A PAIR of COXHEADS

His own home and the one next door show his English influences

By Bridget Maley

wo noteworthy houses along the south side of Green Street, where it slopes steeply toward the crest at Scott, emulate the craftsmanship of the English townhouses and rural cottages that influenced their design.

The James McGauley House, located at 2423 Green Street, was built in 1891, two years before its neighbor at 2421 Green Street. Both were designed by architect Ernest Coxhead, a British transplant. The house at 2421 Green was Coxhead's own, which he shared with his brother, Almeric. Around the corner at 2710 Scott Street, the Charles Murdock house, also built in 1893, rounds out the grouping. This set of residences reflects Coxhead's transition from his earlier ecclesiastical work to the residential projects that shaped the second phase of his California career.

Leaving England together, Ernest and Almeric Coxhead opened an architectural office in Los Angeles in early 1887. Almeric



Coxhead's own home at 2421 Green (left) and his design next door at 2423 Green would have been new and somewhat daring within the Victorian landscape of the time.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SHAYNE WATSON

was the business manager, while Ernest was the primary designer. For the next several years, a series of commissions for the Episcopal Church, which was expanding throughout California, occupied their partnership. Before immigrating, Ernest had apprenticed with a London architect known for extensive work with church restoration. The London ecclesiastical projects clearly influenced his subsequent California designs.

By 1890, the brothers had relocated to San Francisco. Remarkably, in that year Ernest designed three San Francisco Episcopal churches: the Church of St. John the Evangelist, perhaps the grandest of his California church projects, which sat at the corner of 15th and Julian Streets in the Mission, and was destroyed by the 1906 fire; the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, at Union and Steiner Streets, just a few blocks from his early residences; and the Chapel of the Holy Innocents on Fair Oaks Street in the Mission.

The following year, amid continued ecclesiastical work, Ernest secured the McGauley commission. His 1891 house for his friend James McGauley, a banker, relied

heavily on the rural English cottage and its more urban counterpart, the townhouse, as executed by British architect Richard Norman Shaw. In its roof form, small dormers, heavy masonry chimney, large multi-paned windows, half-timbering and overall rustic character, the McGauley house mingles everyday elements and materials with exceptional craftsmanship to create what would have been a new, somewhat daring facade within the Victorian landscape of San Francisco. While employing British vernacular architectural language and embracing what was developing on the



The homes mingle everyday elements and materials with exceptional craftsmanship.

East Coast as the Shingle Style, Ernest Coxhead's early San Francisco houses helped establish a local, architectural language that would eventually be known as the First Bay Tradition.

Two years later, in conjunction with his brother, Coxhead designed a house for their own use on the lot immediately to the east of the McGauley residence. The Coxhead brothers took advantage of the narrow lot, creating an almost tower-like, slender facade rising to a steeply pitched roof. The roof of the McGauley house runs parallel to the street; the Coxhead house roof is perpendicular. This was an ingenious approach to creating a sense of separation between the two houses, which are actually in close proximity. It also allowed for a sequence of stairs and walkways accessing each residence. Both houses are set on significant masonry retaining walls, elevating them above the pedestrian level of the steeply pitched street.

The understated exterior of the Coxhead cottage masks a phenomenal interior that commences from a long, glazed entrance gallery running the length of the west elevation. The entry begins with a set of stairs and landings and turns through an archway, up another set of stairs to a long gallery that defines both the interior and exterior space. At the outside, it forms a pathway along the rear garden of the McGauley house, while at the interior it serves an entry hall accessing the front living room at the north end of the house or a sitting area and dining room adjacent to the south facing garden. This unique configuration offers both intimacy and spectacle, the neighboring McGauley rear garden. The experience of this interior space has an almost religious feeling; yet the separation



of the space and the sequence of movement through it is clearly residential.

Both houses feature expertly placed windows of varying sizes and shapes that generally employ small panes covering a fairly large expanse. The fenestration breaks up the exterior shingled walls creating cut-out elements in the wall surface. In the Coxhead house, the front windows terminate at end walls, furthering the punched opening effect. Each house has cleverly placed dormers to interrupt the large expanse of roof surface.

ing room at the north end of the house or a sitting area and dining room adjacent to the south facing garden. This unique configuration offers both intimacy and spectacle, as surely the western-facing windows of the gallery would have looked directly ione the couple's rather shocking divorce, with Mrs. McGauley claiming much anguish over her husband's "aboriginal manner of dressing while at home" and

complaining that he is "either mentally unbalanced or that he is a crank and possessed of a monomania upon the subjects of food, hygiene and religion."

Ernest Coxhead also married in 1898. His bride, Helen Brown Hawes, was the daughter of an Episcopalian minister. According to the *Chronicle* on June 19, 1898, their San Francisco wedding was a most pleasant affair. Esteemed architect Willis Polk was Coxhead's best man at the ceremony at St. Luke's Church. Helen died in 1909 at their home in San Mateo. Coxhead's biographers have speculated he never recovered from her loss.

In 1893, the same year he designed his own house, Coxhead executed a residence for Charles Murdock, an eastern transplant, California intellectual and printer, who collaborated with and published the works of many of the state's best writers, including Robert Louis Stevenson and Bret Harte. Located on Scott Street, just uphill from the other two houses, the Murdock commission used many of the same elements as the two Green Street houses: a shingled exterior, a steeply pitched roof, quirky dormers, a deeply recessed front entry and an understated ribbon of windows at the front elevation.

The three houses at Green and Scott are Coxhead's earliest extant San Francisco residential experiments, a far cry from the Victorian houses that preceded them. They compete in significance with other First Bay Tradition residential assemblies, including the houses marching up the 3200 block of Pacific Avenue and the grouping at the apex of the Vallejo Street steps on Russian Hill.

EXHIBIT 12

APPLICATION FOR

Environmental Evaluation

1. Owner/Applicant Information

T. Owner/Applicant information							
PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME:							
2417 Green Street,	LLC						
PROPERTY OWNER'S ADDRESS:				TELEPHONE:			
474 Euclid Ave, San Francisco, CA 9411			18		⁽⁴¹⁵⁾ 407-0486		
				chris@durk	ininco	orporated.com	
APPLICANT'S NAME, COMPANY/ORG	ANIZATION (IF APPLIC	ABLE):					
Dumican Mosey Arc	hitects						Same as Above
APPLICANT'S ADDRESS:					TELEPHONE:		
128 10th Street, 3rd	l Floor, San	Franciso	co, C	A 94103	(415) 495-9322		
					Edumican@dumicanmosey.com		
CONTACT FOR PROJECT INFORMATI	ION:						
Eric Dumican							Same as Above
ADDRESS:					TELEPHONE:		
128 10th Street, 3rd Floor, San Francisc			co, C	A 94103	(415)495-9322 EMAIL:		
					edumican@dumicanmosey.com		
2. Location and Classification							
STREET ADDRESS OF PROJECT:							ZIP CODE:
2417 Green Street CROSS STREETS:							94107
Pierce & Scott St							
ASSESSORS BLOCK/LOT:	LOT DIMENSIONS:	LOT AREA (SO	Q FT): 2	ZONING DISTRICT	ī:	HEIGHT/	/BULK DISTRICT:
0560 / 028	25'x100'	2500 sc	դ.ft. F	RH-1		40-X	,
COMMUNITY PLAN AREA (IF ANY):							
n/a							
3. Project Description							
(Please check all that apply)	ADDITIONS T	O PLIII DING:	PRESE	NT OR PREVIOUS	S USE:		
☐ Change of Use	ADDITIONS TO BUILDING: Rear Front Height		Single Family Residence				
Change of Hours			PROPOSED USE:				
☐ New Construction			Single Family Residence				
✓ Alterations	Side \	ard (BUILDI	NG APPLICATION	PERMIT NO.:		DATE FILED:
Demolition			JOILDI	LIO/(IIO)			
Other Please clarify:							

4. Project Summary Table

If you are not sure of the eventual size of the project, provide the maximum estimates.

	EXISTING USES:	EXISTING USES TO BE RETAINED:	NET NEW CONSTRUCTION AND/OR ADDITION:	PROJECT TOTALS:
		PROJECT FEATURES		
Dwelling Units	1	1	0	1
Hotel Rooms	0	0	0	0
Parking Spaces	1	1	2	3
Loading Spaces	0	0	0	0
Number of Buildings	1	1	1	1
Height of Building(s)	+/- 50'-8"	+/- 48'-9"	- 1'-11"	+/- 48'-9"
Number of Stories	4	4	0	4
Bicycle Spaces	0	0	1	1
	GROS	S SQUARE FOOTAGE (GSF	·)	
Residential	+/- 4,165	+/- 4,165	+/- 943	+/- 5,108
Retail	0	0	0	0
Office	0	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0
PDR Production, Distribution, & Repair	0	0	0	0
Parking	+/- 337	+/- 337	+/- 658	+/- 995
Other (
Other ()				
Other ()				
TOTAL GSF	+/- 4,502	+/- 4,502	+/- 1.481	+/- 6,103

Please provide a narrative project description that summarizes the project and its purpose or describe any additional features that are not included in this table. Please list any special authorizations or changes to the Planning Code or Zoning Maps if applicable. THIS SECTION MUST BE COMPLETED.

5.	Environmental Evaluation Project Information		
1.	Would the project involve a major alteration of a structure constructed 45 or more years ago or a structure in a historic district?	✓ YES	□ NO
	If yes, submit the Supplemental Information for Historic Resource Evaluation application.		
2.	Would the project involve demolition of a structure constructed 45 or more years ago or a structure located in a historic district?	☐ YES	✓ NO
	If yes, a historic resource evaluation (HRE) report will be required. The scope of the HRE will be determined in consultation with Preservation Planning staff.		
3.	Would the project result in excavation or soil disturbance/modification?	✓ YES	□ NO
	If yes, please provide the following:		
	Depth of excavation/disturbance below grade (in feet):		
	Area of excavation/disturbance (in square feet):		
	Amount of excavation (in cubic yards): 408 cu.yd.		
	Type of foundation to be used (if known) and/or other information regarding excavation or soi modification:	I disturband	e
	Type of foundation to be determined. Most likely to be spread footing of foundation	r mat sla	b
	Note: A geotechnical report prepared by a qualified professional must be submitted if one of the thresholds apply to the project:	ne following	
	 The project involves a lot split located on a slope equal to or greater than 20 percent. The project is located in a seismic hazard landslide zone or on a lot with a slope average of than 20 percent and involves either excavation of 50 or more cubic yards of soil, or building expansion greater than 1,000 square feet outside of the existing building foot 		greater
	A geotechnical report may also be required for other circumstances as determined by Environi staff.	mental Plan	ning
4a	. Would the project involve any of the following: (1) the construction of a new building; (2) the addition of a dwelling unit; (3) the addition of a new curb-cut; (4) the addition of a garage; and/or (5) a net addition to an existing building of 500 gross square feet or more?	✓ YES	□ NO
	If yes, you will need to comply with the tree planting regulations of Public Works Code Section 806 prior to receiving a building permit.		

4b	 Does the project include the removal or addition of trees on, over, or adjacent to the project site? 	☐ YES	✓ NO
	If yes, please answer the following questions:		
	Number of trees on, over, or adjacent to the project site:		
	Number of trees on, over, or adjacent to the project site that would be removed by the project (see Public Works Code Article 16 for definitions of removal, significant, landmark, and street trees):		
	Significant trees:		
	Landmark trees:		
	Street trees:		
	Number of trees on, over, or adjacent to the project site that would be added by the project:		
5.	Would the project result in any construction over 40 feet in height?	☐ YES	✓ NO
	If yes, please submit a <i>Shadow Analysis Application</i> . This application should be filed at the PIC and should not be included with the Environmental Evaluation Application. (If the project already underwent Preliminary Project Assessment, this application may not be needed. Please refer to the shadow discussion in the PPA letter.)		
6.	Would the project result in a construction of a structure 80 feet or higher?	☐ YES	✓ NO
	If yes, an initial review by a wind expert, including a recommendation as to whether a wind analysis is needed, may be required, as determined by Planning staff. (If the project already underwent Preliminary Project Assessment, please refer to the wind discussion in the PPA letter.)		
7.	Would the project involve work on a site with an existing or former gas station, auto repair, dry cleaners, or heavy manufacturing use, or a site with underground storage tanks?	☐ YES	✓ NO
	If yes, please submit a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) prepared by a qualified consultant. If the project is subject to Health Code Article 22A, Planning staff will refer the project sponsor to the Department of Public Health for enrollment in DPH's Maher program.		
8.	Would the project require any variances, special authorizations, or changes to the Planning Code or Zoning Maps?	☐ YES	✓ NO
	If yes, please describe.		
9.	Is the project related to a larger project, series of projects, or program?	☐ YES	✓ NO
	If yes, please describe.		

Estimated Construction Costs

TYPE OF APPLICATION:			
Site Permit			
OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION:			
R-3 / U			
BUILDING TYPE:			
V-B			
TOTAL GROSS SQUARE FEET OF CONSTRUCTION:	BY PROPOSED USES:		
	Habitable: (+/-) 5,108 GSF		
(+/-) 6,103 GSF	Garage: (+/-) 995 GSF		
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST:			
\$100,000.00			
ESTIMATE PREPARED BY:			
2417 Green Street, LLC			
FEE ESTABLISHED;			

Applicant's Affidavit

Under penalty of perjury the following declarations are made:

- a: The undersigned is the owner or authorized agent of the owner of this property.
- b: The information presented is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.
- c: Other information or applications may be required.

111	2011117
Signature:	Date: 02/14/17

Print name, and indicate whether owner, or authorized agent:

Eric Dumican
Owner Authorized Agent circle one)

Environmental Evaluation Application Submittal Checklist

APPLICATION MATERIALS	PROVIDED	NOT APPLICABLE
Two (2) originals of this application signed by owner or agent, with all blanks filled in.	V	
Two (2) hard copy sets of project drawings in 11" x 17" format showing existing and proposed site plans with structures on the subject property and on immediately adjoining properties, and existing and proposed floor plans, elevations, and sections of the proposed project.	V	
One (1) CD containing the application and project drawings and any other submittal materials that are available electronically. (e.g., geotechnical report)	7	
Photos of the project site and its immediate vicinity, with viewpoints labeled.	V	
Check payable to San Francisco Planning Department.		
Letter of authorization for agent.		
Supplemental Information for Historic Resource Evaluation, as indicated in Part 5 Question 1.	V	
Two (2) hard copies of the <i>Historic Resource Evaluation</i> , as indicated in Part 5 Question 2.		V
Geotechnical report, as indicated in Part 5 Question 3.	\checkmark	
Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, as indicated in Part 5 Question 7.		V
Additional studies (list).		_

For Department Use Only Application received by Planning Department:		
Ву:	Date:	



FOR MORE INFORMATION: Call or visit the San Francisco Planning Department

Central Reception

1650 Mission Street, Suite 400 San Francisco CA 94103-2479

TEL: **415.558.6378** FAX: **415.558-6409**

WEB: http://www.sfplanning.org

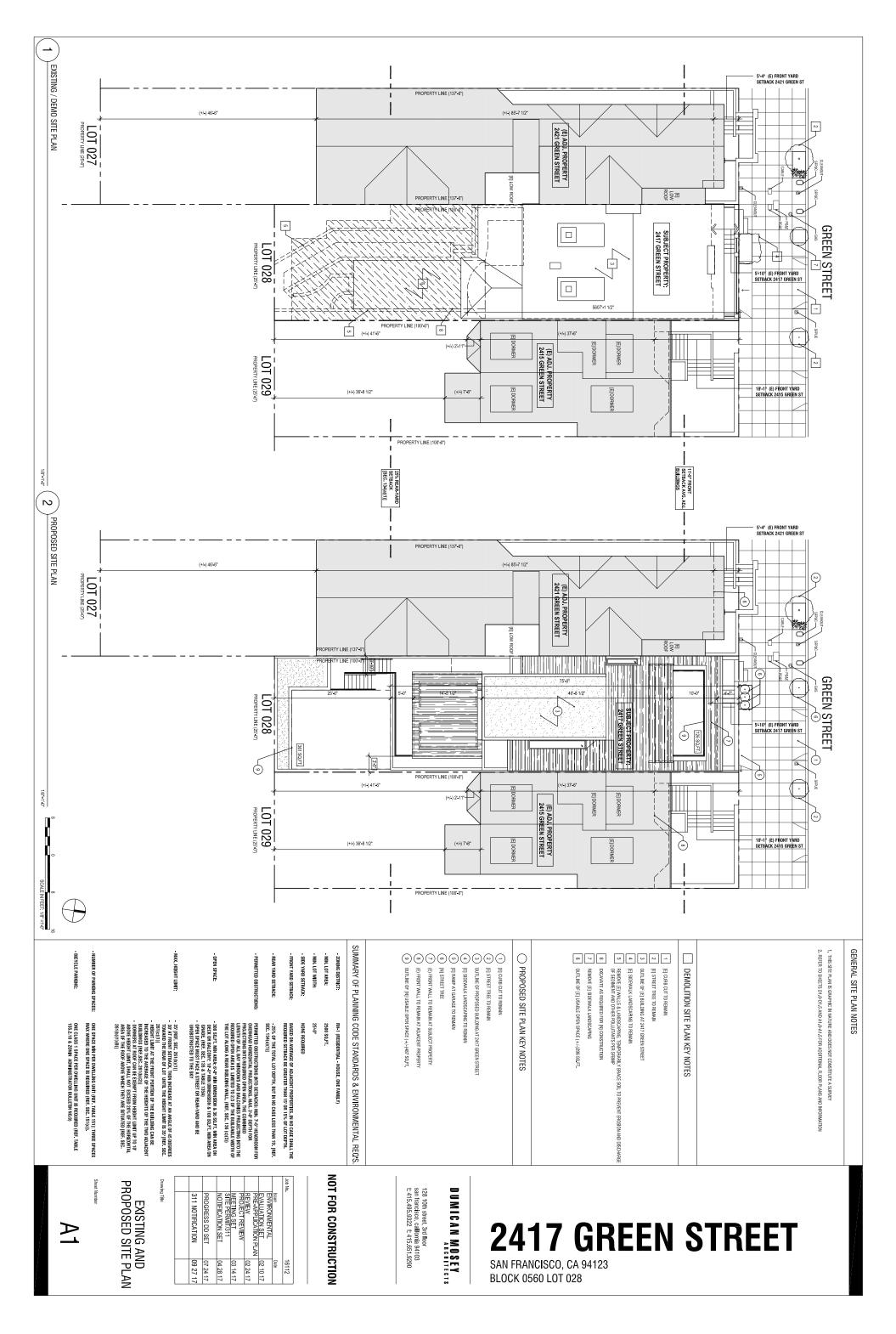
Planning Information Center (PIC)

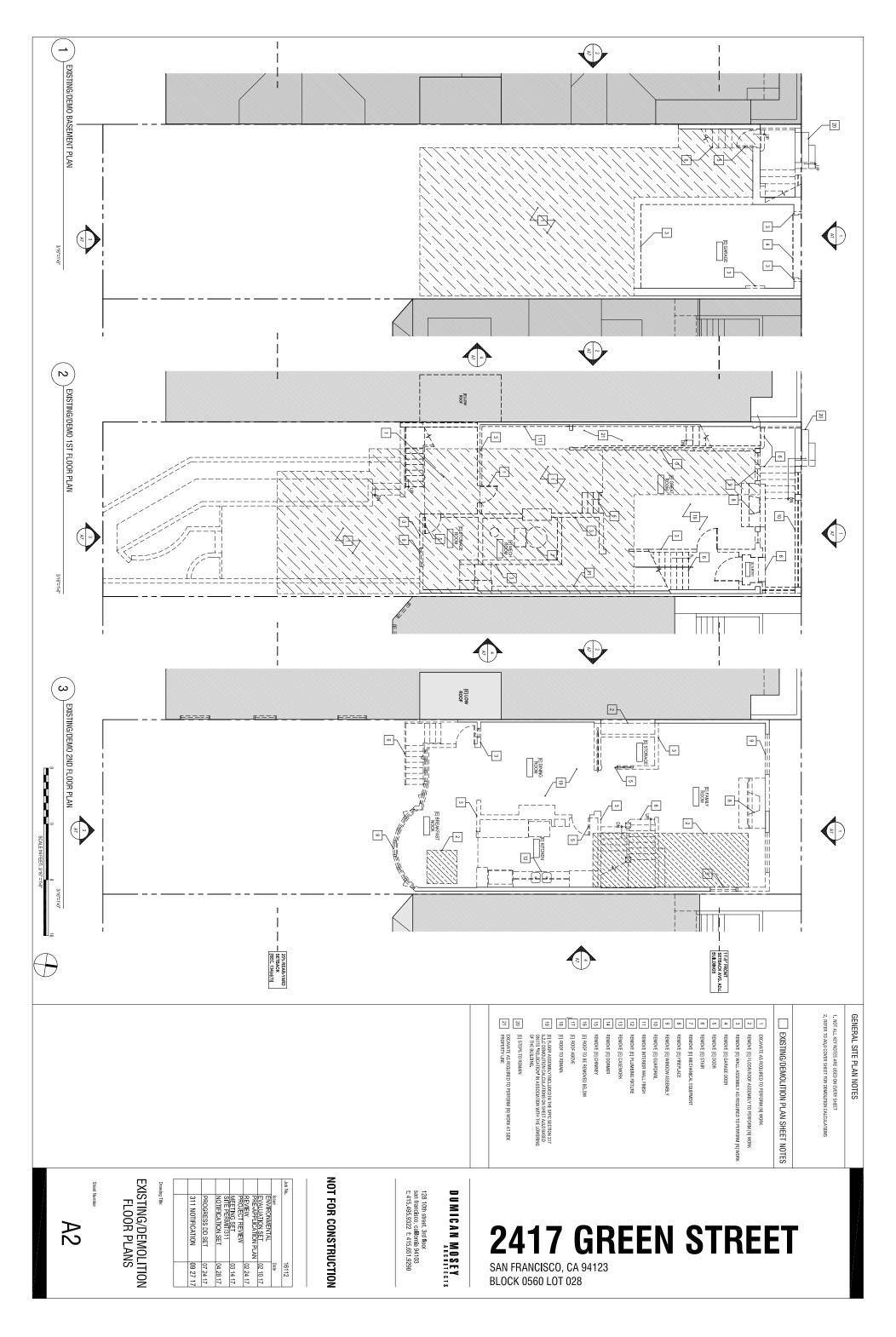
1660 Mission Street, First Floor San Francisco CA 94103-2479

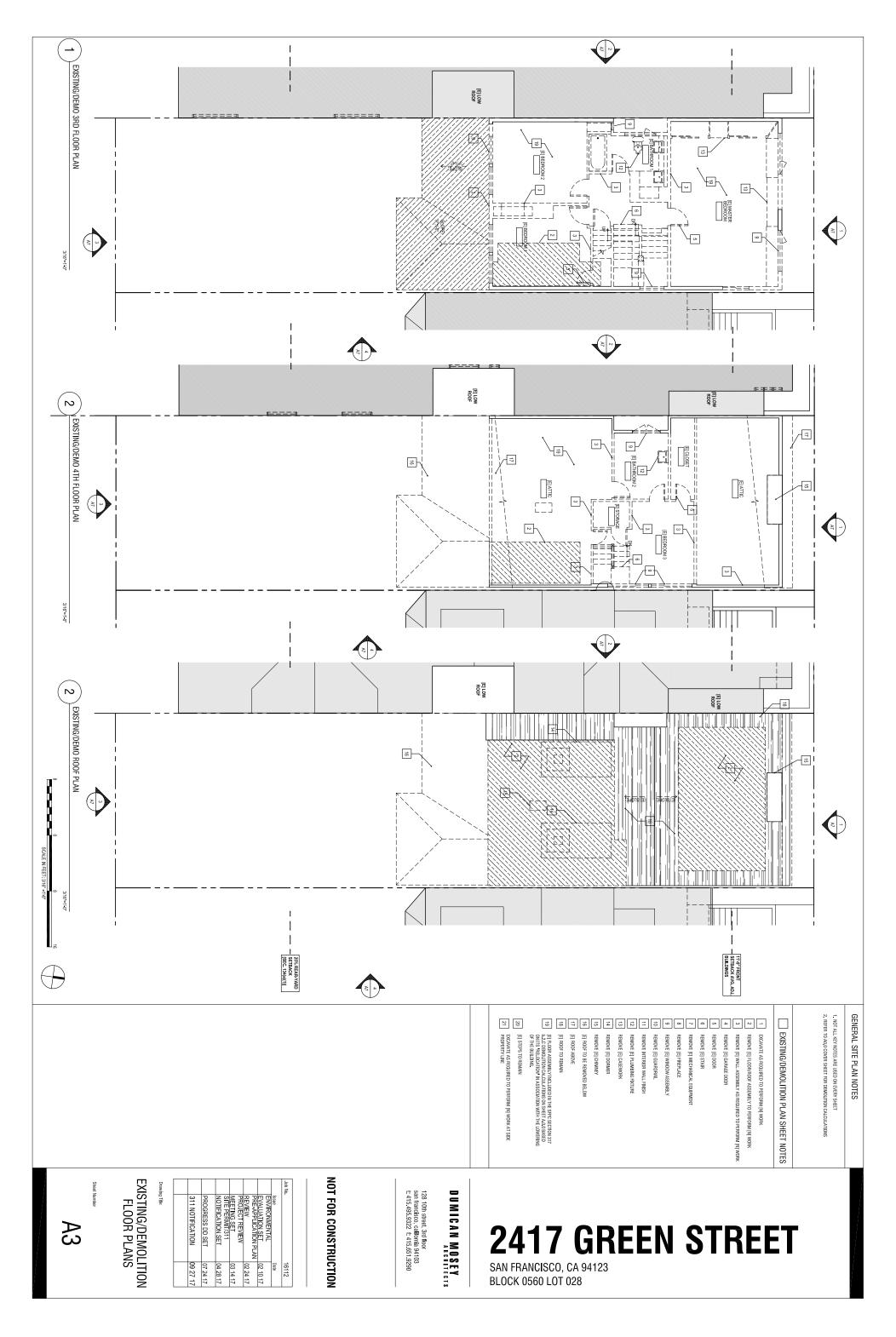
TEL: 415.558.6377

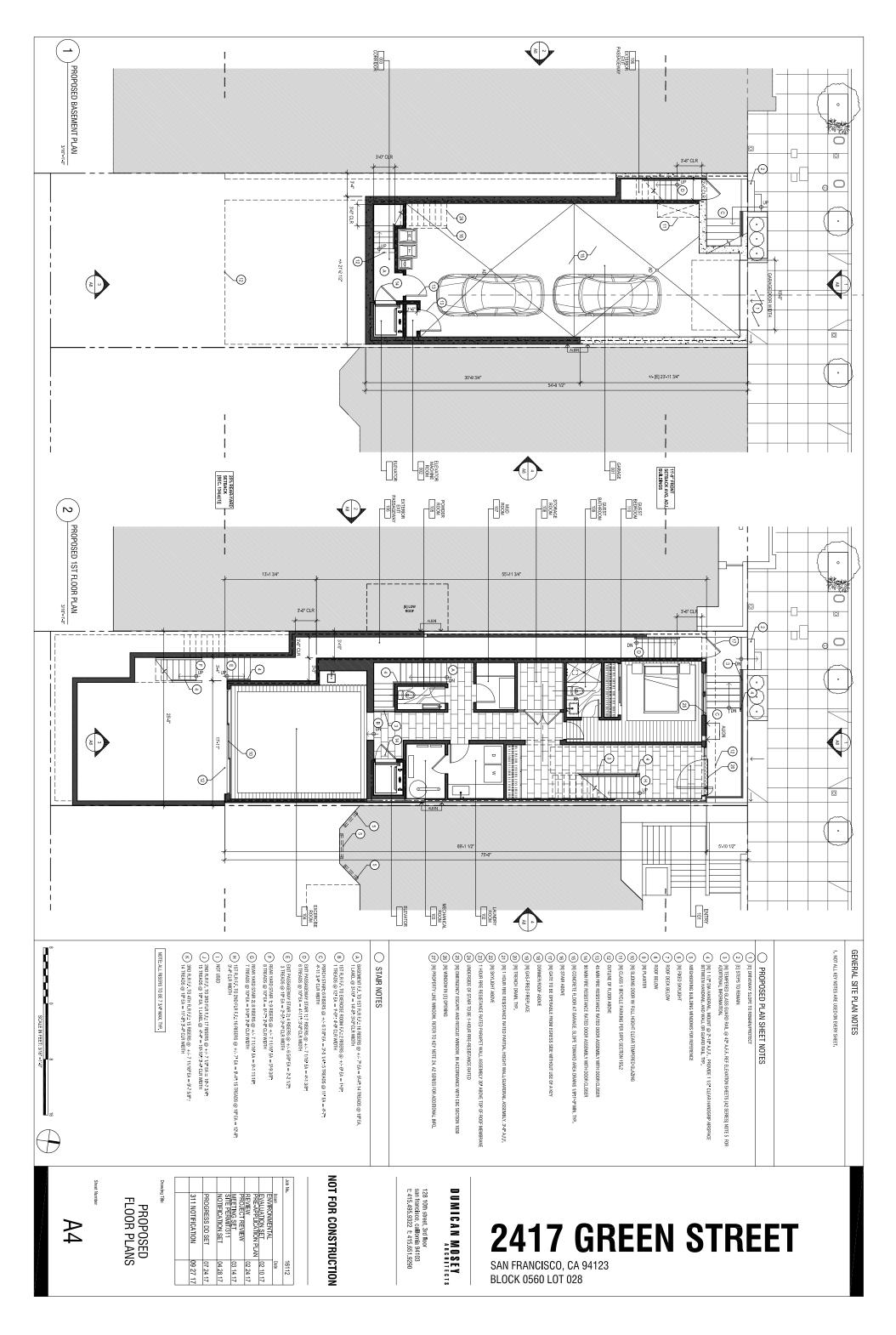
Planning staff are available by phone and at the PIC counter. No appointment is necessary.

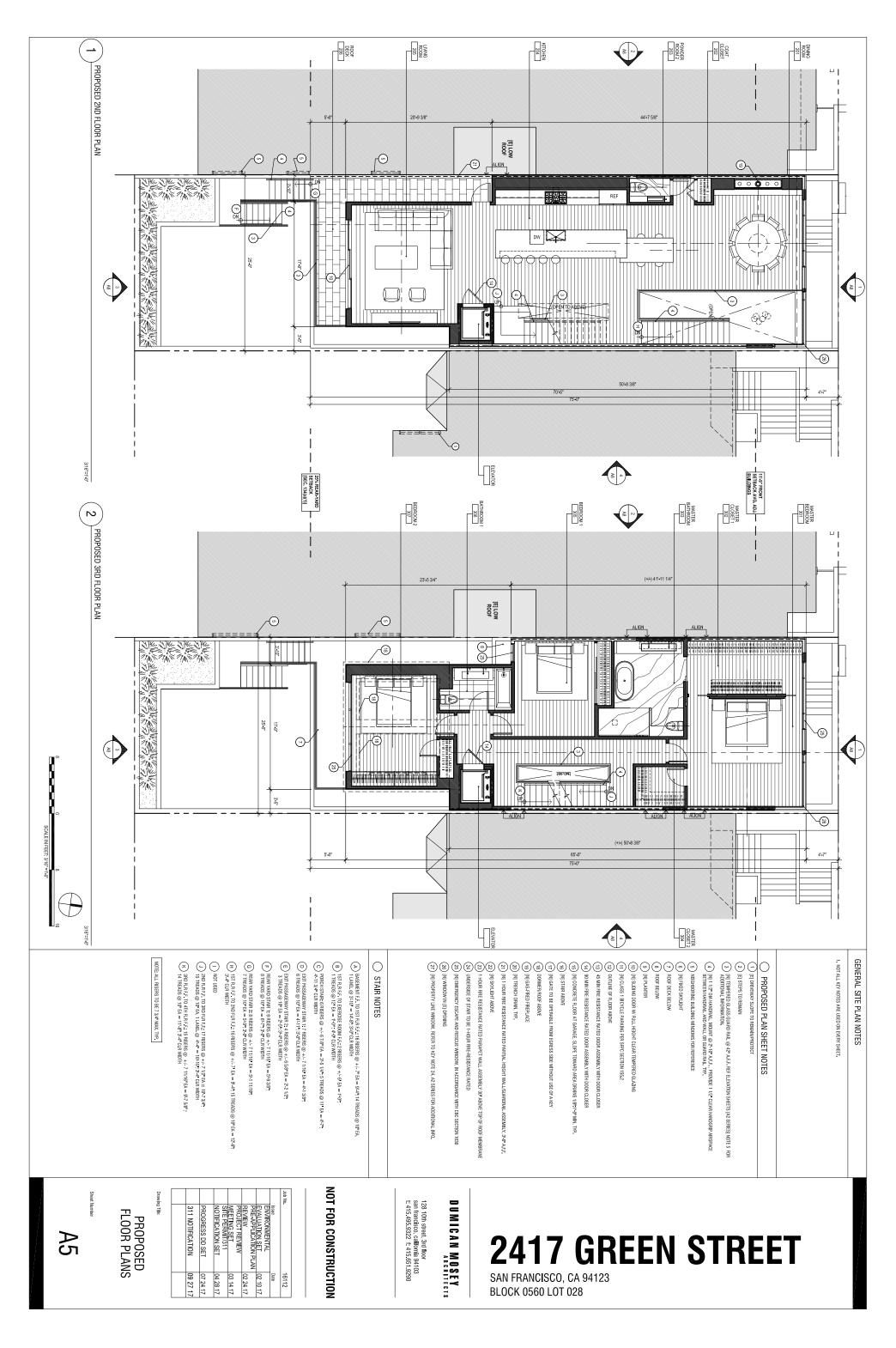
EXHIBIT 13

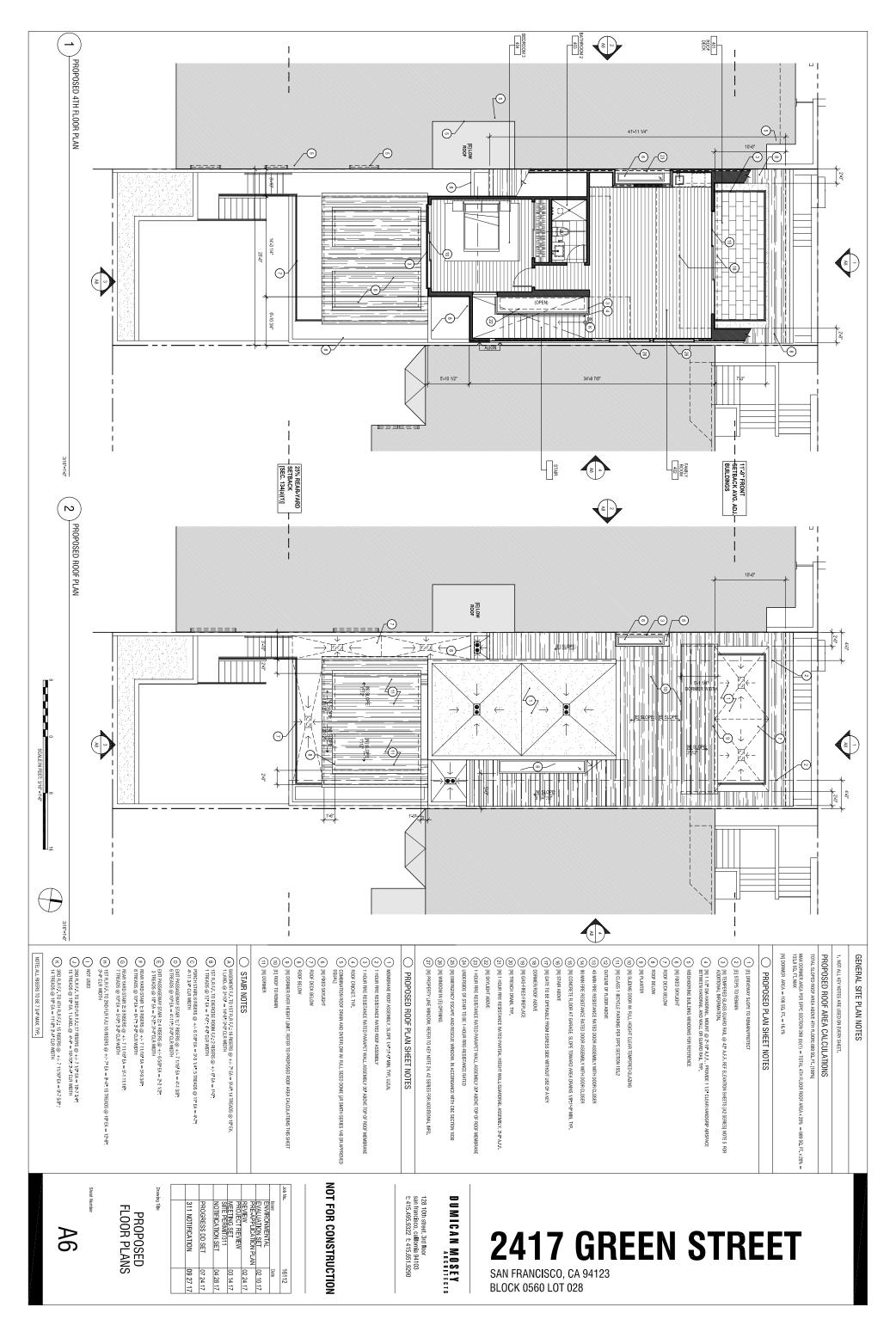


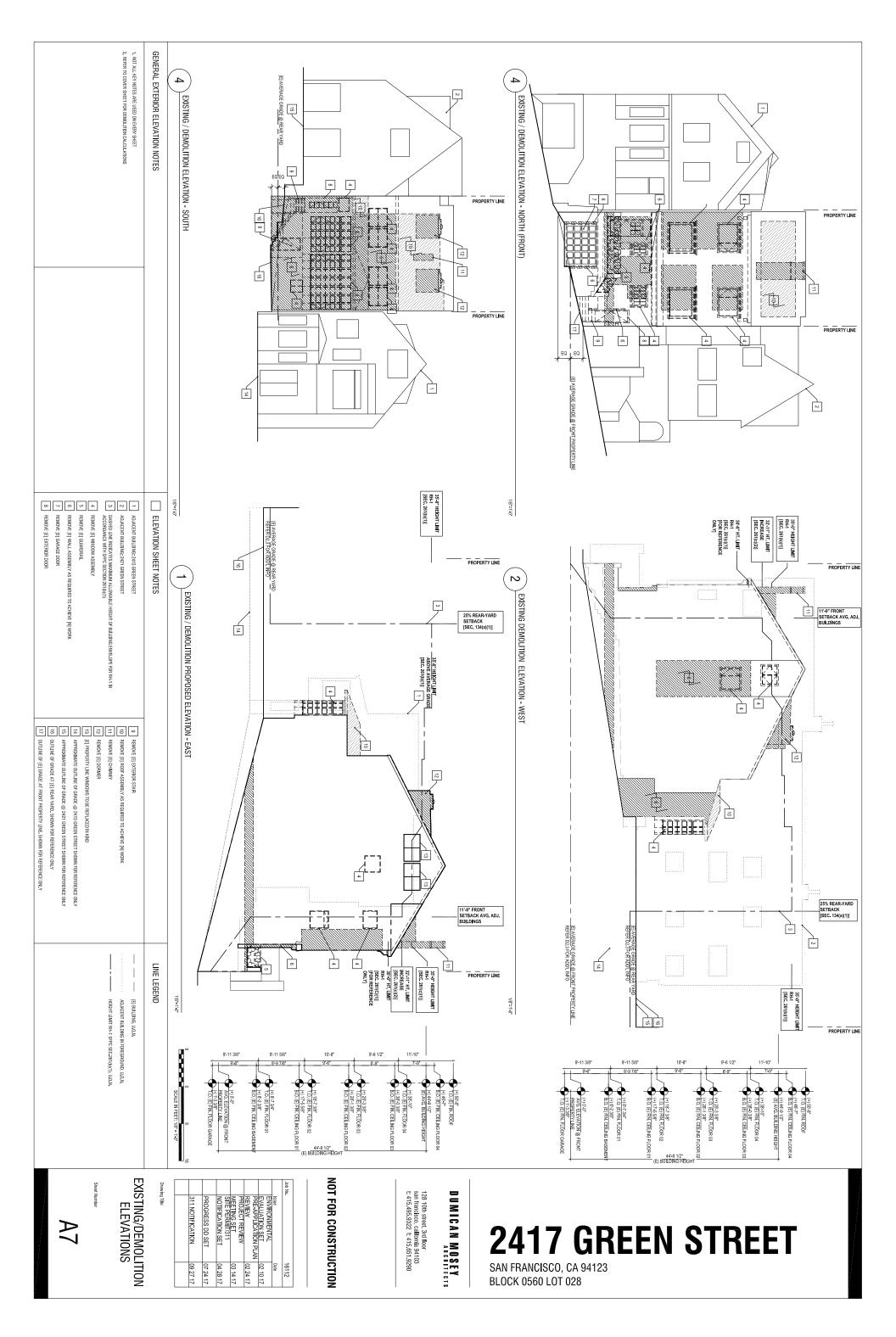












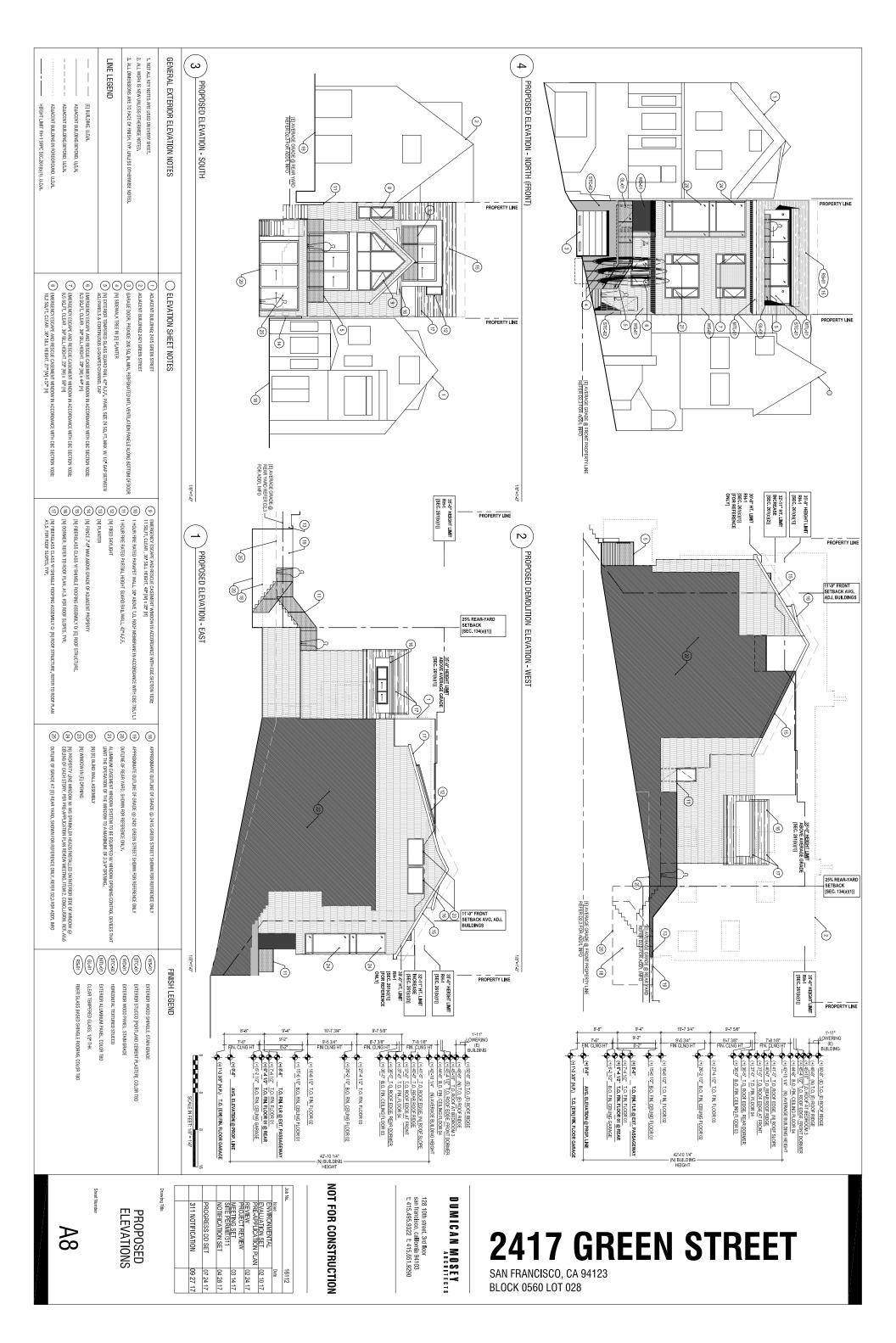


EXHIBIT 14

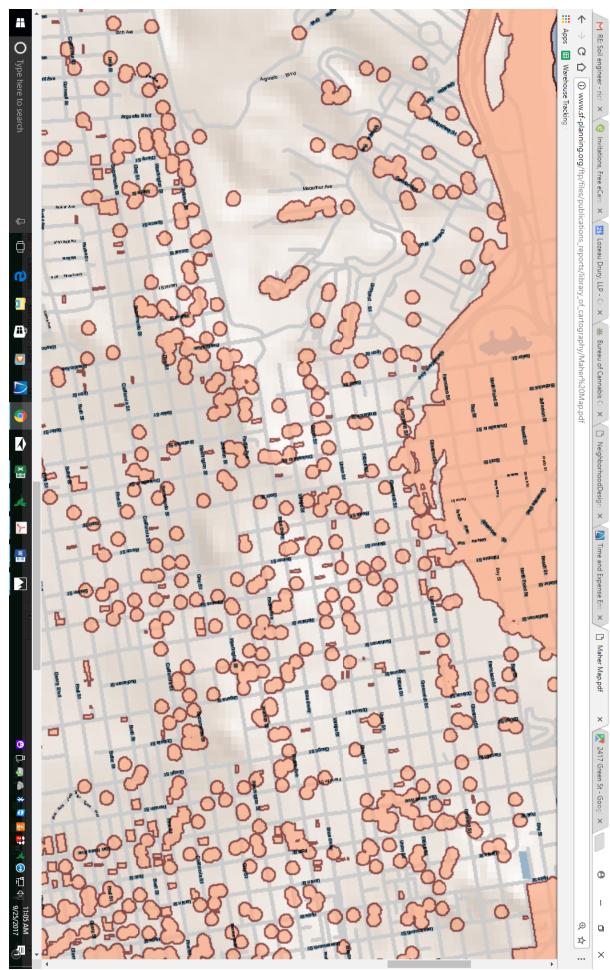


EXHIBIT 15



MEMO

DATE: March 23, 2017

RE: Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines

The Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines, exempting the appendix which would require changes to existing city codes, were endorsed by the Planning Commission on April 26, 2001.

Cow Hollow

NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN GUIDELINES



APRIL 2001

COW HOLLOW ASSOCIATION

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

These guidelines were written by consultants to the Cow Hollow Assocation and reviewed by the San Francisco Department of City Planning. The CHA wishes to acknowledge the contributions of consultants Lucian R. Blazej, Ian S. Moore and Clark Wilson. Mr. Blazej provided project oversight and Mr. Moore provided project management, research and prepared the Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines document. Mr. Wilson prepared the line sketches illustrating typical Cow Hollow neighborhood structures. Mr. Pedro Arce reviewed the report for the San Francisco Planning Department.

PREFATORY NOTE

The Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines contain sections quoted directly from the Residential Design Guidelines of San Francisco (1989). Extensive additional text and graphic materials have been added where required to meet the needs of the Cow Hollow Neighborhood.

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SECTION 1 COW HOLLOW NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN GUIDELINES BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

A long standing city-wide goal has been the preservation and enhancement of the quality of San Francisco neighborhoods. The premium on residential property in San Francisco has encouraged development that has often been unsympathetic to the character of the existing built environment. While the Planning Code provides general limits on the development of lots, the application of these limits may conflict with neighborhood character. The renovation of a residence is a major commitment of time, effort, and money. The reasons for renovation vary: some people renovate as an investment, some to improve their building's design, and some to provide space for a growing family. Whatever the reason, renovations and expansions should respect and improve on the character of the neighborhood and the predominant features of the blockface, and mid-block as well as open space.

Legal Basis

The Planning Commission adopted the Residential Conservation Amendments to the Planning Code on January 11, 1996, which, among other things, recognized the potential of having Residential Design Guidelines for specific areas of the City (Section 311 of the Planning Code). The Planning Commission, by resolution, can approve the Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines (CHNDG). Upon such action, Planning Department staff would implement these guidelines as part of building permit review.

Purpose and Intent

To a large degree, the character of San Francisco is defined by the visual quality of its neighborhoods. A single building out of context with its surroundings can have a remarkably disruptive effect on the visual character of a place. It affects nearby buildings, the streetscape, and, if repeated often enough, the image of the city as a whole.

Concern for the visual quality of the neighborhoods gave rise, in part, to the November 1986 voter initiative known as Proposition M which established as a priority policy that existing neighborhood character be conserved and protected. To ensure this, the Neighborhood Conservation Interim Controls were adopted in September 1988, which require the City Planning Department to use residential design guidelines in its review of building permit applications. The Planning Commission in 1989 adopted Citywide Residential Design Guidelines to assist in determining whether a new building, or the expansion of an existing one, is visually compatible with the character of its neighborhood. The <u>purpose</u> of these <u>Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines</u> is to assist in determining whether the renovation or expansion of an existing building, or the construction of a new building, is visually and physically compatible with the neighborhood character of Cow Hollow as defined herein.

The Planning and Building Codes establish basic limitations on the size of a building. A building built out to the legal limits established for height and setbacks and rear yards may, however, result in a building which is not compatible with the character of its neighborhood.

To address this problem, Section 311 of the Planning Code establishes procedures for review of building permit applications in Residential Districts in order to determine compatibility of the proposal with the neighborhood.

The Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines establish minimum criteria for neighborhood compatibility, not the maximum expectations for good design. Meeting the criteria will not alone assure a successful project. A successful project will require sensitive design, careful execution, and use of quality materials. A thoughtful application of the guidelines will, however, assist in creating a project that is compatible with neighborhood character, and will reduce the potential for conflict and the delay and expense of project revisions.

The Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines do not prescribe specific architectural styles or images, nor do they encourage direct imitation of the past or radical departures from the existing design context. There are many appropriate design responses to a given situation. These Guidelines are most concerned with whether the design respects the project's context, and consciously responds to patterns and rhythms on the exterior and interior block-face with a design that is compatible and that will contribute to the quality of the neighborhood.

Because of the diversity of architecture in Cow Hollow, there is great opportunity for design to unify and contribute positively to the existing visual context. The key issues for the Cow Hollow neighborhood are preservation and enhancement of the neighborhood character as perceived from the block face as well as the rear facades of buildings, which includes enjoyment of the mid-block open space. These play an important role in the definition of a backdrop for lower neighboring districts and for the Presidio, a National Park. Even after meeting the basic structural criteria set forth in these Neighborhood Design Guidelines, project sponsors and designers must work to sensitively respond to the other visual design characteristics addressed here. Attention to scale, proportion, texture and detailing, building openings, etc. will help to unify the neighborhood in a positive way.

The Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines are intended to be used by project sponsors and their designers in the project design process, by neighbors and community groups in their review of projects, and by the Department of City Planning staff and the City Planning Commission in their review and approval or disapproval of projects.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GUIDELINES AND FUNCTION OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS

The Cow Hollow Residential Design Guidelines are organized as follows:

Section 2 describes the topography and origins of Cow Hollow and discusses the meaning of the term neighborhood character, describing typical situations the designer may face and specifically defining the neighborhood character, topographic features, and housing styles of Cow Hollow.

Section 3 identifies basic elements of design, analyzes each of them, and presents guidelines for designing new buildings or alterations to assure compatibility with neighborhood character.

Section 4 suggests an approach to identify the concerns of neighbors early in the design process and ways to better describe the intended building envelope. It also provides information about the Cow Hollow Association.

The drawings are intended to illustrate the text and are sometimes schematic. They are not design examples to be copied or imitated. Although the drawings show only one side of the street, or one side of the mid-block open space, depending on where the discussion affects the front or rear facade of the building, both sides of the street and the mid-block open space are of concern. The illustrations are of in-fill new construction or alteration of existing buildings on lots with widths varying from 25 to 30 feet in low-density neighborhoods. However, the text is also applicable and should be followed on wider lots.

The **Appendix** includes specific discussion and analysis of rear yard coverage and building height, Cow Hollow Association policies on rear yard set backs and open space, rear yard extensions, height, and tree pruning techniques, shadow study, and height ordinances from other Bay Area communities.

Glossary

The following terms are defined for use in the context of the Cow Hollow Design Guidelines.

Building Envelope: the allowable volume defined by height, width and depth that a building may occupy, subject to specific limits and policies

Exterior Blockface: the row of front facades facing the street for the length of one block

Interior Blockface: the row of rear facades facing the mid-block open space for the length of one block

Midblock Open Space: the interior block area shared by the rear yards of all properties on a given city block and defined by the rear facades of buildings

Neighborhood Character: the collection of architectural mass, scale, proportion, pattern and rhythm, design and environmental characteristics that determine the quality of life and ambience of a geographically-defined neighborhood

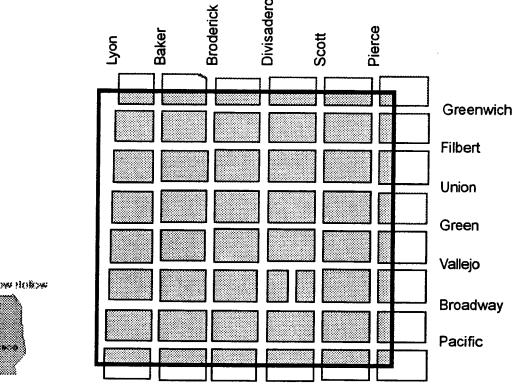
Setback (Front, Rear, Side): The dimension a building or portions of are set back from respective property lines

Rear Yard: the open space between the rear wall of a subject property and the rear lot line

Where the Guidelines Apply

The Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines apply within the boundaries of the Cow Hollow Neighborhood. Cow Hollow is the rectangular area of the City and County of San Francisco bounded by Greenwich Street in the north, Pierce Street in the east, Pacific Avenue in the south, and Lyon Street in the west. The neighborhood area includes both sides of the street on each of the bounding streets. The following figure illustrates the neighborhood boundaries.

COW HOLLOW NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARIES





SECTION 2 NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER

TOPOGRAPHY AND TERRAIN: RELATION TO ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

The boundary of Cow Hollow has been previously defined in "Where the Guidelines Apply." Cow Hollow homes take advantage of the picturesque setting afforded by its hillside site, located on the north facing slope descending from Pacific Heights to the Marina.

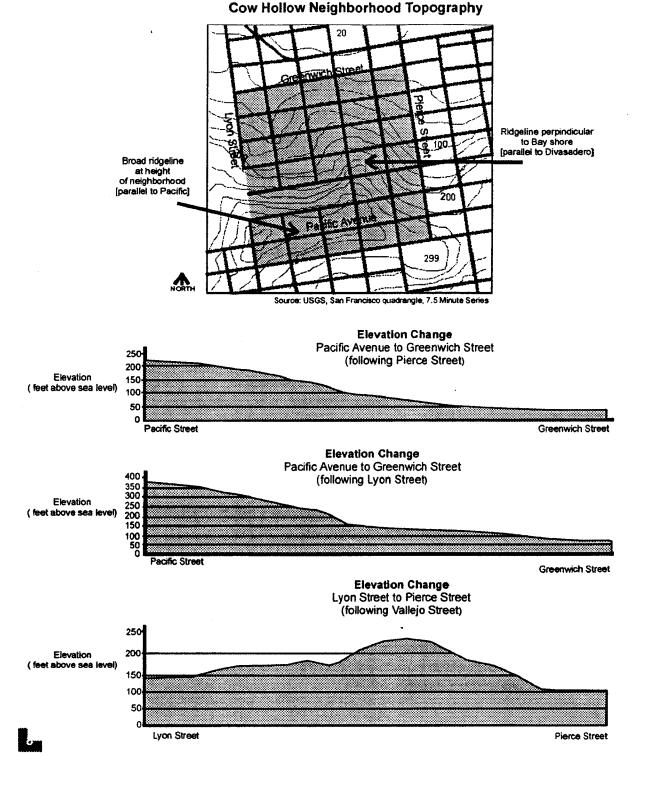
The open, picturesque atmosphere of the Cow Hollow neighborhood is created by the unique hillside setting and views to the north, and by large mid-block open spaces. The Golden Gate Bridge, Presidio, Marina District, Palace of Fine Arts, San Francisco Bay, and Marin County communities are all visible from different parts of the Cow Hollow Neighborhood. Neighborhood architecture affords urban density at a pleasant scale that preserves natural light and views for most residents. The traditional grid street layout provides ease of neighborhood circulation, and block dimensions are characteristic of many older San Francisco residential neighborhoods. The fact that this street and block arrangement is preserved even on the steeper blocks in the neighborhood creates a reasonable uniformity of building lot coverage, building height, views, mid-block open space, and lot setbacks. These are the attributes of individual lots and structures that largely define the Cow Hollow neighborhood character.

Cow Hollow includes a diversity of building types: larger single family detached residences in the higher elevation areas of the neighborhood; one and two family attached residences on smaller lots throughout much of the neighborhood; and, multi-family structures located on corner lots and in the lower elevation areas of the neighborhood. Despite this diversity of building types, the neighborhood is predominately two and three stories.

Topographic Features of Cow Hollow

The level east-west ridge along Pacific Avenue serves as the southern boundary of Cow Hollow and generally slopes downward toward the San Francisco Bay. The western boundary of the neighborhood drops from an elevation of 250 feet at intersection of Pacific and Lyon Streets to an elevation of approximately 50 feet in the vicinity of Greenwich and Lyon Streets. The eastern edge of the neighborhood slopes downward from roughly 210 feet from the intersection of Pacific Avenue and Pierce Streets to roughly 35 feet at Greenwich and Pierce Streets. The neighborhood also has considerable variations in elevation from west to east. The third elevation profile below demonstrates the considerable rise and fall along Vallejo Street from west to east. This is a result of the prominent ridge that runs perpendicular to the Bay shore, defined roughly by Divisadero Street.

These topographic features exert a defining effect on the architectural features of the homes and block faces in Cow Hollow. In addition, the topography influences the micro-climate in Cow Hollow, specifically the solar lighting, fog, and wind (Appendix E.) Design techniques for preserving these architectural characteristics and resultant environmental quality in the neighborhood are included in Section 3 of this document.



ORIGINS OF COW HOLLOW

Once home to a brewery and Chinese vegetable gardens, and bordered by a soap factory, tannery, streetcar factory, and laundries, Cow Hollow is today one of the finest residential neighborhoods in San Francisco. (John L. Levinsohn, Cow Hollow: Early Days of a San Francisco Neighborhood from 1776). The neighborhood is a unique microcosm of the full range of architectural styles popular for single family residences in San Francisco before 1925.

Stark sand hills originally stood as background to pastures used first for dairy cows and then cattle. Natural springs abounded in Cow Hollow, running down to Washerwoman's Lagoon, somewhat north of our present Filbert Street. Businesses were established there using the water for laundering and for tannery processing. Fertile and well-watered adjacent lands were a source of much produce for consumption in San Francisco beginning in the 1850s. Land north of Lombard between Scott and Steiner, as well as up the hill at Pierce and Green Streets was cultivated for produce by Chinese laborers. By the 1870s there were about 30 dairies in the vicinity, the largest with about 200 cows. Residents complained of unsanitary conditions attributable to the dairies, and the tannery was equally unpopular because it polluted the spring-fed waters of the lagoon. By the 1880s both cows and tannery were gone, and a few significant residences had been constructed in the neighborhood.

The first grand home in Cow Hollow was built in 1865-66 by Henry Casebolt at 2727 Pierce Street across from the Chinese gardens. Henry Casebolt, a Virginia blacksmith, made a fortune during the Gold Rush era and established a factory in 1871 at Union and Laguna to manufacture cars for his Sutter Street Railway. Designated as Landmark Number 51 by San Francisco's Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board, the house today is considered a masterpiece of the Italianate style. Set back in the center of the block, its most prominent feature is the centrally located porch, flanked by double stairways. Salvaged ship timbers were used for much of the structure. The white wood exterior was once speckled with dark tones to mimic stone.

The Casebolt house graced the cover of the popular book <u>Here Today</u> published by the Junior League of San Francisco in 1968. <u>Here Today</u> is credited with influencing the formation of the Landmarks Board, as well as the city's nonprofit Foundation for San Francisco's Architectural Heritage.

Some of the oldest houses in San Francisco still stand today in Cow Hollow because they were subsequently moved here from other neighborhoods, many of which burned in 1906. This is a highly specialized form of historic preservation which relies on either clairvoyance or extremely good luck! (William Kostura, "Itinerant Houses: a History of San Francisco's House Moving Industry", The Argonaut Journal of the San Francisco Historical Society, Spring 1999). A reporter in 1901 warned that Cow Hollow "bids, fair to become a wholly

unique neighborhood of second-hand houses and out of date architecture." ("Tramp Houses of San Francisco", San Francisco Chronicle, November 17, 1901. Sunday Supplement, p.2) Today we appreciate our wholly unique neighborhood, which retains particularly fine examples like 2828 Vallejo, on the northeast end of the block between Broderick and Baker. Built In 1880 or 1881 and located at that time at 2120 Broadway, the house may be the oldest Queen-Anne style residence in San Francisco. It was moved in 1895, when the original site was purchased by James L. Flood for his new mansion, which is now the home of Hamlin School. The house at 2828 Vallejo retains a now unusually deep setback and is pictured on page 23 of Here Today.

New home construction in Cow Hollow was concentrated after 1890 and in the first two decades of the century, in a variety of Victorian styles including Stick-Eastlake, Queen Anne and Edwardian. The pace of construction increased significantly after the earthquake and fire of 1906, and in about 1911 in anticipation of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915. In the 1920s houses were built in Mediterranean, Mission, Romanesque Revival, Tudor, and California Craftsman styles. There was little new construction in the 1930s, however Victorian houses were frequently remodeled from 1900 on in these newer styles. Home-owners also sought to reduce their fire insurance premiums by removing the flammable Victorian decoration and covering their houses with stucco.

By the 1940s some of the large single family homes in the neighborhood had been converted, often illegally, to boarding houses and apartments. Among other factors were the changing economy and the need to house families of soldiers newly stationed in the Presidio. In October of 1946 the Board of Supervisors defeated a resolution which would have rezoned to single family houses (RH-1) ten lots on the west side of Broderick Street between Green and Union Streets. The argument went to the board after a property owner sought a building permit to allow the construction of apartments in a house at 2700 Green Street.

These actions angered resident Elizabeth C. Lawrey, who was told by the Zoning Division of the Planning Department that the whole neighborhood was a lost cause because it was made up of large old houses whose only future lay in their conversion to boarding houses and apartments. Under the auspices of the Planning Department, Ms. Lawrey herself surveyed 45 blocks to show that Cow Hollow was in fact a solid neighborhood of single family homes, and the Planning Commission admitted their error. With four other neighbors Lawrey formed the Cow Hollow Improvement Club, which grew to 360 families. This organization exists today as the Cow Hollow Association which actively participates in planning related activities concerning the neighborhood and acts as a clearinghouse for information from various city departments to members. During Ms. Lawrey's 20 year tenure as Zoning Chairman, illegal uses were cleaned up and 20 to 25 blocks were rezoned from apartments and flats to single family and single family detached homes. The already established apartments and flats were grandfathered in (Marina Union, February 1990.)

Thanks to the early efforts of the Improvement Club, residents today continue to enjoy the first and only park in the neighborhood, Cow Hollow Playground, which is hidden in the center of the block bounded by Filbert, Greenwich, Baker and Broderick streets. With only a handful of grandfathered commercial establishments Cow Hollow remains today an exclusively residential and historic neighborhood.

DEFINING NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER

Ultimately, the concern to preserve neighborhood character extends beyond individual neighborhoods to the well-being of the City as a whole. As the San Francisco Residential Design Guidelines point out, "...to a large degree the character of San Francisco is defined by the visual quality of its neighborhoods. A single building out of context with its surroundings can have a remarkably disruptive effect on the visual character of a place. It affects nearby buildings, the streetscape, and if repeated often enough, the image of the City as a whole."

Concern for the visual quality of the neighborhoods gave rise, in part, to the November 1986 voter initiative known as Proposition M, which. ..established as a priority policy, "that existing neighborhood character be conserved and protected." With respect to specific neighborhoods, the San Francisco Residential Design Guidelines define particular criteria and guidelines that will be described and made specific to Cow Hollow in this and the next section. Neighborhood character is first defined, as follows.

What is the Neighborhood?

In assessing whether the physical characteristics and visual appearance of a building expansion or construction of a new one conserves the existing neighborhood character, neighborhood is considered at two levels:

The broader context. Here the concern is how the building relates to the character and scale created by the collection of other buildings in the general vicinity. The buildings on both sides of the street in which the project is located are particularly relevant.

The immediate context. Here the concern is how the building relates to its adjacent buildings or, in the case of an enlargement, how the addition relates to the existing structure and how the form of the new or enlarged building impacts the adjacent buildings.

What is the Block Face?

The Block Face is defined as the row of facades for the length of one block. The topography of Cow Hollow shows a significant drop from a ridge running along Pacific Avenue; as a result of this the public perception of buildings is not limited to their front facades, but includes the

rear facades when visible from lower streets or from public areas. In consideration to this, the Block Face consists of two facets: a) the Exterior Block Face, defined by the row of front facades facing the street, and b) the Interior Block Face, defined by the row of rear facades facing the mid-block open space.

What is the Mid-Block Open Space?

The Mid-Block Open Space is the open area in the center of a block, formed by the sum of the rear yards of the properties within the block. The Mid-Block Open Space in the Cow Hollow neighborhood, contributes to the broader cityscape of San Francisco, particularly when seen from the adjacent neighborhoods, the shoreline, the Bay, and the Presidio. Due to the inclined slopes of the upper parts of the neighborhoods, the rear facades of buildings play a very important role because they contribute to the image of the City, while the vegetation in the Mid-Block Open Space, in general, softens the building edges and creates a balance between nature and the built environment. The Mid-Block Open Space adds to the quality of life for the immediate residents.

RESPECT OR IMPROVE UPON THE CONTEXT: FLEXIBILITY IN DESIGN

In certain neighborhoods, the visual character will be so clearly defined that there is relatively little flexibility to deviate from established patterns. However, in the majority of cases there will be greater leeway in design options.

Building patterns and rhythms which help define the visual character should be respected. A street may have a pattern and a rhythm which unify the rows of buildings on either side. A sudden change in this pattern, an over-sized bay window or a blank facade among more detailed ones, for example, can appear disruptive and visually jarring.

In many areas, architectural styles are mixed or significant demolition and redevelopment have already occurred. Other areas show little visual character and seem to be awaiting better definitions. Here, design should go beyond compatibility with the existing context; it should take the opportunity to help define a more desirable future neighborhood character.

The following discussion is intended to help clarify the restrictions and opportunities presented by a particular neighborhood context and to understand the degree of design flexibility that exists.

Clearly Defined Visual Character

On some block faces, existing building patterns and architectural styles will strictly define the options for new development. A predominant visual character is clear in the strong repetition of forms and building types in the following drawing.



A small deviation in this neighborhood pattern would draw a great deal of attention to a new structure—attention that is damaging to the existing street character, as shown below.



ABOVE FIGURE - SIMULATION FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES

Complex Situations

In other situations, building forms and structures are more varied, yet the row still 'works' and the buildings share a strong, unified sense of character. Patterns in building siting, form, proportion, texture, detail, and image are strong but more subtle than in the previous example. Consider the following example.



This situation is typical of Cow Hollow. While there are many groups of buildings with similar design, it is rare to encounter an entire block face of uniform visual character in the Cow Hollow Neighborhood. The complex situations in Cow Hollow often involve three or more primary building types per block face.



Undefined Visual Character

In many block faces, an overriding visual character may not be apparent, or the character may be mixed or changing.



When no clear pattern or style is evident on a block face, a designer has both greater flexibility in design and a greater opportunity (as well as responsibility) to help define, unify, and contribute positively to the existing visual context. Existing incompatible or poorly designed buildings in the project's area, however, do not free the project sponsor from the obligation to enhance the area through sensitive development.

The following examples show the great flexibility of design solutions when the neighborhood character is undefined. Each response, however, is derived from existing visual patterns and each attempts to unify the block face.



New Visual Character

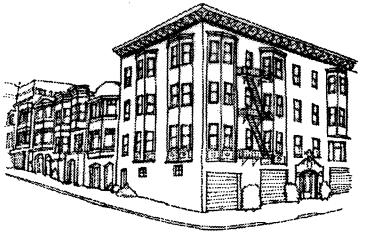
When the existing visual character offers little interest, new construction or extensive remodelling should seek to improve the context. When a row of new residential buildings or single building on a wide lot is proposed on a block where the existing housing has poor visual character, a unique opportunity to define a more desirable future visual character of the area is presented. The new building or buildings then become the context with which later construction must be compatible. In these cases, the facades of individual buildings or vertical facade dimensions, in the case of a very wide building, should not be either uniform or entirely different from each other.

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER OF COW HOLLOW

Cow Hollow has evolved to contain a mix of architectural styles. Often, there will be three or more different styles on one block face, but a unifying rhythm is still maintained. Thus, Cow Hollow can be considered a **complex situation**, as described above, in which building forms and structures are varied, yet the row still 'works.' Sketches illustrating the variety of structures found in Cow Hollow are included.

Cow Hollow Neighborhood Character: Building Types



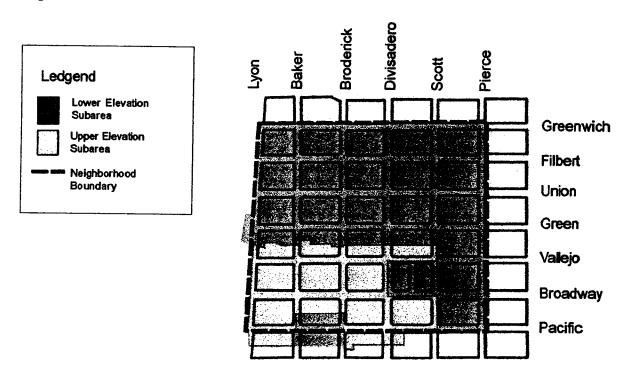


Corner Multi-Family Attached Units on Level Slope



Single Family Detached Homes on Level Slope

Neighborhood Character Sub-Areas



Building types contribute significantly to the neighborhood character of Cow Hollow, and define two sub-areas characterized by similarity of building uses and building dimensions. They are considered under the subsection titles "Scale" in Section 3 of this document. These scale dimensions include **Height, Width** and **Depth**, and are considered in the context of the neighborhood sub-areas. For each of the dimensions, specific neighborhood design guidelines are provided for the two neighborhood subareas in the "Scale" subsection.

The two distinct subareas include the **Upper Elevation Sub-Area** consisting of lots zoned for single family detatched homes, and the **Lower Elevation Sub-Area**, consisting of predominately lots zoned for single and two-family dwellings.

The Upper Elevation Sub-Area of Cow Hollow includes the general area bounded by Pacific, Lyon, Vallejo, and Scott. This Upper Elevation Sub-Area is characterized by larger homes on larger lots. There are, however, some blocks within the Upper Elevation Sub-Area that are not zoned for single family detatched homes. These exceptions include the block of single family homes bounded by Broadway, Divisadero, Vallejo, and Scott, and the southern half of the Pacific, Baker, Broadway, and Broderick block. These two areas are therefore not included in the Upper Elevation Sub-Area.

The Lower Elevation Sub-Area of the Cow Hollow Neighborhood consists primarily of single and two-family homes. The Lower Elevation Sub-Area includes the general area bounded by Green, Lyon, Greenwich, and Pierce. The need for consistency of scale in this lower elevation sub-area is a primary focus of these Neighborhood Design Guidelines. The fact that single and two-family residences are interspersed throughout the majority of the neighborhood demonstrates the need for a consistent scale and building dimensions across zones.

SECTION 3 RESIDENTIAL DESIGN GUIDELINES

THE DESIGN PROCESS

For current Cow Hollow residents and future residents considering building a new home or adding to or otherwise making building modifications or expansions to their homes, it is important to identify those features or elements that give the building its visual character. A two-step approach can be useful in identifying the design elements that contribute to the visual and neighborhood character of a building. This approach involves:

- (1) examining the building from afar to understand its overall setting, architectural context and siting characteristics; then,
- (2) moving up close to appreciate the building's design details, materials and the craftsmanship and surface finishes evident in these materials.

Step one is to identify the overall character of the building, which involves looking at its distinguishing physical aspects without focusing on its details. The main contributors to the building's overall character are its setting, shape, roof and roof features, projections (such as bay windows, eaves, and balconies) recesses, voids, window and doorway openings, and the various exterior materials.

Step two involves looking at the building at arms length to see the surface qualities of materials, such as their decoration, building materials, and texture, or evidence of crafts-manship and age. In some instances, the visual character is the result of the juxtaposition of materials that contrast in their size and texture. A great variety of surface materials, texture, and finishes contribute to a building's character, which is fragile and easily lost when these materials are replaced with inappropriate substitutes.

The following sections give details on the elements of design and the design guidelines that are relevant to maintaining the neighborhood character of Cow Hollow.

ELEMENTS OF DESIGN

Following are the six basic elements of residential design, most of which have components. For each element, we will give a definition, a series of questions emphasizing the design issues related to the element, and a series of guidelines to follow to ensure that the new design is compatible with existing ones, i.e., with the neighborhood character of Cow Hollow.

1. Siting

- Location of a project site, and its topography
- Setback of the building from the front property line
- Rear Yard, i.e., the setback of the building from the rear property line
- Side Yard, i.e. spacing between buildings and light wells

2. Building Envelope

- Roofline: the profile a building makes against the sky, and the organization of projections above the roofline
- Volume and Mass as expressed by the visible facades

3. Scale (Height, Width & Depth)

- Dimensions of the elements which make up the building's facades
- Proportions of the building, and of the elements of its façade

4. Texture and Detailing

- Materials and Colors used to finish the surface of the building
- Ornamentation used, including the amount, quality, and placement

5. Openings

- Entryways -The pedestrian entries into the buildings
- Windows -How they are articulated and used in the façade
- Garage Doors -The vehicular entries into the building

6. Landscaping

- Tree Pruning for the Retention of Mid-Block Open Space
- Tree Selection and Placement

1. SITING

The topography and location of the project lot and the position of the building on that site guide the most basic decisions about design. The Location, Front Setbacks, Rear Yards, and Side Spacing will be particularly important to the adjacent neighbors and for maintaining or creating rhythm along the exterior and the interior block face, and maintaining a sense of common open space in the interior of the block.

A. Location

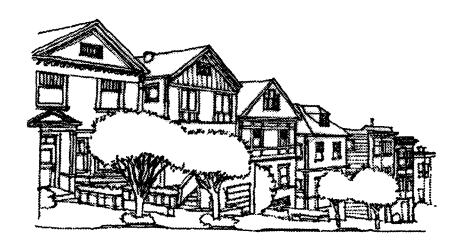
Location refers both to the topography of the site (is it on a hill, in a valley, or along a slope?) and to its position in relation to other buildings and significant urban features.

- Does the site draw attention to itself because of its topography or position on the block?
- Will the project be competing for attention with neighboring structures?

Respect the Topography of the Site

New buildings should not disregard or significantly alter the existing topography of a site. The context should guide the manner in which new structures fit into the streetscape, particularly along slopes and on hills and in relation to mid-block open space.

The following drawing shows a harmonious streetscape typical of Cow Hollow, in which the buildings respect the topography and the architectural context, stepping down the hill.



From the ridge following Pacific Avenue parallel to the Bay shore, Cow Hollow generally slopes downward toward the San Francisco Bay. The topographic map and profiles in Section 2 of this document show the overall topography of the neighborhood.

The significance of this topography with regard to neighborhood character is that there are few level lots in Cow Hollow. Regardless of where a lot is located in the neighborhood, neighbors may be located above or below the elevation of any subject property. Sensitivity to topography is extremely important in this neighborhood environment.

In the following drawing, the new building (the building in the middle) disregards the topography of the site: it has been built to the same level as the first building from the left, so that its elevation seems forced and the pattern of buildings stepping up the hill is broken.



ABOVE FIGURE - SIMULATION FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES

For houses on slopes, terracing allows each successive residence to gain light, air, private and shared open space, and, in many cases, full or partial views. This terracing is important to adjacent neighbors in block faces with significant slope parallel to the street. Terracing in this arrangement preserves lateral access to light and views. Terracing is equally important to up- and down-slope neighbors located on block faces with slopes perpendicular to the street frontage. Terracing in this arrangement preserves light and views from the front and rear of hillside homes. Many of the hillside homes in Cow Hollow use a reverse plan, with large picture windows at the rear, in their living and dining rooms, while the homes behind and downhill from them are carefully designed to be below the line of sight from the homes above. The strength of this design, which takes full advantage of available views, will be undermined if the relation of the structure to the topography is not respected.

B. Topography and Views

The siting of the homes in Cow Hollow is one of the most important factors defining neighborhood character. As described in the Neighborhood Character of the Cow Hollow discussion in Section 2 of this document, the majority of the buildings are on terraces that follow the slope.

Thus, in Cow Hollow, the most important features that emerge from the integration of architecture and topography is harmony between the terrain and the built environment and views available from many of the homes and from their rear yards. There is ample precedent in Bay Area communities for the preservation of existing views, as described in Appendix F, which should be consulted for details of view preservation ordinances and guidelines in the Hiller Highlands, Berkeley, and Tiburon. Although to some extent the assessment of the impact of an addition to an existing structure on views from the surrounding homes is subjective, the ordinances and guidelines of these Bay Area communities show that it is possible to make these subjective assessments fair to both holders of existing views and to those wishing to build. It is also possible to formulate objective criteria to minimize obstruction of existing views. These communities endorse a combination of such objectives measures and professional judgement by planning staff, to evaluate the effects of vertical additions on views.

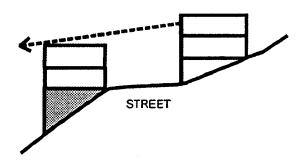
In the hillside community of Cow Hollow, preservation of the views resulting from the relation of the topography to the existing architecture is a consideration when remodeling is planned or a new home is to be built. In many areas the streets are so steeply terraced (with steep slope between streets) that a vertical addition to a home in the lower street will be well below the line of sight from windows and yards of uphill homes, and therefore, obstruction of views by such addition will not be a major concern. In other areas, terracing is more shallow (in the Lower Elevation Sub-Area of the neighborhood) such that the uphill homes do not presently have views, so a vertical addition would not deprive the uphill home from a view. However, there are areas in which the depth of terracing of the streets is intermediate, so the addition of a story on a downslope home would impact the views from an upslope home.

It is in these moderately terraces areas that the criteria such as those used by the Hiller Highlands, Tiburon, and Berkeley can be applied. Various solutions to minimize view impact in these situations may pertain, as shown below.

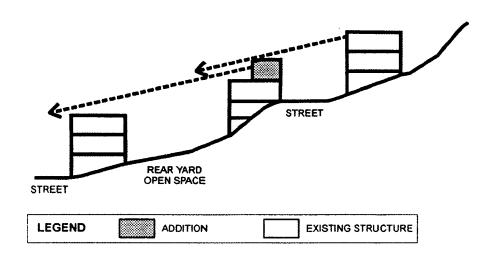
These principles can be integrated into both new construction and building expansions in Cow Hollow. For example, as in the following drawing, on a home downslope from another, instead of a vertical addition (right), a rear addition one story lower than the exisiting structure should be considered (left), provided that it does not encroach within the required open area, to minimize interference with the view from the up-slope home.



If the severity of the slope and/or the size of the yard precludes the above solution, developing the lower, unfinished story of the home largely within the existing building envelope should be considered, as shown below.



If a down slope home considering a vertical addition is across the street from an up slope home, a front setback or angle-cut on the planned additional story may preserve view for the up slope home and its rear yard, as in the following drawing.

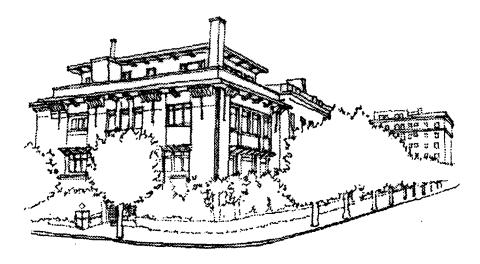


Emphasize Corner Buildings

Corner buildings play a stronger role in defining the character of the neighborhood than other buildings along the block face. They can act as informal entryways to the street, setting the tone for the streetscape which follows.

Design for corner buildings should recognize this by giving the building greater visual emphasis. Emphasis may be given by greater height, a more complicated form or projecting façade elements, or richer stronger decoration.

Corner buildings, which have two street facing facades, create a unique design challenge, particularly if the internal organization of the building is that of an interior building with two blind sides. Placed on a corner, one of the sides is now an exposed façade which should be fenestrated, articulated, ornamented and finished so it is comparable to the front façade. The following illustration represents a well-designed corner home in Cow Hollow.



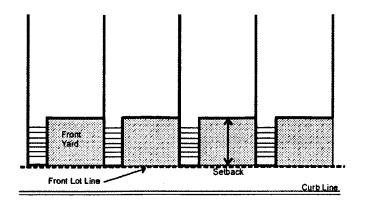
C. Setbacks

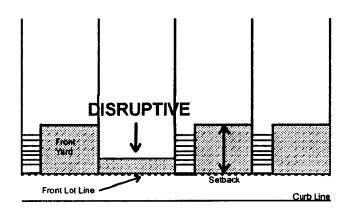
Building setbacks are the distance between the structure's edges and the front property lines. The pattern of setbacks helps establish a rhythm to the block face and provides a transition between the public sidewalk space and the privacy of the building.

- Is there an existing pattern of building setbacks?
- What effect will changing this pattern have?
- Do the proposed setbacks create new building corners along the block face?

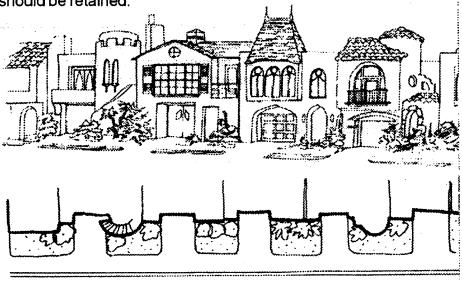
Respect Setback Patterns

A setback that goes against the established pattern will be disruptive to the neighborhood character.

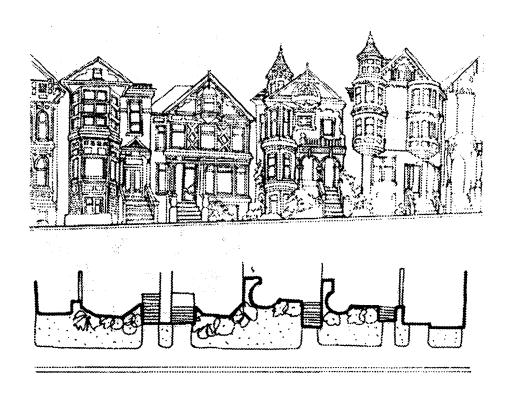




In Cow Hollow, within any particular block face, each building is set back from the property line to a similar degree (Portions of the facades are recessed even further creating partial setbacks). The setbacks help to define the transition between the private spaces and public street areas. Landscaping can help soften this transition. Existing patterns of landscaped front setbacks should be retained.



The front gardens in the setbacks of many homes in Cow Hollow are an important asset of the neighborhood. Elimination of these gardens not only damages neighborhood character but also depreciates the value of the home. Drought resistant plants and automatic-drip irrigation systems can facilitate maintenance of front gardens. (See Landscaping.)

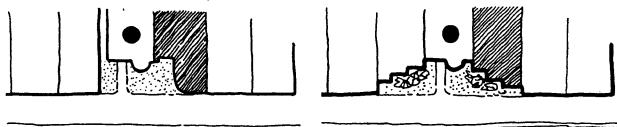


Respond to Building Corners Created by Setbacks

Changes to a uniform setback pattern can create building corners along the block face. These corners often draw attention to themselves and can take on a special role in the composition of the streetscape. They should be designed to acknowledge this role.

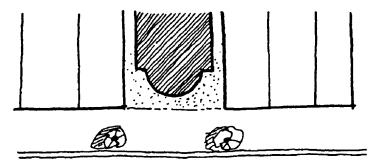
Acknowledge Significant Neighboring Buildings

In some cases, a proposed project is adjacent to a historically or architecturally significant building. These structures are often set back from the street or are on wider lots with gardens in front. For these lots, open space can sometimes be even more important than the building itself. The setback treatment should be sympathetic to the importance of the building, its setback and the open space.



Provide a Setback to Accommodate Projections of Architectural or Decorative Features

Except for minor encroachments, architectural or decorative features are not permitted to overhang the sidewalk for the first 10 feet above the sidewalk, a height intended to provide the pedestrian adequate headroom. Therefore, in order to allow for appropriate architectural or decorative features at the base of the building, the building may need to be set back from the property line.



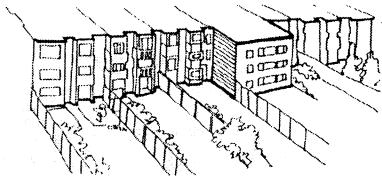
D. Rear Yards

Rear yards are the spaces between the back of the building and the rear property line. In addition to serving the residences to which they are attached, they are in a sense public in that they contribute to the interior block open space which is shared visually by all residents of the block.

- Is there a pattern of rear yard depths creating a common open space?
- Will changing this pattern have a negative effect?
- Are light and air to adjacent properties significantly diminished?

Respect Rear Yard and Adjacent Buildings

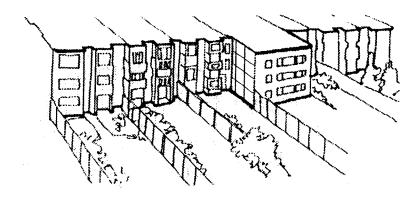
Intrusions into the rear yard, even though permitted by the Planning Code, may not be appropriate if they fail to respect the mid-block open space and have adverse impacts on adjacent buildings.



In Cow Hollow, the mid-block open space constituted by the open adjoining rear yards are a major and defining element of the neighborhood character. Preservation of these the mid-block open space is an important goal of these Neighborhood Design Guidelines. Not only should rear additions respect the midblock open space, but they should also minimize adverse impacts on adjacent buildings, such as significant deprivation of light, air and views. Expansions should be designed to avoid overshadowing neighboring gardens, existing sunlit decks, sunny yard space, or blocking significant views.

Finish the Rear Facade and Visible Sides of the Building

The rear of the building, and the visible sides, while not as public as the front of the building, still are in view of the neighboring properties, and often, depending on the topography, of those far beyond. This facade should also be compatible with the character of its neighborhood. The exposed siding of a rear extension should be architecturally finished because of its visual impact on adjacent properties. Exposed plywood, for example, should be considered inappropriate in the Cow Hollow neighborhood, where the majority of the building facades are finished with siding or stucco.



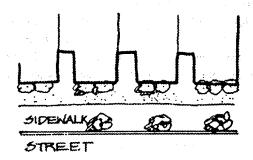
E. Side Spacing (Side Yards)

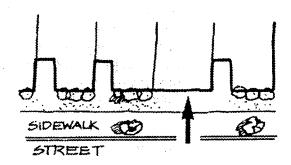
Spacings are the separations, existing or perceived, between buildings. Side or "notch-backs" between buildings help to underscore the separate nature of each unit and set up a characteristic rhythm to the street scape composition.

- Is there a pattern of side spacing between the buildings?
- Will changing this pattern have a negative effect?
- Can a negative impact be minimized by changing the design?

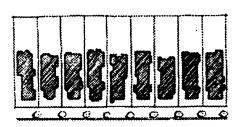
Respect Spacing Pattern

As with front setbacks, a poorly designed side setback between buildings can strongly impact the neighboring buildings as well as be visually disruptive.



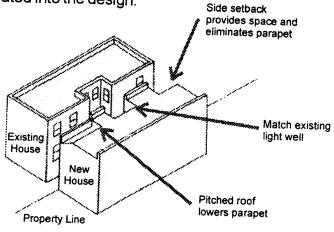


Proposed projects should respect the existing pattern of spacings between buildings.



Incorporate "Good Neighbor" Gestures

Often a small side setback or notch can prevent blockage of a neighbor's window or light well, or a slight reduction in height can avoid blockage of a view. These kinds of "good neighbor" gestures should be incorporated into the design.



Drawing by Ruth Siegel/Arnold Lerner, AIA

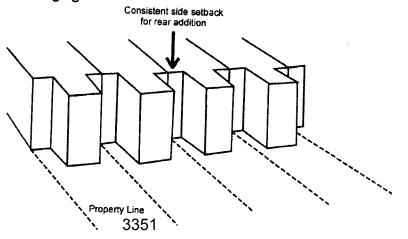
Ways to Adjust Envelope and Add Light/Preserve Neighbor's Views

Lateral Lighting, Air and Views

Where side yards exist, new buildings or expansions should be designed so as to preserve these side yards in their entirety and thus to protect the privacy of and light to neighboring buildings. When rear additions impinge on light and air to adjacent homes, setbacks can be used to preserve the extent of light and air intended in the existing design.

Rear Expansions

In attached homes in Cow Hollow, the lack of side yards limits light received by residences and limits the sight lines (air envelope) around the residences. For this reason, attached homes are particularly vulnerable to deprivation of light and air by a neighboring rear expansion. Therefore, it is particularly important in attached homes that the rear additions be set back at their sides as much as necessary to preserve the existing extent of light and air to adjacent structures, as shown in the following figure.



2. BUILDING ENVELOPE

The building envelope refers to the exterior elements of a structure – the roof, the front, rear and side facades and other projecting elements such as bays, overhangs and balconies. The actual envelope of a building, within the maximum envelope established by the Planning and Building Codes, should be compatible with the envelopes of surrounding buildings. This section focuses specifically on two aspects of the building envelope which are crucial for compatible design – the **Roofline** and the appearance of **Volume** and **Mass.**

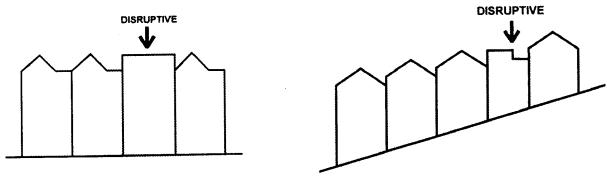
A. Roofline

The roofline refers to the profile of the building against the sky. In the case of Cow Hollow, where steep slopes expose the design, and appearance of the roof of buildings down hill, roofline also refers to the perception of roofs as ween from higher elevations.

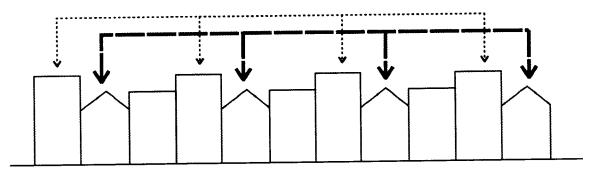
- Is there an identifiable pattern to the rooflines of buildings on the blockface?
- What choices are there to respond to this pattern?
- Can the impact of unavoidable disruptions to the pattern be lessened?

Respect Roofline Patterns

The style of roofline varies throughout the Cow Hollow Neighborhood from block to block.



Broad patterns may not be apparent unless the entire block face is considered.



Many blocks throughout the neighborhood are characterized by distinctive roof types, while others are less consistent. Those blocks that are more consistent require design that is consistent and complementary to the dominant building style. Blocks that are more varied and eclectic require special consideration in order to bring greater harmony or visual interest to the blockface.

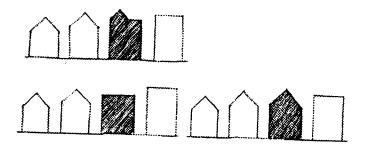
In general, a strong repetition of consistent rooflines calls for similar design for new construction and alteration.

As important as the pattern of rooflines seen from the street level, is the perception of the roofs of buildings as seen from higher places. A flat roof, the choice of bright and reflective roof materials, the random placement of skylights, the construction of elevator and stair penthouses, or the design of a bulky roof, can greatly affect the neighborhood character as perceived from higher locations within the neighborhood.

Minimize the Impact of Inconsistent Building Rooflines

The impact of inconsistent building forms should be responded to creatively.

There is likely to be more than one way to address a complex pattern of rooflines. While the design may respond more specifically to one pattern over another, picking up on several patterns may help to tie the streetscape composition together.



When the inconsistency results from the new building being taller than adjacent buildings, setting the taller element back from the street through a set-back at the prevailing street wall height would be necessary. Corner buildings require setbacks on both frontages.



B. Volume and Mass

Volumes are the three dimensional forms of the building. Mass is created by the combination of arrangement and surface treatment. Mass and volume together define a building's bulk, weight and depth. The appearance of volume and mass influences how people perceive a building as they pass by. San Francisco has a tradition of buildings which exhibit a strong sense of volume and mass; facades tend to have sculptural, three dimensional qualities and the buildings themselves seem to be solidly rooted to the ground.

- Have the elements which contribute to the feeling of volume and mass along the block face been identified?
- Can the appearance of compatible volume and mass be created in the new structure with the façade articulation and ornamentation?

Compatibility of Volume and Mass

The volume and mass of a new building or an addition to an existing building must be compatible with that of surrounding buildings. Corner buildings need to show mass and volume more clearly than mid-block buildings and therefore need special attention.

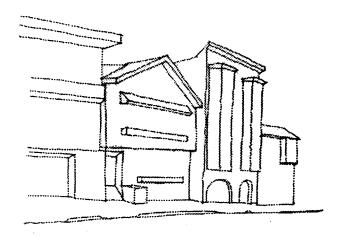
Identify and Incorporate Elements which Contribute to Volume and Mass

Perhaps the easiest way to understand the forms which influence this design element is to outline them using photographs of the exterior and interior block face and tracing paper. In the following example, both protruding forms and the recessed areas which create the sense of volume and mass have been identified. With this information, the compatibility of the volume and mass of the proposed project can be judged.

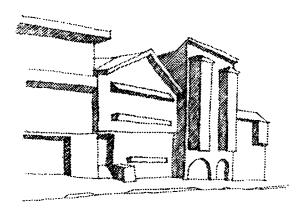
Take the original photographs...



Outline the basic forms...



Add shading to identify elements with volume and mass...



Effect of Light and Shadows/Ornamentation

Protruding façade ornamentation which casts shadows tends to increase the sense of volume even on a flat façade. The amount and level of detail of the façade ornamentation (see Texture and Details) influence the sense of volume and mass.



Lack of decorative features or use of fine scale decoration tends to create a façade with little sense of volume and mass.



If consistent with the surrounding buildings, the treatment of architectural detail can help to create the appearance of greater volume and mass.

Effect of Light and Shadows/Openings

Light and shadows cast on a facade help define the sense of volume and mass. Openings in the facade-windows, pedestrian and vehicular entries-play an important role in the creation of shadows. Simple and large shadows accenting recessed areas can provide a greater sense of mass, as in the following example.



3. SCALE

The scale of a building is its perceived size relative to the size of its elements and to the size of elements in neighboring buildings. The scale of any new building or building alteration should be compatible with that of neighboring buildings. To assess compatibility, the dimensions and proportions of neighboring buildings should be examined.

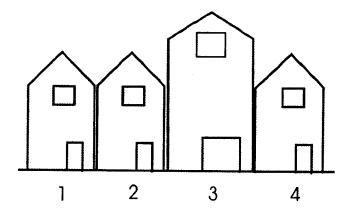
A. Dimensions

- Does the building seem under or oversized in relationship to the buildings around it?
- Do certain elements of the building seem to be the wrong size in relation to other parts?
- Can the dimensions be adjusted to relate better to the surrounding buildings?

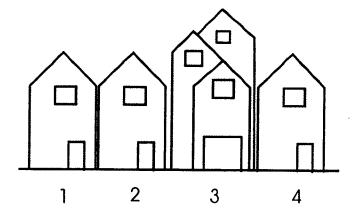
Respect the Scale of the Neighborhood

If a building is actually larger than its neighbors, it can be made to look smaller by façade articulations and setbacks. If nothing helps, reduce the actual size of the building.

Buildings may be compatible with their surroundings in terms of proportions, but still be out of scale. Building No. 3 is too high and too wide.



As in the example above, building #3 is bigger than its neighbors but it is in scale with them because the width of the facade has been broken up and the height has been reduced.



Height

A structure higher than others in its block face or context risks incompatibility. As a result, the height relationship between structures in Cow Hollow has been the source of intensive debate. Several specific height relationships create concern, including:

- down-slope structures with excessively high rear facades blocking light and overwhelming up-slope structures located on the same block
- down-slope structures blocking views from up-slope structures across the street, and
- down-slope structures blocking lateral views and light from up-slope structures when located on a block face perpendicular to the hill slope.
- on moderately or steeply up-sloping lots, to preserve mid-block open space and amenities such as access to overhead light and air, it may be necessary to limit the height of additions to the rear of the house.

In areas of Cow Hollow that are down-slope from the ridge along Pacific Avenue, availability of light to homes is often limited because sunlight is blocked by homes on the ridge, in particular in the winter months. In these areas, vertical expansions that further limit the light are not appropriate. Alternative designs that involve no impact on light should be sought.

Width

The design of a new building or an addition must be consistent with the existing pattern of building width that prevails in Cow Hollow. Expansion in the side-to-side dimension is possible only in detached homes, provided that the building expansion, does not encroach into a required side yard, or when there is a clear pattern of side yards. Such expansion must minimize the impact on light and air to adjacent homes and preserve side yards by matching existing neighborhing side yards.

Depth

The design of a new building or an addition must be consistent with the existing pattern of building depth that prevails in Cow Hollow. Expansions in depth are generally rear expansions, which are addressed in the section on "Rear Yard."

Extensive rear additions on down-sloping lots, even if they preserve the amenities of neighboring homes, can result in in out-of-scale structures that fill up the hillsides and eliminate open space, making the neighborhood appear over built. The many down-sloping lots in Cow Hollow provide ample opportunity to expand within the envelope. However, should a rear extension be desired, to prevent excessive structures on down-sloping lots, it may be necessary to limit the addition so as not to create out-of-scale structures or compromise neighbors' amenities.

B. Proportions

Proportions are dimensional relationships among the building elements. These relationships exist at several levels: the relationship between the dimensions (height, width and depth) of each element of the building, the relationship of the dimensions of the elements to each other and to the building as a whole, and the dimensional relationship of the building to other buildings along a blockface.

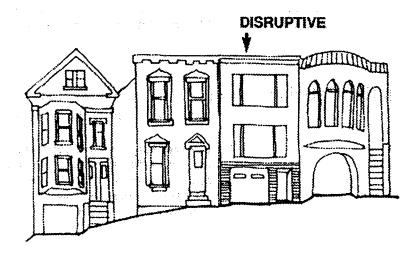
- Have the prevailing proportions along the blockface been identified?
- Can the proportional relationship of the proposed project be identified?

Compatibility of Vertical and Horizontal Proportions

The overall sense of a building working well within a particular context is often the result of carefully developed dimensional relationships. Poorly proportioned buildings are out of balance, inconsistent, and lack harmony with their surroundings.

The proportions of the basic shapes of a project must be compatible with those of surrounding buildings. A basic step in identifying the proportions on a block face is to map (as described under 'Volume and Mass') the vertical and horizontal elements that define the facades of a building, such as doorways, windows, cornices and garage doors, and then to analyze their dimensional relationships.

A simple change in proportion can often have an enormous impact on how a building fits into its surroundings. A building with strong horizontal elements in an area where vertical elements predominate can be disruptive. The example below illustrates a change in window proportions. The guideline applies, however, to any element of the facade.



The change in window proportions help make this building more compatible with its context. Other design elements would of course have to be addressed before it would meet the minimum standards of these Guidelines.



4. Texture and Detailing

Texture refers to the visual surface characteristics and appearance of the building façade. Detailing refers to the manner in which building parts are put together. The texture and detailing of a building's façade often have the strongest impacts on how people perceive a new structure, and therefore, on their sense of the character of the neighborhood. The use of materials and the degree of ornamentation give the building its texture.

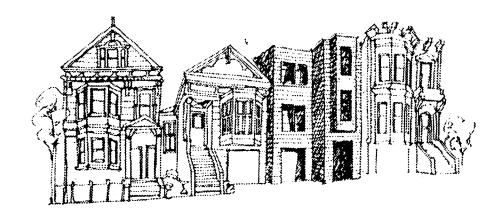
A. Exterior Materials

Exterior materials are the architectural finish on the visible, exterior parts of the building.

- Do the building materials complement those used in the surrounding area?
- Is the quality of the materials comparable to that of other nearby buildings?
- Could the materials be finished in a way that would improve their appearance?

Use Compatible Materials

As with other design elements, the surrounding context provides cues for the choice of materials. For example, a metal sided building would not fit in well with a row of painted wood board homes.



Appropriateness of the Choice of Materials

Attention must be given to how many different materials will be used on a facade, how the materials will be applied and distributed, and what materials are chosen. While in some projects the use of a variety of materials together-stucco, brick, and wood siding, for example-can result in a successful design, in others the variety will seem cluttered and distracting. The key to determining whether choices of material are appropriate is to understand what the design is trying to achieve.

Is the variety of materials being used to create more visual interest in a blank, flat facade? If so, the problem should probably be dealt with by using a more interesting architectural form.

Are different materials being used to define different levels of a building, such as the base, the middle, or the top? The sensitive use of different materials can help express the building's structure in a highly visible manner. In determining what materials are appropriate for this purpose, it is helpful to class the materials by their visual qualities. such as sturdy, massive, heavy, light, delicate, ethereal, etc.

Is the variety of materials responding to a pattern of materials prevalent in the block face? If so, it is helpful to do a careful analysis of what type of materials are being used. Brick, for example, can be clean and smooth, or rustic and knobby, and can change in color and finish. Choosing among the varieties of a specific material is as important as choosing among the materials themselves. Materials should appear as integral parts of the structure rather than 'pasted on.'

The designers of Cow Hollow's early homes used many quality materials, including stucco, tongue-and-groove siding, and brick in front facades, a similar range of materials for other exterior walls, roofs, and wood-frame windows. When refinishing existing exterior walls or

finishing the walls of additions or new construction, or finishing exposed side walls, homeowners should use materials compatible with those in the rest of the block-face. For example, aluminum or vinyl siding should not be used in block faces on which facades are primarily stucco.

In the design of a new building or an addition or renovation, the materials of the existing house as well as the materials of the surrounding buildings need to be considered. The quality of materials and installation should be comparable to those used in the original buildings and appear as an integral part of the structure.

Finish Exposed Side Walls

Exposed sidewalls should be finished with quality materials that are compatible with the front facade and adjacent buildings. Unpainted plywood blends poorly with other materials and should not be used when it is exposed to view.

B. Ornamentation

Ornamentation is the refinement of detail and the application of decorative elements with the sole purpose of enhancing the building sappearance.

- Does the project stand out as excessively plain or overly decorated?
- Does the ornamentation make sense for the building or is it simply copied from those surrounding it?

Respect the Amount and Level of Detail of Surrounding Ornamentation

The richness and level of detail of ornamentation in the surrounding area should be used as a guide, without exactly mimicking the neighboring facades. For example, a relatively flat façade with little ornamentation would be inconsistent in an area which has a high degree of façade ornamentation and vice versa.

In any event, stark, flat facades and large, visible, and undifferentiated side walls should be avoided by articulating their form and/or through the use of ornamentation. All materials and colors should be extended along all exposed sides of the building.

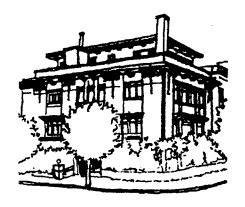
Ornamentation should be used with understanding and restraint, with consideration of the visual character of the neighborhood. The use of decorative brackets, eaves, details, comices, columns, and capitals, for example, should come from an awareness of the evolution of such building elements and of their original, structural function; columns hold up buildings, brackets support overhangs, etc.

Ornamentation has also evolved throughout particular periods of architectural style. An analysis of the predominant era of architecture represented in the neighborhood adjacent to the project will be helpful. A project decorated with Victorian ornament in a neighborhood of stucco buildings typical in the Outer Sunset would seem inappropriate. An understanding of the differences among such important architectural styles in San Francisco as Italianate, Queen Ann, Stick, Colonial Revival, Mission Revival, and Craftsman would be a valuable tool for a designer working in a neighborhood of older, more historic buildings.

Ornament that has been carelessly 'tacked on to' the facade of a building can cause architectural disorder. For example, when the project designer selects window styles and surface materials without clear rationale the building will lack architectural unity and integrity.

Cow Hollow homes vary greatly in ornamentation due to the wide range of architectural styles present in the neighborhood. When building a new structure, if not the ornamentation, at least the effects of light and shadow pertinent to the style of the subject block face must be conveyed. Ornamentation must be used with restraint and in a manner consistent with that of surrounding homes.









5. Openings

Typically, openings in a building—**Doorways, Windows and Garage Doors**—make up the largest and most distinctive elements of a building's façade. While these features have been considered under each of the previous four Design Elements, they are highlighted separately here for clarity of presentation.

A. Entryways

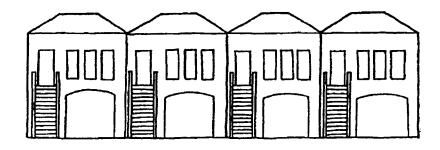
Entryways refer to the pedestrian, as opposed to vehicular, entries into the building's façade. They comprise doorways, porches, stairs, and other elements that contribute to the sense of arrival into the building.

- Are the project's doorways compatible in size and details with those around them?
- Has a possible existing pattern of stairways been identified?
- Does the project respond to this pattern or does it ignore it?
- Are the neighboring doorways plain, ornate, prominent or hidden?

Respect Stairway Pattern: Position Level of Entry

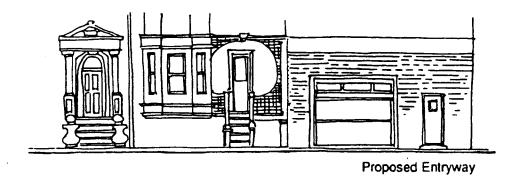
Doorways should be designed to be consistent with surrounding entries. In a neighborhood where the predominant pattern of stairways is located on one side of the building, ignoring this pattern could be disruptive. Where symmetry or asymmetry has become and important ingredient of a building group, the goal is to respect it and respond sensitively to it.

Similarly, a ground level entry in a row of structures with raised entries could interrupt an important pattern. It is important to respect a pattern of raised, off center entrances, which may add richness and rhythm to the block face.

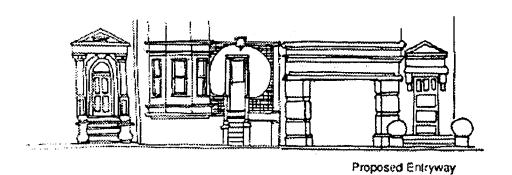


Respect Entryway Patterns

A building with a small entryway can be disruptive to an area with more elaborate entries. In the example below the doorway appears undersized and inadequate next to the entries with more detailed porticos and decorative features.



Expanding the scale of the entry by bold framing can help to bring the building into harmony with the surrounding entryways. Cow Hollow entryways generally provide a strong transition from the street to the house and thus exemplify the commitment of the original builders, followed by those of the later periods, to provide maximum privacy to residents of individual houses.



B. Windows

Windows are the link between the inside, private space and the outside, public space. Windows mark the rhythm along the block face and contribute to the sense of mass of the facades. They emphasize the proportions of a building, can contribute to its ornamentation, and help define its texture.

 Is the choice of windows-their configuration, proportions, details and materialappropriate?

Compatibility of Windows

The proportion, size and detailing of windows must relate to that of existing adjacent buildings. Most residential buildings have a vertical orientation, while horizontally oriented or even square window shapes are found in commercial and industrial areas. The proportion of window (void) to wall (solid) area on a facade varies with building type. New windows should approximate ratios of neighboring structures while meeting the building's functional needs.

Since windows in most older buildings are framed by a variety of elements such as sash, stained glass, lintels, sills, shutters, pediments, or heads, new structures should avoid designing windows which are not differentiated from the wall plane. Wood window frames are more harmonious with surrounding structures than steel or aluminum frames. Generally, older buildings have inset windows with a generous reveal. Individual windows should be consistent with pane divisions on neighboring buildings, which are often double-hung or casement sash.

C. Garage Doors

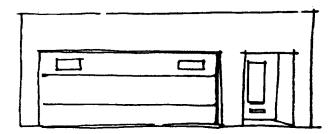
Garage doors are the auto entry to the building – the doors, their architectural frame, and the driveway. This element occupies a major portion of the ground floor of a building on the typical narrow lot and therefore has a major impact on the pedestrian perception of the building.

- Does the proposed garage door fit in with the rest of the project?
- Is the scale of the garage door compatible with its adjacent garage doors?
- Can the visual dominance of the door be reduced?
- Can its visual appearance be improved?

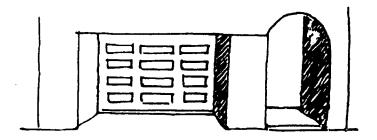
Compatibility of Garage Entry

The design of the garage door should be compatible with the scale of the building and other surrounding buildings on the block. It should create visual interest and should be solid so the parked vehicle cannot be viewed from the street.

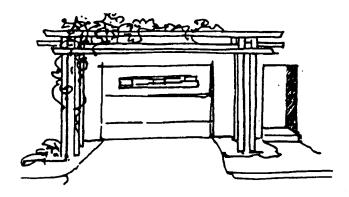
This garage door presents a dull, blank expanse.



A recessed or arcaded garage door is less intrusive.



Garage doors can be embellished to make them more attractive.



Minimize Negative Impacts of Garage Entries

The garage door is often the largest opening in the front of the building. Care must be taken to prevent it from becoming the dominant feature. In most of the city's residential neighborhoods, the width of the garage doors is between 8 and 12 feet. If the garage is made deep enough, cars can maneuver once inside and the garage door can be reduced and made a less prominent feature of the building façade.

Large lots and multiple lots in a row offer an opportunity to cluster parking areas and minimize the number of garage entries and loss of curbside parking. Because of the shortage of street parking in Cow Hollow, garages are strongly encouraged in renovation and required in new construction. Garages should be incorporated in the main volume of the house and not placed in the front setback area.

6. Landscaping

Appropriate landscaping can help improve the character of a neighborhood. Front setbacks provide space for planting shrubs, flowers, and trees.

Even on lots where there is no front setback, opportunities exist for enlivening the facade with containers for plant material. Notches and projections can be designed to incorporate planter boxes on the ground level. At the upper levels, planting areas and planter boxes can be constructed into the railings of decks or balconies.

Sec. 143 of the Planning Code requires planting a minimum of one tree of 15-gallon size for each 20 feet of frontage property along each street and alley. Utilities should be located so that there is adequate room for planting the required street tree. Advance planning for utility hookups should take place to ensure that there is no conflict between the location of the tree well and where the utilities enter the site. The particular tree species and locations are subject to approval by the Department of Public Works Bureau of Streets Use and Mapping. They may be contacted (875 Stevenson Street, Room 460, Phone (415) 554-6700) for a street tree application and pertinent information. Just as the building should be compatible with its neighbors, the landscape materials used should be compatible with the landscape materials used in the surrounding area. If there is a dominant tree species used on the block, usually that species should be the one selected.

Potential impacts to views and sunlight must also be considered when trees and other land-scape screening materials, such as tall dense shrubs, are planted in the front and rear set-backs. New planting plans should be reviewed carefully to ensure that neighboring views and sunlight will not be significantly diminished when the landscape elements reach maturity. Existing vegetation should be effectively pruned to open new views or restore old views newly obscured by growing vegetation.

A. Tree Pruning for the Retention of Mid-Block Open Space

Tree pruning strategies including thinning, skirting up, and crown reduction, can retain access of sunlight and can preserve or restore views. These pruning strategies are graphically depicted in the Appendix.

B. Tree Selection and Placement for Views

Residents should consult with a registered landscape architect or contractor when designing a new planting plan in order to select and appropriately place vegetation that will accomplish the design goals.

SECTION 4

NOTIFICATION, STORY POLES, THE COW HOLLOW ASSOCIATION, AND NEIGHBORHOOD INVOLVEMENT

NOTIFICATION AND STORY POLES

Notification to neighbors of an application for residential remodeling or new construction shall be according to the requirements of Section 311 of the Planning Code. Where proposed horizontal or vertical additions to homes will increase the existing envelope of a residence, or when the proposal is a new building, it is recommended that sponsors erect story poles. These story poles shall be installed to indicate the outermost envelope of the building. Poles shall be placed to mark the perimeter corners of the proposed addition or new building, at a height that designates the proposed project's roof. Additional center poles shall be installed to indicate roof peaks, if any. The tops of the story poles can be connected with colored tape or rope in a manner that clearly denotes the envelope and massing of the proposed building. This approach will provide a method for residents who may not be able to interpret design drawings to ascertain the ultimate height and bulk of a building, its potential impact on views, and to make informed decisions regarding a proposed project.

COW HOLLOW ASSOCIATION (CHA)

The CHA was originally incorporated through the filing of the Club's Articles of incorporation in April 1979. These articles established the CHA as a 501 (c)(3) nonprofit corporation. The bylaws define the purpose of the Association as "educational and charitable." (Bylaws of the Cow Hollow Association, August 25, 1978).

NEIGHBORHOOD INVOLVEMENT

The process for review of home renovations and new construction subject to the Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines should include the following steps.

The sponsor must first review the Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines. Before undertaking substantial renovation outside the existing building envelope, or beginning new construction, it is incumbent on the project sponsor to consult the guidelines.

When a preliminary design has been prepared by the project architect or contractor, and there are deviations from the Cow Hollow neighborhood character as defined herein, the project sponsor is encouraged to review the project with the Cow Hollow Association.

In all cases, the project sponsor is encouraged to discuss and review the proposed project with all affected neighbors.

The Association can be reached at: com and the San Francisco Department of City Planning can be reached at 415.558.6377

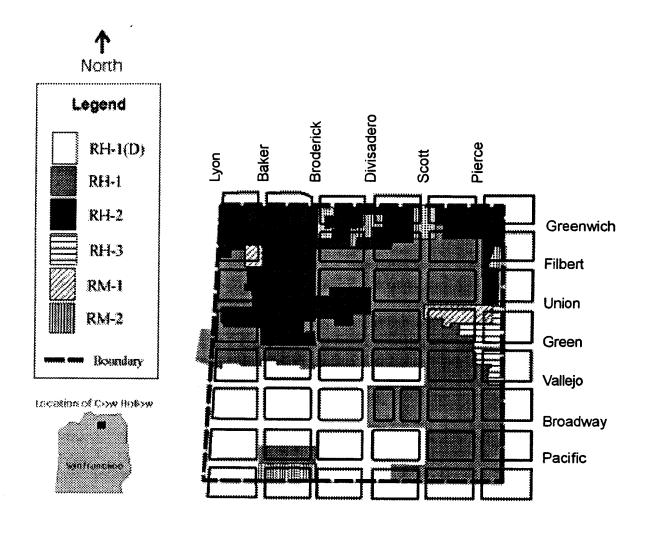
These steps must be followed:

- 1) Consult affected neighbors as required by the Planning Department (150 foot notice guidelines)
- Contact the Cow Hollow Association President for the date and time of the next meeting of the Association in order to schedule a presentation
- 3) Make a presentation to the Cow Hollow Association Board at the regular meeting
- 4) Make necessary adjustments to the design during the conceptual design phase, before working out specific design details, in order to avoid duplication of work and difficulty making adjustments.

The Cow Hollow Board of Directors serves to uphold and enforce the Cow Hollow Design Guidelines as stated and will do its best to provide guidance and suggestions for all inter

APPENDIX

A. Zoning Districts of Cow Hollow Neighborhoods



Source: San Francisco City Zoning Map

B. Analysis of Rear Yard Coverage and Importance to Neigbhorhood Character

Although Cow Hollow is visually eclectic from the block face perspective, the majority of lots share lot and building dimensions that are important to neighborhood character. Analysis of key lot and building dimensions by the Cow Hollow Association, demonstrates that these dimensional characteristics are central to preserving neighborhood character.

The Cow Hollow Association analyzed building height and lot coverage statistics compiled from the Sanborn insurance maps for each of the 1,100 neighborhood lots.

Cow Hollow is an urban neighborhood that is predominately built out, with open space confined to the rear yards and block interiors. Yet, as discussed in this document, existing zoning allows for expansion of existing buildings into the rear yard. The principle threat to rear yard open space is the 75 percent lot coverage allowed under the RH-1 zoning district, leaving only 25 percent rear yard open space. The RH-2 zoning district sets a limit of 55 percent lot coverage, preserving 45 percent of the lot as rear yard open space — a standard that better protects the rear yard amenities valued by residents of the Cow Hollow Neighborhood.

As shown by the table on the adjacent page, 83 percent of the RH-1 and RH-1(D) lots could expand into the rear yard space under the existing Planning Code 25 percent rear yard requirement. This is 43 percent of the 1100 lots in the neighborhood, as shown in the table. Full buildout of these lots would severely diminish the valuable rear yard open space and access to light, air and views for many neighbors. A large percentage of the rear yard open space that is currently shared by residents throughout the Cow Hollow Neighborhood would dissapear in this scenario. Under a 45 percent rear open space requirement, 46 percent of the RH-1 and RH-1(D) units could still expand, while preserving valuable shared neighborhood assets.

Under the existing 45 percent rear yard open space requirement for RH-2 lots, 30 percent of the RH-2 properties in the neighborhood can expand further into the rear yard. As a comparison, this is fewer allowable expansions than would be allowed for RH-1 lot owners under a neighborhood-wide 45 percent rear yard open space requirement.

The chart on the following page illustrates the distribution of RH-1, RH-1(D) and RH-2 lots according to the percentage of rear open space. The chart shows the number of lots for each 5 percent block of rear yard open space, ranging from 0 to 5 percent rear open space (95 to 100 percent buildout) to 95 to 100 open space (partially built or vacant lots).

Roughly one third of the blocks (10 blocks) in the Cow Hollow Neighborhood have a mix of RH-1 and RH-2 zoning (shown in Cow Hollow Zoning Map in Section 1 of this document). This mix of zoning has the potential to generate conflict as neighbors seek to maximize different property values on adjacent RH-1 and RH-2 lots, such as increasing the building envelope versus preserving access to rear yard open space. Because the rear yard open space is a value shared by all lots on a given block, it is important to protect this important aspect of neighborhood character.

The Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines do not address rear yard coverage for the other zoning districts in the Cow Hollow Neighborhood, including: RH-1(D), RM-1, RM-2 and RM-3.

RH-1 Rear Yard Expansion: Effect on Neighborhood Character

How Many RH-1 & RH-1(D) Lots Can Expand Under D	Different Lot Cov	erage Poi	icies?
	Number	% of Total RH-1	% of Total Neighborhood
25% Rear Yard Open Space requirement?	482	83%	43%
45% Rear Yard Open Space requirement?	268	46%	24%
How Many RH-2 Lots Can Expand Unde	er Existing Polic	y?	
	Number	% of Total RH-2	% of Total Neighborhood
45% Rear Yard Open Space requirement?	119	30%	10%

C. Analysis of Building Height and Importance to Neighborhood Character

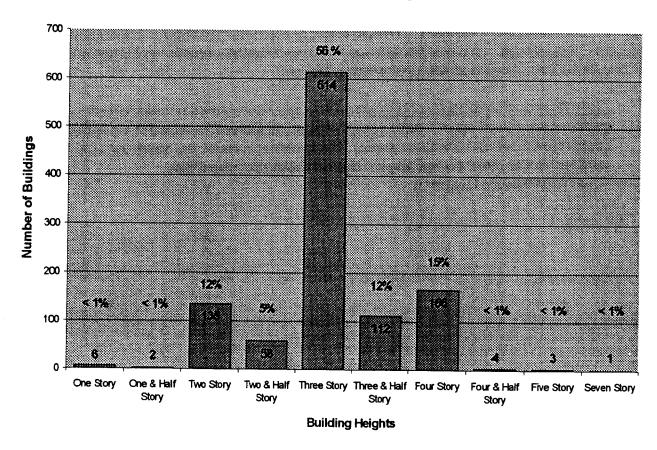
Building height, including front and rear façade heights, is another key element of Cow Hollow neighborhood character. The neighborhood is dominated by three story structures, providing a uniform sense of scale along the majority of block faces and preserving a sense of open space in the majority of rear yards. Existing zoning, however, has not preserved these valued characteristics in all situations. The San Francisco Planning Code does not address complex situations such steeply sloping lots in a manner that consistently preserves access to light, air and views for neighbors of properties expanded to the maximum allowable building envelope.

Analysis of Cow Hollow building heights reveals that 98 percent of the structures are from two stories to three and one half stories. 56 percent of the homes are three stories. The few taller structures, 4 stories and taller, are confined to less than two percent of the total number of neighborhood buildings. Among the 4 story structures, roughly one third occur in the RM multifamily zoning districts located primarily at the northern edge of the Cow Hollow Neighborhood. The other taller structures, 5 and 7 stories, are anomalies in the neighborhood, such as the few larger apartment buildings and foreign government consulates.

The chart below illustrates the distribution of neighborhood building among the various height categories, clearly showing the concentration of three-story structures.

These neighborhood design guidelines, in response to the analysis presented in this section, focus not only on the visual elements of design but establish specific guideline policies addressing the dimensions for new construction and renovation, including: building height, rear yard setback, lot coverage, and side yard dimensions. These individual topics are discussed in more detail in Section 3.

Cow Hollow Building Heights



D. Cow Hollow Association Policies

D.1 Rear Yard Setbacks and Open Space

As described above in the section Cow Hollow Neighborhood Character, the Cow Hollow Neighborhood is zoned predominately RH-1 and RH-2. The San Francisco Planning Code establishes a 25 percent rear yard open space requirement for the RH-1 zone, meaning the building may cover 75 percent of the lot. The Planning Code requirement for the RH-2 zone is a 45 percent open space requirement, or, the building may cover 55 percent of the lot. Because the RH-1 and RH-2 zones are intermingled, as shown in zoning diagram figure in Section 1, the Cow Hollow Neighborhood would benefit from a consistent rear yard open space requirement.

Cow Hollow Neighborhood Policy:

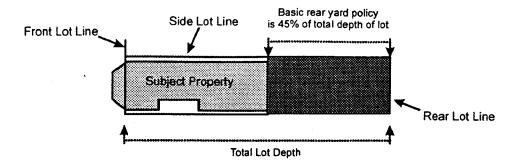
New construction and additions outside of the existing building envelope in both RH-1 and RH-2 zones must follow an overriding 45 percent rear yard open space policy. (See Next Page for Diagram)

This policy will primarily limit expansions of existing homes within the RH-1 zone. According to analysis performed by the Cow Hollow Association, presented in greater detail in the Cow Hollow Neighborhood Character section of this document, 34 percent of the RH-1 lots can expand under this policy (169 lots). The remainder of the lots (328 lots) are built out, with 55% or greater lot coverage. This rear yard policy, however, must be considered along with the rear yard equalization policy, described immediately below.

<u>Cow Hollow Neighborhood Policy</u>: The only time an extension into the 45 percent rear yard open space requirement is allowed is when both adjacent neighbors intrude into that space. The extension must be measured by "equalization" to the more complying of the two adjacent properties.

(See Next Page for Diagram)

Cow Hollow Neighborhood Policy RH-1 and RH-2 Rear Yard Setback



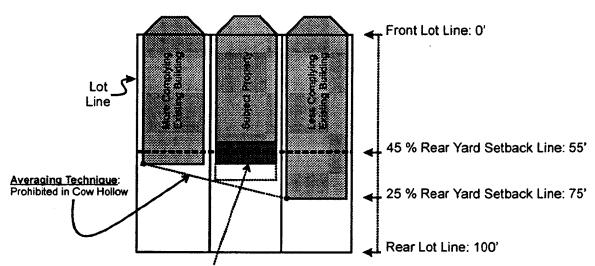
Cow Hollow Neighborhood Setback Policy compared to Planning Code:

RH-1: Reduction in building footprint from 75 percent

lot coverage to 55 percent lot coverage.

RH-2: No reduction in building footprint.

Cow Hollow Neighborhood Policy Rear Yard Equalization for RH-1 and RH-2



Equalization Technique: Intrusion into the 45 percent rear yard space should be allowed only when both neighbors are within the 45 percent area. In this case, the subject property may expand to the more complying of the two adjacent properties. Equalization is distinct from "averaging," as depicted.

Equalization should be based on legally installed and permitted extensions. If a neighbor has an illegally constructed rear yard extension, equalization based on measurement of the illegal structure should not be allowed. Equalization is distinct from averaging, which allows for creeping into the rear yard space indefinitely.

D.2 Rear Yard Extensions

Rear yard extensions allowed by the Planning Code often have overwhelming impacts on rear yards. The 12 foot extension allowed by the code is prohibited in the Cow Hollow neighborhood, in order to preserve the limited rear yard open space in the neighborhood. Generally, these extensions diminish midblock open space by breaking the continuity of views and green space shared by neighboring rear yards.

<u>Cow Hollow Neighborhood Policy</u>: No 12-foot rear yard extension. The 12-foot extensions allowed by the Planning Code is prohibited in the Cow Hollow Neighborhood in order to preserve valuable midblock open space.

Finish of the Rear Façade and Visible Sides of the Building

The rear of the building, and the visible sides, while not as public as the front of the building, still are in view of neighboring properties and often, depending on topography, of those far beyond. This façade should also be compatible with the character of its neighborhood. The exposed siding of a rear extension should be architecturally finished because of its visual impact on adjacent properties.

Exposed plywood, for example, is prohibited in the Cow Hollow Neighborhood where the majority of building facades are finished with shingle, brick, siding or stucco.

D.3 Height

These Neighborhood Design Guidelines generally include lower building heights as compared with what is permitted under existing zoning requirements.

<u>Cow Hollow Neighborhood Policy</u>: The overriding policy established in these Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines is a 35 foot height for RH-1(D), RH-1 and RH-2.

Height policies include lower heights for some lot configurations, where appropriate to help preserve neighborhood views, and access to light and air. Diagrams are included for clarification of the neighborhood height policy for level lots, steep up-sloping lots, and steep downsloping lots in RH-1(D), RH-1 and RH-2 zoning districts.

The figures included in the following pages diagram level, steep down-sloping, and steep upsloping height requirements for RH-1(D), RH-1 and RH-2 zoning districts.

Height policies stated in the Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines are intended to be absolute, meaning that no roof appurtenances such as parapets, elevator and stairway penthouses are permitted.

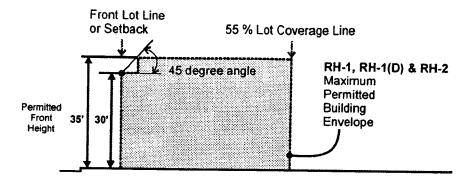
Neighborhood Height Policy Table

District	Slope/Elevation Difference	Height Policies	
		Front Height	Rear Height
RH-1(D), RH-1, and RH-2 districts with a mapped height of 40 feet or less	Level Lots: gently up-sloping & down- sloping:less than 10' elevation difference	35 ft.	35 ft.
	Steep Down-Sloping Lots: average ground elevation at rear yard setback line is lower by 10 ft. or more than elevation at front lot line	30 ft.	30 ft.
	Steep Up-Sloping Lots: average ground elevation at rear yard setback line is higher by 10 ft. or more than elevation at front lot line	30 ft.	25 ft.

Note: See diagrams for complete neighborhood height policies for level, up-sloping and down-sloping lots.

Level Lots: less than 10 feet change in elevation from front lot line (or front setback) to rear yard setback line

Overriding 35 ft. Maximum Height for level lots RH-1(D), RH-1 and RH-2 districts



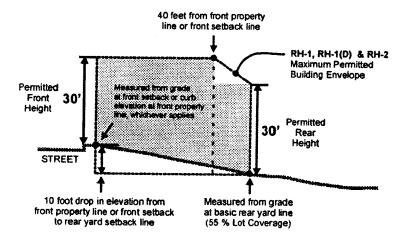
Steep Down-Sloping Lots

10 foot or greater drop in elevation from front lot line (or front setback) to rear yard setback line

Overriding 30 ft. Maximum Height

30 ft. Maximum in RH-1(D) and RH-1 districts

30 ft. Maximum height in RH-2 districts

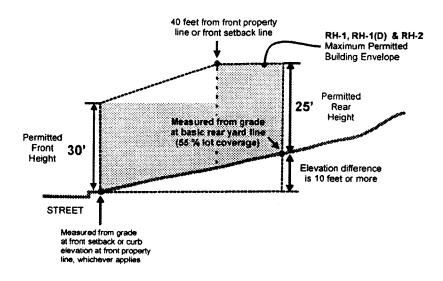


In addition, the permitted front height for RH-1 is reduced to 25 feet, by the Planning Code, where the average ground elevation at the rear lot line is lower by 20 feet or more than at the front line thereof.

Steep Up-Sloping Lots

10 foot or greater gain in elevation from front lot line (or front setback) to rear yard setback line

Overriding 30 ft. Maximum Height 30 ft. Maximum in RH-1(D) and RH-1 districts 25ft. Maximum height in RH-2 districts



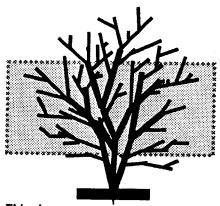
D.4 Tree pruning techniques for View Preservation

Topping—reducing the height of a mature tree by sawing back its top limbs—is not a solution. This pruning technique produces weak secondary growth which often increases the height of the tree while diminishing its health and appearance. A professional arborist should be consulted in large scale pruning projects.

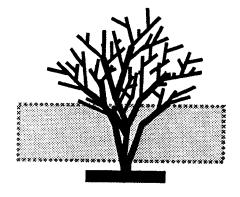
The illustration on the following page depicts appropriate pruning techniques that can enhance and preserve neighborhood views.



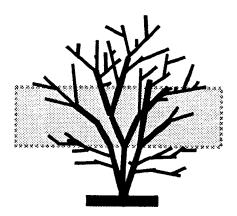
Dense mature trees can block views from multiple elevations. Consult with a professional arborist regarding the pruning techniques illustrated below to restore obscured views.



Thinning:
Removing some of the lower limbs can reveal
a view without ruining the lines of the tree.

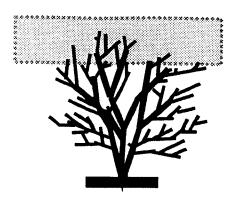


Skirting Up: Removing some of the lower limbs can reveal a view without ruining the lines of the tree.



Windowing:

By selectively removing lateral branches, the tree is opened, creating a framed view or views of whatever lies beyond.



Crown Reduction:

To lower the tree's canopy, use the technique called crown reduction, which reduces the size of the tree while retaining natural growth lines (IMPORTANT: DO NOT TOP-- SEE TEXT)

E. Shadow Study

F. Height Ordinances

Hiller Highlands View Protection

In writing Design Guidelines for the rebuilding of the Hiller Highlands homes in the Oakland Hills after they were destroyed by fire, architects pointed out that "the most remarkable feature of the hiller Highlands site is the view", and that the views 'should be preserved". (Elbasani and Logan, 1992, p.4). The architects determined that plans for the original homes had been designed to preserve "unobstructed views above a +4 degree angle of declination. On houses or garages where the ridge line would have projected above the 4 degree view line of its uphill neighbor, a flat roof was substituted for the typical 4/12 pitch gable roof". In the rebuilding of the Hiller Highland Homes, the Design Guidelines include similar restrictions, except when uphill neighbors agree to allow some view obstruction for the sake of the more picturesque gable roof.

Town of Tiburon View Protection

One goal of the Town of Tiburon Design Guidelines for Hillside Dwellings [Synopsis] 91981, James S. Malott, for the Tiburon Planning Department) is "to preserve existing views as much as possible and allow new dwellings access to views similar to those enjoyed from existing dwellings" (G3 p.1). Principles of the Guidelines intended to help preserve views include:

- "Locate all new dwellings so they interfere minimally with views of adjacent dwellings.
- Certain parts of the view, important features, the horizon line, center of view, slot views, are more important than other areas of views. Avoid blocking these sensitive areas.
- Measuring a view for blockage, be sure to present the entire view from view stop on left to view stop on right, in order to present the problem completely.
- Other important presentation techniques include story poles with ridge strings, photos including story poles, photos from neighboring vantage points, models, perspectives, surveys, landscaping plans, plans/sections and elevations."

While Hiller Highlands and Tiburon Hillside Design Guidelines provisions apply to lots larger than those in Miraloma Park, and therefore offer some options for the placement of structures that may not be available to Miraloma Park homeowners, many of the guidelines and techniques presented in these documents can be helpful to designers of projects in Miraloma Park in preserving the views that the original developers of the neighborhood planned for its homes.

Other principles in the Tiburon Residential Design Guidelines relate primarily to reducing the bulk of a structure; however, these principles may pertain to reducing impact on views in some

circumstances, and include:

- "Cut building into hillside, terrace the building up the hill, use underground spaces for functions to reduce visual bulk.
- Break up mass of structure into individual elements, use small scale forms, varying materials and features to break up large scale masses.
- Make building from follow hillside slope and contours so building will flow with landscape."

City of Berkeley View Protection

The City of Berkeley's Zoning Ordinance establishes a separate designation for hillside areas ("H District") in order to protect the neighborhood character and views in areas similar to Miraloma Park.

The purposes of the H. District shall be to protect the character of Berkeley's hill districts and their environs; to give reasonable protection to views yet allow appropriate development of all property; and to allow modifications in standard yard and height requirements when justified because of steep topography, irregular lot pattern, unusual street conditions, or other special aspects of hillside areas (Berkeley Zoning Ordinance, Section 14.01 - Regulations for H Districts, Purposes).

Although to some extent the assessment of the impact of an addition to an existing structure on views from surrounding homes is subjective, the above Bay Area residential design guidelines and zoning ordinances show that it is possible to apply guidelines that help to make these subjective assessments fair to both holders of existing views and those wishing to build. It is also possible to formulate some objective criteria to minimize the obstruction of existing views. These communities endorse a combination of such objective measures and professional judgements by planning staff in evaluating the effects of vertical additions on views.

References

- 1. Hiller highlands title page and page 4
- 2. Tiburon Guidelines: additional information

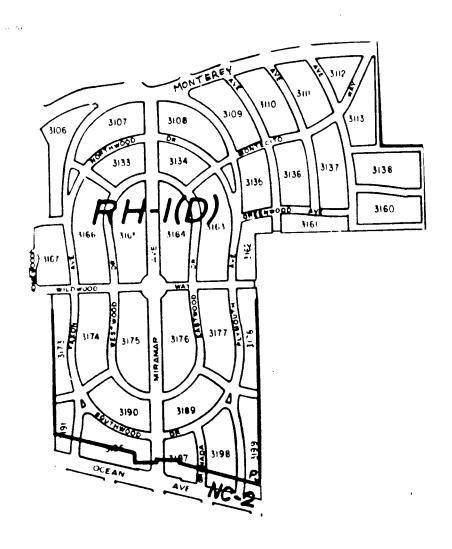
Note: Text of references available from Miraloma Park Improvement Club.

WESTWOOD PARK ASSOCIATION

Adopted by the City Planning Commission through Motion No. 13992 as Specific Area Residential Design Guidelines

January 1992

Westwood Park Association P. O. Box 27901 - No. 770 San Francisco, CA 92127 NOTE: In 1962, the Westwood Park Association developed the original Residential Design Guidelines from which the design guidelines in this publication were derived. In Motion Number 13992, the City Planning Commission adopted Section III and Appendix B of the original guidelines as specific area design guidelines. These guidelines amend the city-wide November 1989 San Francisco Department of City Planning's "Residential Design Guidelines" for purposes of reviewing building permit applications for the Westwood Park Neighborhood Character District which consists of the portion of the area in the map below zoned RH-1(D).



SECTION III- DESIGN GUIDELINES



SITE

The topography and location of the project lot and the position of the building on that site guide the most basic decisions about design. The Location, Front Setbacks, Rear Yards and Side Spacings will be particularly important to the adjacent neighbors and for maintaining or creating rhythm along the block-face, and maintaining a sense of common open space in the interior of the block." (16)

The siting of the homes in Westwood Park is one of the most important factors that has defined the neighborhood character. Westwood Park is zoned RH-1(D) by the City Planning Code. Buildings are limited to a single unit per lot and are to be detached from adjacent structures with setbacks on all sides. It is the detached requirement that has resulted in the open, light feeling that we have in the neighborhood.

Location

In the evaluation of the "Location" of a building, the building will be reviewed for its harmonious integration into both the overall topography of the site as well as its relationship to the adjacent built environment of surrounding structures. In order for a building to fully integrate into the neighborhood, the building should not "...disregard or significantly alter the existing topography of a site. The context should guide the manner in which new structures fit into the streetscape, particularly along slopes and on hills." (17)

Because Westwood Park was developed on Mount Davidson, there is continuous slope throughout the neighborhood. This slope has been utilized in the layout of the lots to provide for a terraced rhythm of development. For houses on slopes, the terracing allows each successive residence to gain light, air, private and shared open space, and, in many cases, full or partial views. The advantages of uniform terracing will be substantially negated for numerous adjacent lots if the neighboring building's height and scale are not respected. The surrounding neighborhood's light and air amenities should not be sacrificed due to one property's increase in mass.

Front Setback

The "Front Setback" for a particular lot is the distance between the front property line at the sidewalk to the front building line. In Westwood Park, the front setback line was defined in Article VII(a) of the C.C.& R.s. "No dwelling house or other structure shall be constructed nearer to the front street than the line shown on said map marked 'Building Line." (18) This document, was developed to provide for front yards and a transition space for gaining access to the residences. Because of the uniformity of setbacks in Westwood Park, a front setback that does not conform with the overall pattern of development will be seriously disruptive to neighborhood character. This parameter is applicable to all levels of the structure.

Rear Yards

The space between the rear property line and the rear of the residence is defined as the "Rear Yard" of the lot. Not only do rear yards provide private open space for the specific residence but also, in tandem with the other rear yards in the block, provide a public, visually open, shared space.

The Planning Department guidelines state: "Intrusions into the rear yard, even though permitted by the Planning Code, may not be appropriate if they fail to respect the midblock open space and reduce adverse impacts on adjacent buildings." (19) In Westwood Park, the rear yards of many lots are minimal at best. Because of the priority placed on the front setback, the rear yard is, in many cases, already less than that required by the San Francisco Planning Code. In cases where a detached garage already exists in the rear yard of a lot as a legal nonconforming structure as defined by the City Planning Code, the remaining minimal rear yard will not provide sufficient space to utilize for additional building area. In these cases, encroachment into this area would be detrimental because of the decrease in open rear yard area for the residence as well as for the block.

Side Yards

Westwood Park is privileged to have side yards where windows can be placed for light and air. This element of the design is a major factor in the quality of the residences of the neighborhood. These side yards are a requirement of the Planning Code, but the Code does not address location of windows and the pattern of spacing on a block. In the development of a design, attention should be paid, not only to the pattern of spacing in the area, but also to the location of windows on the side. Although side yards provide the opportunity to provide windows for light and air, the location of these windows should be such that privacy of neighboring residences is addressed.

The Planning Department Design Guidelines state:

"Often a small set back or notch can prevent blockage of a neighbor's window or light well, or a slight reduction in height can avoid blockage of a view. These kinds of 'good neighbor' gestures should be incorporated into the design." (20)

BUILDING ENVELOPE

"The building envelope refers to the exterior elements of a structure - the roof, the front, rear and side facades, and other projecting elements such as bays, overhangs and balconies. The actual envelope of a building, within the maximum envelope established by the Planning and Building Codes, should be compatible with the envelopes of surrounding buildings." (21)

In the alteration of an existing building, the building envelope that is allowable by code is not the only factor in determining the compatibility of a design. The way the building envelope relates to the surrounding buildings is the factor that should be addressed during any preliminary conceptual design. Westwood Park was developed originally as a tract of predominantly uniform buildings in regard to building envelope and, therefore, major deviation from the prevalent envelope is highly disruptive.

As the buildings in Westwood Park terrace down the slope of the hill, a clear pattern of stepped down roof lines occur. A building that attempts to break this pattern would be considered disruptive to the overall pattern of development. In some cases where the pattern may not be as obvious as others, or where there is a mixed pattern of building heights, setting a taller building back from the front of the lot may mitigate some of the disruption created, but in an area of detached houses where upper levels can be seen from the street and surrounding buildings, upper level setbacks may not provide a solution to the break with the pattern.

Roofline

Westwood Park has predominate roofline forms. The majority of roofs consist of flat or slightly sloping roofs for the side and rear of the building and small decorative sloped roofs on the street facades. The other predominate roof form is the steeply sloping roof.

"In general, a strong repetition of consistent rooflines calls for similar design for new construction." (22)

In evaluating the roof form of an alteration or addition, attention must be paid not only to the adjacent structures, but also to the overall forms of the surrounding block on both sides of the street.

Volume and Mass

The volume of a building relates to the overall size of the perimeter footprint and the height of the building. The massing of a building also relates to the articulation of the facades and the materials used that can emphasize or decrease the perceivable size of the building.

"The volume and mass of a new building or an addition to an existing one should be compatible with that of surrounding buildings." (23)

The evaluation of mass can be difficult to articulate in one dimensional drawings. Shadows and line weight on drawings can be helpful in evaluating the compatibility of the proposed project to the surrounding area. Massing models of the proposed and adjacent structures may also be helpful in evaluating the proposed massing of a project and its relationship to the massing of adjacent structures. The design of the articulation of windows, porches, and doors that are not consistent with neighboring buildings can increase the visual massing of a building. See Appendix B for information on the heights of buildings in Westwood Park.

SCALE

"The scale of a building is its perceived size relative to the size of its elements and to the size of elements in neighboring buildings. The scale of any new building or building alteration should be compatible with that of neighboring buildings. To assess compatibility, the dimensions and proportions of neighboring building should be examined." (24)

The scale of a building is based on its dimensions in plan and elevation as well as its proportions of design elements. Two buildings of the same dimensions can be very different if differently proportioned. The original Westwood Park designers used the articulation of the facade's proportions to give a sense of grandness in scale to small sized bungalows. A feeling of a solid connection with the ground is made because of the deemphasis of the height of the buildings. The vertical proportions are minimized and the horizontal proportions are emphasized.

Dimensions

The actual dimensions of a building are the length, width and height of the structure. Westwood Park residences vary little in the overall dimensions of the buildings. This uniformity of the existing fabric of design creates a condition which dictates that a larger structure than the existing buildings in an area will be incompatible with the neighborhood. The visual impact from an increase in height can be counteracted in some cases by incorporating front setbacks as well as side and/or rear setbacks on upper levels. All of the original buildings that were designed with upper levels for the original development of Westwood Park utilize major setbacks from all sides and most of these buildings utilize the sloping roof form to minimize the perceived overall height of the building as well as minimize the perceived massing of the small upper level.

Buildings that "decorate" facades with appropriate articulation and detailing can still be grossly out of character with the surrounding area due to incompatible scale. Large, well proportioned buildings can still be incompatible if the scale of the surrounding buildings is small. Both the dimension scale and the proportions of a project need to be addressed during design and review.

Proportions

The proportions of a building are the relationships between the dimensions of height, width, and depth of the elements of design as well as the relationship of the building to other surrounding structures. Westwood Park consists predominantly of buildings with horizontal proportions of trim, bay windows, bands of roofing, and articulation of porches and facades.

"Poorly proportioned buildings may seem out of balance, inconsistent or unharmonious with their surroundings.

The proportions of the basic shapes of a project should be compatible with those of surrounding buildings." (25)

Even small changes to the proportions of such elements of a facade design as the window shape or trim location can have a major effect on the compatibility of the design within the context of the surrounding buildings.

TEXTURE AND DETAILING

"Texture refers to the visual surface characteristics and appearance of the building facade. Detailing refers to the manner in which building parts are put together. The texture and detailing of a building's facade often have the strongest impacts on how people perceive a new structure and, therefore, on their sense of the character of the neighborhood. The use of Materials and the degree of Ornamentation give the building its texture." (26)

Exterior Materials

The designers of Westwood Park's homes utilized many materials in the design of the development but the predominant material is cement plaster (stucco) for walls, spanish style clay tile for decorative roofing, and wood for windows. Unpainted and painted brick is used for the entry porches and steps in many cases. There are also examples of shingle style bungalows and some wood sided buildings as well as flat, parapeted built-up roofs and composition shingled, peaked roofs.

In the design of an addition or renovation, the materials of the existing house as well as the materials of the surrounding buildings need to be addressed. The quality of materials and installation should be comparable to those used in the original buildings.

Ornamentation

Ornamentation is the decorative detailing of a building. Westwood Park homes are not heavily ornamented like those found in the victorian style of design. The concept of simple, well crafted, elegant detailing was an important concept in the bungalow style. Therefore, detailing of the exterior of buildings will be evaluated on simple ornamentation. Examples of ornamentation in Westwood Park are the trellised porches, the raised stucco decorative friezes, the curved lines of porch walls, and the decorative mullion designs in many of the windows. If used with restraint, the ornamentation can be an effective method of mitigating other inconsistencies in design. If used without consideration for the surrounding neighborhood, ornamentation can become tacky and obtrusive.

OPENINGS

"Typically, openings in a building - Doorways, Windows and Garage Doors - make up the largest and most distinctive elements of buildings' facades." (27)

Entryways

The entrance to the house is considered the entryway. Westwood Park homes utilize several methods to articulate entryways. Most houses have decorative doors, often with curved tops. Articulation of the surrounding "portico" is often created with raised stucco "rustication", decorative detailing, or pediment elements of roof forms. Most of the homes also emphasize the entryway with a grand, often curving, stair and entry porch. Doors are oriented directly toward the street.

"Doorways should be designed to be consistent with the surrounding entries. In a neighborhood where the predominant pattern is of stairways located on one side of the building, ignoring this pattern could be disruptive. Where symmetry or asymmetry has become an important ingredient of a building group, the goal is to respect it and respond sensitively to it." (28)

Entryways that are to be altered should respect the level of articulation of the existing entry as well as the predominant level of articulation and design in surrounding buildings.

Windows

In Westwood Park, because of the emphasis on simplicity of design in the bungalows, windows play an important role in the design and proportions of the buildings and are often the major ornamentation element of the facade.

"The proportion, size, and detailing of windows should relate to that of existing adjacent buildings... The proportion of window (void) to wall (solid) area on a facade varies with building type. New windows should approximate rations of neighboring structures while meeting the building's functional needs." (29)

The quality of wood windows and/or wood trim should be utilized in facades for conformity with the quality of the original development. Decorative mullion and muntin design should be utilized when applicable and detailing of trim and reveals should be coordinated for compatibility with the surrounding area as well as the subject building.

Garage Doors

Garage doors are often the most prominent element of the main level of the front facade of a building that incorporates the parking of cars on the ground level. Care must be taken to de-emphasize the garage door in the design. Many homes have the garage setback in plan well away from the street and front facade of the house. Those that do not, recess the door back in order to reduce the visual impact of the door.

LANDSCAPING

"Appropriate landscaping can help improve the character of a neighborhood. Front setbacks provide space for the planting of shrubs, flowers and trees." (30)

Areas in front setbacks for landscaping were the major focus of the Westwood Park developers in the creation of a garden atmosphere for the area. Every effort should be made to minimize pavement for driveways and walkways so that the maximum area in the front of the residence can be used for planting. Large areas of pavement in the front of buildings is unacceptable.

APPENDIX B - GENERAL INFORMATION

EXISTING BUILDING HEIGHT STUDY SUMMARY

The following summary outlines a prepared study of building heights in Westwood Park. Information for the study has been gathered from several sources in an effort to collect data that accurately reflects current conditions. The study's major element is a map of Westwood Park with building heights of each home designated. On the map, building heights in stories are numerically shown and shading is used to denote taller buildings.

"Sanborn" maps of San Francisco have been used for the initial basis of the study. These maps are available in the Assessor's office located in City Hall. Because Westwood Park is a uniform planned community and because the neighborhood was largely constructed prior to 1940, the "Sanborn" maps give relatively accurate information on the original buildings in the neighborhood. For purposes of clarity and coordination, descriptions of building types from the "Sanborn" maps have been used in the preparation of the study. A visual survey of the neighborhood was subsequently undertaken in an effort to verify the information obtained from the "Sanborn" maps as well as to gather preliminary information on vertical additions not reflected in the maps.

Once the visual survey was completed, San Francisco Building Department records were reviewed to gather information on all buildings of two stories or more as well as to investigate information of vertical additions that have been added to original buildings subsequent to the preparation of the "Sanborn" maps. The information from the records has been incorporated into the study.

The building height types, a description of each building type, and each building type's percentage of total buildings in Westwood Park has been included in this summary.

BUILDING HEIGHT DESCRIPTIONS

- "ONE LEVEL" (13.7% of total residences)
 One story main "living" level on grade with no "basement." Usually with an on-grade detached garage.
- One story main "living" level over a "basement." The majority of the lots slope with the basement built into the slope of the lot with retaining walls. The basement usually is used for parking and utility with less than the required ceiling height for utilization as living space. Many homes have utilized this "basement" area for living space with excavation to gain ceiling height.
- One story main "living" level with partial upper "living "level and no "basement." Upper level is fully within lower level roof form and visual impact is of a one story structure with steeply sloping roof and attic.
- 2 "TWO LEVEL" (4.5% of total residences)
 One story main "living" level with partial upper "living" level and no "basement." Usually with an on-grade detached garage.
- 2B "TWO LEVEL OVER BASEMENT" (3.8% of total residences)
 One story main "living" level with partial upper "living" level over "basement."
 Upper level usually has been added to an existing one story over basement.
- A Denotes buildings where upper levels have been added to original buildings through the construction of a vertical addition.

SUMMARY OF STUDY

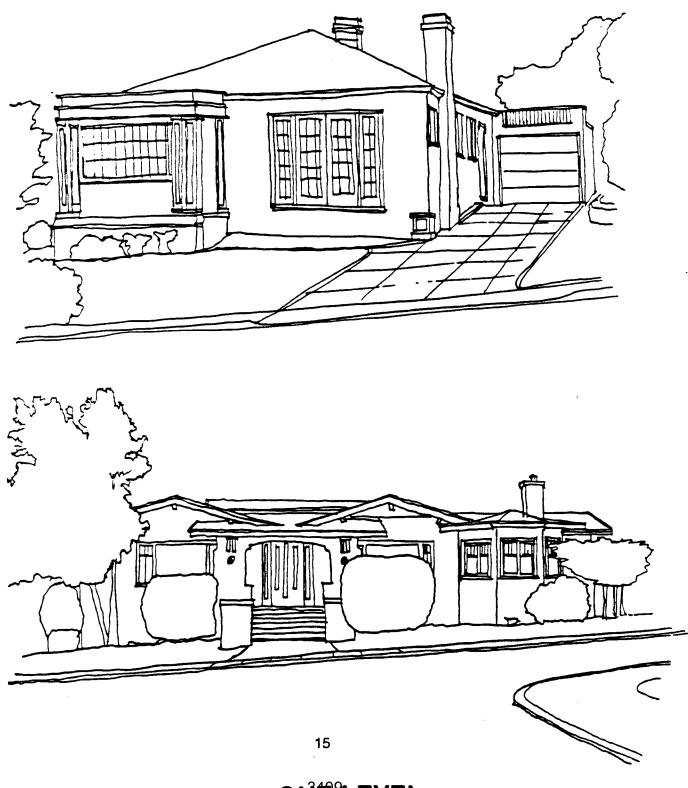
- 1. 91.6% (613 total) of the 669 residences in Westwood Park are "one level," "one level over a basement," or "one level with an attic" type buildings.
- Only 8.4% (56 total) of the 669 residences are "two levels" or "two levels over a basement" type buildings. This percentage breaks down as follows:
 - a. 4.1% (27 total) of the 669 homes are "two level" or "two level over basement" type buildings from the original development. The upper levels usually consist of a limited square footage single room.
 - b. 4.3% (29 total) of the 669 homes are buildings that are "two level" or "two level over basement" type buildings due to vertical additions.
 - c. The "two level over a basement" type buildings, the tallest type structure in Westwood Park, make up only 3.8% (26 total) of the 669 homes.
 - Only 6 of these 26 homes of this type are from the original development. These homes are buildings with small, well integrated upper levels with setbacks from all sides of the lower level.
 - ii. 20 of the 26 homes of this building type are due to vertical additions to an existing one level over basement structure.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions that can be drawn from the study show that the existing fabric of Westwood Park is predominantly of "one level" and "one level over a basement" type buildings.

The great majority of larger size buildings are present because of vertical additions over an existing "one level" or over a "one level with basement" type structure.

Without exception, the buildings that have extremely large upper levels are buildings that have had vertical additions and are not buildings that were originally designed in this manner.



ONE LEVEL

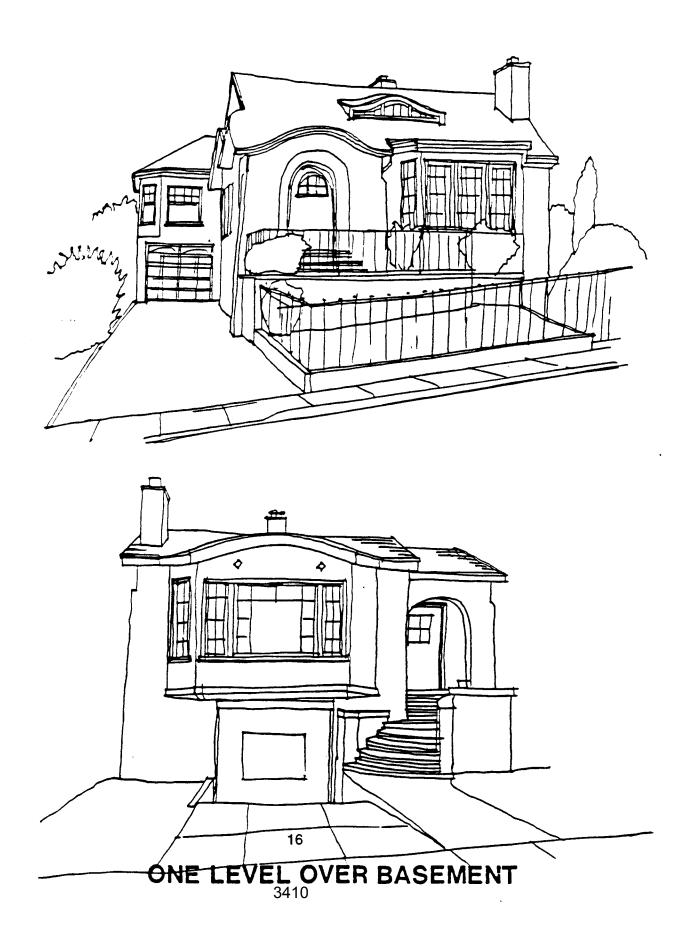










EXHIBIT 16





ATTACHMENT D



Planning Department 1650 Mission Street

Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103-9425

T: 415.558.6378 F: 415.558.6409

APPLICATION PACKET FOR

Discretionary Review

Pursuant to Planning Code Section 311 (d) and 312 (e), the Planning Commission may exercise its power of Discretionary Review over a building permit application.

Planning Department staff are available to advise you in the preparation of this application. Call (415) 558-6377 for further information.

WHAT IS A DISCRETIONARY REVIEW?

The Planning Commission has discretion over all building permit applications. Normally, this discretion is delegated to the Planning Department, which approves applications that meet the minimum standards of the Planning Code, including the priority policies of Code Section 101.1.

From time to time the Commission will review a permit application. The Commission may determine that modifications to the proposed project are necessary in order to protect the public interest. If so, they can require the permit applicant to make the necessary changes. The Department will disapprove the application unless the required changes are made. This process of Commission consideration is commonly known as "Discretionary Review" or simply "DR" By filing a DR application, a member of the public is asking the Commission to exercise its discretionary power.

Discretionary Review is a special power of the Commission, outside the normal building permit application approval process. It is supposed to be used only when there are exceptional and extraordinary circumstances associated with a proposed project. The Commission has been advised by the City Attorney that the Commission's discretion is sensitive and must be exercised with utmost constraint.

WHEN IS A DISCRETIONARY REVIEW NECESSARY?

If no resolution is achieved between neighbors or with the help of Department staff, or Community Board mediation services, the Commission will hold a public hearing after the close of the notification period in which it will consider whether to approve, disapprove or require modifications to the project. The Commission will make its decision on the case based on the materials submitted by the permit applicant, DR requester and interested parties, as well as the testimony presented to the Commission at the scheduled public hearing.

HOW DOES THE PROCESS WORK?

Applicants requesting Discretionary Review must fill out the attached application and submit it in person at the Planning Information Center, 1660 Mission Street, first floor, with the required materials along with a check payable to the Planning Department. (Please consult the current fee schedule, available at the Planning Information Center.)

The application will not be accepted by mail, messenger or at the Planning Department reception desk. The planner will gather comments and concerns from the neighborhood during the notification period. Neighborhood support or opposition will be reflected in a staff report presented at the Planning Commission hearing complete with the Planning Department recommendation to the Planning Commission to either take Discretionary Review

WHO MAY APPLY FOR A DISCRETIONARY REVIEW AND WHEN CAN ONE APPLY?

Once the planner determines the minimum standards are met and the project is approvable, the Department will mail a notice to residents and property owners within 150 feet of the subject property and neighborhood organizations. The notice describes the project, and generally includes copies of the plans. The application is held for up to 30 days to allow neighbors to assess the project and determine whether there are any exceptional and extraordinary circumstances which they feel warrant DR and, if so, to file a DR request. The Planning Department only accepts DR requests during this 30-day public notification period. If a DR is requested, the Zoning Administrator shall set a time for hearing requests for discretionary review by the Planning Commission within a reasonable period. In addition to requesting discretionary review by the Planning Commission, one may appeal the issuance of the permit to the Board of Appeals. Such an appeal may be filed within 15 days of the date of permit issuance. (Permits are officially issued by the Central Permit Bureau [558-6070], which comes well after Planning approval.)

INSTRUCTIONS:

Applicants requesting Discretionary Review must fill out the attached application and submit it in person at the Planning Information Center, 1660 Mission Street, first floor, with the required materials along with a check payable to the Planning Department. (Please consult the current fee schedule, available at the Planning Information Center.) The application will not be accepted by mail, messenger or at the Planning Department reception desk. Answer all questions fully. Please type or print in ink. Attach additional pages as necessary, labeling all additional pages with the address of the property for which you are requesting Discretionary Review. Please number each page accordingly. You must provide each of the following to accompany your Discretionary Review application.

Please provide the following materials with this application:

- Mailing Lists: Two copies of a typewritten list including all the parties listed below must be submitted with your application. The first copy must be on self-adhering labels, and the second must be a photocopy of the labels (or a second set of labels). Include the names and addresses of the building permit applicant, the DR applicant, and concerned party. Please also include names and addresses for all abutting properties and those across the street. Please see the diagram on page 4. The names and addresses for the mailing list can be obtained at the Assessor's Office, City Hall, Room 190.
- Discretionary Review Application: Legibly print your name, address and phone number on the appropriate lines. If you are acting as an authorized agent, please indicate the name of the party you represent in the appropriate section. You should answer all the questions on the application. Include specific reasons for requesting Discretionary Review and a clear description of the proximity of your property to the subject site. Be specific as possible, especially in describing issues of concern. List all concerns and explain fully all projected impacts on surrounding properties, alternatives to the project, suggested changes to the project or other measures that would reduce the potential impacts. It is important to suggest reasonable alternatives, recognizing that the permit applicant normally would be allowed to build their project as originally proposed.
- Additional Copy of Discretionary Review Application: Please submit an additional copy of the completed Discretionary Review Application. This copy will be sent to the permit applicant of whose project you are requesting discretionary review.
- Photographs: Please include photographs of both the subject site and surrounding street frontages that are helpful in demonstrating your concerns. Please show the existing and anticipated neighborhood impact. Photographs should be adequate in size to show the nature of the property. In addition, please include photos showing specific concerns. Identify on the back of the photo the address of the buildings photographed, including the subject site and the point from which the photograph was taken.

- If you are aware of relevant covenants or deed restrictions on the property relevant to the subject of this Application, describe these restrictions, or submit a copy and indicate their expiration date, if any. (Note: covenants bind the owner, not the City.)
- In making this application for DR, you are requesting that the Planning Commission exercise control over a project that meets the zoning standards applicable to the subject site. The Commission only does this where exceptional and extraordinary circumstances exist. The burden of showing why a project that meets the minimum standards should be denied or modified rests with the DR Applicant. Consequently, you must make your request to the Planning Commission clear and concise. In addition to the written statement provided in your application, you may submit other materials that help prove vour case. (Please keep submissions to 8.5" by 14" if possible, and preferably 8.5" by 11".) All plans, photographs and other exhibits submitted with this application will be retained as part of the permanent public record.
- Supplemental materials for the Commission to review in addition to the initial DR application these materials must be submitted to the project planner by the Wednesday, one week prior to the hearing date to be included with the staff case report. Please contact the project planner for the amount of copies required. The supplemental materials shall be submitted on 8 1/2" x 11" (folded 11" x 17" reduced plans may also be accepted). Materials not submitted by the deadline above shall be submitted directly to the Commission the day of the hearing.

Fees:

Please refer to the Planning Department Fee Schedule available at www.sfplanning.org or at the Planning Information Center (PIC) located at 1660 Mission Street, First Floor, San Francisco. For questions related to the Fee Schedule, please call the PIC at (415) 558-6378.

Planning Commission Hearing Material:

This timeline includes a deadline for project sponsors to submit material to staff to be included in the Commission packet. If the Sponsor does not submit the necessary material by the deadline, the project will be continued to a later hearing date.

- Three weeks prior to hearing: Project Sponsor submits draft project graphics (plans, renderings etc) to project planner.
- Two weeks prior to hearing: Project planner submits Draft staff report (must include draft attachments) to Team Leader for review.

- Ten days prior to hearing (5pm on Monday):
 Deadline for submittal of all sponsor material and public comment to be included in Commission packets
- One week prior to hearing: Project planner delivers complete Commission packets to the Commission Secretary.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT DISCRETIONARY REVIEW

The Planning Commission may use its discretionary powers to review any building permit application that meets the minimum requirements and standards of the Planning and other Codes, if the Commission judges that action on the application is necessary to ensure that the interests of the City and its neighborhoods are protected. Any concerned party may request discretionary review by filing the appropriate application with the Planning Department. However, the Commission reserves this power for exceptional and extraordinary circumstances, generally involving conflicts with the City's Master Plan and the Planning Code Priority Policies

The Planning Commission derives its discretionary review authority from San Francisco's Municipal Code under the Business & Tax Regulations Code, Article 1 Permit Procedures, Section 26 (a). The authority to review permit applications that meet the minimum standards applicable under the Planning Code is set forth by City Attorney Opinion No. 845, dated May 26, 1954. The opinion states that the authority for the exercise of discretionary review is "a sensitive discretion...which must be exercised with the utmost restraint" to permit the Commission "to deal in a special manner with exceptional cases." Therefore, discretionary review should be exercised only when exceptional and extraordinary cases apply to the proposed construction, and modifications required only where the project would result in a significant impact to the public interest. The City Attorney's Opinion was reviewed in 1979 and re-affirmed with Opinion No. 79-29, dated April 30, 1979, and the power of Discretionary Review has been upheld in the courts.

To file your Discretionary Review application, please come to the Planning Information Center (PIC) located at 1660 Mission Street to submit in person. Please bring your completed application with all required materials.

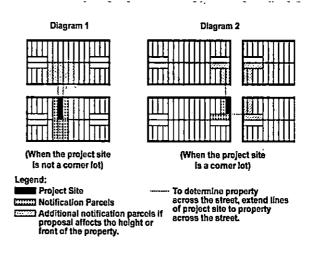
Notification Instructions

- Submit two copies of a typewritten list including all the parties listed below with your application. The first copy must be on self adhering labels, and the second must be a photocopy of the labels (or a second set of labels).
 - names and addresses of all concerned parties which you are aware.
 - name(s) and address(es) of building permit applicant(s).
 - Discretionary Review applicant's name and address.
 - names and addresses of all abutting property owners and occupants and property owners and occupants directly across the street from the subject property (please see the diagram below).

EXAMPLE OF MAILING LABEL

Block # / Lot # Name Address #9331 / #07
JOHN DOE
123 South Street #2
San Francisco, CA 94100

- If you wish to prepare the materials yourself, block maps may be traced at the office of the Assessor, 81 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, City Hall, Room 190. The width of the public right-of-way for the streets separating the blocks may be determined at the Department of Public Works, Bureau of Street Use and Mapping, 875 Stevenson Street, Room 460, 554-5810.
- You may, for a fee that varies by firm, have a private drafting or mailing service prepare these materials.



NOTE: THIS EXAMPLE IS NOT TO REQUIRED SCALE

The following businesses have indicated that they provide professional notification services. This listing does not constitute an endorsement. Other professionals can also perform this work and can be added to this list upon request.

Build CADD 3516 Santiago Street San Francisco, CA 94116 (415) 759-8710

Javier Solorzano 3288 - 21st Street #49 San Francisco, CA 94110 (415) 724-5240 Javier131064@yahoo.com

Jerry Brown Designs 619 - 27th Street, Apt. A Cakland, CA 94612 (415) 610-3703 jbdsgn328@gmail.com

Ted Madison Drafting P.O. Box 8102 Santa Rosa, CA 95407 (707) 228-8850 tmadison@pacbell.net Notificationmaps.com Barry Dunzer (866) 752-6266 www.notificationmaps.com

Radius Services 1221 Harrison Street #18 San Francisco, CA 94103 (415) 391-4775 radiusservices@aol.com

Notice This (650) 814-6750

What Applicants Should Know About the Public Hearing Process and Community Outreach

- A. The Planning Commission encourages applicants to meet with all community groups and parties interested in their application early in the entitlement process. Department staff is available to assist in determining how to contact interested groups. Neighborhood organization lists are available on the Department's website. Notice of the hearing will be to adjacent neighbors, the Project Sponsor, and applicable neighborhood organizations. The applicant may be contacted by the Planning Department staff with requests for additional information or clarification. An applicant's cooperation will facilitate the timely review of the application.
- B. The Commission requests that applicants familiarize themselves with the procedure for public hearings, which are excerpted from the Planning Commission's Rules and Regulations below.

Hearings. A public hearing may be held on any matter before the Commission at either a Regular or a Special Meeting. The procedure for such public hearings shall be as follows:

- 1. A brief description of the project issues and concerns by the Planning Department staff.
- A presentation of the proposal by the DR requester -- not to exceed five (5) minutes. During the presentation, DR applicants should briefly describe their concerns about the proposed construction, how it affects their property or the neighborhood, and acceptable alternatives. Additional materials pertinent to the case may also be presented to the Commission at this time.
- 3. Presentation(s) supporting the DR request by other individuals or by a member of a neighborhood group or organization — each speaker not to exceed three (3) minutes. Testimony should be kept brief and not duplicate the testimony or previous speakers. 'If possible, one person should be selected as the representative to make a presentation to the Commission. The Commission urges all parties supporting the DR request to limit the total length of their presentations to 15 minutes.
- Presentation by project sponsor (building permit applicant) -- not to exceed five (5) minutes.

- Project sponsor should address concerns of the DR requester and other individuals, including concerns articulated at the hearing, and demonstrate to the Commission why the project should be approved.
- Presentation by persons or organizations supporting the project sponsor -- not to exceed three (3) minutes. The Commission urges all parties supporting the Project Sponsor to limit the total length of their presentations to 15 minutes.
- The Commission may allow the DR requester a rebuttal not to exceed two minutes.
- The Commission may allow the project sponsor a rebuttal not to exceed two minutes.
- Public testimony is closed. The Commissioners may ask questions of various persons during their discussion and consideration of the project.
- Action by Commission on the matter before
 it. The Commission can vote either to approve
 the project, approve it subject to certain
 modifications, disapprove it, or continue the case
 to a future date.

The Planning Commission action of the building permit can be appealed to the Board of Appeals within fifteen (15) days of the issuance or denial of the building permit application by the Central Permit Bureau.

C. Private Transcription. The Commission President may authorize any person to transcribe the proceedings of a Regular, Special or Committee Meeting provided that the President may require that a copy of such transcript be provided for the Commission's permanent records.

CASE NUMBER. For Shaff Usu Jody

APPLICATION FOR Discretionary Review

1. Owner: Applicant Information			
DR APPLICANT'S NAME: Susan Byrd and Mark Lampert			
DR APPLICANT'S ADDRESS		ZIP CODE:	TELEPHONE:
2415 Green Street		94123	()
PROPERTY OWNER WHO IS DOING THE PROJECT ON I	WHICH YOU ARE REQUEST	ING DISCRETIONARY REVIEW NAME:	
Chris Durkin			
ADDRESS;		ZIP CODE:	TELEPHONE
474 Euclid Avenue		94118	(415) 407-0486
CONTACT FOR DR APPLICATION:			
Same as Above Deborah Holley			
ADDRESS:		ZIP CODE:	TELEPHONE:
220 Montgomery Street, Suite 2100	San Francisco	94104	(415) 609-9329
e-MAIL ADDRESS: deborah@holleyconsulting.com			
Location and Classification			
STREET ADDRESS OF PROJECT:			ZIP CODE:
2417 Green Street			94123
CROSS STREETS: Pierce and Scott			
ASSESSORS BLOCK/LOT: LOT DIMENSIONS 25' X 100'	` '	ZONING DISTRICT:	HEIGHT/BULK DISTRICT:
0560/ /028 25 X 100	2,500	RH-1	40-X
3. Project Description			
Please check all that apply Change of Use Change of Hours	New Construc	ction 🗌 Alterations 🗵	Demolition ☒ Other ☐
8	Front [] Heigh	t 🔀 Side Yard 🗌	
Present or Previous Use: single-familty	yresidentiai		
Proposed Use: single-family residentia	I		
Building Permit Application No. 2017-0	02545PRJ	Date	Filed: 4/28/17

4. Actions Prior to a Discretionary Review Request

1	i i	4.0		
	NO NO	YES	Prior Action	
		3	Have you discussed this project with the permit applicant?	
		3	Did you discuss the project with the Planning Department permit review planner?	
	 		Did you participate in outside mediation on this case?	

5. Changes Made to the Project as a Result of Mediation

If you have discussed the project with the applicant, planning staff or gone through mediation, please summarize the result, including any changes there were made to the proposed project. Although we made repeated requests of the applicant and planning staff, none of the changes requested by the neighbors at the March 30, 2017 Pre-Application meeting or in follow-up emails were made to the plans submitted to the City in response to concerns.

At the Pre-Application Meeting the applicant said he could put up story poles, but did not respond to follow-up requests to do so.



CASE NUMBER For Staff Usin only

Discretionary Review Request

In	the space below and on separate paper, if necessary, please present facts sufficient to answer each question.
1.	What are the reasons for requesting Discretionary Review? The project meets the minimum standards of the Planning Code. What are the exceptional and extraordinary circumstances that justify Discretionary Review of the project? How does the project conflict with the City's General Plan or the Planning Code's Priority Policies or Residential Design Guidelines? Please be specific and site specific sections of the Residential Design Guidelines.
i	Please see Attachment 1.
2.	The Residential Design Guidelines assume some impacts to be reasonable and expected as part of construction. Please explain how this project would cause unreasonable impacts. If you believe your property, the property of others or the neighborhood would be adversely affected, please state who would be affected, and how:
Р	lease see Attachment 2.
3.	What alternatives or changes to the proposed project, beyond the changes (if any) already made would respond to the exceptional and extraordinary circumstances and reduce the adverse effects noted above in question $#1$?
F	lease see Attachment 3

Applicant's Affidavit

Under penalty of perjury the following declarations are made:

- a: The undersigned is the owner or authorized agent of the owner of this property.
- b: The information presented is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.
- c: The other information or applications may be required.

Signature:	- di .	Date:		
		v		
Print name, and indicate	whether owner, or	authorized agent:		
Outpot I findhariand	A mont foliate and	·		

2417 GREEN DR ATTACHMENT 1

What are the reasons for requesting Discretionary Review? The project meets the minimum standards of the Planning Code. What are the exceptional and extraordinary circumstances that justify Discretionary Review of the project? How does the project conflict with the City's General Plan or the Planning Code's Priority Policies or Residential Design Guidelines? Please be specific and cite specific sections of the Residential Design Guidelines.

The Lampert/Byrd family have lived next door the project site at 2415 Green Street for over 20 years. They are requesting Discretionary Review because, although the project may meet the minimum standards of the Planning Code, it conflicts with many key elements of the San Francisco Residential Design Guidelines (RDGs) and the Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines (CHNDGs). *Most importantly, the project is inconsistent with all six Design Principles of the RDGs*.

The following narrative identifies the many reasons why the Planning Commission should take Discretionary Review of this project and establishes that there are extraordinary circumstances that require such review.

Page 5 of the RDGs explains that "The Residential Design Guidelines focus on whether a building's design contributes to the architectural and visual qualities of the neighborhood." Here are the six guiding Design Principles used to determine whether a project is consistent with the RDGs:

- 1. Ensure that the building's scale is compatible with surrounding buildings.
- 2. Ensure that the building respects the mid-block open space.
- 3. Maintain light to adjacent properties by providing adequate setbacks.
- 4. Provide architectural features that enhance the neighborhood's character.
- 5. Choose building materials that provide visual interest and texture to a building.
- 6. Ensure that the character-defining features of an historic building are maintained.

Below we explain why the project is inconsistent with each of these Design Principles.

1. Ensure that the Building's Scale is Compatible with Surrounding Buildings.

The scale of the project is not compatible with surrounding buildings — The project is too large for the lot as described below.

a. The proposed development would be more than twice the average development intensity of the block at an FAR of almost 2.5 (6,114/2,500 = 2.456). The developer appears to be guided by maximization of profit at the expense of the neighbors as the scale of the proposed building is incompatible with the surrounding homes. The proposed 6,114 square foot house is on a 2,500-square-foot lot. The developer wants to squeeze an oversized house onto one of the smaller lots in the neighborhood. This development intensity is inconsistent with the character of the neighborhood and is a departure from existing long-held, relatively modest development intensity. A survey of development intensity based on Floor Area Ratios for 30 properties on the block, including the south side of the 2400 block of Green Street, the north side of the 2500 block of Vallejo Street, the east side of the 2700 block of Scott Street, and the west side of the 2500 block of Pierce Street indicates that the average FAR is 1.0. The proposed development would be more than twice the average development intensity of the block at an FAR of almost 2.5 (6,114/2,500 = 2.456). Figure 1 and Table 1 illustrate the vast difference in scale of the proposed project compared with the surrounding homes.

The CHNDGs also call for compatible development intensities, which the developer has ignored. For example:

"Compatibility of Volume and Mass. The volume and mass of a new building or an addition to an existing building must be compatible with that of surrounding buildings." (CHGs, page 34)

b. If this 6,103 square-foot project were approved, it would be close to twice the average house size in District 2. According to the Planning Department, the average size of a single-family home in the Second Supervisorial District¹ is 3,190 SF. (San Francisco Planning Department, September 2016 http://default.sfplanning.org/administration/legaffairs/RET_presentation-100416.pdf) Currently, 2417 Green Street is 4,502 SF, or more than 40 percent larger than the average house in the District.

If the project sponsor were to remodel the home within the existing footprint, he would have a home that could accommodate a family without harming his neighbors and neighborhood.

¹ District 2 includes:

^{94103 –} bottom of Pacific Heights/Downtown.

^{94109 –} Pacific Heights/Marina/Nob Hill.

^{94115 –} Pacific Heights/Marina.

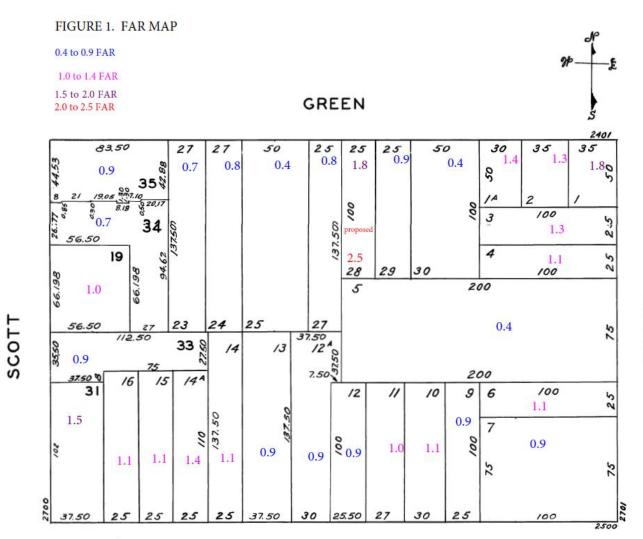
^{94118 –} Presidio Heights/Inner Richmond.

^{94121 –} Seacliff.

^{94123 –} Marina.

^{94129 -} Presidio.

^{94133 –} Russian Hill/Financial District



VALLEJO

TABLE 1. NEIGHBORHOOD FLOOR AREA RATIOS

South Side of Green Street

Address	Building Area (SF)	Lot Area (SF)	FAR
2417 Green	4,502 existing	2,500	1.8 existing
	6,114 proposed		2.5 proposed
2772 Scott	3,300	3,728.56	0.9
2427 Green	2,660	3,711	0.7
2425 Green	3,125	3,712	0.8
2423 Green	2,694	6,875	0.4
2421 Green	2,700	3,437	0.8
2415 Green	2,346	2,500	0.9
2411 Green	1,900	5,000	0.4
2409 Green	2,080	1,498	1.4
2405 Green	2,280	1,750	1.3
2401 Green	3,125	1,746	1.8

West Side of Pierce Street, North Side of Vallejo Street, and East Side of Scott Street

Address	Building Area (SF)	Lot Area (SF)	FAR
2749 Pierce Street	3,344	2,495	1.3
2733 Pierce Street	2,720	2,500	1.1
2727 Pierce Street	5,875	15,000	0.4
2721 Pierce Street	2,750	2,500	1.1
2701 Pierce Street	6,828	7,500	0.9
2526 Vallejo Street	2,150	2,495	0.9
2530 Vallejo Street	3,380	3,000	1.1
2540 Vallejo Street	2,728	2,700	1.0
2544 Vallejo Street	2,390	2,548	0.9
2500 Vallejo Street	3,915	4,125	0.9
2560-62 Vallejo Street	4,668	5,153	0.9
2566 Vallejo Street	3,904	3,436	1.1
2570 Vallejo Street	3,807	2,750	1.4
2576 Vallejo Street	3,109	2,748	1.1
2580 Vallejo Street	3,686	2,748	1.3
2700 Scott Street	5,815	3,825	1.5
2710 Scott Street	3,180	3,393.75	0.9
2716 Scott Street	3,900	3,737	1.0
2750 Scott Street	2,850	4,103	0.7
2772 Scott Street	3,300	3,728.56	0.9

Source: San Francisco Property Information Map, 2017 for all properties other than 2417 Green.

c. The Planning Department has determined that one important trigger from Planning Commission review of a residential alteration or demolition project is a proposed FAR exceeding established norms. The Planning Department is currently in the process of recommending changes to Section 317 of the Planning Code. Planning is proposing to replace the demolition thresholds with "...controls for the RH Districts that use a Floor Area Ratio metric as a trigger for requiring a Planning Commission hearing, whether a project is an alteration or demolition." According to the applicant, they are removing 51 percent of the front and rear facades and 90 percent of the horizontal elements.

In the most recent iteration of the Planning Department recommendations for revising Section 317 (October 16, 2017

http://default.sfplanning.org/administration/legaffairs/RET_Presentation_10-16-17.pdf), the FAR trigger in the RH-1 District is recommended to be 1.4, a measure that the proposed project far exceeds. The June 1, 2017 memo states that "In determining whether a project that exceeds the base FAR should be approved by the Planning Commission, they would have to consider the following criteria when granting an exception to the base 1.4 FAR:

- 1. high-quality architectural design;
- 2. contextual and compatible building siting, orientation, massing, scale, and fenestration pattern;
- 3. compatibility with surrounding density;
- 4. family friendly units;
- 5. whether existing units have been reconfigured, and if they have, whether the redesign results in a family-friendly layout; and
- 6. access to and quality of open space.

Under the Planning Department's own proposal for revising the review process, this project would automatically be reviewed by the Planning Commission, obviating the need for neighbors to petition for DR and it would not meet the first three criteria listed above.

2. Ensure that the building respects the mid-block open space.

The project does not respect the mid-block open space. Figure 2 illustrates the existing long-held open space pattern and shows how the project would substantially change it. The project will expand the footprint of the house 17 feet back into the rear yard, significantly reducing the midblock open space that the neighborhood has enjoyed for so many years and that is protected by this second RDG design principle as well as many key policies of the CHNDGs, including the following:



FIGURE 2 EXISTING MID-BLOCK OPEN SPACE

"Rear yards are the spaces between the back of the building and the rear property line. In addition to serving the residences to which they are attached, they are in a sense public in that they contribute to the interior block open space which is shared visually by all residents of the block.

Consider:

- Is there a pattern of rear yard depths creating a common open space?
- Will changing this pattern have a negative effect?
- Are light and air to adjacent properties significantly diminished?" (CHNDGs, page 28)

"Respect Rear Yard and Adjacent Buildings Intrusions into the rear yard, even though permitted by the Planning Code, may not be appropriate if they fail to respect the mid-block open space and have adverse impacts on adjacent buildings. In Cow Hollow, the mid-block open space constituted by the open adjoining rear yards are a major and defining element of the neighborhood character. Preservation of these the midblock open space is an important goal of these Neighborhood Design Guidelines. Not only should rear additions respect the midblock open space, but they should also minimize adverse impacts on adjacent buildings, such as significant deprivation of light, air and views. Expansions should be designed to avoid overshadowing neighboring gardens, existing sunlit decks, sunny yard space, or blocking significant views." (CHNDGs, page 29)

The project would overshadow the patio and yard space of the Lampert/Byrd home. The photos in Figures 3 through 6 show the patio and yard space, and bedroom and kitchen/dining area windows that would be deprived of light and air as a result of the proposed expansion.

While many neighbors on the block have remodeled, they have generally stayed within their respective existing footprints and have not degraded the neighborhood's mid-block open space that makes this a special place to live. We unsuccessfully requested that this developer do the same. Here are some examples:

2409 Green Street. Remodel including a kitchen and family room stayed within the footprint except the addition of a rear deck.

2411 Green Street. Remodel included kitchen and bathrooms. Stayed within the footprint. This is an historic "English country cottage" and the addition maintained the historic integrity of the home.

2415 *Green Street.* The Lampert/Byrd family (the DR requesters) did an extensive remodel and added bedrooms and bathrooms their house to accommodate their family, but stayed entirely within the building footprint. And, despite the extent of the interior renovations, the before and after photos look almost the same.

2425 *Green Street*. This stately Victorian home was also remodeled within the existing footprint.

2427 *Green Street.* The interior of this home has been remodeled at least twice entirely within the footprint.

2423 Green Street. Just three years ago, our neighbors at 2423 Green Street, two houses to the west of 2417, proposed a modest remodel on their 6,875 SF 50-foot-wide, 137.5-foot-deep lot measuring lot (which is close to three times the size of the 2417 lot). For some reason, they were held to an entirely different standard than the developer of 2417. Although their original proposal to add a small addition to the rear of their home was not opposed by any neighbors and complied with the Planning Code, the Planning Department required that the plans needed to be revised in order to comply with neighborhood mid-block open space requirements and guidelines. The plans were revised as required, and the modest 11.5-foot expansion was scaled back to 9.5 feet.

Here is an excerpt from the 2015 Notice of Planning Department Requirements letter requiring the revision:

"Based on the plans submitted, the following items are required to proceed with review of the subject Building Permit Application:

2. Residential Design Guidelines. The Planning Commission adopted the 2001 Cow Hollow Design Guidelines and in 2003 Residential Design Guidelines in December 2003 to promote design that will protect neighborhood character. All residential permit applications in the RH and RM zoning districts filed or reviewed after January 1, 2004 are subject to these Guidelines. You can download a copy of the Guidelines from our website at http://www.sfgov.org or purchase for \$3.00 per copy at the Planning Department office. If you fail to adequately address the following concerns the Department may initiate a Discretionary Review hearing for this project: a. http://www.sfgov.org or purchase for \$3.00 per copy at the Planning Department may initiate a Discretionary Review hearing for this project: a. http://www.sfgov.org or purchase for \$3.00 per copy at the Planning Department office. If you fail to adequately address the following concerns the Department may initiate a Discretionary Review hearing for this project: a. http://www.sfgov.org or purchase for \$1.00 per copy at the Planning Department office. If you fail to adequately address the following concerns the Department may initiate a Discretionary Review hearing for this project: a. http://www.sfgov.org or purchase for the planning Department office. If you fail to adequately address the neighboring building

We request that you apply the same standards to 2417, so that the project respects the mid-block open space pattern and is no deeper than the adjacent Lampert/Byrd home at 2415 Green Street. We also request that the Commission consider the CHNDGs in their review of the project, which were not considered by the developer and do not appear to

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² Notice of Planning Department requirements for the Heffernan extension, 2014.08.21.4406, February 9, 2015.

have been specifically considered during the September 6, 2017 RDAT review of the project. The meeting notes state that this was an initial 15-minute RDAT meeting. The sole comment noted was that "The project complies with the Residential Design Guidelines. RDAT members did note that the third-floor interior wall abuts the front façade window; consider pulling the wall back or providing a more substantial façade element to obscure this condition." No letter of Planning Department Requirements was issued by the Department for this project.

We ask that the Planning Commission require the project to be scaled back to comply with the RDGs and CHNDGs. Please refer to Attachment 3 herein for a suggested alternative design.

3. Maintain light to adjacent properties by providing adequate setbacks.

The project does not provide adequate setbacks and would adversely impact the neighbors' light and air. The project has been designed with complete disregard for the neighbors. It would block light and air to the kitchen, bedroom, back porch, and yard of the Lampert/Byrd home (2415 Green Street). These areas are shown in Figures 3, 4, 5, and 6. It would block or darken numerous windows and the deck off of the kitchen of the Kaufman residence (2421 Green Street).

The Commission should not permit such significant light and air impacts. We respectfully request that you balance the protection of existing residents with allowing reasonable development, not maximization of profit at the expense of neighbors.

4. Provide architectural features that enhance the neighborhood's character.

The proposed project design would detract from, rather than enhance the neighborhood's character. Figure 7 is the applicant's rendering of the proposed Green Street façade next to the existing front façade. Figure 8 is the applicant's rendering of the rear façade. The developer is proposing a bulky oversized building of poor design quality with no regard for the neighborhood's architectural character. The project would demolish the existing compatible characteristics of the building and replace the front and rear facades with a with excessive glazing and an awkward top floor deck that would detract from the neighborhood character.



Figure 3. Kitchen/Dining Area Windows of 2415 Green Street that would be blocked/darkened by proposed horizontal extension

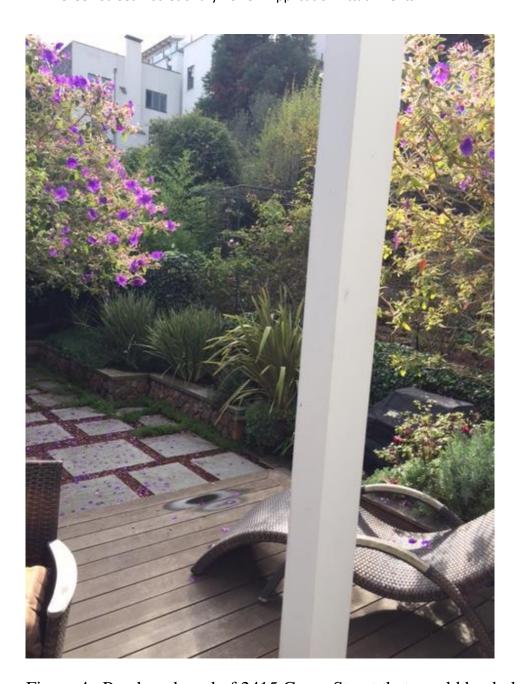


Figure 4. Porch and yard of 2415 Green Street that would be darkened by proposed horizontal extension



Figure 5. Second Floor Master Bedroom Window 2415 Green Street that would be darkened by proposed horizontal extension



Figure 6. Existing rear facades of 2417 and 2415 Green Street





Figure 7 Existing and Proposed Front Façade Source: Dumican Mosey, Site Permit/311 Notification Set, April 28, 2017.



Figure 8 Proposed Rear Façade
Source: Existing – Google Earth 2017. Proposed -- Dumican Mosey, Site Permit/311 Notification Set, April 28, 2017.

5. Choose building materials that provide visual interest and texture to a building. As shown in Figures 7 and 8, the project plans do not indicate building materials that provide visual interest or texture to the building. The focus of the bulky design of front and rear facades is overly large windows. This is clearly inconsistent with page 39 of the CHNDGs, which cite poorly proportioned buildings with windows that are inconsistent in size with surrounding buildings as something that should not be permitted.

"Compatibility of Vertical and Horizontal Proportions. The overall sense of a building working well within a particular context is often the result of carefully developed dimensional relationships. Poorly proportioned buildings are out of balance, inconsistent, and lack harmony with their surroundings. The proportions of the basic shapes of a project must be compatible with those of surrounding buildings. A basic step in identifying the proportions on a block face is to map (as described under 'Volume and Mass') the vertical and horizontal elements that define the facades of a building, such as doorways, windows, cornices and garage doors, and then to analyze their dimensional relationships." (CHNDGs, page 39)

6. Ensure that the character-defining features of an historic building are maintained.

The project would not maintain the character-defining features of this pre-earthquake shingle style residence. The 2417 Green Street residence was built just prior to the 1906 earthquake. While the home has thus far been deemed not an historic resource under CEQA, it is attractive and compatible with the neighborhood character and the adjacent historic homes.

We ask that that the Planning Commission require the developer to preserve the existing front and rear façades and architectural details or redesign them in a style that is compatible with the historic character and high design quality of the neighboring homes.

2417 GREEN DR ATTACHMENT 2

The Residential Design Guidelines assume some impacts to be reasonable and expected as part of construction. Please explain how this project would cause unreasonable impacts. If you believe your property, the property of others, or the neighborhood would be adversely affected, please state who would be affected, and how.

The insensitive siting, orientation, massing, and scale of the project as proposed will significantly affect the adjacent residents. Specific concerns are addressed below.

- 1. The project would reduce the privacy of the neighbors. The project has been insensitively designed. The proposed rear deck would look right into one of the bedrooms of the Lampert/Byrd home (window shown in Figure 5). For this reason, the project would be inconsistent with the following RDG Guideline: "Articulate the building to minimize impacts on light and privacy to adjacent properties." (RDGs, page 16) Please see item 3 in Attachment 1 for further discussion of this issue.
- 2. We are worried about potentially severe impacts on neighboring foundations. We understand that the proposed project could have severe and irreversible impacts on the foundation of 2421 Green, the Kaufman home which was designed and occupied by Master Architect Ernest Coxhead. This home is a historic resource and has been deemed by the State Office of Historic Preservation has deemed to be "clearly eligible for the National Register" and should not be sacrificed by this project. The developer has been completely uncooperative with respect to providing foundation plans and calculations needed to fully understand the impacts of the project on neighboring foundations.
- 3. The developer did not change the plans submitted to the City to address any of the concerns raised by the neighbors. The developer fulfilled the requirement to hold a pre-application meeting (technically two, but only because most of the neighbors, including the two adjacent neighbors, were unable to attend the first meeting) with the neighbors, but made no changes to the plan in response to neighborhood concerns. Nor did the developer put up story poles as recommended in the CHNDGs as he said he would do at the neighborhood meeting. At the Pre-Application meeting the developer claimed to know nothing about the CHNDGs, which is evident in the design which disregards key elements of the Guidelines.

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³ Letter from Amy Crain, State Historian II, Regarding Ernest Coxhead House Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, September 13, 2017.

4. The project could be scaled back while still allowing for a reasonable profit and achievement of the programmatic goals. Please see Attachment 3 for an alternative design to achieve this objective.

2417 GREEN DR ATTACHMENT 3

What alternatives or changes to the proposed project, beyond the changes (if any) already made would respond to the exceptional and extraordinary circumstances and reduce the adverse effects noted above in question #1?

If the developer were to remodel the home within the existing footprint as shown in the attached drawings of the alternative project, he would have a six-bedroom, 5,279-square-foot home with a two-car garage that could accommodate a large family without significantly impacting the immediate neighbors and larger neighborhood.

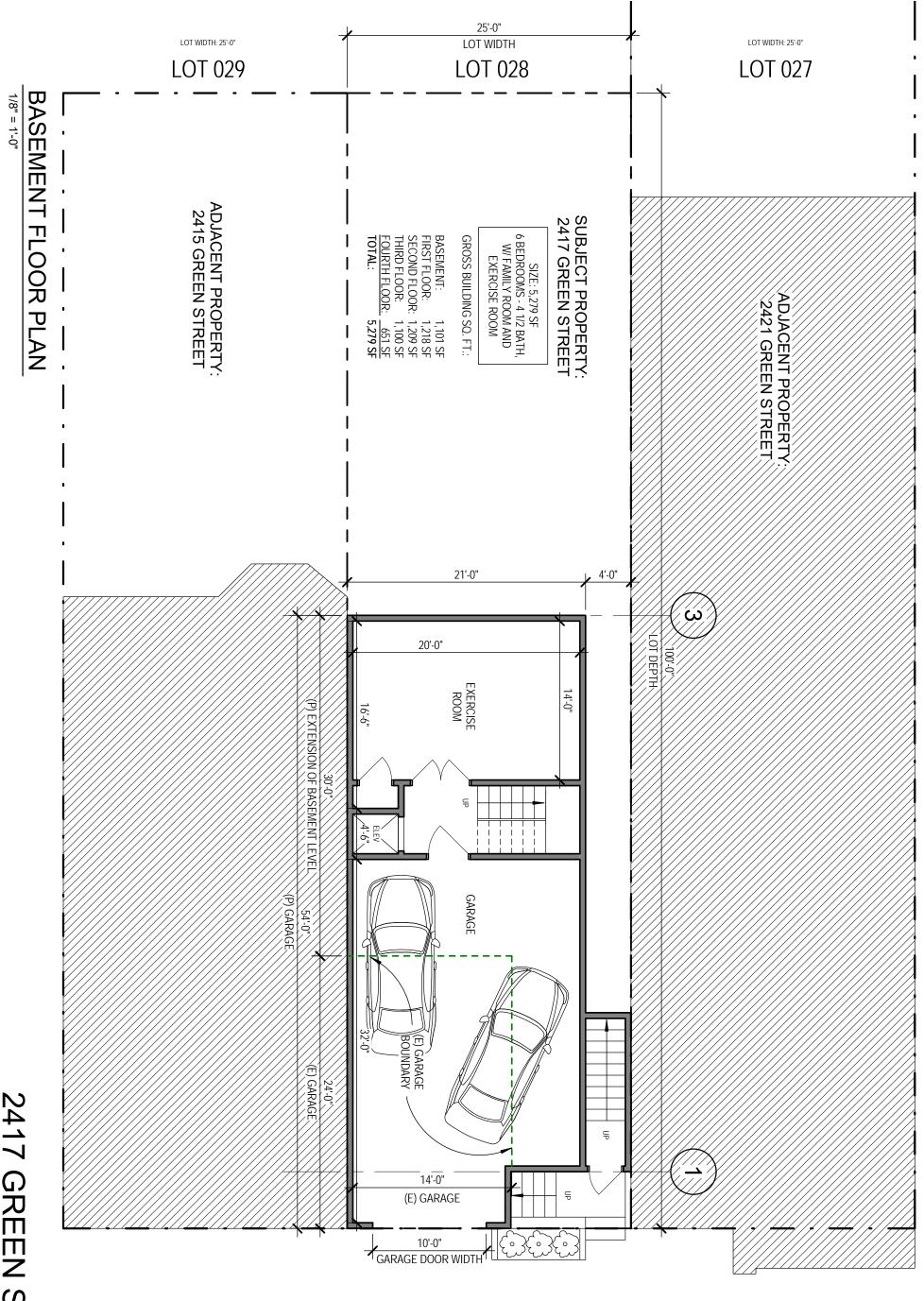
This alternative would still allow the developer to make a reasonable profit by developing a large house while also protecting the neighbors by preserving their access to light and air and privacy and the neighborhood by maintaining the mid-block open space. And, unlike the proposed project, this alternative would comply with the RDGs and CHNDGs.

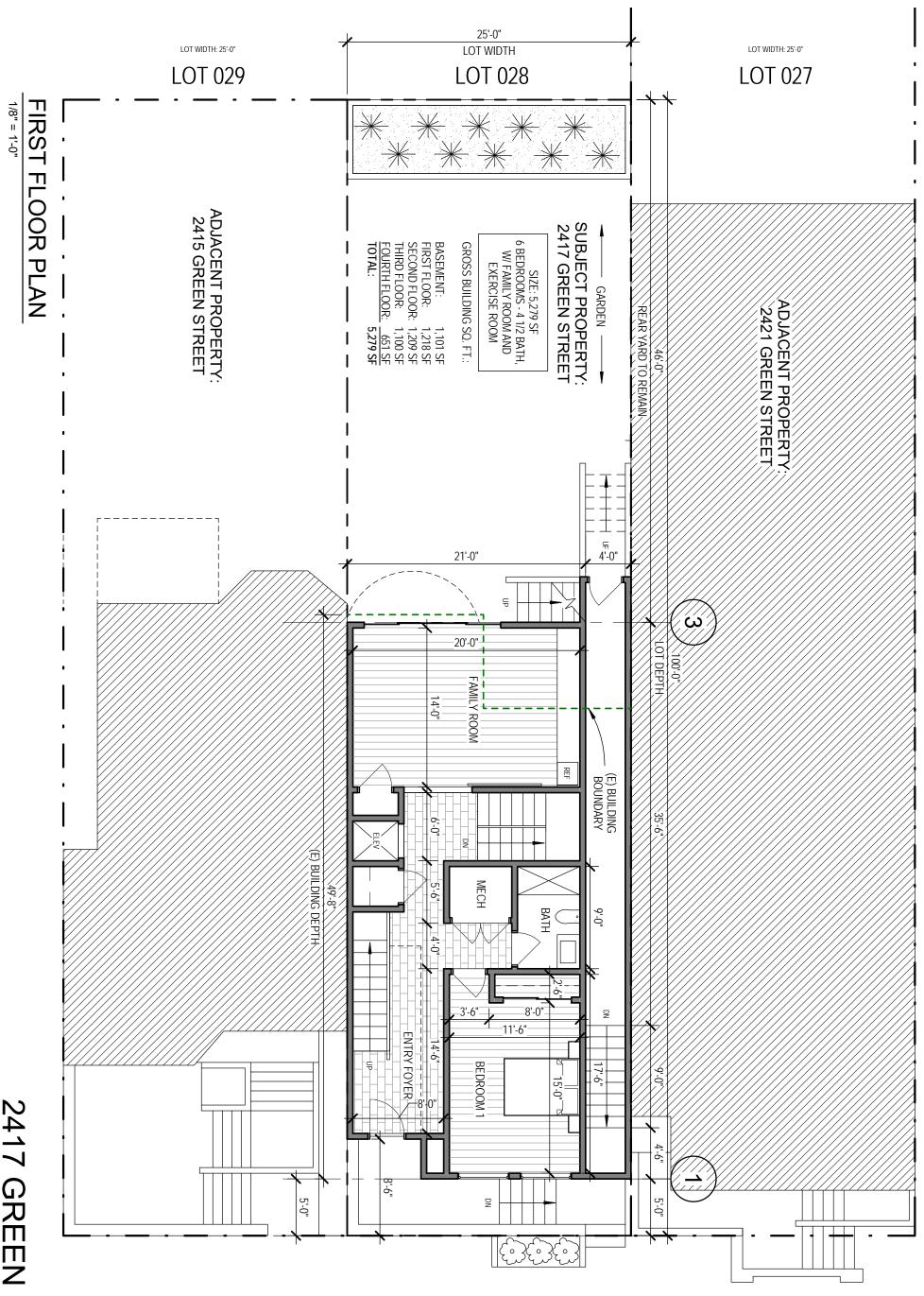
As shown in the attached concept plans, this would permit a 5,279-square-foothome with six bedrooms, four and a half baths, a family room, an exercise room, and a two-car garage.

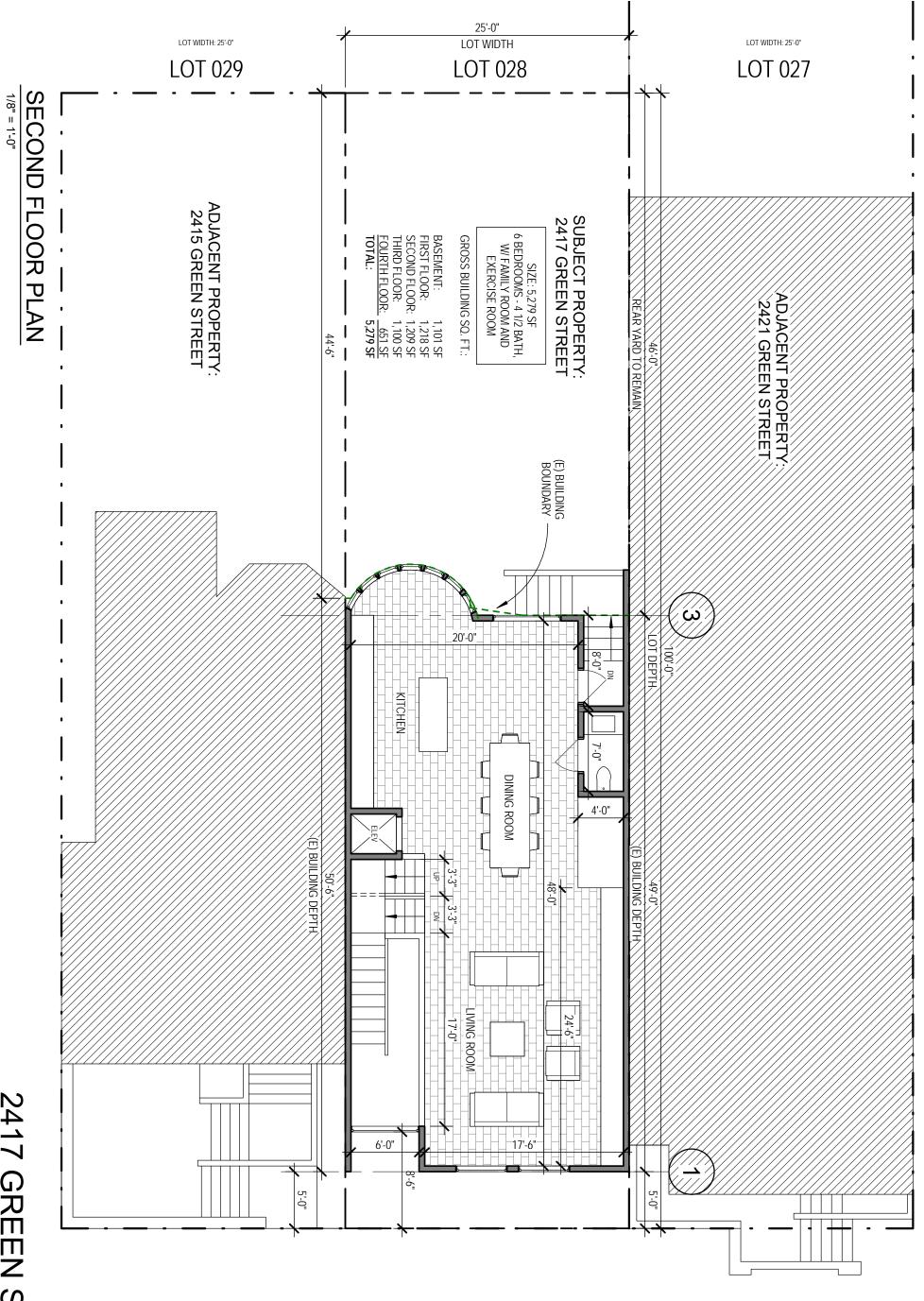
- The alternative design expands the **garage level** for two cars, an exercise room and a direct stair to the main house. The excavation provides for a four-foot separation between the Kaufman house foundation and property line and the walls of the basement/garage.
- Under this alternative, there is no expansion of the house to the rear, in order to protect the midblock open space. The Family Room at the **first floor** is below the kitchen and has a nice outlook to the garden. There is also a bedroom at this level.
- The **second floor** looks much like that of the developer's scheme except there is no walk out deck at this living level to the south facing yard in order to protect the privacy of the neighbors.
- The **third floor** has three bedrooms (one of which is the master) -- perfect for a young family looking to have the bedrooms all on one floor.
- The **fourth floor** has two more bedrooms. The north facing room provides excellent views of the Bay.

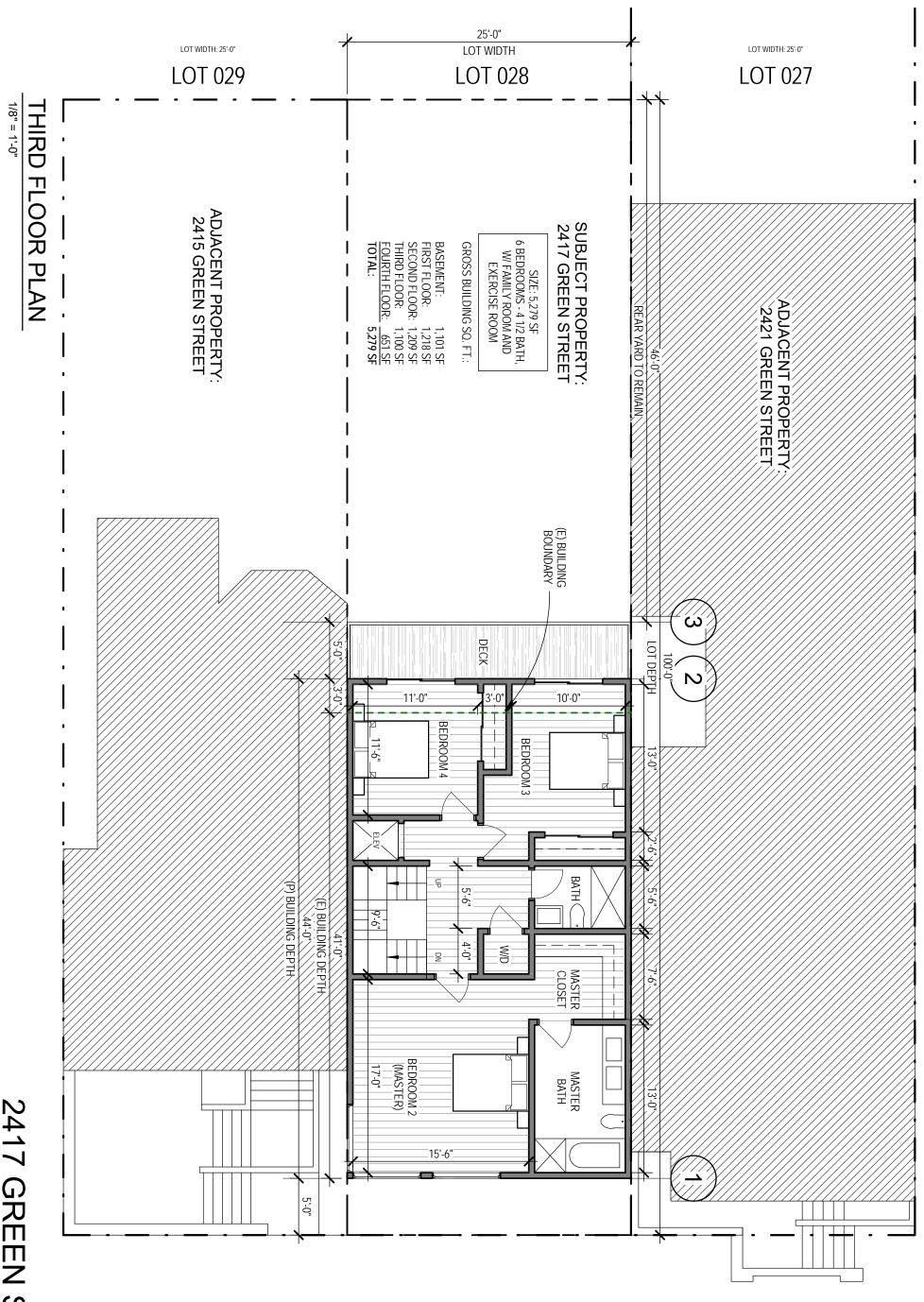
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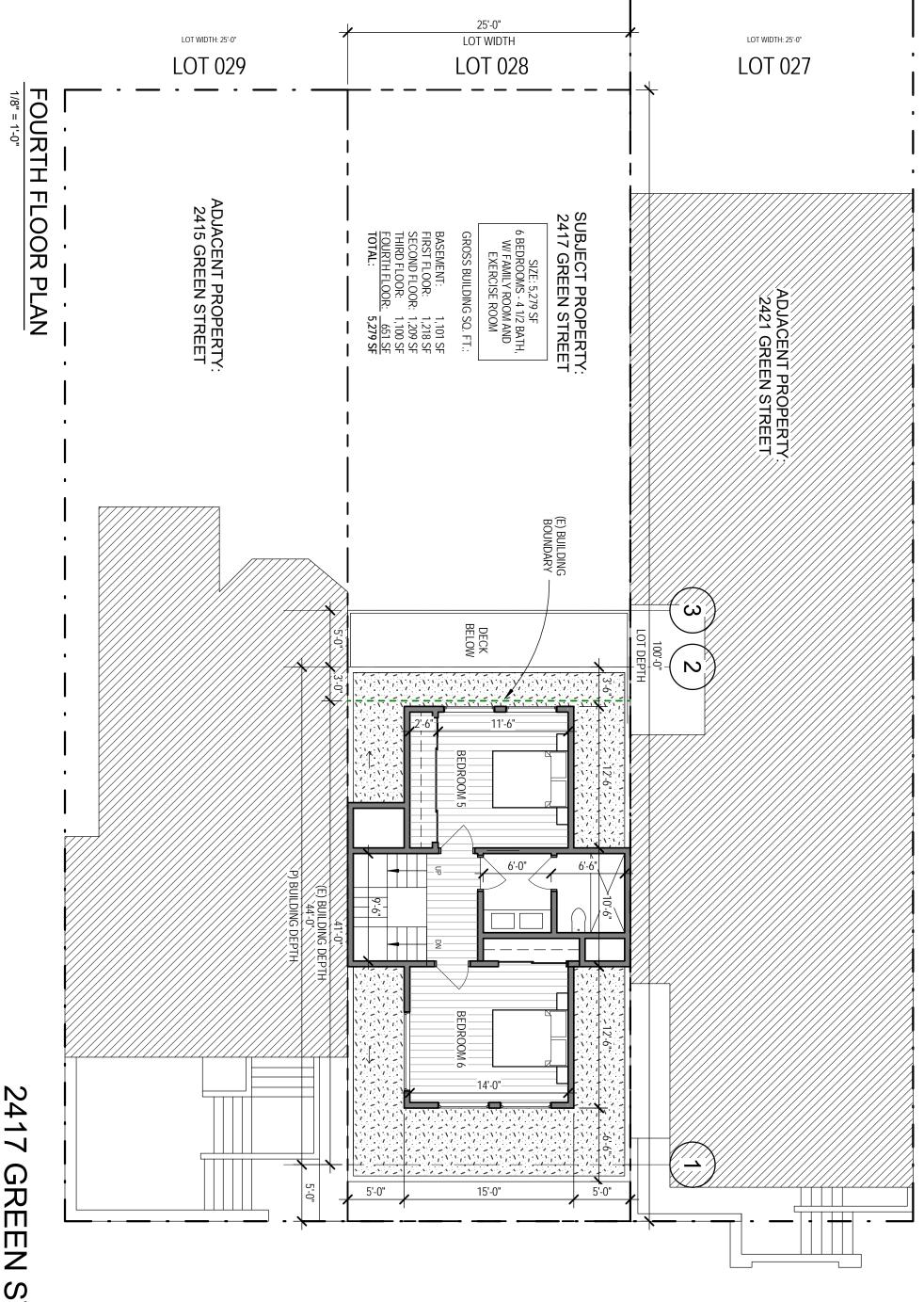
Any construction would be required to ensure protection of the existing foundations and structures at 2415 and 2421 Green Street.

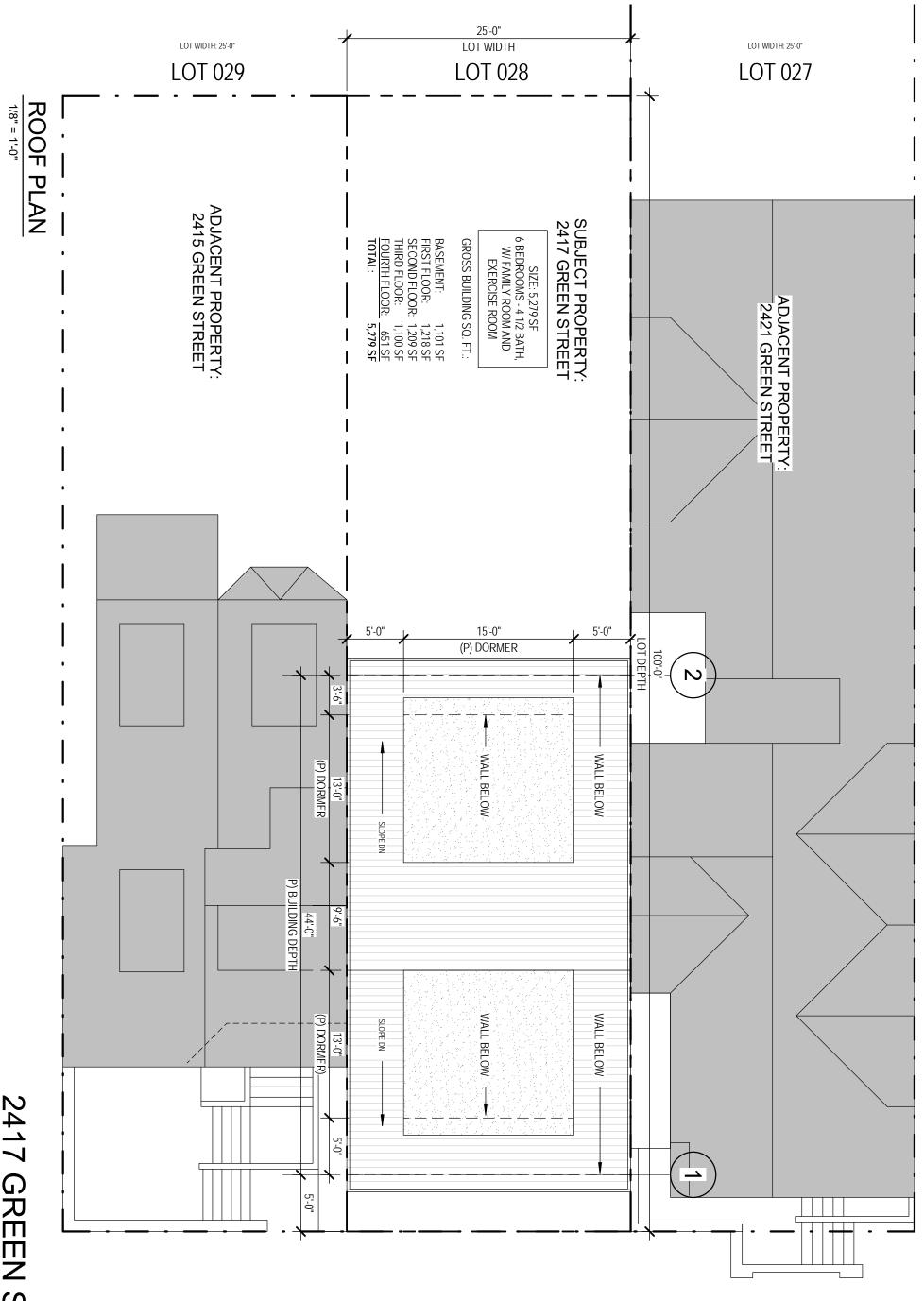














Planning Department 1650 Mission Street Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103-9425

T: 415.558.6378 F: 415.558.6409

APPLICATION PACKET FOR

Discretionary Review

Pursuant to Planning Code Section 311 (d) and 312 (e), the Planning Commission may exercise its power of Discretionary Review over a building permit application.

Planning Department staff are available to advise you in the preparation of this application. Call (415) 558-6377 for further information.

WHAT IS A DISCRETIONARY REVIEW?

The Planning Commission has discretion over all building permit applications. Normally, this discretion is delegated to the Planning Department, which approves applications that meet the minimum standards of the Planning Code, including the priority policies of Code Section 101.1.

From time to time the Commission will review a permit application. The Commission may determine that modifications to the proposed project are necessary in order to protect the public interest. If so, they can require the permit applicant to make the necessary changes. The Department will disapprove the application unless the required changes are made. This process of Commission consideration is commonly known as "Discretionary Review" or simply "DR" By filing a DR application, a member of the public is asking the Commission to exercise its discretionary power.

Discretionary Review is a special power of the Commission, outside the normal building permit application approval process. It is supposed to be used only when there are exceptional and extraordinary circumstances associated with a proposed project. The Commission has been advised by the City Attorney that the Commission's discretion is sensitive and must be exercised with utmost constraint.

WHEN IS A DISCRETIONARY REVIEW NECESSARY?

If no resolution is achieved between neighbors or with the help of Department staff, or Community Board mediation services, the Commission will hold a public hearing after the close of the notification period in which it will consider whether to approve, disapprove or require modifications to the project. The Commission will make its decision on the case based on the materials submitted by the permit applicant, DR requester and interested parties, as well as the testimony presented to the Commission at the scheduled public hearing.

HOW DOES THE PROCESS WORK?

Applicants requesting Discretionary Review must fill out the attached application and submit it in person at the Planning Information Center, 1660 Mission Street, first floor, with the required materials along with a check payable to the Planning Department. (Please consult the current fee schedule, available at the Planning Information Center.)

The application will not be accepted by mail, messenger or at the Planning Department reception desk. The planner will gather comments and concerns from the neighborhood during the notification period. Neighborhood support or opposition will be reflected in a staff report presented at the Planning Commission hearing complete with the Planning Department recommendation to the Planning Commission to either take Discretionary Review or not take Discretionary Review.

WHO MAY APPLY FOR A DISCRETIONARY REVIEW AND WHEN CAN ONE APPLY?

Once the planner determines the minimum standards are met and the project is approvable, the Department will mail a notice to residents and property owners within 150 feet of the subject property and neighborhood organizations. The notice describes the project, and generally includes copies of the plans. The application is held for up to 30 days to allow neighbors to assess the project and determine whether there are any exceptional and extraordinary circumstances which they feel warrant DR and, if so, to file a DR request. The Planning Department only accepts DR requests during this 30-day public notification period. If a DR is requested, the Zoning Administrator shall set a time for hearing requests for discretionary review by the Planning Commission within a reasonable period. In addition to requesting discretionary review by the Planning Commission, one may appeal the issuance of the permit to the Board of Appeals. Such an appeal may be filed within 15 days of the date of permit issuance. (Permits are officially issued by the Central Permit Bureau [558-6070], which comes well after Planning approval.)

INSTRUCTIONS:

Applicants requesting Discretionary Review must fill out the attached application and submit it in person at the Planning Information Center, 1660 Mission Street, first floor, with the required materials along with a check payable to the Planning Department. (Please consult the current fee schedule, available at the Planning Information Center.) The application will not be accepted by mail, messenger or at the Planning Department reception desk. Answer all questions fully. Please type or print in ink. Attach additional pages as necessary, labeling all additional pages with the address of the property for which you are requesting Discretionary Review. Please number each page accordingly. You must provide each of the following to accompany your Discretionary Review application.

Please provide the following materials with this application:

- Mailing Lists: Two copies of a typewritten list including all the parties listed below must be submitted with your application. The first copy must be on self-adhering labels, and the second must be a photocopy of the labels (or a second set of labels). Include the names and addresses of the building permit applicant, the DR applicant, and concerned party. Please also include names and addresses for all abutting properties and those across the street. Please see the diagram on page 4. The names and addresses for the mailing list can be obtained at the Assessor's Office, City Hall, Room 190.
- Discretionary Review Application: Legibly print your name, address and phone number on the appropriate lines. If you are acting as an authorized agent, please indicate the name of the party you represent in the appropriate section. You should answer all the questions on the application. Include specific reasons for requesting Discretionary Review and a clear description of the proximity of your property to the subject site. Be specific as possible, especially in describing issues of concern. List all concerns and explain fully all projected impacts on surrounding properties, alternatives to the project, suggested changes to the project or other measures that would reduce the potential impacts. It is important to suggest reasonable alternatives, recognizing that the permit applicant normally would be allowed to build their project as originally proposed.
- Additional Copy of Discretionary Review
 Application: Please submit an additional copy of the completed Discretionary Review Application. This copy will be sent to the permit applicant of whose project you are requesting discretionary review.
- Photographs: Please include photographs of both the subject site and surrounding street frontages that are helpful in demonstrating your concerns. Please show the existing and anticipated neighborhood impact. Photographs should be adequate in size to show the nature of the property. In addition, please include photos showing specific concerns. Identify on the back of the photo the address of the buildings photographed, including the subject site and the point from which the photograph was taken.

- If you are aware of relevant covenants or deed restrictions on the property relevant to the subject of this Application, describe these restrictions, or submit a copy and indicate their expiration date, if any. (Note: covenants bind the owner, not the City.)
- In making this application for DR, you are requesting that the Planning Commission exercise control over a project that meets the zoning standards applicable to the subject site. The Commission only does this where exceptional and extraordinary circumstances exist. The burden of showing why a project that meets the minimum standards should be denied or modified rests with the DR Applicant. Consequently, you must make your request to the Planning Commission clear and concise. In addition to the written statement provided in your application, you may submit other materials that help prove your case. (Please keep submissions to 8.5" by 14" if possible, and preferably 8.5" by 11".) All plans, photographs and other exhibits submitted with this application will be retained as part of the permanent public record.
- Supplemental materials for the Commission to review in addition to the initial DR application these materials must be submitted to the project planner by the Wednesday, one week prior to the hearing date to be included with the staff case report. Please contact the project planner for the amount of copies required. The supplemental materials shall be submitted on 8 1/2" x 11" (folded 11" x 17" reduced plans may also be accepted). Materials not submitted by the deadline above shall be submitted directly to the Commission the day of the hearing.

Fees:

Please refer to the Planning Department Fee Schedule available at www.sfplanning.org or at the Planning Information Center (PIC) located at 1660 Mission Street, First Floor, San Francisco. For questions related to the Fee Schedule, please call the PIC at (415) 558-6378.

Planning Commission Hearing Material:

This timeline includes a deadline for project sponsors to submit material to staff to be included in the Commission packet. If the Sponsor does not submit the necessary material by the deadline, the project will be continued to a later hearing date.

- Three weeks prior to hearing: Project Sponsor submits draft project graphics (plans, renderings etc) to project planner.
- Two weeks prior to hearing: Project planner submits Draft staff report (must include draft attachments) to Team Leader for review.

- Ten days prior to hearing (5pm on Monday):
 Deadline for submittal of all sponsor material and public comment to be included in Commission packets
- One week prior to hearing: Project planner delivers complete Commission packets to the Commission Secretary.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT DISCRETIONARY REVIEW

The Planning Commission may use its discretionary powers to review any building permit application that meets the minimum requirements and standards of the Planning and other Codes, if the Commission judges that action on the application is necessary to ensure that the interests of the City and its neighborhoods are protected. Any concerned party may request discretionary review by filing the appropriate application with the Planning Department. However, the Commission reserves this power for exceptional and extraordinary circumstances, generally involving conflicts with the City's Master Plan and the Planning Code Priority Policies

The Planning Commission derives its discretionary review authority from San Francisco's Municipal Code under the Business & Tax Regulations Code, Article 1 Permit Procedures, Section 26 (a). The authority to review permit applications that meet the minimum standards applicable under the Planning Code is set forth by City Attorney Opinion No. 845, dated May 26, 1954. The opinion states that the authority for the exercise of discretionary review is "a sensitive discretion...which must be exercised with the utmost restraint" to permit the Commission "to deal in a special manner with exceptional cases." Therefore, discretionary review should be exercised only when exceptional and extraordinary cases apply to the proposed construction, and modifications required only where the project would result in a significant impact to the public interest. The City Attorney's Opinion was reviewed in 1979 and re-affirmed with Opinion No. 79-29, dated April 30, 1979, and the power of Discretionary Review has been upheld in the courts.

To file your Discretionary Review application, please come to the Planning Information Center (PIC) located at 1660 Mission Street to submit in person. Please bring your completed application with all required materials.

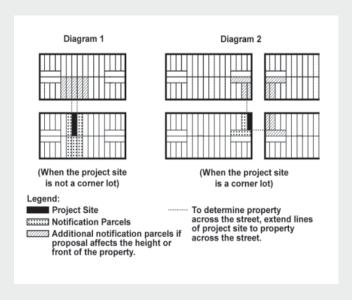
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Notification Instructions

- 1. Submit two copies of a typewritten list including all the parties listed below with your application. The first copy must be on self adhering labels, and the second must be a photocopy of the labels (or a second set of labels).
 - names and addresses of all concerned parties which you are aware.
 - name(s) and address(es) of building permit applicant(s).
 - Discretionary Review applicant's name and address.
 - names and addresses of all abutting property owners and occupants and property owners and occupants directly across the street from the subject property (please see the diagram below).

EXAMPLE OF MAILING LABEL

- 2. If you wish to prepare the materials yourself, block maps may be traced at the office of the Assessor, 81 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, City Hall, Room 190. The width of the public right-of-way for the streets separating the blocks may be determined at the Department of Public Works, Bureau of Street Use and Mapping, 875 Stevenson Street, Room 460, 554-5810.
- 3. You may, for a fee that varies by firm, have a private drafting or mailing service prepare these materials.



NOTE: THIS EXAMPLE IS NOT TO REQUIRED SCALE

The following businesses have indicated that they provide professional notification services. This listing does not constitute an endorsement. Other professionals can also perform this work and can be added to this list upon request.

Build CADD

3515 Santiago Street San Francisco, CA 94116 (415) 759-8710

Javier Solorzano

3288 - 21st Street #49 San Francisco, CA 94110 (415) 724-5240 Javier131064@yahoo.com

Jerry Brown Designs

619 - 27th Street, Apt. A Oakland, CA 94612 (415) 810-3703 jbdsgn328@gmail.com

Ted Madison Drafting

P.O. Box 8102 Santa Rosa, CA 95407 (707) 228-8850 tmadison@pacbell.net

Notificationmaps.com

Barry Dunzer (866) 752-6266 www.notificationmaps.com

Radius Services

1221 Harrison Street #18 San Francisco, CA 94103 (415) 391-4775 radiusservices@aol.com

Notice This

(650) 814-6750

What Applicants Should Know About the Public Hearing Process and Community Outreach

- A. The Planning Commission encourages applicants to meet with all community groups and parties interested in their application early in the entitlement process. Department staff is available to assist in determining how to contact interested groups. Neighborhood organization lists are available on the Department's website. Notice of the hearing will be to adjacent neighbors, the Project Sponsor, and applicable neighborhood organizations. The applicant may be contacted by the Planning Department staff with requests for additional information or clarification. An applicant's cooperation will facilitate the timely review of the application.
- B. The Commission requests that applicants familiarize themselves with the procedure for public hearings, which are excerpted from the Planning Commission's Rules and Regulations below.

Hearings. A public hearing may be held on any matter before the Commission at either a Regular or a Special Meeting. The procedure for such public hearings shall be as follows:

- 1. A brief description of the project issues and concerns by the Planning Department staff.
- 2. A presentation of the proposal by the DR requester -- not to exceed five (5) minutes. During the presentation, DR applicants should briefly describe their concerns about the proposed construction, how it affects their property or the neighborhood, and acceptable alternatives. Additional materials pertinent to the case may also be presented to the Commission at this time.
- 3. Presentation(s) supporting the DR request by other individuals or by a member of a neighborhood group or organization -- each speaker not to exceed three (3) minutes. Testimony should be kept brief and not duplicate the testimony or previous speakers. If possible, one person should be selected as the representative to make a presentation to the Commission. The Commission urges all parties supporting the DR request to limit the total length of their presentations to 15 minutes.
- 4. Presentation by project sponsor (building permit applicant) -- not to exceed five (5) minutes.

- Project sponsor should address concerns of the DR requester and other individuals, including concerns articulated at the hearing, and demonstrate to the Commission why the project should be approved.
- 5. Presentation by persons or organizations supporting the project sponsor -- not to exceed three (3) minutes. The Commission urges all parties supporting the Project Sponsor to limit the total length of their presentations to 15 minutes.
- The Commission may allow the DR requester a rebuttal not to exceed two minutes.
- The Commission may allow the project sponsor a rebuttal not to exceed two minutes.
- 8. Public testimony is closed. The Commissioners may ask questions of various persons during their discussion and consideration of the project.
- 9. Action by Commission on the matter before it. The Commission can vote either to approve the project, approve it subject to certain modifications, disapprove it, or continue the case to a future date.

The Planning Commission action of the building permit can be appealed to the Board of Appeals within fifteen (15) days of the issuance or denial of the building permit application by the Central Permit Bureau.

C. Private Transcription. The Commission President may authorize any person to transcribe the proceedings of a Regular, Special or Committee Meeting provided that the President may require that a copy of such transcript be provided for the Commission's permanent records.

APPLICATION FOR Discretionary Review

1. Owner/Applicant Information

DR APPLICANT'S NAME:						
DR APPLICANT'S ADDRESS:			ZIP COI	DE:	TELEPHONE:	
					()	
PROPERTY OWNER WHO IS DOING T	THE PROJECT ON WHIC	CH YOU ARE REQUEST	ING DISCRETIONARY REVIE	W NAME:		
ADDRESS:			ZIP COI	DE:	TELEPHONE:	
					()	
CONTACT FOR DR APPLICATION:						
Same as Above						
ADDRESS:			ZIP COI	DE:	TELEPHONE:	
					()	
E-MAIL ADDRESS:						
2. Location and Classif STREET ADDRESS OF PROJECT: CROSS STREETS: ASSESSORS BLOCK/LOT:	LOT DIMENSIONS:	LOT AREA (SQ FT):	ZONING DISTRICT:	Н	ZIP C	
3. Project Description Please check all that apply Change of Use Change	ge of Hours 🗌	New Constru	ction 🗌 Alteratio	ons 🗌 — De	emolition \Box	Other
Additions to Building:	Rear 🗌 Fro	nt 🗌 Heigh	t 🗌 Side Yard 🛚			
Present or Previous Use:						
Proposed Use:						
Building Permit Applicatio	n No.			Date File	d:	

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4. Actions Prior to a Discretionary Review Request

Prior Action	YES	NO
Have you discussed this project with the permit applicant?		
Did you discuss the project with the Planning Department permit review planner?		
Did you participate in outside mediation on this case?		

5	Changes	Made to	the Pro	iect as	a Result	of Mediation
J.	Changes	iviaue iu	1116 1 10	icul as	a Hesull	oi iviculation

If you have discussed the project with the applicant, planning staff or gone through mediation, please summarize the result, including any changes there were made to the proposed project.

Discretionary Review Request

In the space below and on separate paper, if necessary, please present facts sufficient to answer each question.

Planning Code. What are the exceptional and extraordinary circumstances that justify Discretionary Review of the project? How does the project conflict with the City's General Plan or the Planning Code's Priority Policies or Residential Design Guidelines? Please be specific and site specific sections of the Residential Design Guidelines.
The Residential Design Guidelines assume some impacts to be reasonable and expected as part of construction. Please explain how this project would cause unreasonable impacts. If you believe your property, the property of others or the neighborhood would be adversely affected, please state who would be affected, and how:
What alternatives or changes to the proposed project, beyond the changes (if any) already made would respond to the exceptional and extraordinary circumstances and reduce the adverse effects noted above in question #1?

Applicant's Affidavit

Under penalty of perjury the following declarations are made:

- a: The undersigned is the owner or authorized agent of the owner of this property.
- b: The information presented is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.
- c: The other information or applications may be required.

Signature:		Date:
Print name	, and indicate whether owner, or authorized agent:	
	Owner / Authorized Agent (circle one)	

Application	on for Discretionary Review
CASE NUMBER: For Staff Use only	

Discretionary Review Application Submittal Checklist

Applications submitted to the Planning Department must be accompanied by this checklist and all required materials. The checklist is to be completed and **signed by the applicant or authorized agent.**

REQUIRED MATERIALS (please check correct column)	DR APPLICATION
Application, with all blanks completed	
Address labels (original), if applicable	0
Address labels (copy of the above), if applicable	0
Photocopy of this completed application	
Photographs that illustrate your concerns	
Convenant or Deed Restrictions	
Check payable to Planning Dept.	
Letter of authorization for agent	
Other: Section Plan, Detail drawings (i.e. windows, door entries, trim), Specifications (for cleaning, repair, etc.) and/or Product cut sheets for new elements (i.e. windows, doors)	

NIO	TFQ

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Ш	Required	Material.

For Department Use Only Application received by Planning Department:		
Ву:	Date:	

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Optional Material.

 $[\]stackrel{\cdot}{\bigcirc}$ Two sets of original labels and one copy of addresses of adjacent property owners and owners of property across street.



FOR MORE INFORMATION: **Call or visit the San Francisco Planning Department**

Central Reception

1650 Mission Street, Suite 400 San Francisco CA 94103-2479

TEL: **415.558.6378** FAX: **415 558-6409**

WEB: http://www.sfplanning.org

Planning Information Center (PIC)

1660 Mission Street, First Floor San Francisco CA 94103-2479

TEL: 415.558.6377

Planning staff are available by phone and at the PIC counter. No appointment is necessary.

ATTACHMENT D2

2417 GREEN DR ATTACHMENT 1

What are the reasons for requesting Discretionary Review? The project meets the minimum standards of the Planning Code. What are the exceptional and extraordinary circumstances that justify Discretionary Review of the project? How does the project conflict with the City's General Plan or the Planning Code's Priority Policies or Residential Design Guidelines? Please be specific and cite specific sections of the Residential Design Guidelines.

The Lampert/Byrd family have lived next door the project site at 2415 Green Street for over 20 years. They are requesting Discretionary Review because, although the project may meet the minimum standards of the Planning Code, it conflicts with many key elements of the San Francisco Residential Design Guidelines (RDGs) and the Cow Hollow Neighborhood Design Guidelines (CHNDGs). *Most importantly, the project is inconsistent with all six Design Principles of the RDGs*.

The following narrative identifies the many reasons why the Planning Commission should take Discretionary Review of this project and establishes that there are extraordinary circumstances that require such review.

Page 5 of the RDGs explains that "The Residential Design Guidelines focus on whether a building's design contributes to the architectural and visual qualities of the neighborhood." Here are the six guiding Design Principles used to determine whether a project is consistent with the RDGs:

- 1. Ensure that the building's scale is compatible with surrounding buildings.
- 2. Ensure that the building respects the mid-block open space.
- 3. Maintain light to adjacent properties by providing adequate setbacks.
- 4. Provide architectural features that enhance the neighborhood's character.
- 5. Choose building materials that provide visual interest and texture to a building.
- 6. Ensure that the character-defining features of an historic building are maintained.

Below we explain why the project is inconsistent with each of these Design Principles.

1. Ensure that the Building's Scale is Compatible with Surrounding Buildings.

The scale of the project is not compatible with surrounding buildings — The project is too large for the lot as described below.

a. The proposed development would be more than twice the average development intensity of the block at an FAR of almost 2.5 (6,114/2,500 = 2.456). The developer appears to be guided by maximization of profit at the expense of the neighbors as the scale of the proposed building is incompatible with the surrounding homes. The proposed 6,114 square foot house is on a 2,500-square-foot lot. The developer wants to squeeze an oversized house onto one of the smaller lots in the neighborhood. This development intensity is inconsistent with the character of the neighborhood and is a departure from existing long-held, relatively modest development intensity. A survey of development intensity based on Floor Area Ratios for 30 properties on the block, including the south side of the 2400 block of Green Street, the north side of the 2500 block of Vallejo Street, the east side of the 2700 block of Scott Street, and the west side of the 2500 block of Pierce Street indicates that the average FAR is 1.0. The proposed development would be more than twice the average development intensity of the block at an FAR of almost 2.5 (6,114/2,500 = 2.456). Figure 1 and Table 1 illustrate the vast difference in scale of the proposed project compared with the surrounding homes.

The CHNDGs also call for compatible development intensities, which the developer has ignored. For example:

"Compatibility of Volume and Mass. The volume and mass of a new building or an addition to an existing building must be compatible with that of surrounding buildings." (CHGs, page 34)

b. If this 6,103 square-foot project were approved, it would be close to twice the average house size in District 2. According to the Planning Department, the average size of a single-family home in the Second Supervisorial District¹ is 3,190 SF. (San Francisco Planning Department, September 2016 http://default.sfplanning.org/administration/legaffairs/RET_presentation-100416.pdf) Currently, 2417 Green Street is 4,502 SF, or more than 40 percent larger than the average house in the District.

If the project sponsor were to remodel the home within the existing footprint, he would have a home that could accommodate a family without harming his neighbors and neighborhood.

¹ District 2 includes:

^{94103 –} bottom of Pacific Heights/Downtown.

^{94109 –} Pacific Heights/Marina/Nob Hill.

^{94115 –} Pacific Heights/Marina.

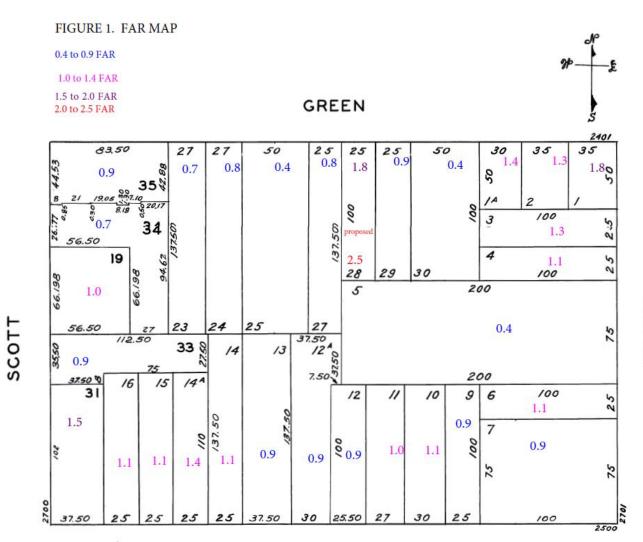
^{94118 –} Presidio Heights/Inner Richmond.

^{94121 –} Seacliff.

^{94123 –} Marina.

^{94129 -} Presidio.

^{94133 –} Russian Hill/Financial District



VALLEJO

TABLE 1. NEIGHBORHOOD FLOOR AREA RATIOS

South Side of Green Street

Address	Building Area (SF)	Lot Area (SF)	FAR
2417 Green	4,502 existing	2,500	1.8 existing
	6,114 proposed		2.5 proposed
2772 Scott	3,300	3,728.56	0.9
2427 Green	2,660	3,711	0.7
2425 Green	3,125	3,712	0.8
2423 Green	2,694	6,875	0.4
2421 Green	2,700	3,437	0.8
2415 Green	2,346	2,500	0.9
2411 Green	1,900	5,000	0.4
2409 Green	2,080	1,498	1.4
2405 Green	2,280	1,750	1.3
2401 Green	3,125	1,746	1.8

West Side of Pierce Street, North Side of Vallejo Street, and East Side of Scott Street

Address	Building Area (SF)	Lot Area (SF)	FAR
2749 Pierce Street	3,344	2,495	1.3
2733 Pierce Street	2,720	2,500	1.1
2727 Pierce Street	5,875	15,000	0.4
2721 Pierce Street	2,750	2,500	1.1
2701 Pierce Street	6,828	7,500	0.9
2526 Vallejo Street	2,150	2,495	0.9
2530 Vallejo Street	3,380	3,000	1.1
2540 Vallejo Street	2,728	2,700	1.0
2544 Vallejo Street	2,390	2,548	0.9
2500 Vallejo Street	3,915	4,125	0.9
2560-62 Vallejo Street	4,668	5,153	0.9
2566 Vallejo Street	3,904	3,436	1.1
2570 Vallejo Street	3,807	2,750	1.4
2576 Vallejo Street	3,109	2,748	1.1
2580 Vallejo Street	3,686	2,748	1.3
2700 Scott Street	5,815	3,825	1.5
2710 Scott Street	3,180	3,393.75	0.9
2716 Scott Street	3,900	3,737	1.0
2750 Scott Street	2,850	4,103	0.7
2772 Scott Street	3,300	3,728.56	0.9

Source: San Francisco Property Information Map, 2017 for all properties other than 2417 Green.

c. The Planning Department has determined that one important trigger from Planning Commission review of a residential alteration or demolition project is a proposed FAR exceeding established norms. The Planning Department is currently in the process of recommending changes to Section 317 of the Planning Code. Planning is proposing to replace the demolition thresholds with "...controls for the RH Districts that use a Floor Area Ratio metric as a trigger for requiring a Planning Commission hearing, whether a project is an alteration or demolition." According to the applicant, they are removing 51 percent of the front and rear facades and 90 percent of the horizontal elements.

In the most recent iteration of the Planning Department recommendations for revising Section 317 (October 16, 2017

http://default.sfplanning.org/administration/legaffairs/RET_Presentation_10-16-17.pdf), the FAR trigger in the RH-1 District is recommended to be 1.4, a measure that the proposed project far exceeds. The June 1, 2017 memo states that "In determining whether a project that exceeds the base FAR should be approved by the Planning Commission, they would have to consider the following criteria when granting an exception to the base 1.4 FAR:

- 1. high-quality architectural design;
- 2. contextual and compatible building siting, orientation, massing, scale, and fenestration pattern;
- 3. compatibility with surrounding density;
- 4. family friendly units;
- 5. whether existing units have been reconfigured, and if they have, whether the redesign results in a family-friendly layout; and
- 6. access to and quality of open space.

Under the Planning Department's own proposal for revising the review process, this project would automatically be reviewed by the Planning Commission, obviating the need for neighbors to petition for DR and it would not meet the first three criteria listed above.

2. Ensure that the building respects the mid-block open space.

The project does not respect the mid-block open space. Figure 2 illustrates the existing long-held open space pattern and shows how the project would substantially change it. The project will expand the footprint of the house 17 feet back into the rear yard, significantly reducing the midblock open space that the neighborhood has enjoyed for so many years and that is protected by this second RDG design principle as well as many key policies of the CHNDGs, including the following:



FIGURE 2 EXISTING MID-BLOCK OPEN SPACE

"Rear yards are the spaces between the back of the building and the rear property line. In addition to serving the residences to which they are attached, they are in a sense public in that they contribute to the interior block open space which is shared visually by all residents of the block.

Consider:

- Is there a pattern of rear yard depths creating a common open space?
- Will changing this pattern have a negative effect?
- Are light and air to adjacent properties significantly diminished?" (CHNDGs, page 28)

"Respect Rear Yard and Adjacent Buildings Intrusions into the rear yard, even though permitted by the Planning Code, may not be appropriate if they fail to respect the mid-block open space and have adverse impacts on adjacent buildings. In Cow Hollow, the mid-block open space constituted by the open adjoining rear yards are a major and defining element of the neighborhood character. Preservation of these the midblock open space is an important goal of these Neighborhood Design Guidelines. Not only should rear additions respect the midblock open space, but they should also minimize adverse impacts on adjacent buildings, such as significant deprivation of light, air and views. Expansions should be designed to avoid overshadowing neighboring gardens, existing sunlit decks, sunny yard space, or blocking significant views." (CHNDGs, page 29)

The project would overshadow the patio and yard space of the Lampert/Byrd home. The photos in Figures 3 through 6 show the patio and yard space, and bedroom and kitchen/dining area windows that would be deprived of light and air as a result of the proposed expansion.

While many neighbors on the block have remodeled, they have generally stayed within their respective existing footprints and have not degraded the neighborhood's mid-block open space that makes this a special place to live. We unsuccessfully requested that this developer do the same. Here are some examples:

2409 Green Street. Remodel including a kitchen and family room stayed within the footprint except the addition of a rear deck.

2411 Green Street. Remodel included kitchen and bathrooms. Stayed within the footprint. This is an historic "English country cottage" and the addition maintained the historic integrity of the home.

2415 Green Street. The Lampert/Byrd family (the DR requesters) did an extensive remodel and added bedrooms and bathrooms their house to accommodate their family, but stayed entirely within the building footprint. And, despite the extent of the interior renovations, the before and after photos look almost the same.

2425 *Green Street*. This stately Victorian home was also remodeled within the existing footprint.

2427 *Green Street.* The interior of this home has been remodeled at least twice entirely within the footprint.

2423 Green Street. Just three years ago, our neighbors at 2423 Green Street, two houses to the west of 2417, proposed a modest remodel on their 6,875 SF 50-foot-wide, 137.5-foot-deep lot measuring lot (which is close to three times the size of the 2417 lot). For some reason, they were held to an entirely different standard than the developer of 2417. Although their original proposal to add a small addition to the rear of their home was not opposed by any neighbors and complied with the Planning Code, the Planning Department required that the plans needed to be revised in order to comply with neighborhood mid-block open space requirements and guidelines. The plans were revised as required, and the modest 11.5-foot expansion was scaled back to 9.5 feet.

Here is an excerpt from the 2015 Notice of Planning Department Requirements letter requiring the revision:

"Based on the plans submitted, the following items are required to proceed with review of the subject Building Permit Application:

2. Residential Design Guidelines. The Planning Commission adopted the 2001 Cow Hollow Design Guidelines and in 2003 Residential Design Guidelines in December 2003 to promote design that will protect neighborhood character. All residential permit applications in the RH and RM zoning districts filed or reviewed after January 1, 2004 are subject to these Guidelines. You can download a copy of the Guidelines from our website at http://www.sfgov.org or purchase for \$3.00 per copy at the Planning Department office. If you fail to adequately address the following concerns the Department may initiate a Discretionary Review hearing for this project: a. http://www.sfgov.org or purchase for \$3.00 per copy at the Planning Department may initiate a Discretionary Review hearing for this project: a. <a href="Please limit the horizontal addition to be no deeper than the neighboring building to the east in order to respect the existing mid-block pattern. (RDGs, Pages 25-27, and Cow Hollow RDGs, Pages 28-29 [emphasis added])."²

We request that you apply the same standards to 2417, so that the project respects the mid-block open space pattern and is no deeper than the adjacent Lampert/Byrd home at 2415 Green Street. We also request that the Commission consider the CHNDGs in their review of the project, which were not considered by the developer and do not appear to

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² Notice of Planning Department requirements for the Heffernan extension, 2014.08.21.4406, February 9, 2015.

have been specifically considered during the September 6, 2017 RDAT review of the project. The meeting notes state that this was an initial 15-minute RDAT meeting. The sole comment noted was that "The project complies with the Residential Design Guidelines. RDAT members did note that the third-floor interior wall abuts the front façade window; consider pulling the wall back or providing a more substantial façade element to obscure this condition." No letter of Planning Department Requirements was issued by the Department for this project.

We ask that the Planning Commission require the project to be scaled back to comply with the RDGs and CHNDGs. Please refer to Attachment 3 herein for a suggested alternative design.

3. Maintain light to adjacent properties by providing adequate setbacks.

The project does not provide adequate setbacks and would adversely impact the neighbors' light and air. The project has been designed with complete disregard for the neighbors. It would block light and air to the kitchen, bedroom, back porch, and yard of the Lampert/Byrd home (2415 Green Street). These areas are shown in Figures 3, 4, 5, and 6. It would block or darken numerous windows and the deck off of the kitchen of the Kaufman residence (2421 Green Street).

The Commission should not permit such significant light and air impacts. We respectfully request that you balance the protection of existing residents with allowing reasonable development, not maximization of profit at the expense of neighbors.

4. Provide architectural features that enhance the neighborhood's character.

The proposed project design would detract from, rather than enhance the neighborhood's character. Figure 7 is the applicant's rendering of the proposed Green Street façade next to the existing front façade. Figure 8 is the applicant's rendering of the rear façade. The developer is proposing a bulky oversized building of poor design quality with no regard for the neighborhood's architectural character. The project would demolish the existing compatible characteristics of the building and replace the front and rear facades with a with excessive glazing and an awkward top floor deck that would detract from the neighborhood character.

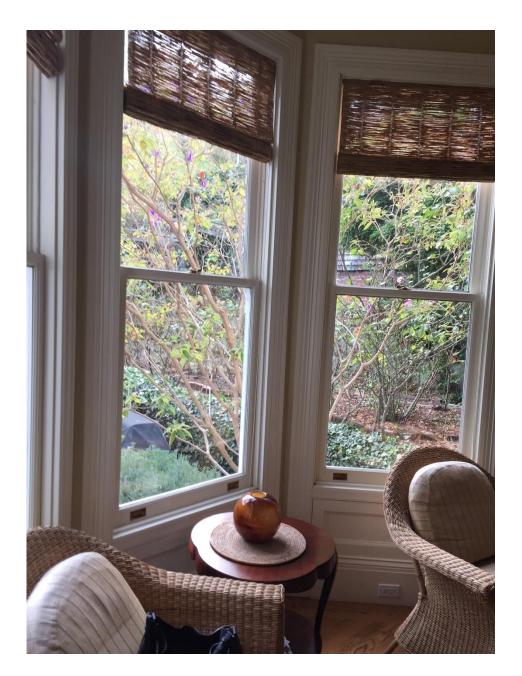


Figure 3. Kitchen/Dining Area Windows of 2415 Green Street that would be blocked/darkened by proposed horizontal extension

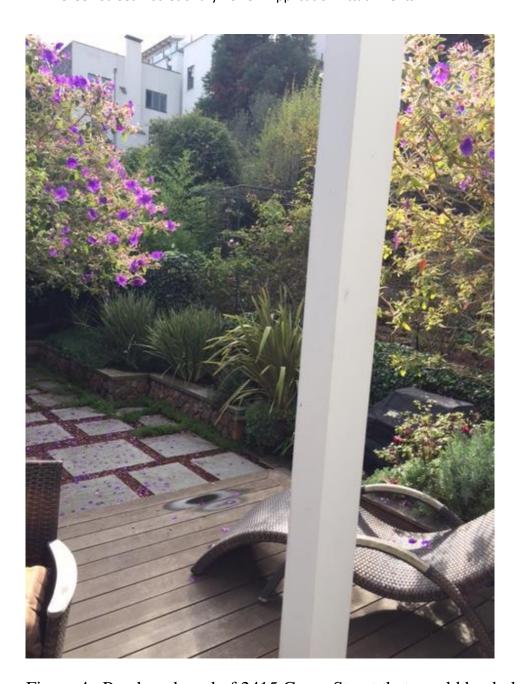


Figure 4. Porch and yard of 2415 Green Street that would be darkened by proposed horizontal extension



Figure 5. Second Floor Master Bedroom Window 2415 Green Street that would be darkened by proposed horizontal extension



Figure 6. Existing rear facades of 2417 and 2415 Green Street





Figure 7 Existing and Proposed Front Façade Source: Dumican Mosey, Site Permit/311 Notification Set, April 28, 2017.



Figure 8 Proposed Rear Façade
Source: Existing – Google Earth 2017. Proposed -- Dumican Mosey, Site Permit/311 Notification Set, April 28, 2017.

5. Choose building materials that provide visual interest and texture to a building. As shown in Figures 7 and 8, the project plans do not indicate building materials that provide visual interest or texture to the building. The focus of the bulky design of front and rear facades is overly large windows. This is clearly inconsistent with page 39 of the CHNDGs, which cite poorly proportioned buildings with windows that are inconsistent in size with surrounding buildings as something that should not be permitted.

"Compatibility of Vertical and Horizontal Proportions. The overall sense of a building working well within a particular context is often the result of carefully developed dimensional relationships. Poorly proportioned buildings are out of balance, inconsistent, and lack harmony with their surroundings. The proportions of the basic shapes of a project must be compatible with those of surrounding buildings. A basic step in identifying the proportions on a block face is to map (as described under 'Volume and Mass') the vertical and horizontal elements that define the facades of a building, such as doorways, windows, cornices and garage doors, and then to analyze their dimensional relationships." (CHNDGs, page 39)

6. Ensure that the character-defining features of an historic building are maintained.

The project would not maintain the character-defining features of this pre-earthquake shingle style residence. The 2417 Green Street residence was built just prior to the 1906 earthquake. While the home has thus far been deemed not an historic resource under CEQA, it is attractive and compatible with the neighborhood character and the adjacent historic homes.

We ask that that the Planning Commission require the developer to preserve the existing front and rear façades and architectural details or redesign them in a style that is compatible with the historic character and high design quality of the neighboring homes.

2417 GREEN DR ATTACHMENT 2

The Residential Design Guidelines assume some impacts to be reasonable and expected as part of construction. Please explain how this project would cause unreasonable impacts. If you believe your property, the property of others, or the neighborhood would be adversely affected, please state who would be affected, and how.

The insensitive siting, orientation, massing, and scale of the project as proposed will significantly affect the adjacent residents. Specific concerns are addressed below.

- 1. The project would reduce the privacy of the neighbors. The project has been insensitively designed. The proposed rear deck would look right into one of the bedrooms of the Lampert/Byrd home (window shown in Figure 5). For this reason, the project would be inconsistent with the following RDG Guideline: "Articulate the building to minimize impacts on light and privacy to adjacent properties." (RDGs, page 16) Please see item 3 in Attachment 1 for further discussion of this issue.
- 2. We are worried about potentially severe impacts on neighboring foundations. We understand that the proposed project could have severe and irreversible impacts on the foundation of 2421 Green, the Kaufman home which was designed and occupied by Master Architect Ernest Coxhead. This home is a historic resource and has been deemed by the State Office of Historic Preservation has deemed to be "clearly eligible for the National Register" and should not be sacrificed by this project. The developer has been completely uncooperative with respect to providing foundation plans and calculations needed to fully understand the impacts of the project on neighboring foundations.
- 3. The developer did not change the plans submitted to the City to address any of the concerns raised by the neighbors. The developer fulfilled the requirement to hold a pre-application meeting (technically two, but only because most of the neighbors, including the two adjacent neighbors, were unable to attend the first meeting) with the neighbors, but made no changes to the plan in response to neighborhood concerns. Nor did the developer put up story poles as recommended in the CHNDGs as he said he would do at the neighborhood meeting. At the Pre-Application meeting the developer claimed to know nothing about the CHNDGs, which is evident in the design which disregards key elements of the Guidelines.

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³ Letter from Amy Crain, State Historian II, Regarding Ernest Coxhead House Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, September 13, 2017.

4. The project could be scaled back while still allowing for a reasonable profit and achievement of the programmatic goals. Please see Attachment 3 for an alternative design to achieve this objective.

2417 GREEN DR ATTACHMENT 3

What alternatives or changes to the proposed project, beyond the changes (if any) already made would respond to the exceptional and extraordinary circumstances and reduce the adverse effects noted above in question #1?

If the developer were to remodel the home within the existing footprint as shown in the attached drawings of the alternative project, he would have a six-bedroom, 5,279-square-foot home with a two-car garage that could accommodate a large family without significantly impacting the immediate neighbors and larger neighborhood.

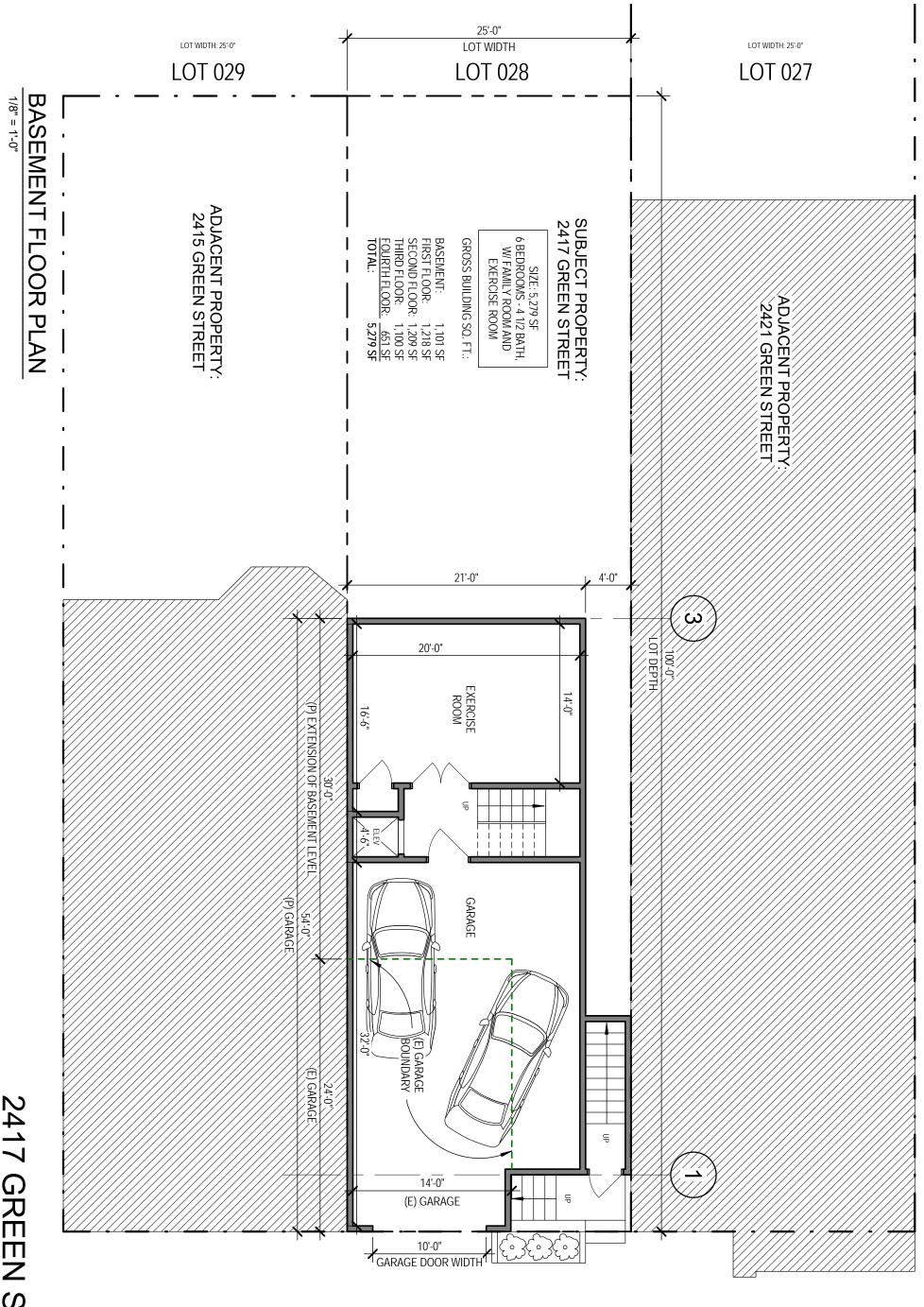
This alternative would still allow the developer to make a reasonable profit by developing a large house while also protecting the neighbors by preserving their access to light and air and privacy and the neighborhood by maintaining the mid-block open space. And, unlike the proposed project, this alternative would comply with the RDGs and CHNDGs.

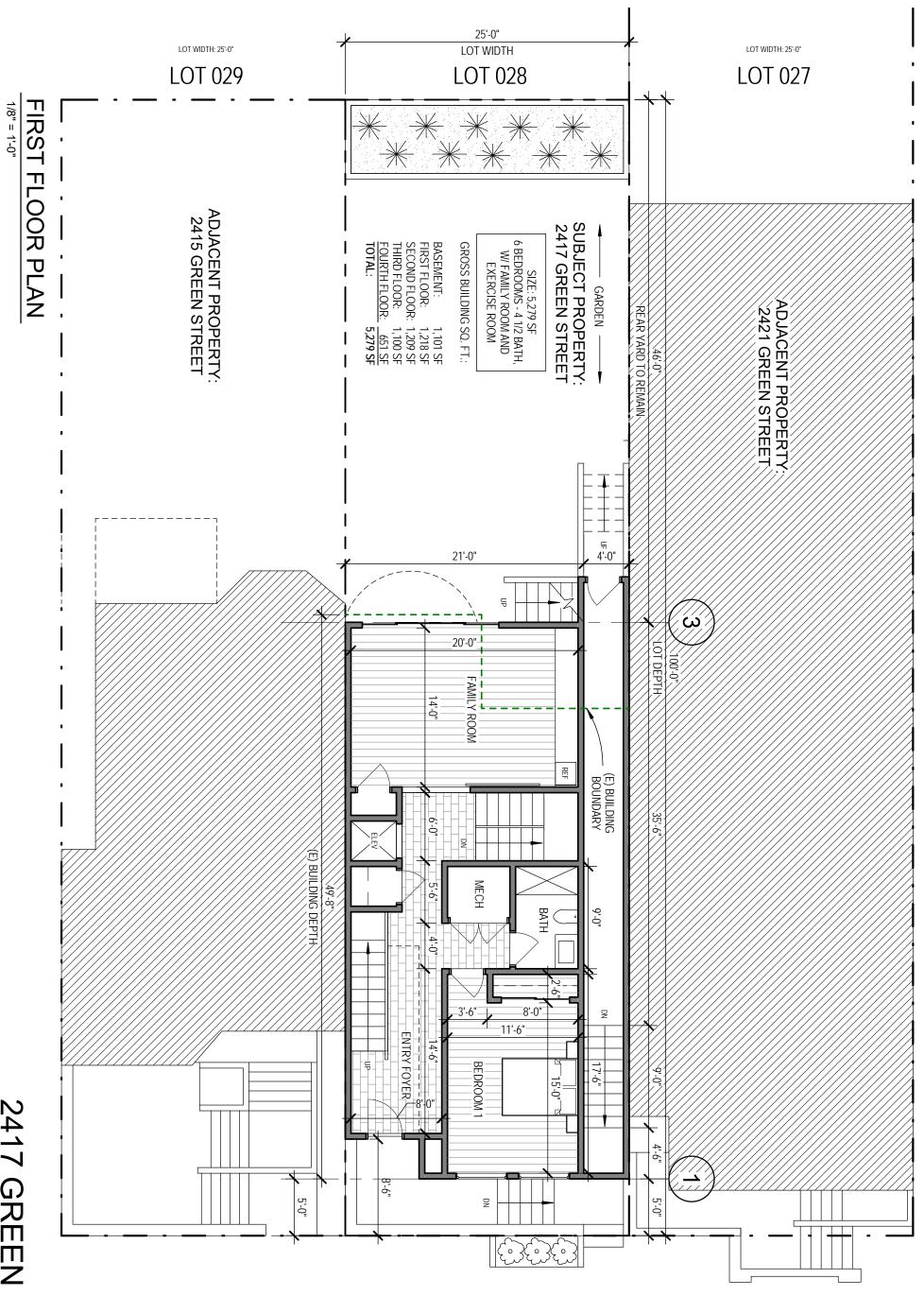
As shown in the attached concept plans, this would permit a 5,279-square-foothome with six bedrooms, four and a half baths, a family room, an exercise room, and a two-car garage.

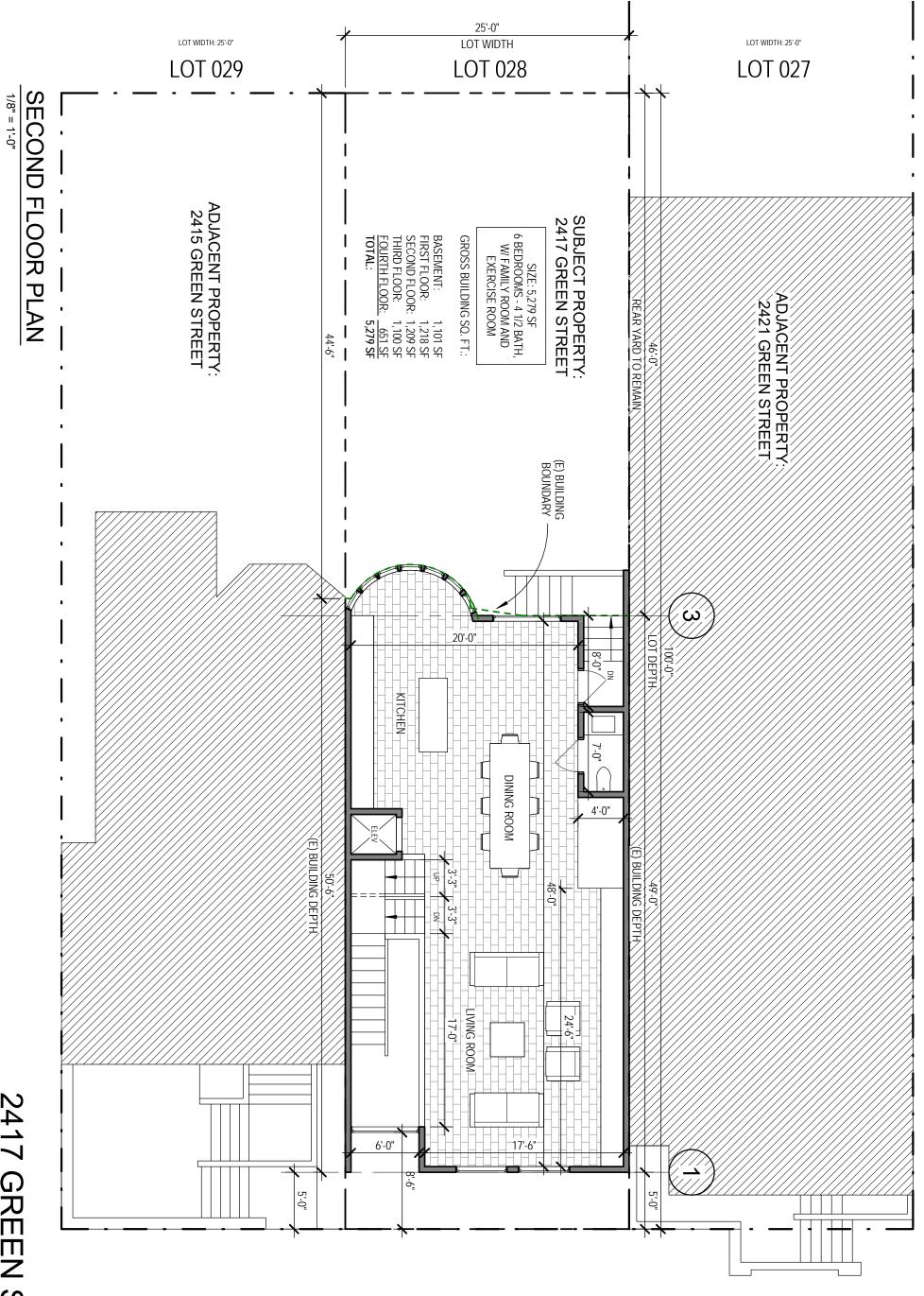
- The alternative design expands the **garage level** for two cars, an exercise room and a direct stair to the main house. The excavation provides for a four-foot separation between the Kaufman house foundation and property line and the walls of the basement/garage.
- Under this alternative, there is no expansion of the house to the rear, in order to protect the midblock open space. The Family Room at the **first floor** is below the kitchen and has a nice outlook to the garden. There is also a bedroom at this level.
- The **second floor** looks much like that of the developer's scheme except there is no walk out deck at this living level to the south facing yard in order to protect the privacy of the neighbors.
- The **third floor** has three bedrooms (one of which is the master) -- perfect for a young family looking to have the bedrooms all on one floor.
- The **fourth floor** has two more bedrooms. The north facing room provides excellent views of the Bay.

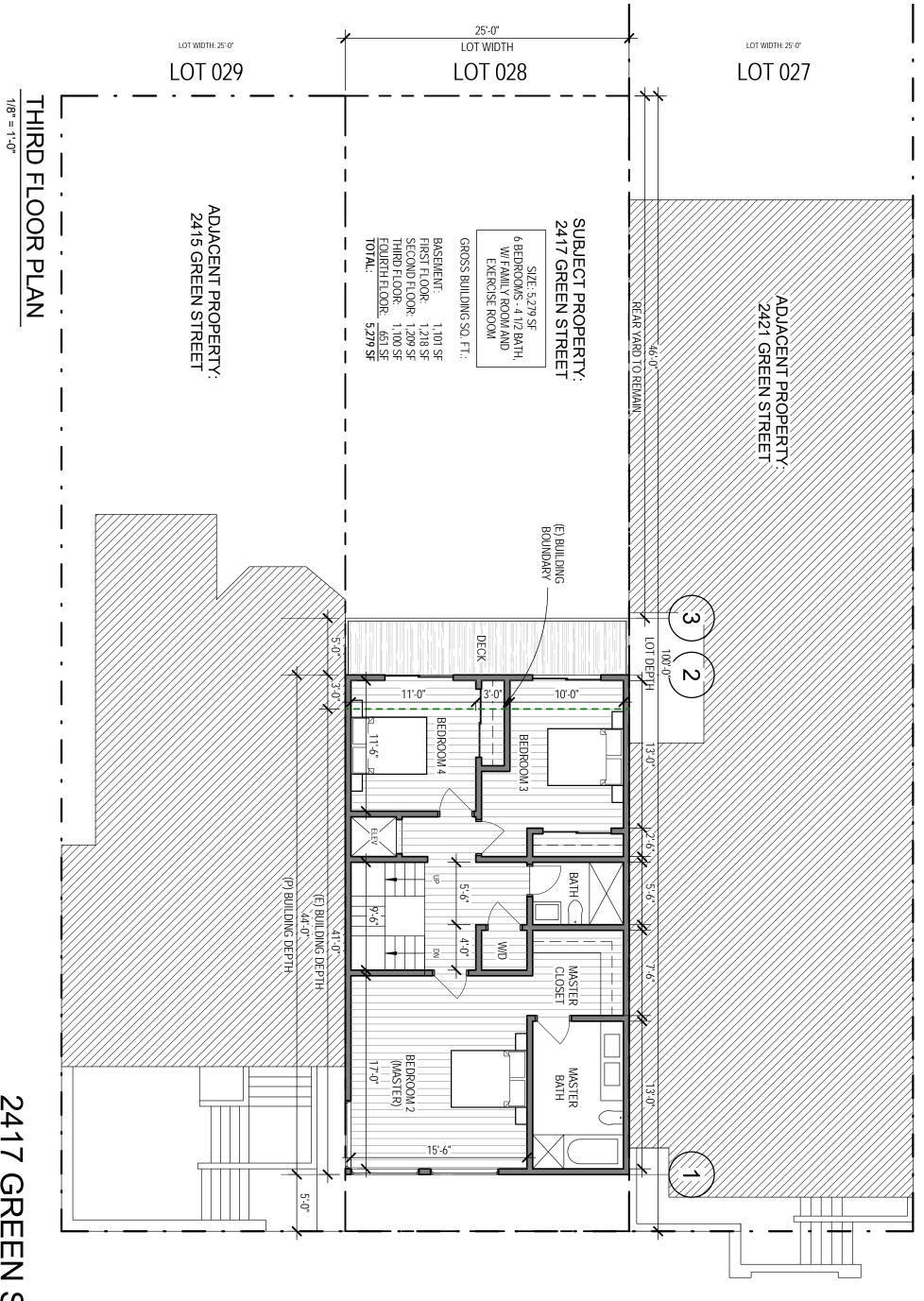
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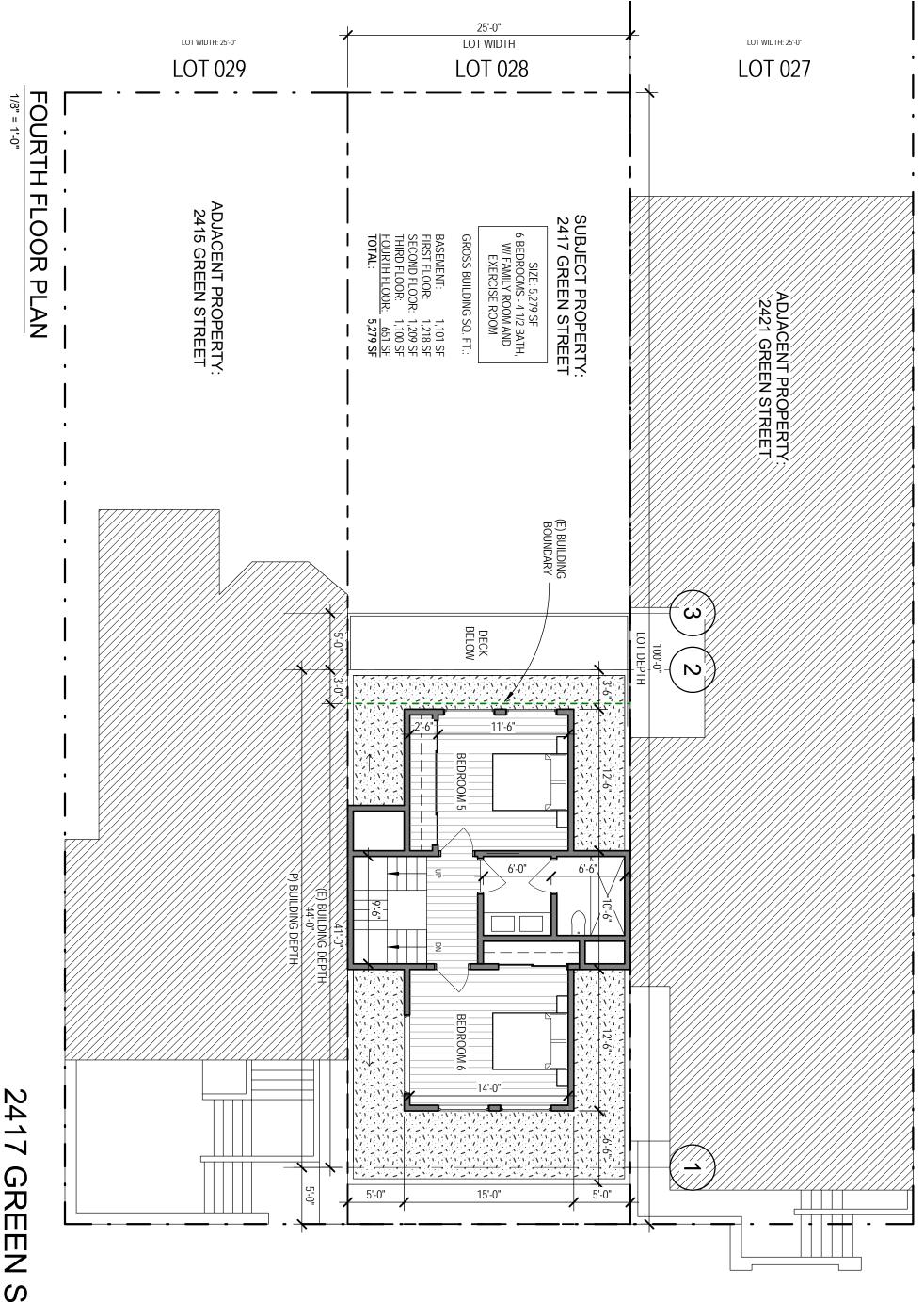
Any construction would be required to ensure protection of the existing foundations and structures at 2415 and 2421 Green Street.

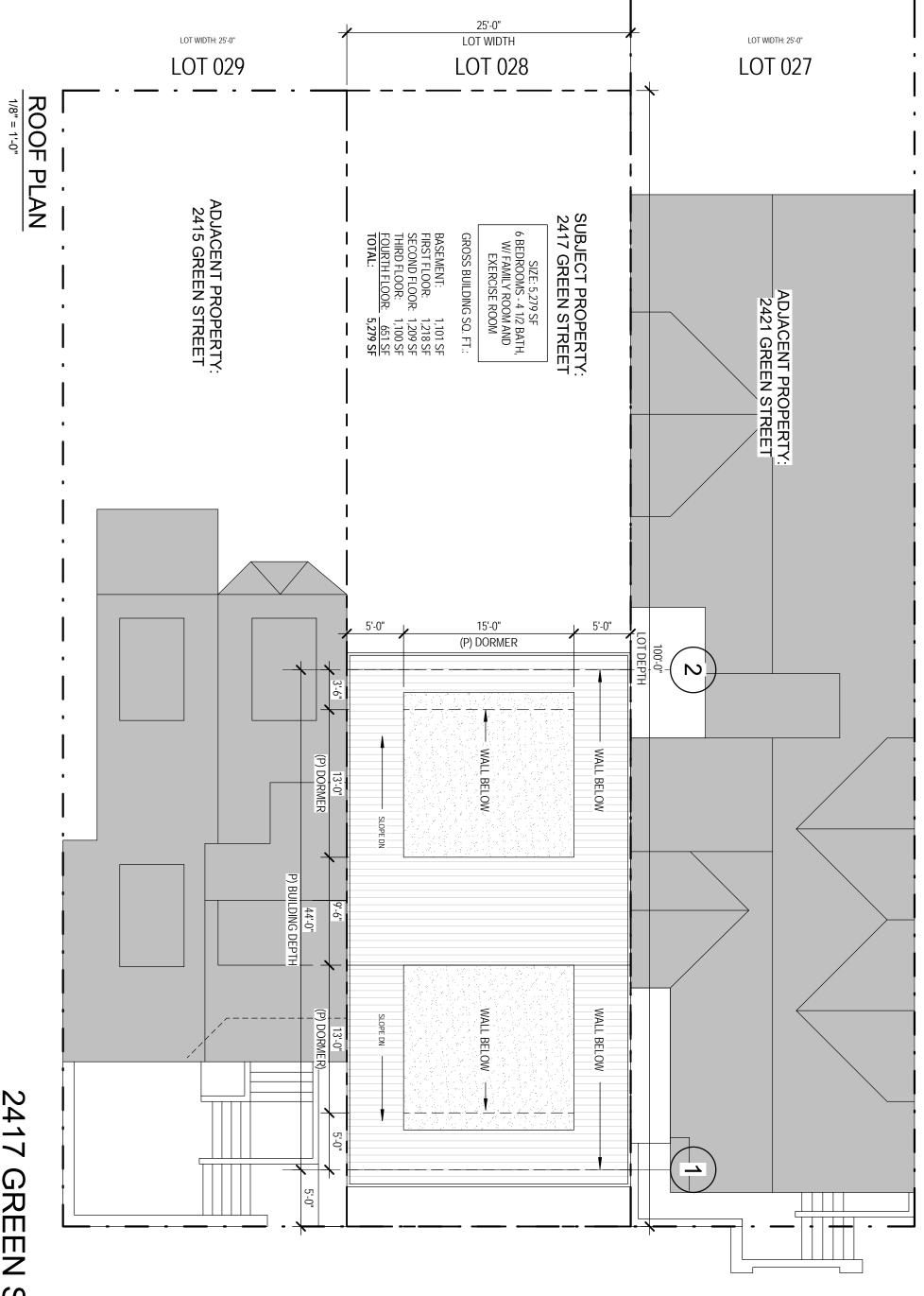












ATTACHMENT E

Christopher May
San Francisco Planning Dept.
1650 Mission St
Suite 400
San Francisco CA
94103

Permit Application #2017.04.28.5244 October 28, 2017

Dear Mr. May,

I am writing to comment on the proposed additions to 2417 Green St (permit application #2017.04.28.5244.) As a down the hill neighbor at 2409 Green St, former Board member of the Cow Hollow Association and CHA 'Block Captain' for the 2400 block it is my opinion that the proposed massive expansion of the above residence is completely out of character with our neighborhood. Having known the previous residents and been in the house many times, the proposed more than doubling of the square footage is both unnecessary and excessive.

When viewed from the Street the fourth (actually fifth) floor addition is far too high for our 35 ft. zoning and makes the height of the house equal or higher than that of the up-the-hill residence at 2421 Green. The Cow hollow guidelines call for keeping a <u>median</u> height between three like adjacent residences. This proposal is clearly out of step with those guidelines as well as higher than code height. I strongly recommend rejection of this fourth (fifth) floor addition which produces a streetscape mass which is out of keeping with our neighborhood.

I am also aware that the proposed rear yard extension will impact the lot line windows of the adjacent 'Coxhead designed house' at 2421 Green St. This is a historic residence and those windows have been there over a hundred and twenty years and most likely preceded the building of the subject 2417 Green St. house. I hope that additional consideration could be given to avoiding occluding those windows which are prominent in the Coxhead design. (See attached article on 2421 and 2423 Green St.)

The rear yard extension also eliminates a significant amount of green space in the center of our block. It is my hope that the scope of the rear expansion can be scaled back to preserve some of the lovely garden and open space enjoyed by many of the surrounding properties.

This is the second of two such recent developer applications on our block which attempt to maximize the square footage for economic gain, at the expense of neighborhood character. I hope that both can be reined in.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Anthony Imhof 2409 Green St 415 317 4657 imhof3@sbcglobal.net Thomas A. Goossens 2425 Green Street San Francisco, CA 94123

Mr. Christopher May San Francisco Planning Dept. 1650 Mission St. Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103

December 4, 2017

RE: Permit Application # 2017.04.28.5244

As residents of 2425 Green Street, we stand with our neighbors in staunch opposition to the building project currently under review for 2417 Green Street.

The architect's rendering pertaining to this permit lays out plans for a single-family mega-house wholly out-of-scale with its surroundings. Given the small building lot, this 6,000 sq. ft. undertaking becomes possible only by encroaching on prized open space within the block and by adding a 5th floor that will create a visual disruption to the height symmetry of our street. For the neighbors, particularly the adjoining neighbors, the prospect of a McMansion getting shoehorned into a modest lot is like having a late-arriving sumo wrestler take the middle seat next to them on an airplane.

The proposed new construction accomplishes nothing for any interested party except the developer, who stands to maximize his investment return by building and then selling the largest house possible under permit. Neighbors gain nothing. We stand to lose green, open space, light, views and a street symmetry all of which have made our neighborhood unique and a source of pride. For us, the project gravely compromises the character of our neighborhood and our quality of life. Finally, the city in this building project merely swaps one single-family taxpayer for another.

In our view the greater good in this situation is served by denying the permit application and finding in favor of the neighbors. Thank you.

Sincererly,

Thomas A. Goossens and Barbara L. Rambo

2417 Green Street development project

Mon, Nov 6, 2017 6:39 pm

barbara heffernan bjhassoc@comcast.netHide

- To Christopher.may Christopher.may@sfgov.org
- Cc Barbara Heffernan bjhassoc@comcast.net, Barbara Rambo blrambo@aol.com,Dan Heffernan heffassoc@gmail.com, David and Jessica MacGregor davemacgregor@yahoo.com,Goossens tom tagoossens@yahoo.com, jessica macgregor jmacgregor@longlevit.com,Julie Dowling julie@dowling-studios.com, Marco and Sonal marco.sonal@me.com,mark Lampert lampert@bvflp.com, Phil
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Slideshow

2400 block 2.JPG (3.3 MB)

2400 block.JPG (3.0 MB)

Dear Christopher May

We are homeowners and residents living at 2423 Green Street two doors uphill and west of the proposed project at 2417 Green Street. We believe in maintaining the character of our neighborhood (Cow Hollow) and we are active members in the Cow Hollow Association and Pacific Heights Residents Association. We are supporting our neighbors who own homes adjoining this proposed renovation.

My husband, Dan Heffernan along with other residents on our block attended the preapplication meeting with the Developer and it was evident that the developer was not willing to address any of the concerns raised by the neighbors attending the meeting. There have been no changes to the plan in response to these concerns. The design of the property is not in keeping with the design guidelines for our neighborhood and block in particular. A question that keeps us very concerned: Is the developer at all interested in preserving the character of Cow Hollow and our 2400 block. We are not a block of oversized houses. Is this just an opportunity to oversize and create a mega-house?

In this email, we will address the residential guidelines as they pertain to the proposed development at 2417 Green Street in **Part 1** and then in **Part 2**, address our personal concerns regarding this development and our experience with planning regarding an extension.

Part 1: There is a distinctive character in our 2400 block. As neighbors, we respect our midblock open space, our building envelope, our exterior blockface, and most importantly our neighborhood character. I am attaching 2 photographs of the houses on the 2400 side of the street, a steep hill, note the scale of the houses, the character, the design of each house, and the roofline. Starting from the left side of the left photo: 2417, then 2421 and 2423. 2421 and 2423 were designed and built by Ernest Coxhead in 1894 and 1892 respectively. The photo on the right; from the left: 2415, 2417 and 2421.

We have reviewed the Residential Design Guidelines with regard to the design of this project. In reviewing the guidelines, as home owners and residents in Cow Hollow, we would expect that the planning commission would respect the guidelines particularly with regard to the following excerpts that are critical to consider when reviewing the design of 2417 Green Street. I copy some of the text from the guidelines that to us are relevant to this application. **Excerpts from the Design Guidelines that are pertinent.**

What is a neighborhood?

In assessing whether the physical characteristics and visual appearance of a building expansion or construction of a new one conserves the existing neighborhood character, neighborhood is considered at two levels:

The broader context. Here the concern is how the building relates to the character and <u>scale</u> created by the collection of other buildings in the general vicinity. The buildings on both sides of the street in which the project is located are particularly relevant.

The immediate context. Here the concern is how the building relates to its adjacent buildings or, in the case of an enlargement, how the addition relates to the existing structure and how the form of the new or enlarged building impacts the adjacent buildings.

What is the Block Face?

The Block Face is defined as the row of facades for the length of one block. The topography of Cow Hollow shows a significant drop from a ridge running along Pacific Avenue; as a result of this the public perception of buildings is not limited to their front facades, but includes the rear facades when visible from lower streets or from public areas. In consideration to this, the Block Face consists of two facets: a) the Exterior Block Face, defined by the row of front facades facing the street, and b) the Interior Block Face, defined by the row of rear facades facing the mid-block open space.

What is Mid-Block Open Space?

The Mid-Block Open Space is the open area in the center of a block, formed by the sum of the rear yards of the properties within the block. The Mid-Block Open Space in the Cow Hollow neighborhood, contributes to the broader cityscape of San Francisco, particularly when seen from the adjacent neighborhoods, the shoreline, the Bay, and the Presidio. Due to the inclined slopes of the upper parts of the neighborhoods, the rear facades of buildings play a very important role because they contribute to the image of the City, while the vegetation in the Mid-Block Open Space, in general, softens the building edges and creates a balance between nature and the built environment. The Mid-Block Open Space adds to the quality of life for the immediate residents.

Respect or Improve upon the context: Flexibility in Design

In certain neighborhoods, the visual character will be so clearly defined that there is relatively little flexibility to deviate from established patterns. However, in the majority of cases there will be greater leeway in design options. Building patterns and rhythms which help define the visual character should be respected. A street may have a pattern and a rhythm which unify the rows of buildings on either side. A sudden change in this pattern, an over-sized bay window or a blank facade among more detailed ones, for example, can appear disruptive and visually jarring.

Clearly Defined Visual Character

On some block faces, existing building patterns and architectural styles will strictly define the options for new development. A predominant visual character is clear in the strong repetition of forms and building types in the following drawing.

A small deviation in this neighborhood pattern would draw a great deal of attention to a new structure—attention that is damaging to the existing street character, as shown below.

The Lower Elevation Sub-Area of the Cow Hollow Neighborhood consists primarily of single and two-family homes. The Lower Elevation Sub-Area includes the general area bounded by Green, Lyon, Greenwich, and Pierce. The need for consistency of scale in this lower elevation sub-area is a primary focus of these Neighborhood Design Guidelines. The fact that single and two-family residences are interspersed throughout the majority of the neighborhood demonstrates the need for a consistent scale and building dimensions across zones.

Respect the Topography of the Site

New buildings should not disregard or significantly alter the existing topography of a site. The context should guide the manner in which new structures fit into the streetscape, particularly along slopes and on hills and in relation to mid-block open space.

The following drawing shows a harmonious streetscape typical of Cow Hollow, in which the buildings respect the topography and the architectural context, stepping down the hill.

For houses on slopes, (the 2400 block of Green Street is on a steep hill) terracing allows each successive residence to gain light, air, private and shared open space, and, in many cases, full or partial views. This terracing is important to adjacent neighbors in block faces with significant slope parallel to the street. Terracing in this arrangement preserves lateral access to light and views. Terracing is equally important to up- and down-slope neighbors located on block faces with slopes perpendicular to the street frontage. Terracing in this arrangement preserves light and views from the front and rear of hillside homes. Many of the hillside homes in Cow Hollow use a reverse plan, with large picture windows at the rear, in their living and dining rooms, while the homes behind and downhill from them are carefully designed to be below the line of sight from the homes above. The strength of this design, which takes full advantage of available views, will be undermined if the relation of the structure to the topography is not respected

In Cow Hollow, within any particular block face, each building is set back from the property line to a similar degree (Portions of the facades are recessed even further creating partial setbacks). The setbacks help to define the transition between the private spaces and public street areas. Landscaping can help soften this transition. Existing patterns of landscaped front setbacks should be retained

Acknowledge Significant Neighboring Buildings

<u>In some cases, a proposed project is adjacent to a historically or architecturally significant building.</u> (2421 Green Street) These structures are often set back from the street or are on

wider lots with gardens in front. For these lots, open space can sometimes be even more important than the building itself. The setback treatment should be sympathetic to the importance of the building, its setback and the open space. Rear yards are the spaces between the back of the building and the rear property line. In addition to serving the residences to which they are attached, they are in a sense public in that they contribute to the interior block open space which is shared visually by all residents of the block. Consider:

- Is there a pattern of rear yard depths creating a common open space?
- Will changing this pattern have a negative effect?
- Are light and air to adjacent properties significantly diminished?

Respect Rear Yard and Adjacent Buildings

Intrusions into the rear yard, even though permitted by the Planning Code, may not be appropriate if they fail to respect the mid-block open space and have adverse impacts on adjacent buildings.

In Cow Hollow, the mid-block open space constituted by the open adjoining rear yards are a major and defining element of the neighborhood character. Preservation of these the midblock open space is an important goal of these Neighborhood Design Guidelines. Not only should rear additions respect the midblock open space, but they should also minimize adverse impacts on adjacent buildings, such as significant deprivation of light, air and views. Expansions should be designed to avoid overshadowing neighboring gardens, existing sunlit decks, sunny yard space, or blocking significant views.

Finish the Rear Facade and Visible Sides of the Building

The rear of the building, and the visible sides, while not as public as the front of the building, still are in view of the neighboring properties, and often, depending on the topography, of those far beyond. This facade should also be compatible with the character of its neighborhood. The exposed siding of a rear extension should be architecturally finished because of its visual impact on adjacent properties. Exposed plywood, for example, should be considered inappropriate in the Cow Hollow neighborhood, where the majority of the building facades are finished with siding or. stucco

Is this compatible?

Side Spacing (Side Yards)

Spacings are the separations, existing or perceived, between buildings. Side or "notchbacks" between buildings help to underscore the separate nature of each unit and set up a characteristic rhythm to the street scape composition.

- Is there a pattern of side spacing between the buildings?
- Will changing this pattern have a negative effect?
- Can a negative impact be minimized by changing the design?

Respect Spacing Pattern

As with front setbacks, a poorly designed side setback between buildings can strongly impact the neighboring buildings as well as be visually disruptive.

Incorporate "Good Neighbor" Gestures

Often a small side setback or notch can prevent blockage of a neighbor's window or light well, or a slight reduction in height can avoid blockage of a view. These kinds of "good neighbor" gestures should be incorporated into the design

Lateral Lighting, Air and Views

Where side yards exist, new buildings or expansions should be designed so as to preserve these side yards in their entirety and thus to protect the privacy of and light to neighboring

<u>buildings</u>. When rear additions impinge on light and air to adjacent homes, setbacks can be used to preserve the extent of light and air intended in the existing design.

Rear Expansions

In attached homes in Cow Hollow, the lack of side yards limits light received by residences and limits the sight lines (air envelope) around the residences. For this reason, attached homes are particularly vulnerable to deprivation of light and air by a neighboring rear expansion. Therefore, it is particularly important in attached homes that the rear additions be set back at their sides as much as necessary to preserve the existing extent of light and air to adjacent structures.

Roofline

The roofline refers to the profile of the building against the sky. In the case of Cow Hollow, where steep slopes expose the design, and appearance of the roof of buildings down hill, roofline also refers to the perception of roofs as ween from higher elevations.

- Is there an identifiable pattern to the rooflines of buildings on the block face?
- What choices are there to respond to this pattern?
- Can the impact of unavoidable disruptions to the pattern be lessened?

Respect Roofline Patterns

The style of roofline varies throughout the Cow Hollow Neighborhood from block to block. Many blocks throughout the neighborhood are characterized by distinctive roof types, while others are less consistent. Those blocks that are more consistent require design that is consistent and complementary to the dominant building style. Blocks that are more varied and eclectic require special consideration in order to bring greater harmony or visual interest to the block face. In general, a strong repetition of consistent rooflines calls for similar design for new construction and alteration. As important as the pattern of rooflines seen from the street level, is the perception of the roofs of buildings as seen from higher places. A flat roof, the choice of bright and reflective roof materials, the random placement of skylights, the construction of elevator and stair penthouses, or the design of a bulky roof, can greatly affect the neighborhood character as perceived from higher locations within the neighborhood.

Minimize the Impact of Inconsistent Building Rooflines

The impact of inconsistent building forms should be responded to creatively. There is likely to be more than one way to address a complex pattern of rooflines. While the design may respond more specifically to one pattern over another, picking up on several patterns may help to tie the streetscape composition together.

Part 2: Our (2423 Green Street) concerns with this proposed design project

1. The project would reduce mid-block open space. The project will expand the footprint of the house 17 feet back into the rear yard, substantially reducing the midblock open space that the neighborhood has enjoyed for so many years and that is protected by key policies of the CHNDs. While many neighbors have remodeled, they have generally stayed within their respective existing footprints and have not degraded the neighborhood's mid-block open space that makes this a special place to live. We ask the developer to do the same. The 6,114 square-foot project could be scaled back substantially and would still provide a sumptuous place to live, well beyond the average size of most homes in the neighborhood.

We (2423 Green Street) are a case in point to illustrate a decision regarding mid-block open space. In 2016, we added a small addition at the back of our home at 2423 Green Street. On 7/23/2014 we held our neighborhood pre-app meeting. There were no objections to the planned and proposed extension. On 8/21/14 the Application went to Sharon Lai at the Planning Department. After several months, we were informed that we had to comply with the neighborhood mid block open space requirements and guidelines. The plans were redrawn and we went from 11 1/2 feet out (our south) to 9 1/2 feet. We had to do this even though it cost us in time, dollars, redesign fees, and reduction in space. I will copy below a section of the document from the Planning Department to our architect, dated Feb 9, 2015. Note the reference to the Residential Design Guidelines. We complied with the guidelines in every respect and would be disappointed if these same standards were not applied to all proposed

building projects in our block. The developer at 2417 wants to go 25' out - in a smaller space effectively removing virtually all the mid block open space and creating an adverse effect on the adjoining neighbors.

Notice of Planning Department requirements for the Heffernan extension

February 9, 2015 Lorrin Hill

6573 Shattuck Avenue Oakland, CA 94609

RE: 2423 Green Street (Address of Permit Work)

0560/025 (Assessor's Block/Lot)

2014.08.21.4406 (Building Permit Application)

Your Building Permit Application #2014.08.21.4406 has been received by the Planning Department and has been assigned to planner Sharon Lai. Sharon Lai has begun review of your application but the following information is required before it is accepted as complete and/or is considered Code-complying. Time limits for review of your project will not commence until we receive the requested information or materials and verify their accuracy. In order to proceed with our review of your Building Permit Application, the following is required:

1. Please note that the subject property is listed as a Category A building, known historic resource and is pending preservation planner review.

NOTE: Revisions to the project may be requested as part of the CEQA review process outlined above. Revisions may also be requested to address the Planning Code, the Residential Design Guidelines and other local ordinances and policies. Based on the plans submitted, the following items are required to proceed with review of the subject Building Permit Application:

- 2. Residential Design Guidelines. The Planning Commission adopted the 2001 Cow Hollow Design Guidelines and in 2003 Residential Design Guidelines in December 2003 to promote design that will protect neighborhood character. All residential permit applications in the RH and RM zoning districts filed or reviewed after January 1, 2004 are subject to these Guidelines. You can download a copy of the Guidelines from our website at http://www.sfqov.org or purchase for \$3.00 per copy at the Planning Department office. If you fail to adequately address the following concerns the Department may initiate a Discretionary Review hearing for this project: a. Please limit the horizontal addition to be no deeper than the neighboring building to the east in order to respect the existing mid-block pattern. (RDGs, Pages 25-27, and Cow Hollow RDGs, Pages 28-29).
 - 2. The proposed design would detract from the character of the neighborhood. The developer proposes to demolish the façade of the current shingled style home built in 1906. While the home is not considered to be an historic resource under CEQA, it is attractive and compatible with the neighborhood character and the adjacent historic homes. We are alarmed that the developer is proposing a bulky oversized building of poor design quality when we as home owners and neighbors have always worked together to sustain the design integrity and character of our neighborhood. This new proposed design is massive and totally out of keeping with the character of the houses on the block.
 - 3. The project is over-sized for the lot. The developer appears to be guided by maximization of profit at the expense of the neighbors. The proposed design is a 6,114-square foot house on a 2,500-square-foot lot, at expense of midblock open space. This is inconsistent with the character of the neighborhood and is a departure from existing residential design guidelines.

In summary, there is an alarming trend in Cow Hollow: developers purchasing, demolishing, rebuilding, and expanding residential properties regardless of impacts to midblock open space, exterior blockface or the character of the neighborhood. Our street is typical of the character of Cow Hollow, and homes have been cared for and renovated with the intent of preserving that character. Within our block (#0560) there are 11 historic houses identified in the City Survey including a City Landmark, the Casebolt House as well as the houses at 2423 and 2421 Green Street designed by Ernest Coxhead. Many of us have lived on this block for over 20 years, and have updated our homes in some ways over the years. These renovations have been done maintaining the original footprint of the homes as well as maintaining exterior historic character (façade, setbacks, windows, roof lines, rear, yards, etc.)

We look to the SF Planning Department to be consistent in its decision regarding open space, mid block open space, size and mass of proposed development, maintaining the character of neighborhoods, and following the Residential Design Guidelines as referenced in our 2423 Green Street permit process in 2014.

Regards, Barbara and Dan Heffernan 2423 Green Street San Francisco CA 94123

2 Attached Images

Reply Reply All Forward

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Richard Drury <richard@lozeaudrury.com>

Fwd: 2417 Green Street development project -- Comments

1 message

xiaomu@aol.com <xiaomu@aol.com> To: richard@lozeaudrury.com

Tue, Dec 5, 2017 at 12:55 PM

----Original Message----

From: Thomas Goossens <tagoossens@yahoo.com>

To: Susan Byrd <sbyrdsf@yahoo.com>

Cc: Barbara Rambo

Slrambo@aol.com>; Dan Heffernan

Heffassoc@gmail.com>; David and Jessica MacGregor

<davemacgregor@yahoo.com>; jessica macgregor <jmacgregor@longlevit.com>; barbara heffernan

<bjhassoc@comcast.net>; Julie Dowling <julie@dowling-studios.com>; mark Lampert <lampert@bvflp.com>; Phil

Kaufman <philkaufman@me.com>; Steven Platzman <platzman@addisonfinearts.com>; Walrus and Associates

<xiaomu@aol.com>; Sonal DESAI <marco.sonal@me.com>

Sent: Mon, Dec 4, 2017 2:10 pm

Subject: Re: 2417 Green Street development project -- Comments

Susan ...here is our letter in support of the coalition

On Thursday, November 09, 2017 02:08:42 PM PST, Sonal DESAI <marco.sonal@me.com> wrote:

Christopher May San Francisco Planning Dept. 1650 Mission St Suite 400 San Francisco CA 94103

Re: Permit Application #2017.04.28.5244

Dear Mr. May,

We are the owners and residents of 2427 Green Street, and are writing to comment on the proposed additions to 2417 Green St (permit application #2017.04.28.5244.) We have a number of serious concerns about the project, which seems to be guided by sheer short-term profit maximization with no regard for the neighborhood's history and character. Also, as we are adding our voice to those of many of our neighbors, we will not repeat many of the same details but would like to stress that we fully share the views and concerns they have expressed.

The proposed size, at over 6,000 square feet, appears disproportionate, especially given the relatively smaller size of the lot. This alone would make the new house completely out of character with the neighboring properties.

The project would substantially reduce the green open space that the block currently enjoys between Green Street and Vallejo Street. This midblock green space is a crucial defining characteristic of this area of San Francisco. Sacrificing it for the sake of additional square footage would not only degrade the block, but would also be a terrible example of total disregard for the character of the neighborhood and of the city. We will point out that several residents, ourselves included, have remodeled their residences while taking care to remain within the existing footprint to safeguard the midblock open space.

On a similar note, the proposal to demolish the original 1906 façade to replace it with a non-descript massive structure shows blatant disregard for the character of the block. Once again, the comparison with the remodeling projects carried out by others on the block underscores the difference between residents who care about preserving the neighborhood and developers who only care about making a quick profit.

We would also note that the fifth floor addition appears to exceed the 35 ft zoning restrictions; it would bring the new house at a height equal to or greater than the 2421 residence up the hill, whereas the guidelines call for an intermediate height between adjacent residences, to respect the symmetry with the natural slope of the street. That the project simply ignores this fundamental guideline speaks volumes, in our opinion.

While the whole block would be damaged by this project, we are also concerned that some of our neighbors would be affected to an especially severe degree. In particular, the Kaufman residence at 2421 Green Street would have several windows blocked. This is a wonderful historic residence with great charm and character that should be respected and preserved for the benefit of future generations. The Lampert-Byrd residence at 2415 would also be very negatively affected. Both properties would also be at significant risk of structural damage, given the scope of the work envisaged. There is a stream running under the block that has already caused issues during a much smaller project across the

Like the project proposed for 2452 Green Street, this is another egregious example of developers attempting to capitalize on rising house prices by maximizing square footage, sacrificing quality, circumventing guidelines and regulations and completely disregarding the character of the neighborhood. We sincerely hope such efforts will be thwarted, in this neighborhood and elsewhere in San Francisco.

Thank you for your attention and for the opportunity to comment.

Marco Annunziata and Sonal Desai 2427 Green Street, San Francisco 415 932 6532 marco.sonal@mac.com



Green Street teardown.docx 15K

From: Julie Dowling [mailto:julie@dowling-studios.com]

Sent: Monday, November 06, 2017 3:33 PM

To: May, Christopher (CPC)

Cc: Steven Platzman (<u>platzman@addisonfinearts.com</u>)
Subject: Permit Application #2017.04.28.5244

Christopher May
San Francisco Planning Dept.
1650 Mission St
Suite 400
San Francisco CA
94103

Permit Application #2017.04.28.5244

November 6, 2017

Dear Mr. May,

I am writing to comment on the proposed additions to 2417 Green St (permit application #2017.04.28.5244.) As a neighbor directly across the street at 2450 Green St, it is my opinion that the proposed massive expansion of the existing residence is completely out of character with our neighborhood.

When viewed from the Street, the top level is higher than the 35 ft. zoning allows. The Cow hollow guidelines call for keeping a median height between three like adjacent residences. This proposal does not follow those guidelines. I strongly recommend rejection of this fourth (fifth) floor addition which produces a streetscape mass which is not in scale with our neighborhood.

I am also aware that the proposed rear yard extension will impact the lot line windows of the adjacent 'Coxhead designed house' at 2421 Green St. This is a historic residence with significant architectural features that are 120 years old. The Coxhead design should ideally be preserved and unchanged.

As an architect, I chose to live in this neighborhood for it's residential scale and character and I am concerned that the recent proposed projects are going to undermine this very special street. I too remodeled my home in 2012, and I understand a property owner has the right to do so, but I was able to arrive at a workable solution that did not involve the expansion of the envelope which would have negative effects on my neighbors. As a result, I had full support from my neighbors.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Julie Dowling and Steven Platzman 2450 Green St 415 519 1357 Christopher May
San Francisco Planning Dept.
1650 Mission St Suite 400
San Francisco CA 94103

Permit Application #2017.04.28.5244

Dear Mr. May:

We are writing to comment on the proposed additions to 2417 Green St (permit application #2017.04.28.5244.) We live across the street from this home and have serious concerns about the proposed plans.

The proposed project at 2417 is very large (6,114 square-feet). As a result, the project is far in excess of a 1.2 Ret-FAR. We understand the Planning Department and all neighborhood residential groups support this standard. The massive structure on a small lot is inconsistent with the character of the block. This is contrary to Cow Hollow Residential Design Guidelines.

Most of the new square-footage is added through an expansion to the rear of the building. The proposed project's expansion into the rear yard fails to preserve mid-block open space. This is yet another way in which it is inconsistent with Cow Hollow Residential Design Guidelines. Even worse, its failure to adhere to this guideline impinges upon numerous historically significant homes.

The rear-yard expansion also fails to respect the adjacent neighbors' air, light and privacy. This is especially egregious in the case of 2421 Green, the Kaufman residence. 2421 is one of two historically significant Coxhead homes on our block. It was built long before 2417 and has an East-West orientation. The proposed large expansion into the rear of 2417 would block many of 2421's east facing windows, impinging significantly on light, air and privacy. The Lampert-Byrd home is similarly affected.

Finally, the top level of the building is higher than the 35 foot zoning limit. The sponsor did not average the roof height between the adjacent buildings, as required under Cow Hollow Guidelines. This is another way in which the proposed plan produces massing out of scale with our neighborhood.

We moved to the 2400 block of Green Street in 2012. As parents of young children, one of the primary reasons we chose this block was because the homes were designed to ensure mid-block open space. We believed Cow Hollow Residential Design Guidelines would preserve this unique feature of our neighborhood. Indeed, we and many of our neighbors have remodeled our homes, consistent with those Guidelines. We listened to our neighbors' concerns and took steps to respond to them. As a result, none of the remodeling projects, including our own, drew objection.

Thank you for your careful review of these important issues.

Happy Holidays.

Jessica Rudin MacGregor and David MacGregor 2460 Green Street San Francisco, CA 94123

Begin forwarded message:

From: Sonal DESAI < marco.sonal@me.com > Date: November 9, 2017 at 2:08:36 PM PST

To: Christopher.may@sfgov.org

Cc: Barbara Rambo < <u>blrambo@aol.com</u>>, Dan Heffernan < <u>heffassoc@gmail.com</u>>, David and Jessica MacGregor

davemacgregor@yahoo.com, Goossens tom davemacgregor@yahoo.com, jessica macgregor davemacgregor@yahoo.com, jessica macgregor davemacgregor@yahoo.com, jessica macgregor davemacgregor@longlevit.com, jessica macgregor

<bihassoc@comcast.net</pre>>, Julie Dowling <<u>julie@dowling-studios.com</u>>,
mark Lampert <<u>lampert@bvflp.com</u>>, Phil Kaufman

<philkaufman@me.com>, Steven Platzman

Walrus and Associates < xiaomu@aol.com >

Subject: 2417 Green Street development project -- Comments

Christopher May
San Francisco Planning Dept.
1650 Mission St
Suite 400
San Francisco CA
94103

Re: Permit

Application #2017.04.28.5244

Dear Mr. May,

We are the owners and residents of 2427 Green Street, and are writing to comment on the proposed additions to 2417 Green St (permit application #2017.04.28.5244.) We have a number of serious concerns about the project, which seems to be guided by sheer short-term profit maximization with no regard for the neighborhood's history and character. Also, as we are adding our voice to those of many of our neighbors, we will not repeat many of the same details but would like to stress that we fully share the views and concerns they have expressed. The proposed size, at over 6,000 square feet, appears disproportionate, especially given the relatively smaller size of the lot. This alone would make the new house completely out of character with the neighboring properties.

The project would substantially reduce the green open space that the block currently enjoys between Green Street and Vallejo Street. This midblock green space is a crucial defining characteristic of this area of San Francisco. Sacrificing it for the sake of additional square footage would not only degrade the block, but would also be a terrible example of total disregard for the character of the neighborhood and of the city. We will point out that several residents, ourselves included, have remodeled their residences while taking care to remain within the existing footprint to safeguard the mid-block open space.

On a similar note, the proposal to demolish the original 1906 façade to replace it with a non-descript massive structure shows blatant disregard for the character of the block. Once again, the comparison with the remodeling projects carried out by others on the block underscores the difference between residents who care about preserving the neighborhood and developers who only care about making a quick profit.

We would also note that the fifth floor addition appears to exceed the 35 ft zoning restrictions; it would bring the new house at a height equal to or greater than the 2421 residence up the hill, whereas the guidelines call for an intermediate height between adjacent residences, to respect the symmetry with the natural slope of the street. That the project simply ignores this fundamental guideline speaks volumes, in our opinion. While the whole block would be damaged by this project, we are also concerned that some of our neighbors would be affected to an especially severe degree. In particular, the Kaufman residence at 2421 Green Street would have several windows blocked. This is a wonderful historic residence with great charm and character that should be respected and preserved for the benefit of future generations. The Lampert-Byrd residence at 2415 would also be very negatively affected. Both properties would also be at significant risk of structural damage, given the scope of the work envisaged. There is a stream running under the block that has already caused issues during a much smaller project across the street.

Like the project proposed for 2452 Green Street, this is another egregious example of developers attempting to capitalize on rising house prices by maximizing square footage, sacrificing quality, circumventing guidelines and regulations and completely disregarding the character of the neighborhood. We sincerely hope such efforts will be thwarted, in this neighborhood and elsewhere in San Francisco. Thank you for your attention and for the opportunity to comment.

Marco Annunziata and Sonal Desai 2427 Green Street, San Francisco 415 932 6532 ----Original Message-----

From: susan byrd [mailto:sbyrdsf@yahoo.com] Sent: Friday, September 29, 2017 2:57 PM

To: May, Christopher (CPC); Lindsay, David (CPC)

Cc: Ggwood2@gmail.com; chaboard@cowhollowassociation.org

Subject: 2417 Green Street, Christopher Durkin Project

Dear Mr. May and Mr. Lindsay:

As adjacent neighbors, we write to you with continued concerns about the developer Christopher Durkin and his proposed project at 2417 Green Street.

As Mr. Lindsay will recall, on March 30th, Mr. Durkin held a preapplication meeting which was attended by a large number of the local neighbors (Mr. Lindsay was helpful in getting this meeting scheduled with the developer and architect on a date when neighbors could actually attend). At that meeting we learned that the proposed project for the 1907 home at 2417 Green Street was massively out of scale with the neighborhood homes (particularly filling up all of our "shared" beautiful green open space and gardens to the rear).. The project is not only physically inappropriate for SF Residential Guidelines, amazingly thoughtless regarding air/light/green space and neighbor's homes, it is also glaringly inconsistent with the Cow Hollow Association Guidelines. The project has three immediate adjacent neighbors and one on each side "one removed": Each of these five homes is historic in nature: a Victorian, two Ernest Coxhead homes, the registered historic Casebolt Mansion, and an Edwardian English Cottage with gardens. Somehow this is not being taken into consideration by the developer and the city planning department to date.

At the Pre-App meeting (also attended by a CHA representative) we as neighbors voiced our concerns and requested that Chris Durkin consider a second plan which would stay within the footprint of the current home and take CHA guidelines into consideration. He suggested that was not going to happen, the meeting ended on a sour note, we never heard more. We also never heard more from the CHA representative there taking notes. As adjacent neighbors we decided we would need to hire an attorney and a planning consultant to actually and truly represent neighborhood interests.

We recently asked Chris Durkin to provide plans that we and our attorney could review. We were told we would need to go to Durkin's attorney's office (Zacks) to view the plans. What was made available were not the actual/stamped plans, it was a waste of time and a joke. Then, we learned last week that Mr. May and others at the RDAT meeting recently held a "15 minute review" of the developer's plans and have deemed them to be "consistent with the RDG's." It was suggested by Mr. May that it would be now up to us as neighbors to file for a DR.

We were shocked to learn that this inappropriate residential development plan (with documented neighborhood concerns) was "moved" so quickly through this RDAT process. We ask you, Mr.May, would your family consider a "15 minute review" sufficient if this building were proposed next to your home? We also ask, where is the advocacy of the CHA, where is the collaboration between neighbors and city planning we are supposedly all working toward, where is the support from planning for such cooperation so that neighbors aren't forced to hire attorneys and file DR and other legal action?

Please make note:

Without apparently proper permit process, 1. Chris Durkin has built a work shed the length of the building at 2417 Green Street, which (a) is obstructing the side walk and (b) would indicate work on an excavation project much larger than was being described in the plans for the current one car garage. Inappropriate excavation will have dire consequence on the upside neighbor's home.

2. There has been a tree removal at the front of the property, on the sidewalk. We are under the impression we as a city are busy planting trees, not ripping them out, and we would like to know which permit/office was consulted for the tree removal 3. There was a work permit issued and posted at 2417 Green on the work "shed" for (a) 9/6/17-12/06/17, permit m831527; (b) Notice of Violation/Stop all work, signed by senior Planning Inspector yesterday on 9/28, due to complaint #201708032; (c) newer 10/2/17- 04/02/18 notices, same work permit #, placed last night by Durkin, after the NOV notice was posted. We would like to ask Planning Department Officials sooner rather than later to flag this case! We are concerned about the nature and the pace of this case and are wondering how it is possible that it is being moved along so quickly without adequate review and apparently conflicting facts.

We are also copying here Geoff Wood and the Board President of the Cow Hollow Association, Lori Brooke. Mr. Wood, as the CHA zoning representative, was unable to attend the March 30 Pre-App meeting but sent instead Nancy Levens; in his email of 3/29: "I am unable to attend the meeting tomorrow at 2417 Green but did attend the first meeting held on the 16th so am familiar with the project. Nancy Levens will attend for the CHA and will be forwarding on to me any concerns you and other neighbors have with the proposed project to date, and also any measures that the architect and owners offer to mitigate those issues." We are concerned there has been no follow-up and ask that the CHA become advocates alongside us and all neighbors for the CHA guidelines, which we as a neighborhood refer to in all our communication, but the developer Chris Durkin appears to have no knowledge of as he rolls out the plans for adding a massive home to the neighborhood. How can we all do this better?

We are hoping as long time residents of a beloved and historic San Francisco neighborhood we can all work towards environmentally appropriate building and "greening rather than demeaning" ALL of our city neighborhoods. San Francisco is special for a reason--because we all love it and wish to protect its beauty and character.

Thank you, Susan Byrd Mark Lampert 2415 Green Street Thomas A. Goossens 2425 Green Street San Francisco, CA 94123

Mr. Christopher May San Francisco Planning Dept. 1650 Mission St. Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103

December 4, 2017

RE: Permit Application # 2017.04.28.5244

As residents of 2425 Green Street, we stand with our neighbors in staunch opposition to the building project currently under review for 2417 Green Street.

The architect's rendering pertaining to this permit lays out plans for a single-family mega-house wholly out-of-scale with its surroundings. Given the small building lot, this 6,000 sq. ft. undertaking becomes possible only by encroaching on prized open space within the block and by adding a 5th floor that will create a visual disruption to the height symmetry of our street. For the neighbors, particularly the adjoining neighbors, the prospect of a McMansion getting shoehorned into a modest lot is like having a late-arriving sumo wrestler take the middle seat next to them on an airplane.

The proposed new construction accomplishes nothing for any interested party except the developer, who stands to maximize his investment return by building and then selling the largest house possible under permit. Neighbors gain nothing. We stand to lose green, open space, light, views and a street symmetry all of which have made our neighborhood unique and a source of pride. For us, the project gravely compromises the character of our neighborhood and our quality of life. Finally, the city in this building project merely swaps one single-family taxpayer for another.

In our view the greater good in this situation is served by denying the permit application and finding in favor of the neighbors. Thank you.

Sincererly,

Thomas A. Goossens and Barbara L. Rambo

ATTACHMENT F

Begin forwarded message:

From: "imhof3" <imhof3@sbcglobal.net>

Date: December 23, 2017 at 11:05:01 AM PST **To:** "barbara heffernan'"

bjhassoc@comcast.net>

Cc: "'Peter Kaufman'" <xiaomu@aol.com>, "'Dan Heffernan'" <heffassoc@gmail.com>,

"Ellen McLean" <ellenmc@sbcglobal.net>

Subject: RE: Green Street

Barb:

Yes there is an underground water course that goes down the south side of Green St. I have been told that the Casebolt house (Beyas) was probably located where it is (in 1856?) because of the available water. The Chinese Vegetable gardens were located across Pierce St in the late 1800s using the same water.

We didn't excave in our renovation last year but I did have a system of French drains installed in our basement area to direct away the water which would occasionally seep[across our basement floor in heavy rains. The Livingstons who had lived at 2401 had the spring come up through their garage floor in the 1980s and likewise installed a sump pump to handle the water. It is generally the same water that comes out at the fountain in St Mary's courtyard (Steiner and Union. The basement of that Church has a large French Drain system to drain off the excess.

Hope that helps

Tony

From: barbara heffernan [mailto:bjhassoc@comcast.net]

Sent: Saturday, December 23, 2017 10:43 AM To: Imhof tony <imhof3@sbcglobal.net>

Cc: Peter Kaufman <xiaomu@aol.com>; Dan Heffernan <heffassoc@gmail.com>

Subject: Green Street

Tony and Ellen,

Season's Greetings from the Heffernan's

As you know we are all supporting Phil, Peter, Susan and Marc on the proposed project at 2417 Green Street.

We want to research the water drainage issues on our block particluarly on the south side.

We had issues when we did our small renovation/extension at the back of our house in 2016. The contractor hit water when he started to excavate near the upper retaining wall. As a result he needed to install a pump under the new foundation to drain the excess water into the sewer line.

When you did your renovation this past year, did you run into any water issues? We do know that there are several streams running down Green Street. At this point we need

some examples of how this affects the home owners. Any information you can add to this is very welcome.

Cheers,

Barbara and Danny

2423 Green Street

ATTACHMENT G



2656 29th Street, Suite 201 Santa Monica, CA 90405

Matt Hagemann, P.G, C.Hg. (949) 887-9013 mhagemann@swape.com

December 26, 2017

Richard Drury Lozeau Drury LLP 410 12th Street, Suite 250 Oakland, CA 94607

Subject: Comments on the 2417 Green Street Project

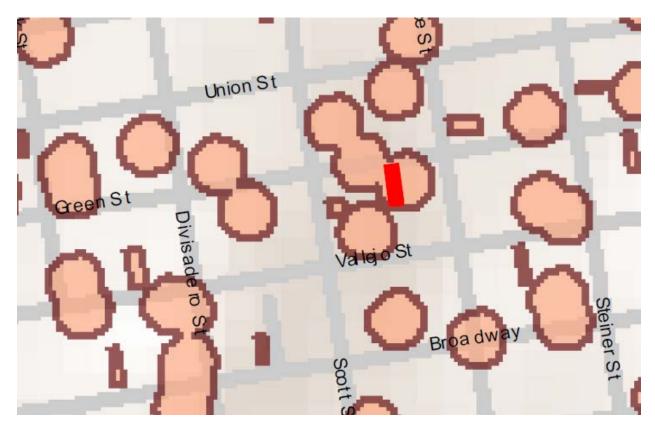
Dear Mr. Drury:

I have reviewed the City of San Francisco's documentation for the May 16, 2017 Categorical Exemption for proposed excavation and construction work at a residence at 2417 Green Street in San Francisco. Because of placement on the Maher List and because of potential impacts from shallow groundwater, a Categorical Exemption for the project is erroneous. Instead, a full CEQA review, to include mitigation of potential impacts from hazards associated from the Maher listing and hydrological impacts from shallow groundwater, is necessary.

Properties with potential subsurface chemical contamination that require grading of 50 cubic yards of material are regulated under the San Francisco Maher Ordinance (Article 22A of the San Francisco Health Code and Article 106A.3.4.2 of the San Francisco Building Code)¹. The City's determination that the project is exempt from CEQA review is in error because the subject property at 2417 Green Street occurs on the 2015 Maher Map,² which identifies areas within 100 feet of current or historical underground storage tanks. As shown in the map below, excerpted from Maher Map, the project is atop a mapped site.

¹http://library.amlegal.com/nxt/gateway.dll/California/health/article22aanalyzingsoilsforhazardouswast?f=templates\$fn=default.htm\$3.0\$vid=amlegal:sanfranciscoca

² http://www.sf-planning.org/ftp/files/publications_reports/library_of_cartography/Maher%20Map.pdf



Conditions and stipulations for the Maher Ordnance under the October 2, 2017 Application for a Building Permit are as follow:



Accepted by the San Francisco Department of Public Health Maher Program with the following conditions:
Obtain copies and follow the requirements of the Site Mitigation Plan, Environmental Health and Safety Plan, Dust Control Plan and other documents and requirements to ensure compliance with the S.F. Maher Ordinance.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

None of the required elements under this approval have been produced. A full CEQA review is required to include a Site Mitigation Plan, an Environmental Health and Safety Plan, a Dust Control Plan, and other documents, as required under the Maher Program.

The application materials indicate that the proposed project on the subject property would require 408 cubic yard of soil excavation and removal (Environmental Evaluation, p. 7). Given the listing of the property on the Maher Map, this excavation may disturb potentially contaminated soil, which may expose nearby residents and/or construction workers to hazardous chemicals. Given this, there is a fair argument that the proposed project at 2417 Green Street may have adverse environmental impacts that must be analyzed under the Maher Ordinance and CEQA.

Additionally, Project documents show that excavation to a depth of approximately 15 feet will be required for the construction of a garage. An excavation to this depth will likely affect shallow

groundwater flow which has been observed beneath the residence upgradient (directly uphill) from the Project. Groundwater has been reported beneath another residence on Green Street, two houses uphill from the Project, at a depth of 2 feet. Another neighbors on Green Street reported groundwater to rise to the surface as a spring beneath their home. The foundation for the garage proposed for the Project may, in effect, "dam up" the flow of groundwater and may result in flooding in the adjacent uphill property if water were to back up into the residence.

A full CEQA analysis should be invoked to allow for the Maher process to be completed, to allow for public disclosure of any contamination that may be present, and to identify any mitigation that would be necessary for the protection of the public, including construction workers and adjacent residents. Additionally, a CEQA analysis is necessary to evaluate the potential for flooding in the adjacent uphill residence by interruption of the flow of shallow groundwater though construction of the foundation for the garage.

Sincerely,

Matt Hagemann, P.G., C.Hg.

m Huxun



1640 5th St.., Suite 204 Santa Santa Monica, California 90401 Tel: (949) 887-9013

Email: mhagemann@swape.com

Matthew F. Hagemann, P.G., C.Hg., QSD, QSP

Geologic and Hydrogeologic Characterization
Industrial Stormwater Compliance
Investigation and Remediation Strategies
Litigation Support and Testifying Expert
CEOA Review

Education:

M.S. Degree, Geology, California State University Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, 1984. B.A. Degree, Geology, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA, 1982.

Professional Certifications:

California Professional Geologist
California Certified Hydrogeologist
Qualified SWPPP Developer and Practitioner

Professional Experience:

Matt has 25 years of experience in environmental policy, assessment and remediation. He spent nine years with the U.S. EPA in the RCRA and Superfund programs and served as EPA's Senior Science Policy Advisor in the Western Regional Office where he identified emerging threats to groundwater from perchlorate and MTBE. While with EPA, Matt also served as a Senior Hydrogeologist in the oversight of the assessment of seven major military facilities undergoing base closure. He led numerous enforcement actions under provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) while also working with permit holders to improve hydrogeologic characterization and water quality monitoring.

Matt has worked closely with U.S. EPA legal counsel and the technical staff of several states in the application and enforcement of RCRA, Safe Drinking Water Act and Clean Water Act regulations. Matt has trained the technical staff in the States of California, Hawaii, Nevada, Arizona and the Territory of Guam in the conduct of investigations, groundwater fundamentals, and sampling techniques.

Positions Matt has held include:

- Founding Partner, Soil/Water/Air Protection Enterprise (SWAPE) (2003 present);
- Geology Instructor, Golden West College, 2010 2104;
- Senior Environmental Analyst, Komex H2O Science, Inc. (2000 -- 2003);

- Executive Director, Orange Coast Watch (2001 2004);
- Senior Science Policy Advisor and Hydrogeologist, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (1989– 1998);
- Hydrogeologist, National Park Service, Water Resources Division (1998 2000);
- Adjunct Faculty Member, San Francisco State University, Department of Geosciences (1993 1998);
- Instructor, College of Marin, Department of Science (1990 1995);
- Geologist, U.S. Forest Service (1986 1998); and
- Geologist, Dames & Moore (1984 1986).

Senior Regulatory and Litigation Support Analyst:

With SWAPE, Matt's responsibilities have included:

- Lead analyst and testifying expert in the review of over 100 environmental impact reports since 2003 under CEQA that identify significant issues with regard to hazardous waste, water resources, water quality, air quality, Valley Fever, greenhouse gas emissions, and geologic hazards. Make recommendations for additional mitigation measures to lead agencies at the local and county level to include additional characterization of health risks and implementation of protective measures to reduce worker exposure to hazards from toxins and Valley Fever.
- Stormwater analysis, sampling and best management practice evaluation at industrial facilities.
- Manager of a project to provide technical assistance to a community adjacent to a former Naval shippard under a grant from the U.S. EPA.
- Technical assistance and litigation support for vapor intrusion concerns.
- Lead analyst and testifying expert in the review of environmental issues in license applications for large solar power plants before the California Energy Commission.
- Manager of a project to evaluate numerous formerly used military sites in the western U.S.
- Manager of a comprehensive evaluation of potential sources of perchlorate contamination in Southern California drinking water wells.
- Manager and designated expert for litigation support under provisions of Proposition 65 in the review of releases of gasoline to sources drinking water at major refineries and hundreds of gas stations throughout California.
- Expert witness on two cases involving MTBE litigation.
- Expert witness and litigation support on the impact of air toxins and hazards at a school.
- Expert witness in litigation at a former plywood plant.

With Komex H2O Science Inc., Matt's duties included the following:

- Senior author of a report on the extent of perchlorate contamination that was used in testimony by the former U.S. EPA Administrator and General Counsel.
- Senior researcher in the development of a comprehensive, electronically interactive chronology of MTBE use, research, and regulation.
- Senior researcher in the development of a comprehensive, electronically interactive chronology of perchlorate use, research, and regulation.
- Senior researcher in a study that estimates nationwide costs for MTBE remediation and drinking water treatment, results of which were published in newspapers nationwide and in testimony against provisions of an energy bill that would limit liability for oil companies.
- Research to support litigation to restore drinking water supplies that have been contaminated by MTBE in California and New York.

•	Expert witness testimony in a case of oil production-related contamination in Mississippi. Lead author for a multi-volume remedial investigation report for an operating school in Los Angeles that met strict regulatory requirements and rigorous deadlines.

• Development of strategic approaches for cleanup of contaminated sites in consultation with clients and regulators.

Executive Director:

As Executive Director with Orange Coast Watch, Matt led efforts to restore water quality at Orange County beaches from multiple sources of contamination including urban runoff and the discharge of wastewater. In reporting to a Board of Directors that included representatives from leading Orange County universities and businesses, Matt prepared issue papers in the areas of treatment and disinfection of wastewater and control of the discharge of grease to sewer systems. Matt actively participated in the development of countywide water quality permits for the control of urban runoff and permits for the discharge of wastewater. Matt worked with other nonprofits to protect and restore water quality, including Surfrider, Natural Resources Defense Council and Orange County CoastKeeper as well as with business institutions including the Orange County Business Council.

Hydrogeology:

As a Senior Hydrogeologist with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Matt led investigations to characterize and cleanup closing military bases, including Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, Treasure Island Naval Station, Alameda Naval Station, Moffett Field, Mather Army Airfield, and Sacramento Army Depot. Specific activities were as follows:

- Led efforts to model groundwater flow and contaminant transport, ensured adequacy of monitoring networks, and assessed cleanup alternatives for contaminated sediment, soil, and groundwater.
- Initiated a regional program for evaluation of groundwater sampling practices and laboratory analysis at military bases.
- Identified emerging issues, wrote technical guidance, and assisted in policy and regulation development through work on four national U.S. EPA workgroups, including the Superfund Groundwater Technical Forum and the Federal Facilities Forum.

At the request of the State of Hawaii, Matt developed a methodology to determine the vulnerability of groundwater to contamination on the islands of Maui and Oahu. He used analytical models and a GIS to show zones of vulnerability, and the results were adopted and published by the State of Hawaii and County of Maui.

As a hydrogeologist with the EPA Groundwater Protection Section, Matt worked with provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act and NEPA to prevent drinking water contamination. Specific activities included the following:

- Received an EPA Bronze Medal for his contribution to the development of national guidance for the protection of drinking water.
- Managed the Sole Source Aquifer Program and protected the drinking water of two communities
 through designation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. He prepared geologic reports,
 conducted public hearings, and responded to public comments from residents who were very
 concerned about the impact of designation.

 Reviewed a number of Environmental Impact Statements for planned major developments, including large hazardous and solid waste disposal facilities, mine reclamation, and water transfer.

Matt served as a hydrogeologist with the RCRA Hazardous Waste program. Duties were as follows:

- Supervised the hydrogeologic investigation of hazardous waste sites to determine compliance with Subtitle C requirements.
- Reviewed and wrote "part B" permits for the disposal of hazardous waste.
- Conducted RCRA Corrective Action investigations of waste sites and led inspections that formed
 the basis for significant enforcement actions that were developed in close coordination with U.S.
 EPA legal counsel.
- Wrote contract specifications and supervised contractor's investigations of waste sites.

With the National Park Service, Matt directed service-wide investigations of contaminant sources to prevent degradation of water quality, including the following tasks:

- Applied pertinent laws and regulations including CERCLA, RCRA, NEPA, NRDA, and the Clean Water Act to control military, mining, and landfill contaminants.
- Conducted watershed-scale investigations of contaminants at parks, including Yellowstone and Olympic National Park.
- Identified high-levels of perchlorate in soil adjacent to a national park in New Mexico and advised park superintendent on appropriate response actions under CERCLA.
- Served as a Park Service representative on the Interagency Perchlorate Steering Committee, a national workgroup.
- Developed a program to conduct environmental compliance audits of all National Parks while serving on a national workgroup.
- Co-authored two papers on the potential for water contamination from the operation of personal
 watercraft and snowmobiles, these papers serving as the basis for the development of nationwide policy on the use of these vehicles in National Parks.
- Contributed to the Federal Multi-Agency Source Water Agreement under the Clean Water Action Plan.

Policy:

Served senior management as the Senior Science Policy Advisor with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9. Activities included the following:

- Advised the Regional Administrator and senior management on emerging issues such as the
 potential for the gasoline additive MTBE and ammonium perchlorate to contaminate drinking
 water supplies.
- Shaped EPA's national response to these threats by serving on workgroups and by contributing to guidance, including the Office of Research and Development publication, Oxygenates in Water: Critical Information and Research Needs.
- Improved the technical training of EPA's scientific and engineering staff.
- Earned an EPA Bronze Medal for representing the region's 300 scientists and engineers in negotiations with the Administrator and senior management to better integrate scientific principles into the policy-making process.
- Established national protocol for the peer review of scientific documents.

Geology:

With the U.S. Forest Service, Matt led investigations to determine hillslope stability of areas proposed for timber harvest in the central Oregon Coast Range. Specific activities were as follows:

- Mapped geology in the field, and used aerial photographic interpretation and mathematical models to determine slope stability.
- Coordinated his research with community members who were concerned with natural resource protection.
- Characterized the geology of an aquifer that serves as the sole source of drinking water for the city of Medford, Oregon.

As a consultant with Dames and Moore, Matt led geologic investigations of two contaminated sites (later listed on the Superfund NPL) in the Portland, Oregon, area and a large hazardous waste site in eastern Oregon. Duties included the following:

- Supervised year-long effort for soil and groundwater sampling.
- Conducted aguifer tests.
- Investigated active faults beneath sites proposed for hazardous waste disposal.

Teaching:

From 1990 to 1998, Matt taught at least one course per semester at the community college and university levels:

- At San Francisco State University, held an adjunct faculty position and taught courses in environmental geology, oceanography (lab and lecture), hydrogeology, and groundwater contamination.
- Served as a committee member for graduate and undergraduate students.
- Taught courses in environmental geology and oceanography at the College of Marin.

Matt taught physical geology (lecture and lab and introductory geology at Golden West College in Huntington Beach, California from 2010 to 2014.

Invited Testimony, Reports, Papers and Presentations:

Hagemann, M.F., 2008. Disclosure of Hazardous Waste Issues under CEQA. Presentation to the Public Environmental Law Conference, Eugene, Oregon.

Hagemann, M.F., 2008. Disclosure of Hazardous Waste Issues under CEQA. Invited presentation to U.S. EPA Region 9, San Francisco, California.

Hagemann, M.F., 2005. Use of Electronic Databases in Environmental Regulation, Policy Making and Public Participation. Brownfields 2005, Denver, Coloradao.

Hagemann, M.F., 2004. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River and Impacts to Drinking Water in Nevada and the Southwestern U.S. Presentation to a meeting of the American Groundwater Trust, Las Vegas, NV (served on conference organizing committee).

Hagemann, M.F., 2004. Invited testimony to a California Senate committee hearing on air toxins at schools in Southern California, Los Angeles.

Brown, A., Farrow, J., Gray, A. and **Hagemann, M.**, 2004. An Estimate of Costs to Address MTBE Releases from Underground Storage Tanks and the Resulting Impact to Drinking Water Wells. Presentation to the Ground Water and Environmental Law Conference, National Groundwater Association.

Hagemann, M.F., 2004. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River and Impacts to Drinking Water in Arizona and the Southwestern U.S. Presentation to a meeting of the American Groundwater Trust, Phoenix, AZ (served on conference organizing committee).

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River and Impacts to Drinking Water in the Southwestern U.S. Invited presentation to a special committee meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, Irvine, CA.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River. Invited presentation to a tribal EPA meeting, Pechanga, CA.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River. Invited presentation to a meeting of tribal repesentatives, Parker, AZ.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Impact of Perchlorate on the Colorado River and Associated Drinking Water Supplies. Invited presentation to the Inter-Tribal Meeting, Torres Martinez Tribe.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. The Emergence of Perchlorate as a Widespread Drinking Water Contaminant. Invited presentation to the U.S. EPA Region 9.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. A Deductive Approach to the Assessment of Perchlorate Contamination. Invited presentation to the California Assembly Natural Resources Committee.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Perchlorate: A Cold War Legacy in Drinking Water. Presentation to a meeting of the National Groundwater Association.

Hagemann, M.F., 2002. From Tank to Tap: A Chronology of MTBE in Groundwater. Presentation to a meeting of the National Groundwater Association.

Hagemann, M.F., 2002. A Chronology of MTBE in Groundwater and an Estimate of Costs to Address Impacts to Groundwater. Presentation to the annual meeting of the Society of Environmental Journalists.

Hagemann, M.F., 2002. An Estimate of the Cost to Address MTBE Contamination in Groundwater (and Who Will Pay). Presentation to a meeting of the National Groundwater Association.

Hagemann, M.F., 2002. An Estimate of Costs to Address MTBE Releases from Underground Storage Tanks and the Resulting Impact to Drinking Water Wells. Presentation to a meeting of the U.S. EPA and State Underground Storage Tank Program managers.

Hagemann, M.F., 2001. From Tank to Tap: A Chronology of MTBE in Groundwater. Unpublished report.

Hagemann, M.F., 2001. Estimated Cleanup Cost for MTBE in Groundwater Used as Drinking Water. Unpublished report.

Hagemann, M.F., 2001. Estimated Costs to Address MTBE Releases from Leaking Underground Storage Tanks. Unpublished report.

Hagemann, M.F., and VanMouwerik, M., 1999. Potential Water Quality Concerns Related to Snowmobile Usage. Water Resources Division, National Park Service, Technical Report.

VanMouwerik, M. and **Hagemann**, **M.F**. 1999, Water Quality Concerns Related to Personal Watercraft Usage. Water Resources Division, National Park Service, Technical Report.

Hagemann, M.F., 1999, Is Dilution the Solution to Pollution in National Parks? The George Wright Society Biannual Meeting, Asheville, North Carolina.

Hagemann, M.F., 1997, The Potential for MTBE to Contaminate Groundwater. U.S. EPA Superfund Groundwater Technical Forum Annual Meeting, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Hagemann, M.F., and Gill, M., 1996, Impediments to Intrinsic Remediation, Moffett Field Naval Air Station, Conference on Intrinsic Remediation of Chlorinated Hydrocarbons, Salt Lake City.

Hagemann, M.F., Fukunaga, G.L., 1996, The Vulnerability of Groundwater to Anthropogenic Contaminants on the Island of Maui, Hawaii Water Works Association Annual Meeting, Maui, October 1996.

Hagemann, M. F., Fukanaga, G. L., 1996, Ranking Groundwater Vulnerability in Central Oahu, Hawaii. Proceedings, Geographic Information Systems in Environmental Resources Management, Air and Waste Management Association Publication VIP-61.

Hagemann, M.F., 1994. Groundwater Characterization and Cleanup at Closing Military Bases in California. Proceedings, California Groundwater Resources Association Meeting.

Hagemann, M.F. and Sabol, M.A., 1993. Role of the U.S. EPA in the High Plains States Groundwater Recharge Demonstration Program. Proceedings, Sixth Biennial Symposium on the Artificial Recharge of Groundwater.

Hagemann, M.F., 1993. U.S. EPA Policy on the Technical Impracticability of the Cleanup of DNAPL-contaminated Groundwater. California Groundwater Resources Association Meeting.

Hagemann, M.F., 1992. Dense Nonaqueous Phase Liquid Contamination of Groundwater: An Ounce of Prevention... Proceedings, Association of Engineering Geologists Annual Meeting, v. 35.

Other Experience:

Selected as subject matter expert for the California Professional Geologist licensing examination, 2009-2011.

JESSIE MARIE JAEGER



SOIL WATER AIR PROTECTION ENTERPRISE

2656 29th Street, Suite 201 Santa Monica, California 90405 Mobile: (530) 867-6202

> Office: (310) 452-5555 Fax: (310) 452-5550 Email: jessie@swape.com

EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES B.S. CONSERVATION BIOLOGY & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

IUNE 2014

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

SOIL WATER AIR PROTECTION ENTERPRISE

SANTA MONICA, CA

AIR QUALITY SPECIALIST

SENIOR ANALYST: CEQA ANALYSIS & MODELING

- Calculated roadway, stationary source, and cumulative impacts for risk and hazard analyses at proposed land use projects.
- Quantified criteria air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions released during construction and operational activities of proposed land use projects using CalEEMod and EMFAC2011 emission factors.
- Utilized AERSCREEN, a screening dispersion model, to determine the ambient air concentrations at sensitive receptor locations.
- Organized presentations containing figures and tables comparing results of particulate matter analyses to CEQA thresholds.
- Prepared reports that discuss results of the health risk analyses conducted for several land use redevelopment projects.

SENIOR ANALYST: GREENHOUSE GAS MODELING AND DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

- Quantified greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of a "business as usual" scenario for proposed land use projects using CalEEMod.
- Determined compliance of proposed projects with AB 32 GHG reduction targets, with measures described in CARB's Scoping Plan for each land use sector, and with GHG significance thresholds recommended by various Air Quality Management Districts in California.
- Produced tables and figures that compare the results of the GHG analyses to applicable CEQA thresholds and reduction targets.

PROIECT MANAGER: OFF-GASSING OF FORMALDEHYDE FROM FLOORING PRODUCTS

- Determined the appropriate standard test methods to effectively measure formaldehyde emissions from flooring products.
- Compiled and analyzed laboratory testing data. Produced tables, charts, and graphs to exhibit emission levels.
- Compared finalized testing data to Proposition 65 No Significant Risk Level (NSRL) and to CARB's Phase 2 Standard.
- Prepared a final analytical report and organized supporting data for use as Expert testimony in environmental litigation.
- Participated in meetings with clients to discuss project strategy and identify solutions to achieve short and long term goals.

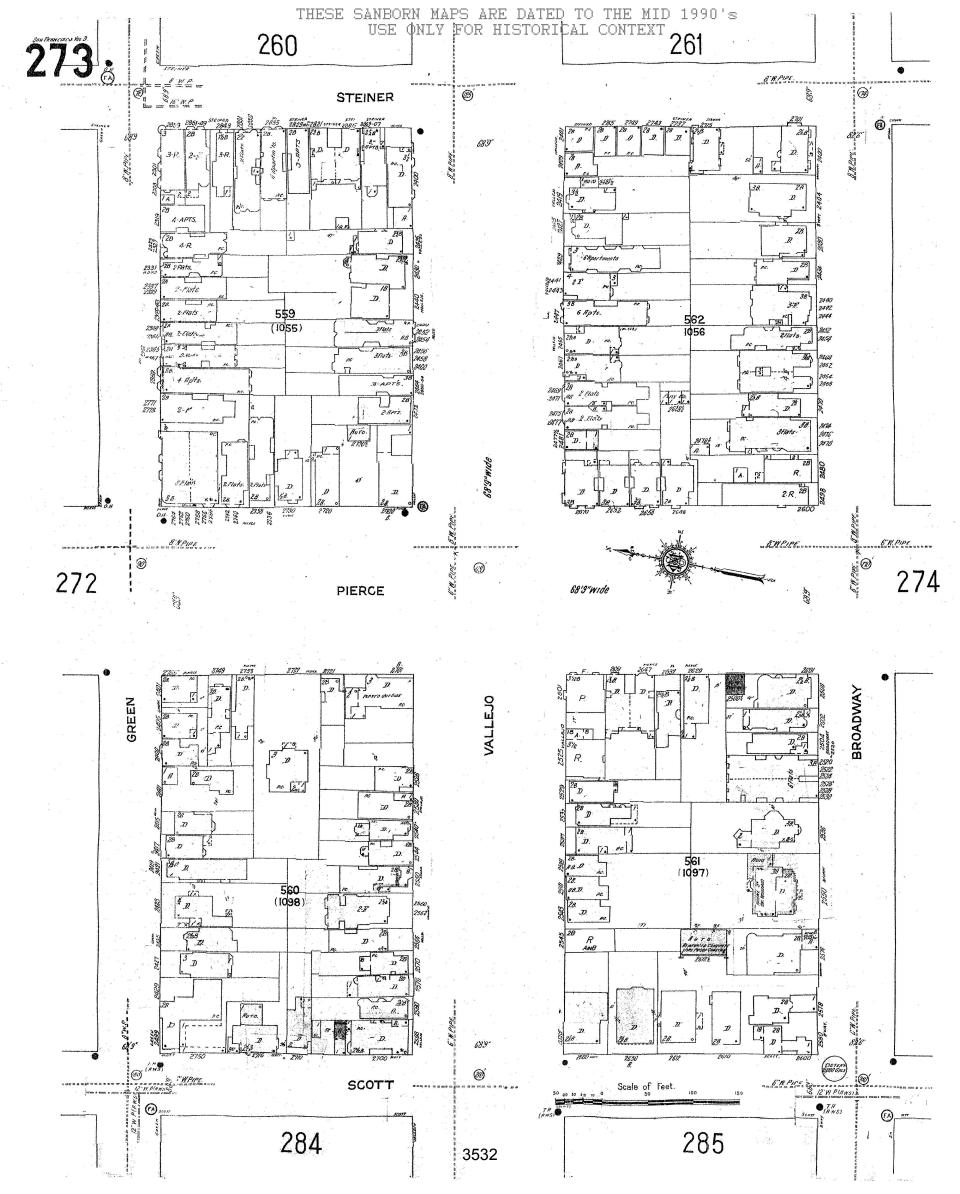
PROJECT ANALYST: EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT OF CONTAMINANTS EMITTED BY INCINERATOR

- Reviewed and organized sampling data, and determined the maximum levels of arsenic, dioxin, and lead in soil samples.
- Determined cumulative and hourly particulate deposition of incinerator and modeled particle dispersion locations using GIS and AERMOD.
- Conducted risk assessment using guidance set forth by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA).
- Utilized LeadSpread8 to evaluate exposure, and the potential adverse health effects from exposure, to lead in the environment.
- Compared final results of assessment to the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Regional Screening Levels (RSLs).

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

•	Recipient , Bruins Advantage Scholarship, University of California, Los Angeles	SEPT 2010 – JUNE 2014
•	Academic Honoree, Dean's List, University of California, Los Angeles	SEPT 2013 - JUNE 2014
•	Academic Wellness Director, UCLA Undergraduate Students Associated Council	SEPT 2013 - JUNE 2014
•	Student Groups Support Committee Member, UCLA Undergraduate Students Associated Council	SEPT 2012 - JUNE 2013

ATTACHMENT H



ATTACHMENT I

ZACKS & FREEDMAN

A Professional Corporation

October 30, 2015

VIA HAND DELIVERY

President London Breed c/o Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board San Francisco Board of Supervisors 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place City Hall, Room 244 San Francisco, CA 94102

Re:

Appeal of CEQA Categorical Exemption Determination

Planning Case No. 2006.0508V

Building Permit Application No. 2015.07.16.1729

1026 Clayton Street

Dear President Breed and Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors:

This office represents appellant Chris Durkin, the adjacent neighbor to the north of the proposed project at 1026 Clayton Street (PBA No. 2015.07.16.1729, the "Project"). The Project is an attempt to surreptitiously legitimize an illegal, unpermitted roof-deck and stairs located in the mandatory rear-yard setback area.

The Appellant opposes the above-captioned Project, *inter alia*, on the grounds that the Project's categorical exemption determination ("CatEx") violates the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"). Pursuant to San Francisco Administrative Code Section 31.16, Appellant hereby appeals the October 2, 2015 CatEx. A true and correct copy of the CatEx is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**. A true and correct copy of the proposed Project permit is attached hereto as **Exhibit B**. A copy of this letter of appeal will be concurrently submitted to the Environmental Review Officer.

The Project site is a Potential Historical Resource, built ca. 1910. The Project received a CatEx (under an unspecified Guidelines section) for a "Deck . . . <u>not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way.</u>" (CatEx, Step 4, Question 5: Proposed Work Checklist, emphasis added.) However, the proposed structure <u>is highly visible</u> from the adjacent right of way. (See Exhibit C.)

Additionally, the Project violates Planning Code Section 134 and cannot be approved. Because the deck and stairs were illegally constructed in the mandatory rear-yard open space, they cannot be approved without a zoning variance. A variance was issued nine years ago for this purpose, but it became "deemed void and cancelled" because "a Building Permit [had] not been issued within

235 Montgomery Street, Suite 400 San Francisco, California 94104 Telephone (415) 956-8100 Facsimile (415) 288-9755 www.zulpc.com



President London Breed October 30, 2015 Page 2

three years from the effective date of [the variance] decision." (Variance Decision, Case No. 2006.0508V, attached as **Exhibit D**.)

The CatEx describes the Project as follows: "To clarify DBI records for work related to garage roof deck and stairs completed under permit number 2007.06.26.51111, and signed off by DBI inspector on 8/1/2007." However, permit number 2007.06.26.51111 did <u>not</u> authorize a "roof deck and stairs." (See **Exhibit E**.) Rather, it was a permit for re-roofing. It did not reference a deck or a variance, and it was never reviewed by the Planning Department. A related permit, number 2007.05.04.0498, likewise was for re-roofing only, did not reference a deck or a variance, and was never reviewed by the Planning Department. (See **Exhibit F**.) In fact, neither permit application checked Box 19, "DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE DECK . . . ?"

The construction of a roof-deck and related stairs has never been authorized or completed under a prior permit. Therefore, the CatEx's description of the Project is fatally erroneous.

Moreover, the Project will have likely significant adverse environmental impacts, including enlarging a nonconforming structure – intensifying massing in an area which is statutorily required to remain open space – casting shadow on adjacent properties, and altering the visible portion of a Potential Historical Resource. (See Declaration of Patrick Buscovich, S.E.)

Appellant reserves the right to submit additional written and oral comments, bases, and evidence in support of this appeal to the City up to and including the final hearing on this appeal and any and all subsequent permitting proceedings or approvals for the Project. Appellant requests that this letter and exhibits be placed in and incorporated into the administrative record for Case No. 2006.0508V.

Appellant respectfully requests that the Board of Supervisors revoke the CatEx determination and require further environmental review pursuant to CEQA. If the CatEx determination is upheld, Appellant is prepared to file suit to enforce Appellant's and the public's rights.

Very truly yours,

ZACKS & FREEDMAN, P.C.

Ryan J. Patterson

Attorney for Chris Durkin

President London Breed October 30, 2015 Page 3

cc:

Sarah Jones, Environmental Review Officer San Francisco Planning Department 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103 Sarah.B.Jones@sfgov.org

Encl.



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

CEQA Categorical Exemption Determination

PROPERTY INFORMATION/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Address			Block/Lot(s)	
1026 Clayton Street			1:	268/043
Case No.		Permit No.	Plans Dated	,
2006.0	508V	2015.07.16.1729		5/18/2007
✓ Additio	n/	Demolition	New	Project Modification
Alterati	on	(requires HRER if over 45 years old)	Construction	(GO TO STEP 7)
Project desc	ription for	Planning Department approval.		
		ds for work related to garage roof de .5111, and signed off by DBI inspect		pleted under permit
	MPLETED	CLASS BY PROJECT PLANNER 1 or 3 applies, an Environmental Evaluation	a Application is requ	uired.
V		Existing Facilities. Interior and exterior alter		
	Class 3 – New Construction/ Conversion of Small Structures. Up to three (3) new single-family residences or six (6) 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.			
	Class			
STEP 2: CE		TS BY PROJECT PLANNER	OPPOSITION SALES AND THE SALES	ER EEL-CA-LEPPET PRO-18 CORRESSOR SEASON SEASON SECURIOR SEASON SEASON SECURIOR SEASON
If any box i	s checked b	pelow, an Environmental Evaluation Applic	ation is required.	
	hospitals, Does the j generator documenta the project	ty: Would the project add new sensitive recovered residential dwellings, and senior-care facility project have the potential to emit substantial so, heavy industry, diesel trucks)? Exceptions: tion of enrollment in the San Francisco Department would not have the potential to emit substantial to Determination Layers > Air Pollutant Exposure Zo	ties) within an Air Po pollutant concentra do not check box if the nent of Public Health (pollutant concentration	bllution Exposure Zone? tions (e.g., backup diesel a applicant presents DPH) Article 38 program and
	Hazardous Materials: If the project site is located on the Maher map or is suspected of containing hazardous materials (based on a previous use such as gas station, auto repair, dry cleaners, or heavy manufacturing, or a site with underground storage tanks): Would the project involve 50 cubic yards or more of soil disturbance - or a change of use from industrial to residential? If yes, this box must be checked and the project applicant must submit an Environmental Application with a Phase I		pair, dry cleaners, or heavy lect involve 50 cubic yards ial? If yes, this box must be	

		Environmental Site Assessment. Exceptions: do not check box if the applicant presents documentation of		
		enrollment in the San Francisco Department of Public Health (DPH) Maher program, a DPH waiver from the		
		Maher program, or other documentation from Environmental Planning staff that hazardous material effects		
		would be less than significant (refer to EP_ArcMap > Maher layer).		
١,	_	Transportation: Does the project create six (6) or more net new parking spaces or residential units?		
l		Does the project have the potential to adversely affect transit, pedestrian and/or bicycle safety		
		(hazards) or the adequacy of nearby transit, pedestrian and/or bicycle facilities?		
١.		Archeological Resources: Would the project result in soil disturbance/modification greater than two		
		(2) feet below grade in an archeological sensitive area or eight (8) feet in a non-archeological sensitive		
		area? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Archeological Sensitive Area)		
		Noise: Does the project include new noise-sensitive receptors (schools, day care facilities, hospitals,		
		residential dwellings, and senior-care facilities) fronting roadways located in the noise mitigation		
-		area? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Noise Mitigation Area)		
		Subdivision/Lot Line Adjustment: Does the project site involve a subdivision or lot line adjustment		
		on a lot with a slope average of 20% or more? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers >		
	_	Topography)		
		Slope = or > 20%: Does the project involve excavation of 50 cubic yards of soil or more, new		
ı		construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building		
Į.		footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography) If box is checked, a		
		geotechnical report is required.		
		Seismic: Landslide Zone: Does the project involve excavation of 50 cubic yards of soil or more, new		
ı		construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building		
l		footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a		
		geotechnical report is required.		
		Seismic: Liquefaction Zone: Does the project involve excavation of 50 cubic yards of soil or more,		
ſ	-	new construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing		
۱ ۱		building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is		
		checked, a geotechnical report will likely be required.		
		are checked above, GO TO STEP 3. If one or more boxes are checked above, an Environmental		
<u>Eva</u>	<u>luation</u>	Application is required, unless reviewed by an Environmental Planner.		
ı	✓	Project can proceed with categorical exemption review. The project does not trigger any of the		
CEQA impacts listed above.		CEQA impacts listed above.		
Comments and Planner Signature (optional):				
344415634534555				
STE	P 3: PF	ROPERTY STATUS – HISTORIC RESOURCE		
$\overline{}$		MPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER		
PRO		Y IS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: (refer to Parcel Information Map)		
		ategory A: Known Historical Resource. GO TO STEP 5.		
_ [✓	<u> </u> C	ategory B: Potential Historical Resource (over 45 years of age). GO TO STEP 4.		
1	$I \mid C$	extensive C: Not a Historical Resource or Not Age Fligible (under 45 years of age) CO TO STEP 6		

STEP 4: PROPOSED WORK CHECKLIST TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER

Che	ck all that apply to the project.
	1. Change of use and new construction. Tenant improvements not included.
	2. Regular maintenance or repair to correct or repair deterioration, decay, or damage to building.
	3. Window replacement that meets the Department's <i>Window Replacement Standards</i> . Does not include storefront window alterations.
	4. Garage work. A new opening that meets the <i>Guidelines for Adding Garages and Curb Cuts</i> , and/or replacement of a garage door in an existing opening that meets the Residential Design Guidelines.
\checkmark	5. Deck, terrace construction, or fences not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way.
	6. Mechanical equipment installation that is not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way.
	7. Dormer installation that meets the requirements for exemption from public notification under <i>Zoning Administrator Bulletin No. 3: Dormer Windows</i> .
	8. Addition(s) that are not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way for 150 feet in each direction; does not extend vertically beyond the floor level of the top story of the structure or is only a single story in height; does not have a footprint that is more than 50% larger than that of the original building; and does not cause the removal of architectural significant roofing features.
Note	e: Project Planner must check box below before proceeding.
	Project is not listed. GO TO STEP 5.
	Project does not conform to the scopes of work. GO TO STEP 5.
	Project involves four or more work descriptions. GO TO STEP 5.
\checkmark	Project involves less than four work descriptions. GO TO STEP 6.
	P 5: CEQA IMPACTS – ADVANCED HISTORICAL REVIEW BE COMPLETED BY PRESERVATION PLANNER
Che	ck all that apply to the project.
	1. Project involves a known historical resource (CEQA Category A) as determined by Step 3 and conforms entirely to proposed work checklist in Step 4.
	2. Interior alterations to publicly accessible spaces.
	3. Window replacement of original/historic windows that are not "in-kind" but are consistent with existing historic character.
	4. Façade/storefront alterations that do not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining features.
	5. Raising the building in a manner that does not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining features.
	6. Restoration based upon documented evidence of a building's historic condition, such as historic photographs, plans, physical evidence, or similar buildings.
	7. Addition(s), including mechanical equipment that are minimally visible from a public right-of-way

and meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

	8. Other work consistent with the Secretary of the Interior (specify or add comments):	or Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties
	9. Other work that would not materially impair a history	oric district (specify or add comments):
П		
-	(Requires approval by Senior Preservation Planner/Prese	ervation Coordinator)
	10. Reclassification of property status to Category C.	
Ш	Planner/Preservation Coordinator)	
	a. Per HRER dated:(attach HRE.	R)
	b. Other (specify):	
Not	e: If ANY box in STEP 5 above is checked, a Preservation	Planner MUST check one box below.
	Further environmental review required. Based on the	
	Environmental Evaluation Application to be submitted. G	
	Project can proceed with categorical exemption revie Preservation Planner and can proceed with categorical	
Com	ments (optional):	oxemption control of
	(cpronn)	
Proce	ervation Planner Signature:	
11656	Evaluati France Signature.	
	P 6: CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION DETERMINATION SE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER	
	Further environmental review required. Proposed project	t does not meet scopes of work in either (check all that
	apply):	
	Step 2 – CEQA Impacts	
	Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review	
	STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Applicati	on.
$ \mathbf{V} $	No further environmental review is required. The projection	ct is categorically exempt under CEQA.
	Planner Name: mary woods	Signature:
	Project Approval Action:	mary woods oue-CityPlanning, oue-CutyPlanning, on-mary woods, email-mary.woods@sfgov.org
	Building Permit If Discretionary Review before the Planning Commission is requested,	∑ Date: 2015.10.02 18:33:17 -07'00'
	the Discretionary Review hearing is the Approval Action for the	
	project. Once signed or stamped and dated, this document constitutes a category	cal exemption pursuant to CEOA Guidelines and Chapter 31 of the
	Once signed or stamped and dated, this document constitutes a categorical exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines and Chapter 31 Administrative Code.	
:		

STEP 7: MODIFICATION OF A CEQA EXEMPT PROJECT

TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER

In accordance with Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, when a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) exempt project changes after the Approval Action and requires a subsequent approval, the Environmental Review Officer (or his or her designee) must determine whether the proposed change constitutes a substantial modification of that project. This checklist shall be used to determine whether the proposed changes to the approved project would constitute a "substantial modification" and, therefore, be subject to additional environmental review pursuant to CEQA.

PROPERTY INFORMATION/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project.	Address (If different tha	in front page)	Block/Lot(s) (If different than	
			front page)	
Case No	0.	Previous Building Permit No.	New Building Permit No.	
Plans D	ated	Previous Approval Action	New Approval Action	
Modifie	ed Project Description:			
DETERM	INATION IF PROJECT CO	INSTITUTES SUBSTANTIAL MODIF	ICATION	
Compa	red to the approved pro	ject, would the modified project:		
	Result in expansion of	of the building envelope, as define	d in the Planning Code;	
. 🗖		of use that would require public notice under Planning Code		
	Sections 311 or 312;			
		as defined under Planning Code S		
	1 -	ing presented that was not known		
	at the time of the original determination, that shows the originally approved project may			
If at loa	no longer qualify for the exemption? If at least one of the above boxes is checked, further environmental review is required CATEX FORT			
II at lea	st one of the above box	es is checked, further environme	Intal review is required CATEX FOR	
DETERMIN	NATION OF NO SUBSTANT	IAL MODIFICATION		
		cation would not result in any of t		
			er CEQA, in accordance with prior project	
approval and no additional environmental review is required. This determination shall be posted on the Planning Department website and office and mailed to the applicant, City approving entities, and anyone requesting written notice.				
Planner	r Name:	Signature or Stamp:	,	

ANDREW M. ZACKS (SBN 147794) RYAN J. PATTERSON (SBN 277971) MICHAEL F. CORBETT (SBN 301087) ZACKS & FREEDMAN, P.C. 235 Montgomery Street, Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94104 (415) 956-8100

Attorneys for Appellant Chris Durkin

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SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Planning Case No. 2006.0508V

DECLARATION OF PATRICK BUSCOVICH IN SUPPORT OF CEQA APPEAL

I, Patrick Buscovich, declare as follows:

- 1. I am a licensed civil and structural engineer, practicing in San Francisco, California. I make this declaration in support of the above-captioned appeal. Unless otherwise stated, I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein and, if called as a witness, could and would testify competently thereto.
- 2. I have conducted a site visit to the Project area and have reviewed plans submitted in connection with the proposed Project.
- 3. This is an appeal of the Planning Department's determination that the proposed Project at 1026 Clayton Street (Case No. 2006.0508V, Building Permit No. 201507161729) is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act

DECLARATION OF PATRICK BUSCOVICH IN SUPPORT OF APPEAL

(CEQA). Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a true and correct copy of the categorical exemption determination ("CatEx") for this Project. The CatEx states that the Project is to clarify DBI records for work related to garage roof deck and stairs completed under permit number 2007.06.26.5111, and signed off by DBI inspector on August 1, 2007.

- 4. Attached hereto as Exhibit B is a true and correct printout of Building Permit No. 201507161729, taken from the San Francisco Department of Building Inspection's Permit Tracking System website.
- 5. Per the CatEx, the Project site is a Potential Historical Resource, built ca. 1910. Attached hereto as Exhibit C is a true and correct printout of the 1026 Clayton Property Report, taken from the San Francisco Planning Department Website.
- 6. The Project received a CatEx (under an unspecified Guidelines section) for a "Deck . . . not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way." (CatEx, Step 4, Question 5: Proposed Work Checklist, emphasis added.) However, the proposed structure is highly visible from the adjacent right of way. Attached hereto as Exhibit D are true and correct copies of street view images from Google Maps of the 1026 Clayton Street parapet from June 2008 and July 2015. Google Maps. (2008) [1026 Clayton St., San Francisco, CA 94117] [Street View] Retrieved From https://www.google.com/maps/@37.7637728,122.4464417,3a,75y,247.85h,87.22t/data=! 3m7!1e1!3m5!1sgkNCsUjUlTVbrWf2lULKDg!2e0!5s20080601T000000!7i13312!8i665 6!6m1!1e1; Google Maps. (2015) [1026 Clayton St., San Francisco, CA 94117] [Street View] Retrieved From https://www.google.com/maps/@37.7637708,122.4464434.3a,75y,247.85h,87.22t/data=!

3m7!1e1!3m5!1sFzE1FGaLzn9Uhw4az5_g!2e0!5s20150701T000000!7i13312!8i6656!6 m1!1e1.

- 7. A variance was issued nine years ago for this purpose, but it became "deemed void and cancelled" because "a Building Permit [had] not been issued within three years from the effective date of [the variance] decision." Attached hereto as Exhibit E is a true and correct copy of Variance Decision, Case No. 2006.0508V.
- 8. The CatEx describes the Project as follows: "To clarify DBI records for work related to garage roof deck and stairs completed under permit number 2007.06.26.51111, and signed off by DBI inspector on 8/1/2007." However, permit number 2007.06.26.51111 did not authorize a "roof deck and stairs." Rather, it was a permit for re-roofing. It did not reference a deck or a variance, and it was never reviewed by the Planning Department. Attached hereto as Exhibit F is a true and correct copy of Permit No. 2007.06.26.51111. On 10/29/15, I reviewed Building Permit No. 2007.06.26.51111 at DBI microfilm records.
- 9. A related permit, number 2007.05.04.0498, likewise was for re-roofing only, did not reference a deck or a variance, and was never reviewed by the Planning Department. In fact, neither permit application checked Box 19, "DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE DECK . . . ?" Attached hereto as Exhibit G is a true and correct copy of Permit No. 2007.05.04.0498. On 10/29/15, I reviewed Building Permit No. 2007.05.04.0498 at DBI microfilm records.
- 10. The construction of the roof-deck and related stairs has never been authorized or completed under a prior permit, and therefore were both illegally constructed.

11. The Project will have significant adverse environmental impacts, as per DCP/CEQA guidelines, including enlarging a nonconforming structure – intensifying massing in an area which is statutorily required to remain open space – casting shadow on adjacent properties, and altering the visible portion of a Potential Historical Resource. As a licensed civil and structural engineer, I am qualified to make this determination.

I declare, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed in San Francisco, California, this 30th day of October, 2015.

Patrick Buscovich

DECLARATION OF PATRICK BUSCOVICH IN SUPPORT OF APPEAL

EXHIBIT A



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

CEQA Categorical Exemption Determination

PROPERTY INFORMATION/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Address			Block/Lot(s)		
1026 Clayton Street			1268/043		
Case No.		Permit No.		Plans Dated	
2006.05	V808	2015.07.16.1729			5/18/2007
Addition		Demolition (requires HRER if over 45 years	s old)	New Construction	Project Modification (GO TO STEP 7)
		Planning Department approval.	5 012)		
To clarify D	Bl record	ds for work related to garage .5111, and signed off by DBI			pleted under permit
«Sitularitation responsive conformation conformation of	MICHAEL THE	TO THE OFFICE OF THE STREET OF THE OFFICE OFFICE OF THE OFFICE OF THE OFFICE OFFICE OF THE OFFICE OF	***************************************		ETITE DE SENTE DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA CO
STEP 1: EXI		CLASS BY PROJECT PLANNER		,	
Note: If neit	her Class	1 or 3 applies, an Environmental E	valuation	Application is requ	iired.
	Class 1 – F	Existing Facilities. Interior and exte	rior altera	ations; additions un	der 10,000 sq. ft.
	residences	New Construction/Conversion of Son or six (6) dwelling units in one builuse under 10,000 sq. ft. if principally	lding; cor	nmercial/office strue	
	Class				
STEP 2: CEC TO BE COM		TS BY PROJECT PLANNER			
If any box is	checked b	pelow, an <i>Environmental Evaluatio</i>	m Applica	ation is required.	
	hospitals, Does the p generators documenta the project	ty: Would the project add new sens residential dwellings, and senior-coroject have the potential to emit sues, heavy industry, diesel trucks)? Extion of enrollment in the San Francisco would not have the potential to emit sues Determination Layers > Air Pollutant Examples.	are faciliti abstantial acceptions: o Departm abstantial	ies) within an Air Po pollutant concentra do not check box if the ent of Public Health (i pollutant concentration	ollution Exposure Zone? tions (e.g., backup diesel applicant presents DPH) Article 38 program and
	hazardous manufactu or more of	s Materials: If the project site is loc s materials (based on a previous use uring, or a site with underground st f soil disturbance - or a change of us and the project applicant must subm	e such as p torage tan se from in	gas station, auto rep ks): Would the proj ndustrial to residenti	air, dry cleaners, or heavy ect involve 50 cubic yards ial? If yes, this box must be

Maker program, or other documentation from Environmental Planning staff that hazardous material effects would be less than significant (refer to EP_ArcMap > Maher layer). Transportation: Does the project create six (6) or more net new parking spaces or residential units? Does the project have the potential to adversely affect transit, pedestrian and/or bicycle facilities? Archeological Resources: Would the project result in soil disturbance/modification greater than two (2) feet below grade in an archeological sensitive area or eight (8) feet in a non-archeological sensitive area? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Archeological Sensitive Area) Noise: Does the project include new noise-sensitive receptors (schools, day care facilities, hospitals, residential dwellings, and senior-care facilities) fronting roadways located in the noise mitigation area? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Noise Mitigation Area) Subdivision/Iot Line Adjustment: Does the project site involve a subdivision or lot line adjustment on a lot with a slope average of 20% or more? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography) Slope = or > 20%: Does the project involve excavation of 50 cubic yards of soil or more, new construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required. Seismic Liquefaction Zone: Does the project involve excavation of 50 cubic yards of soil or more, new construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report will likely be required. Seismic Liquefaction Zone: Does the project involve excavation of 50 cubic yards of soil or more, new construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 s		Environmental Site Assessment. Exceptions: do not check box if the applicant presents documentation of enrollment in the San Francisco Department of Public Health (DPH) Maher program, a DPH waiver from the
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(2) feet below grade in an archeological sensitive area or eight (8) feet in a non-archeological sensitive area? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Archeological Sensitive Area) Noise: Does the project include new noise-sensitive receptors (schools, day care facilities, hospitals, residential dwellings, and sentor-care facilities) fronting roadways located in the noise mitigation area? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Noise Mitigation Area) Subdivision/Lot Line Adjustment: Does the project site involve a subdivision or lot line adjustment on a lot with a slope average of 20% or more? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography) Slope = or > 20%: Does the project involve excavation of 50 cubic yards of soil or more, new construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required. Seismic Landslide Zone: Does the project involve excavation of 50 cubic yards of soil or more, new construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required. Seismic: Liquefaction Zone: Does the project involve excavation of 50 cubic yards of soil or more, new construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report will likely be required. If no boxes are checked above, GO TO STEP 3. If one or more boxes are checked above, an Environmental Evaluation Application is required. unless reviewed by an Environmental Planner. Project can proceed with categorical exemption review. The project does not trigger any of the CEQA impacts listed abo		Transportation: Does the project create six (6) or more net new parking spaces or residential units? Does the project have the potential to adversely affect transit, pedestrian and/or bicycle safety
residential dwellings, and senior-care facilities) fronting roadways located in the noise mitigation area? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Noise Mitigation Area) Subdivision/Lot Line Adjustment: Does the project site involve a subdivision or lot line adjustment on a lot with a slope average of 20% or more? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography) Slope = or > 20%: Does the project involve excavation of 50 cubic yards of soil or more, new construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required. Seismic Landslide Zone: Does the project involve excavation of 50 cubic yards of soil or more, new construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required. Seismic: Liquefaction Zone: Does the project involve excavation of 50 cubic yards of soil or more, new construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report will likely be required. If no boxes are checked above, GO TO STEP 3. If one or more boxes are checked above, an Environmental Evaluation Application is required, unless reviewed by an Environmental Planner. Project can proceed with categorical exemption review. The project does not trigger any of the CEQA impacts listed above. Comments and Planner Signature (optional): STEP 3: PROPERTY STATUS – HISTORIC RESOURCE TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER PROPERTY IS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: (refer to Parcel Information Map) Category A: Known Historical Resource. GO TO STEP 5.		(2) feet below grade in an archeological sensitive area or eight (8) feet in a non-archeological sensitive
on a lot with a slope average of 20% or more? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography) Slope = or > 20%: Does the project involve excavation of 50 cubic yards of soil or more, new construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required. Seismic: Landslide Zone: Does the project involve excavation of 50 cubic yards of soil or more, new construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required. Seismic: Liquefaction Zone: Does the project involve excavation of 50 cubic yards of soil or more, new construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report will likely be required. If no boxes are checked above, GO TO STEP 3. If one or more boxes are checked above, an Environmental Evaluation Application is required, unless reviewed by an Environmental Planner. Project can proceed with categorical exemption review. The project does not trigger any of the CEQA impacts listed above. Comments and Planner Signature (optional): STEP 3: PROPERTY STATUS – HISTORIC RESOURCE TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER PROPERTY IS ONE OF THE FOILOWING: (refer to Parcel Information Map) Category A: Known Historical Resource. GO TO STEP 5.		residential dwellings, and senior-care facilities) fronting roadways located in the noise mitigation
construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required. Seismic: Landslide Zone: Does the project involve excavation of 50 cubic yards of soil or more, new construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required. Seismic: Liquefaction Zone: Does the project involve excavation of 50 cubic yards of soil or more, new construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report will likely be required. If no boxes are checked above, GO TO STEP 3. If one or more boxes are checked above, an Environmental Evaluation Application is required, unless reviewed by an Environmental Planner. Project can proceed with categorical exemption review. The project does not trigger any of the CEQA impacts listed above. Comments and Planner Signature (optional): STEP 3: PROPERTY STATUS – HISTORIC RESOURCE TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER PROPERTY IS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: (refer to Parcel Information Map) Category A: Known Historical Resource. GO TO STEP 5.		on a lot with a slope average of 20% or more? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers >
construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required. Seismic: Liquefaction Zone: Does the project involve excavation of 50 cubic yards of soil or more, new construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report will likely be required. If no boxes are checked above, GO TO STEP 3. If one or more boxes are checked above, an Environmental Evaluation Application is required, unless reviewed by an Environmental Planner. Project can proceed with categorical exemption review. The project does not trigger any of the CEQA impacts listed above. Comments and Planner Signature (optional): STEP 3: PROPERTY STATUS – HISTORIC RESOURCE TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER PROPERTY IS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: (refer to Parcel Information Map) Category A: Known Historical Resource. GO TO STEP 5.		construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography) If box is checked, a
new construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report will likely be required. If no boxes are checked above, GO TO STEP 3. If one or more boxes are checked above, an Environmental Evaluation Application is required, unless reviewed by an Environmental Planner. Project can proceed with categorical exemption review. The project does not trigger any of the CEQA impacts listed above. Comments and Planner Signature (optional): STEP 3: PROPERTY STATUS — HISTORIC RESOURCE TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER PROPERTY IS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: (refer to Parcel Information Map) Category A: Known Historical Resource. GO TO STEP 5.		construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a
Evaluation Application is required, unless reviewed by an Environmental Planner. Project can proceed with categorical exemption review. The project does not trigger any of the CEQA impacts listed above. Comments and Planner Signature (optional): STEP 3: PROPERTY STATUS – HISTORIC RESOURCE TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER PROPERTY IS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: (refer to Parcel Information Map) Category A: Known Historical Resource. GO TO STEP 5.		new construction, or square footage expansion greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is
Project can proceed with categorical exemption review. The project does not trigger any of the CEQA impacts listed above. Comments and Planner Signature (optional): STEP 3: PROPERTY STATUS – HISTORIC RESOURCE TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER PROPERTY IS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: (refer to Parcel Information Map) Category A: Known Historical Resource. GO TO STEP 5.		
Comments and Planner Signature (optional): STEP 3: PROPERTY STATUS – HISTORIC RESOURCE TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER PROPERTY IS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: (refer to Parcel Information Map) Category A: Known Historical Resource. GO TO STEP 5.		Project can proceed with categorical exemption review. The project does not trigger any of the
TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER PROPERTY IS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: (refer to Parcel Information Map) Category A: Known Historical Resource. GO TO STEP 5.	Comment	
TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER PROPERTY IS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: (refer to Parcel Information Map) Category A: Known Historical Resource. GO TO STEP 5.		
Category A: Known Historical Resource. GO TO STEP 5.		
Category B: Potential Historical Resource (over 45 years of age) CO TO STEP 4		Category A: Known Historical Resource. GO TO STEP 5. Category B: Potential Historical Resource (over 45 years of age). GO TO STEP 4.

SAN FRANCISCO
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Category C: Not a Historical Resource or Not Age Eligible (under 45 years of age). GO TO STEP 6.

STEP 4: PROPOSED WORK CHECKLIST TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER

	·		
Check all that apply to the project.			
	1. Change of use and new construction. Tenant improvements not included.		
	2. Regular maintenance or repair to correct or repair deterioration, decay, or damage to building.		
	3. Window replacement that meets the Department's <i>Window Replacement Standards</i> . Does not include storefront window alterations.		
	4. Garage work. A new opening that meets the Guidelines for Adding Garages and Curb Cuts, and/or replacement of a garage door in an existing opening that meets the Residential Design Guidelines.		
√	5. Deck, terrace construction, or fences not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way.		
	 Mechanical equipment installation that is not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of- way. 		
	7. Dormer installation that meets the requirements for exemption from public notification under <i>Zoning Administrator Bulletin No. 3: Dormer Windows</i> .		
	8. Addition(s) that are not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way for 150 feet in each direction; does not extend vertically beyond the floor level of the top story of the structure or is only a single story in height; does not have a footprint that is more than 50% larger than that of the original building; and does not cause the removal of architectural significant roofing features.		
Note	e: Project Planner must check box below before proceeding.		
	Project is not listed. GO TO STEP 5.		
	Project does not conform to the scopes of work. GO TO STEP 5.		
	Project involves four or more work descriptions. GO TO STEP 5.		
√	Project involves less than four work descriptions. GO TO STEP 6.		
	P 5: CEQA IMPACTS – ADVANCED HISTORICAL REVIEW BE COMPLETED BY PRESERVATION PLANNER		
Che	ck all that apply to the project.		
	1. Project involves a known historical resource (CEQA Category A) as determined by Step 3 and conforms entirely to proposed work checklist in Step 4.		
	2. Interior alterations to publicly accessible spaces.		
	3. Window replacement of original/historic windows that are not "in-kind" but are consistent with existing historic character.		
	4. Façade/storefront alterations that do not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining features.		
	5. Raising the building in a manner that does not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining features.		
	6. Restoration based upon documented evidence of a building's historic condition, such as historic photographs, plans, physical evidence, or similar buildings.		
Ė	7. Addition(s), including mechanical equipment that are minimally visible from a public right-of-way and meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.		

	8. Other work consistent with the Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (specify or add comments):
	9. Other work that would not materially impair a historic district (specify or add comments): (Requires approval by Senior Preservation Planner/Preservation Coordinator)
	10. Reclassification of property status to Category C. (Requires approval by Senior Preservation Planner/Preservation Coordinator) a. Per HRER dated:
Not	re: If ANY box in STEP 5 above is checked, a Preservation Planner MUST check one box below. Further environmental review required. Based on the information provided, the project requires an Environmental Evaluation Application to be submitted. GO TO STEP 6.
Com	Project can proceed with categorical exemption review. The project has been reviewed by the Preservation Planner and can proceed with categorical exemption review. GO TO STEP 6. ments (optional):
STEF	P 6: CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION DETERMINATION
	Further environmental review required. Proposed project does not meet scopes of work in either (check all that apply): Step 2 – CEQA Impacts Step 5 – Advanced Historical Review STOP! Must file an Environmental Evaluation Application.
V	No further environmental review is required. The project is categorically exempt under CEQA. Planner Name: mary woods Signature:
	Project Approval Action: Building Permit It Discretionary Review before the Planning Commission is requested, the Discretionary Review hearing is the Approval Action for the project. Once signed or stamped and dated, this document constitutes a categorical exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines and Chapter 31 of the Administrative Code. In accordance with Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, an appeal of an exemption determination can only be filed within 30 days of the project receiving the first approval action.

STEP 7: MODIFICATION OF A CEQA EXEMPT PROJECT

TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER

In accordance with Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, when a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) exempt project changes after the Approval Action and requires a subsequent approval, the Environmental Review Officer (or his or her designee) must determine whether the proposed change constitutes a substantial modification of that project. This checklist shall be used to determine whether the proposed changes to the approved project would constitute a "substantial modification" and, therefore, be subject to additional environmental review pursuant to CEQA.

PROPERTY INFORMATION/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project A	ddress (If different that	Block/Lot(s) (If different than front page)			
Case No.		Previous Building Permit No.	New Building Permit No.		
Plans Da	ted	Previous Approval Action	New Approval Action		
Modified	l Project Description:				
	\$				
			1		
DETERMIN	IATION IF PROJECT CO	NSTITUTES SUBSTANTIAL MODIFI	ICATION		
Compare	ed to the approved proj	ect, would the modified project:			
	Result in expansion of	f the building envelope, as defined	d in the Planning Code;		
	Result in the change of Sections 311 or 312;	of use that would require public no	otice under Planning Code		
	Result in demolition a	as defined under Planning Code S	ection 317 or 19005(f)?		
	1 -	ing presented that was not known			
	at the time of the originological no longer qualify for t		e originally approved project may		
If at least	t one of the above boxe	es is checked, further environme	ntal review is required CATEX FORM		
DETERMIN/	ATION OF NO SUBSTANTIA	AL MODIFICATION	n de samen e de distinction de samen appear		
	The proposed modific	cation would not result in any of t	he above changes.		
If this box is checked, the proposed modifications are categorically exempt under CEQA, in accordance with prior project approval and no additional environmental review is required. This determination shall be posted on the Planning Department website and office and mailed to the applicant, City approving entities, and anyone requesting written notice					
Planner I	·····	Signature or Stamp:			
• .					

SAN FRANCISCO
PLANNING DEPARTMENT 2/13/15

EXHIBIT B

Welcome to our Permit / Complaint Tracking System!

Permit Details Report

Report Date:

10/29/2015 7:10:18 PM

Application Number:

201507161729

Form Number:

Address(es):

 $1269 \, / \, 04\dot{3} \, / \, 0 \, 1026 \, \text{CLAYTON} \, \text{ST}$

ADD ACCESS STAIR TO GARAGE ROOF, ADD DECK ON TOP OF GARAGE ROOF, COMPLY WITH COMPLAINT 201408641

Description: Cost:

\$4,000.00

Occupancy Code:

Building Use:

24 - APARTMENTS

Disposition / Stage:

Action Dat	e Stage	Comments
7/16/2015	TRIAGE	
7/16/2015	FILING	
7/16/2015	FILED	

Contact Details:

Contractor Details:

License Number: OWN

Name: OWNER OWNER

Company Name: OWNER

Address:

OWNER * OWNER CA 00000-0000

Phone:

Addenda Details:

Description:

Step	Station	Arrive		In Hold	Out Hold	Finish	Checked By	Phone	Hold Description
1	CES	7/16/15	7/16/15			7/16/15		415-558- 6454	BY CES SIGNER
2	INTAKE	7/16/15	7/16/15				1	415-999- 9999	
3	СРВ	7/17/15	7/17/15			7/17/15	SHEK KATHY	415-558- 6070	·
4	CP-ZOC	7/17/15	9/4/15			10/2/15	WOODS MARY	415-558- 6377	·
5	BLDG	10/5/15					MCELROY	415-558- 6133	
5	SFFD							415-558- 6177	
7	PPC							415-558- 6133	
8	СРВ						HICKEY TIMOTHY	415-558- 6070	10/5/15: to BLDG ; TH.

Appointments:

Appointment Date Appointment AM/PM Appointment Code Appointment Type Description Time Slots

Inspections:

Activity Date Inspector Inspection Description Inspection Status

Special Inspections:

Addenda No. Completed Date Inspected By Inspection Code Description Remarks

For information, or to schedule an inspection, call 558-6570 between 8:30 am and 3:00 pm.

ttp://dbiweb.sfgov.org/dbipts/default.aspx?page=PermitDetails

Station Code Descriptions and Phone Numbers

Online Permit and Complaint Tracking home page.

Technical Support for Online Services

If you need help or have a question about this service, please visit our FAQ area.

Contact SFGov Accessibility Policies
City and County of San Francisco @2000-2009

tp://dbiweb.sfgov.org/dbipts/default.aspx?page=PermitDetails

EXHIBIT C



Report for: 1026 CLAYTON



Property Report: 1026 CLAYTON

General information related to properties at this location.

PARCELS (Block/Lot):

1269/043

ADDRESSES:

1024 CLAYTON ST, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94117 1026 CLAYTON ST, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94117 1024A CLAYTON ST, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94117

NEIGHBORHOOD:

Haight Ashbury

CURRENT PLANNING TEAM:

tp://ec2-50-17-237-182.compute-1.amazonaws.com/PIM/

0/29/2015

NW Team

SUPERVISOR DISTRICT:

District 5 (London Breed)

CENSUS TRACTS:

2010 Census Tract 017101

TRAFFIC ANALYSIS ZONE:

Traffic Analysis Zone:

229

RECOMMENDED PLANTS:

Would you like to grow plants that create habitat and save water? Check out the plants that we would recommend for this property at <u>SF Plant Finder</u>.

CITY PROPERTIES:

None

PORT FACILITIES:

None

ASSESSOR'S REPORT:

Address:

1024-1026 CLAYTON ST

Parcel:

1269043

Assessed Values:

Land:

\$535,780.00

Structure:

\$383,148.00

Fixtures:

...

Personal Property: Year Built:

1910

Building Area:

3,225 sq ft

Parcel Area:

2,530 sq ft

Units:

3

Stories:

2

Zoning Report: 1026 CLAYTON

Planning Department Zoning and other regulations.

ZONING DISTRICTS:

RH-2 - RESIDENTIAL- HOUSE, TWO FAMILY

HEIGHT & BULK DISTRICTS:

40-X

SPECIAL USE DISTRICTS:

None

tp://ec2-50-17-237-182.compute-1.amazonaws.com/PIM/

SPECIAL SIGN DISTRICTS: None	
LEGISLATIVE SETBACKS:	
None	
COASTAL ZONE:	
Not in the Coastal Zone	
PORT:	
Not under Port Jurisdict	ion
LIMITED AND NONCONFOR	MING USES:
None	
NEIGHBORHOOD-SPECIFIC In addition to those impathis particular property:	IMPACT FEE AREAS: act fees that apply throughout the City, the following neighborhood-specific impact fees apply to
ting particular property.	
None	
An overview of Develop	ment Impact Fees can be found on the <u>Impact Fees</u> website.
REDEVELOPMENT AREAS:	
None	
OTHER INFORMATION:	
Control:	Slope of 20% or greater
Description:	CEQA Impact: an Environmental Evaluation Application may be required for some types of development.
Added:	3/19/2013
Control:	Noise Study Required
Description: Added:	CEQA Impact: a noise study may be required for some types of development. 3/20/2013
Audeu.	3/20/2013
PLANNING AREAS:	
None	
MANAGER THE FET THE NETGER	DODLIGODO INITIATIVE ADEA.
None None	BORHOODS INITIATIVE AREA:
·	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT DIST	RICT:
None	
SCHOOLS:	
Within 1,000ft of:	Grattan Elementary/Early Education
NOTICE OF SPECIAL RESTRI	ICTIONS:
p://ec2-50-17-237-182.compute-1.am	

0/29/2015

None

ZONING	1	FT	TER	25	OF	DF"	reri	MINA.	TTON.

Planning App. No.:

4327ZAD

Planner:

Planning Information Center Tel: 558-6377

Record Type:

Zoning Administrator Determination Letter (ZAD)

Opened:

5/3/2005

Name:

1024 Clayton Street - Letter of Determination - add a second story to an excisting garage

fronting on Ashbury St

Description:

1024 Clayton Street - Letter of Determination - add a second story to an excisting garage

fronting on Ashbury St

Status:

Closed - Issued 5/18/2005

Parcel:

Further Information:

<u>View</u>

Related Records:

None

Historic Preservation Report: 1026 CLAYTON

Historic preservation surveys and evaluations. The Historic Resource status shown on this page is tentative, to confirm the status of your property please speak to a Preservation Technical Specialist. Tel: 415-558-6377; Email: pic@sfgov.org

HISTORIC EVALUATION:

Parcel:

1269043

Building Name:

Address:

1024 - 1026 CLAYTON ST

Planning Dept. Historic Resource Status:

B - Unknown / Age Eligible

California Register: National Register:

ARTICLE 10 DESIGNATED HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND LANDMARKS:

None

ARTICLE 11 PRESERVATION DESIGNATION:

None

NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICTS:

None

CALIFORNIA REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICTS:

None

HISTORIC SURVEYS:

None

HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION RESPONSES:

None

ARCHITECTURE:

p://ec2-50-17-237-182.compute-1.amazonaws.com/PIM/

Unknown

Planning Applications Report: 1026 CLAYTON

Permits are required in San Francisco to operate a businesses or to perform construction activity. The Planning Department reviews most applications for these permits in order to ensure that the projects comply with the Planning Code. The 'Project' is the activity being proposed.

PLANNING APPLICATIONS:

2015-009733PRJ

Mary Cheung-Woods Tel: 415-

558-6315

Project Profile (PRJ) 1026 Clayton Street

ADD ACCESS STAIR TO GARAGE ROOF. ADD DECK ON TOP OF GARAGE ROOF. COMPLY WITH COMPLAINT

201408641

OPENED

STATUS

ADDRESS

FURTHER INFO

7/30/2015

Closed 10/2/2015 1026 CLAYTON ST 94117

View

RELATED RECORDS: None

RELATED BUILDING PERMITS: 201507161729

2006.0508V

Variance (VAR) 1024 CLAYTON ST

Construct new egress stair to garage roof w/ deck.

OPENED

STATUS

ADDRESS

FURTHER INFO

4/18/2006

Closed - Approved

1024 CLAYTON ST, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94117

<u>View</u>

RELATED RECORDS: 2006.0508

- 2006.0508V

10/11/2006

2006.0508

<u>Planning Information Center</u> Tel:

Sara Vellve Tel: 415-558-6263

558-6377

Project Profile (PRJ) 1024 CLAYTON ST

Construct new egress stair to garage roof w/ deck.

OPENED

STATUS

ADDRESS

FURTHER INFO

4/18/2006

Closed

1024 CLAYTON ST, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94117

View

RELATED RECORDS: 2006.0508

- 2006.0508V

RELATED BUILDING PERMITS: None

SHORT TERM RENTALS:

None

Building Permits Report: 1026 CLAYTON

Applications for Building Permits submitted to the Department of Building Inspection.

BUILDING PERMITS:

p://ec2-50-17-237-182.compute-1.amazonaws.com/PIM/

Permit: 9701854

Form: 8 - Alterations Without Plans

Filed: 1/31/1997

Address: 1024 CLAYTON ST
Existing: APARTMENTS
Proposed: APARTMENTS

Existing Units: 0
Proposed Units: 3

Status: EXPIRED, EXPIRED

Status Date: 7/16/1997

Description: REPAIR OF (E)REAR STAIRS & WALKWAY, LANDINGS, POST & THREADS

.Cost: \$4,000.00

Permit: <u>201507161729</u>

Form: 3 - Alterations With Plans

Filed: 7/16/2015

Address: 1026 CLAYTON ST

Parcel: 1269/043

Existing: APARTMENTS

Proposed: APARTMENTS

Existing Units: 0
Proposed Units: 3

Status: FILED, FILING, TRIAGE Status Date: 7/16/2015 1:56:44 PM

Description: ADD ACCESS STAIR TO GARAGE ROOF, ADD DECK ON TOP OF GARAGE ROOF,

COMPLY WITH COMPLAINT 201408641

Cost: \$4,000.00

Permit: <u>200812108204</u>

Form: 8 - Alterations Without Plans

Filed: 12/10/2008

Address: 1026 CLAYTON ST

Parcel: 1269/043

Existing: APARTMENTS

Proposed: APARTMENTS

Existing Units: 0
Proposed Units: 0

Status: COMPLETE Status Date: 7/2/2013

Description: reroof with Class A asphalt shingles

Cost: \$16,850.00

Permit: 200806305633

Form: 8 - Alterations Without Plans

Filed: 6/30/2008

Address: 1026 CLAYTON ST

Parcel: 1269/043

Existing: APARTMENTS

Proposed: APARTMENTS

Existing Units: 0
Proposed Units: 3

Status: COMPLETE
Status Date: 10/9/2008

p://ec2-50-17-237-182.compute-1.amazonaws.com/PIM/

0/29/2015

San Francisco Property Information Map - Print Version

REMODEL EXISTING KITCHEN - REPLACE EXISTING KITCHEN CABINETS WITH NEW. Description:

UPGRADE ELECTRICAL, NEW APPLIANCES. MIN 50% OF KITCHEN LIGHT WATTS MUST

BE IN FLOURESCENT LIGHTS. NOV 200345506-PID.

Cost:

\$11,500.00

Permit:

200802154988

Form:

8 - Alterations Without Plans

Filed:

2/15/2008

Address:

1026 CLAYTON ST

Parcel:

1269/043

Existing:

Proposed:

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS

Existing Units:

0 3

Proposed Units: Status:

COMPLETE

Status Date:

5/13/2008

Description:

remove window and door (rear of house), install 6x8 anderson french door (frame in new,

install 2 skylights (frame in new). Reconect dutch gutter to rain water leader to clear

complaint 200345506.

Cost:

\$10,000.00

Permit:

200802154988

Form:

8 - Alterations Without Plans

Filed:

2/15/2008

Address:

1024A CLAYTON ST

Parcel:

1269/043

Existina:

APARTMENTS

Proposed:

APARTMENTS

Existing Units:

Proposed Units:

3

Status Date:

Status:

COMPLETE 5/13/2008

Description:

remove window and door (rear of house), install 6x8 anderson french door (frame in new,

install 2 skylights (frame in new). Reconect dutch gutter to rain water leader to clear

complaint 200345506.

Cost:

\$10,000.00

Permit:

200802154988

Form:

8 - Alterations Without Plans

Filed:

2/15/2008

Address:

1024 CLAYTON ST

Parcel:

1269/043

Existing:

APARTMENTS APARTMENTS

Proposed: Existing Units:

0

Proposed Units:

3

Status:

COMPLETE

Status Date:

5/13/2008

Description:

remove window and door (rear of house), install 6x8 anderson french door (frame in new,

install 2 skylights (frame in new). Reconect dutch gutter to rain water leader to clear

complaint 200345506.

Cost:

\$10,000.00

Permit:

200706265111

Form:

8 - Alterations Without Plans

tp://ec2-50-17-237-182.compute-1.amazonaws.com/PIM/

0/29/2015

Filed: 6/26/2007

Address: 1026 CLAYTON ST

Parcel: 1269/043

Existing: 1 FAMILY DWELLING
Proposed: 1 FAMILY DWELLING

Existing Units: 0
Proposed Units: 1

Status: COMPLETE Status Date: 8/1/2007

Description: REPLACE DRYROT DECKING & SIDING EXPAND SCOPE OF WORK.

Cost: \$5,000.00

Permit: 200705040498

Form: 8 - Alterations Without Plans

Filed: 5/4/2007

Address: 1026 CLAYTON ST

Parcel: 1269/043

Existing: PRKNG GARAGE/PRIVATE
Proposed: PRKNG GARAGE/PRIVATE

Existing Units: 0
Proposed Units: 0

Status: COMPLETE
Status Date: 8/1/2007
Description: REROOFING
Cost: \$11,400.00

Permit: <u>9918957</u>

Form: 8 - Alterations Without Plans

Filed: 9/9/1999

Address: 1026 CLAYTON ST
Existing: 1 FAMILY DWELLING
Proposed: 1 FAMILY DWELLING

Existing Units: 0
Proposed Units: 0

Status: COMPLETE Status Date: 9/16/1999

Description: RENEW PA#9813944 FOR FINAL INSPECTION

Cost: \$1.00

Permit: 9813944

Form: 3 - Alterations With Plans

Filed: 7/22/1998

Address: 1026 CLAYTON ST

Existing: PRKNG GARAGE/PRIVATE
Proposed: PRKNG GARAGE/PRIVATE

Existing Units: 0
Proposed Units: 0

Status: EXPIRED
Status Date: 9/16/1999

Description: CONVERT STORAGE AREA UNDER AN (E)GARAGE INTO A STUDY

Cost: \$15,000.00

Permit: <u>9701854</u>

Form: 8 - Alterations Without Plans

p://ec2-50-17-237-182.compute-1.amazonaws.com/PIM/

Filed:

1/31/1997

Address:

1026 CLAYTON ST

Existing:

APARTMENTS

Proposed:

APARTMENTS

Existing Units: Proposed Units:

3

Status:

EXPIRED, EXPIRED

Status Date:

7/16/1997

Description:

REPAIR OF (E)REAR STAIRS & WALKWAY, LANDINGS, POST & THREADS

Cost:

\$4,000.00

Permit:

8919775

Form:

8 - Alterations Without Plans

Filed:

10/17/1989

Address:

1026 CLAYTON ST

Existing: Proposed:

APARTMENTS APARTMENTS

Existing Units:

0

Proposed Units:

3 COMPLETE

Status: Status Date:

12/21/1989

Description:

REMODEL KITCHEN -- CABIENTS COUNTERS APPLICANCES FIXTURES

Cost:

\$12,000.00

Permit:

8109957

Form:

8 - Alterations Without Plans

Filed:

12/29/1981

Address:

1024 CLAYTON ST

Existing:

Proposed:

Existing Units:

0

Proposed Units:

3

Status:

COMPLETE 3/4/1983

Status Date: Description:

Cost:

\$1,000.00

Miscellaneous Permits Report: 1026 CLAYTON

Depending on the activity being proposed a permit may need to be obtained from the Fire Department, Health Department, Police Department, Alcoholic Beverage Commission or other organization. The Planning Department reviews most applications for these permits in order to ensure compliance with the <u>Planning Code</u>.

MISCELLANEOUS PERMITS REVIEWED BY THE PLANNING DEPT:

None

Complaints Report: 1026 CLAYTON

The Planning Department and the Department of Building Inspection operate programs that ensure compliance with the San Francisco <u>Planning Code</u> and <u>Building Inspection Commission Codes</u> respectively. Additionally, they respond to customer complaints of potential code violations and initiate fair and unbiased enforcement action to correct those

tp://ec2-50-17-237-182.compute-1.amazonaws.com/PIM/

violations and educate property owners to maintain code compliance.

COMPLAINTS - PLANNING DEPT:

5911_ENF

Rachna Rachna Tel: 415-575-6806

Enforcement (ENF) 1024 CLAYTON ST

the deck structures and stairways which exist at this time at the rear yard do not match the configuration as described on the plans approved under application #9813944; there is no record of a permit to alter and or construct for the conditions as observed at this time - horizontal addition without permit and removal of exterior stairway

OPENED

STATUS

ADDRESS

FURTHER INFO

12/1/2003

Closed - Abated 12/21/2007

1024 CLAYTON ST, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94117 View

RELATED RECORDS: None

Appeals Report: 1026 CLAYTON

Planning Projects, Building Permits and Zoning Determinations appealed to the San Francisco Board of Appeals.

APPEALS:

None

Block Book Notifications Report: 1026 CLAYTON

A Block Book Notification (BBN) is a request made by a member of the public to be notified of permits on any property that is subject to the San Francisco Planning Code.

BLOCK BOOK NOTIFICATIONS:

None

The Disclaimer: The City and County of San Francisco (CCSF) does not guarantee the accuracy, adequacy, completeness or usefulness of any information. CCSF provides this information on an 'as is' basis without warranty of any kind, including but not limited to warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, and assumes no responsibility for anyone's use of the information.

Printed: 10/29/2015

http://propertymap.sfplanning.org

EXHIBIT D

Google Maps 1058 Ashbury St



Image capture: Jun 2008 © 2015 Google

San Francisco, California Street View - Jun 2008

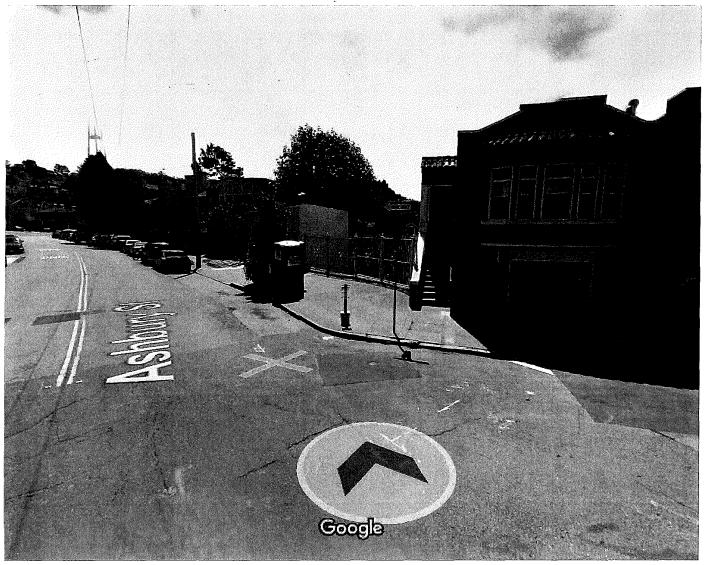




17th St CORON

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Google Maps 1058 Ashbury St



San Francisco, California Street View - Jul 2015

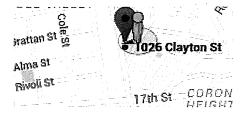


EXHIBIT E



PLANNING DEPARTMENT
City and County of San Francisco • 1660 Mission Street, Suite 500 • San Francisco, California • 94103-2414

MAIN NUMBER (415) 558-6378

4TH FLOOR FAX: 558-6426 5TH FLOOR FAX: 558-6409

MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL FAX: 558-5991

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE ZONING ADMINISTRATORPLANNING INFORMATION COMMISSION CALENDAR PHONE: 558-6411 PHONE: 558-6422 INFO: 558-6422 INTERNET WEB SITE

3570

CASE NO. 2006.0508V 1024 - 1026 Clayton Street October 11, 2006 Page 2

October 11, 2006

VARIANCE DECISION

UNDER THE PLANNING CODE CASE NO. 2006.0508V

APPLICANT:

Rheanna LaRoche

2X Design

450 Linden Street

San Francisco, CA 94102

PLANNER:

Sara Vellve - 558-6263

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION: 1024 - 1026 CLAYTON STREET

East side between Frederick and Ashbury Streets; Lot 043 in Assessor's Block 1269 in an RH-2 (House, Two-Family) District and a 49-X Height and Bulk District. The subject lot is a through lot fronting on both Clayton and Ashbury Streets. A three-story, three-unit structure fronts on Clayton Street and a two-story, two-car garage fronts on Ashbury Street.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIANCE - REAR YARD AND NONCOMPLYING STRUCTURE VARIANCES SOUGHT: The proposal is to construct a new exterior stainway from the second floor of the garage to the garage roof, and a new firewall/parapet on the north side of the garage roof to facilitate a rooftop deck for recreational and maintenance purposes. The new stairs would be approximately 11 feet high with one landing, and the overall height of the subject stairs would be approximately 22 feet from grade to the garage roof. The overall height of the firewall is approximately 3 feet 6 inches above the garage roof.

Small portions of the existing rear deck attached to the residential structure and landing attached to the garage that provide access between the garage and dwellings require variances as they are located within the required rear yard.

Section 134 of the Planning Code requires a minimum rear yard depth of approximately 25 feet, measured from the rear property line. The proposed new stall at the garage extend to within approximately 20 feet of the rear property line, and the proposed firewall would extend to the rear property line. Small portions of the existing deck and landing have been constructed outside the footprint of the two-story permitted obstruction.

Section 188 of the Planning Code prohibits the expansion of a noncomplying structure. As the existing garage is already built within the required rear yard it is considered a legal noncomplying structure. Therefore, the expansion is contrary to Section 188.

PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND:

This proposal was determined to be categorically exempt from Environmental Review.

CASE NO. 2006:0508V 1024 – 1026 Clayton Street October 11, 2006 Page 3

- The Zoning Administrator held a public hearing on Variance Application No. 2006,0508V on Wednesday, August 23, 2006.
- 3. 311 neighborhood notification was not conducted in conjunction with the Variance.

DECISION:

GRANTED, to construct a new exterior stainway from the second floor of the garage to the garage roof, and a new firewall/parapet on the north side of the garage roof. The new stairs would be approximately 11 feet high with one landing, and the overall height of the existing and proposed stairs would be approximately 22 feet from grade to the garage roof. Small portions of the existing decks and landings located between the dwellings and garage, and outside the buildable area, have been incorporated into the proposal, in general conformity with the plans on file with this application, shown as Exhibit A and dated April 18, 2006, subject to the following conditions:

- This variance is to allow building expansion into an area that would not normally be permitted under the Planning Code. Therefore, any further physical expansion, even within the buildable area, shall be reviewed by the Zoning Administrator to determine if the expansion is compatible with existing neighborhood character and scale, and that there is no significant impact upon the light or air or an extraordinary impact, the Zoning Administrator shall require either notice to adjacent and/or affected property owners or a new variance application be sought and justified.
- The owners of the subject property shall record on the land records of the City and County of San Francisco the conditions attached to this variance decision as a Notice of Special Restrictions in a form approved by the Zoning Administrator.
- The proposed project must meet these conditions and all applicable City Codes. In case
 of conflict, the more restrictive controls shall apply:
- The proposal associated with this variance shall be constructed in accordance with the plans identified as Exhibit B in the case docket.
- Minor modifications as determined by the Zoning Administrator may be permitted if it is demonstrated that such modifications are necessary in order to comply with Department of Building Inspection requirements.
- 6. The property owner shall diligently pursue all necessary approvals to legalize all decks, stairs and landings constructed between the residential structure and garage without the benefit of permits.

FINDINGS

Section 305(c) of the Planning Code states that in order to grant a variance, the Zoning Administrator must determine that the facts of the case are sufficient to establish the following five findings:

CASE NO. 2006.0508V 1024 - 1026 Clayton Street October 11, 2006 Page 4

FINDING 1.

That there are exceptional or extraordinary circumstances applying to the property involved or to the intended use of the property that do not apply generally to other property or uses in the same class of district.

REQUIREMENT MET.

- A. The subject property is a through lot with a two-car garage at the rear, fronting on Ashbury Street; a noncomplying structure constructed prior to implementation of the Code.
- B. The lot slopes steeply uphill from Clayton Street to Ashbury Street and creates a challenge in efficiently moving between the residential structure and garage; and providing useable open space.
- C: The rear property line is sharply angled and constructing new features or additions parallel to the rear property line is not compatible with standard building practices.

FINDING 2

That owing to such exceptional and extraordinary circumstances the literal enforcement of specified provisions of this Code would result in a practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship not created by or attributed to the applicant or the owner of the property.

REQUIREMENT MET.

- A. The literal enforcement of the Planning Code would prohibit access from the interior of the lot to the garage roof for maintenance and recreational purposes.
- B. The literal enforcement of the Planning Code would prohibit the garage roof from providing additional open space on a steeply sloping lot with limited southern exposure. Decks on noncomplying structures are typically permitted as of right.
- C. The literal enforcement of the Planning Code would prohibit small portions of the existing deck attached to the residential structure and garage landing, which provide efficient access between the residential structure and garage.

Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

FINDING 3

That such variance is necessary for preservation and enjoyment of a substantial property right of the subject property, possessed by other property in the same class of district.

REQUIREMENT MET.

- A. Granting the variances will allow the subject property owner to provide additional useable open space that is level and to maintain the garage roof.
- B. Granting the variances will allow the subject property to retain small portions of the deck, and garage landing that are built outside the two-story permitted obstruction footprint, and which provide efficient means of egress between the garage and residential structure.

CASE NO. 2006.0508V 1024 – 1026 Clayton Street October 11, 2006 Page 5

FINDING 4.

That the granting of such variance will not be materially detrimental to the public welfare or materially injurious to the property or improvements in the vicinity.

REQUIREMENT MET.

- A. Granting the variance will not impede improvements to surrounding properties.
- B. An adjacent neighbor at 1018 Clayton Street expressed concern regarding potential shadowing of landscaped areas, loss of open space, and constructing features without appropriate authorization. The neighbor's property is not a through lot. The required firerated wall/parapet is expected to be less than 4 feet in height above the garage roof, and will not impact areas of any adjacent property protected by the Planning Code. The open area between the two structures on the subject lot is primarily within the buildable area. In order to authorize small portions of the features previously constructed.

FINDING 5.

The granting of such variance will be in harmony with the general purpose and intent of this Code and will not adversely affect the General Plan.

REQUIREMENT MET.

- A. The proposal is consistent with the generally stated intent and purpose of the Planning Code to promote orderly and beneficial development. The proposal is in harmony with the Residence Element of the General Plan to encourage residential development when it preserves or improves the quality of life for residents of the City.
- B. Code Section 101.1 establishes eight priority planning policies and requires review of variance applications for consistency with said policies. Review of the relevant priority planning policies yielded the following determinations:
 - That the proposed project will be in keeping with the existing housing and neighborhood character. As discussed above, it is generally consistent with the size and scale of other homes in the vicinity, and preserves the character of the architecturally significant structure;
 - That the proposed project will have no effect on the City's supply of affordable housing, public transit or neighborhood parking, preparedness to protect against injury and loss of life in an earthquake, commercial activity, business or employment landmarks and historic buildings, or public parks and open space.

The effective date of this decision shall be either the date of this decision letter if not appealed or the date of the Notice of pecision and Order if appealed to the Board of Appeals.

Once any portion of the granted variance is utilized, all specifications and conditions of the variance authorization became immediately operative.

CASE NO. 2006.0508V 1024 -- 1026 Clayton Street October 11, 2006 Page 6

The authorization and rights vested by virtue of this decision letter shall be deemed void and cancelled if (1) a Building Permit has not been issued within three years from the effective date of this decision; or (2) a Tentative Map has not been approved within three years from the effective date of this decision for Subdivision cases; or (3) neither a Building Permit or Tentative Map is involved but another required City action has not been approved within three years from the effective date of this decision. However, this authorization may be extended by the Zoning Administrator when the issuance of a necessary Building Permit or approval of a Tentative Map or other City action is delayed by a City agency or by appeal of the issuance of such a permit or map or ether City action.

APPEAL: Any aggrieved person may appeal this variance decision to the Board of Appeals within ten (10) days after the date of the Issuance of this Variance Decision. For further information, please contact the Board of Appeals in person at 1660 Mission Street, (Room 3036) or call 575-6880.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence B. Badiner Zening Administrator

THIS IS NOT A PERMIT TO COMMENCE ANY WORK OR CHANGE OCCUPANCY, PERMITS FROM APPROPRIATE DEPARTMENTS MUST BE SECURED BEFORE WORK IS STARTED OR OCCUPANCY IS CHANGED.

G:\WP51\VARIANCES\VARIANCE DECISION LETTERS\1026 Clayton.doc

EXHIBIT F



JUN 2 6 2007

3(8)

THAPPROVED FOR ISSUANCE

26/07

1115-98-90-1000 APPLICATION NUMBER

OSHA APPROVAL REGO APPROVAL NUMBER:

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMITE ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

FORM 3 OTHER AGENCIES REVIEW REQUIRED

FORM 87 DOVER-THE COUNTER ISSUANCE 68

NUMBER OF PLAN SETS

▼ DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE ▼ FILING FEE RECEIPT NO. (1) STREET ADDRESS OF JOB 6/26/07 PERIATT NO.

112433

1026 Clayton Street ZAJ ESTUATED COST OF TOE 2000

(2B) REVISED COST:

HEREINAFTER SET FORTH.

ILONG AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

APPLICATION IS LEGERY MADE TO THE DEPAR MENT OF BUILDING ASPECTED OF AN ER VIDEO OF PERMISSION TO BUILD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS

AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE

BLOCK & LOT

1269

+ 43

DATE 6/26/0

(415)350-4750

EXPAND SCOPE OF WOR

12-

WORK TO BE PERFORMED?

348544

(9A) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS:

(9)NO. OF DWELLING

04/30/09

PERMITT

١

HO

YES D

JUN 26 2007

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY ALL APPLICANTS LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING BUILDING (7A) PRESENT USE:

(SA) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY: 0 DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING AFTER PROPOSED ALTERATION V-N AND CELLARS: (4) TYPE OF CONSTR. (7) PROPOSED USE (LEGAL USE) V-N SFO YES D (11) WILL STREET SPACE YES (12) ELECTRICAL
WORK TO BE
PERFORMED? YES 🗅

(10) IS AUTO RUNWAY TO BE CONSTRUCTED OR ALTERED? BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION? ADDRESS 1226 9th Que. STANDARD ROOFING

566-2049

1026 clayton

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION YES O (18) # (17 IS YES, STATE
NEW HOGHT AT
NO CONTROL BUILDING
YES DECIDED BEYOND
NO PROPERTY LINE? (17) BOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE ADDITIONAL HEIG OR STORY TO BUILDING? (21) WILL SIDEWALK OVER SUB-SIDEWALK SPACE BE REPAIRED OR ALTERED? NO D PA

(19) DOES THAS ALTERATION CREATE DECK OR HORIZ, EXTENSION TO BUILDING?
(23) ANY OTHER EXISTING BLDG.
DYLOT? OF YES, SHOW ON PLUT 75-A49. NO []

YES 🗖 NG D YES 📮

(20) IF (19) IS YES, STATE NEW GROUND FLOOR AREA (24) DOES THIS ALTERATION CONSTITUTE A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY? CALECERTIRICATE NO

IMPORTANT NOTICES

e in the character of the occupancy or use without trange. See San Francisco Building Code and S

No portion of building or structure or scalfolding used during construction, to be alo any wire containing more than 750 volts See Sec 385, California Penal Code,

I to San Francisco Building Code, the building permit shall be posted on the job. The responsible for approved plans and application being kept at building site.

Grade lines as shown on drawings accompanying this application are assumed to be correct. If actual grade lines are not the earne as shown revised drawings showing correct grade lines, cuts and tilt long-time with complete details of setaining walls and wall footings required must be submitted to this department for approval.

ANY STIPULATION RECUIRED HEREIN OR BY CODE MAY BE APPEALED.

(26) CONSTRUCTION LEWORR (ENTER NAME AND BRANCH DESIGNATION IF AVY, IF THERE IS NO KINOWA CONSTRUCTION LEWORR, ENTER "UNKNOWN")

BUILDING NOTTO BE OCCUPIED UNTIL CERTIFICATE OF FINAL COMPLETION IS POSTED ON THE BUILDING OR PERMIT OF OCCUPANCY GRANTED, WHEN RECUIRED.

APPROVAL OF THIS APPLICATION DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN APPROVAL FOR THE ELECTRICAL WARRING OR PLUMBING INSTALLATIONS. A SEPARATE PERMIT FOR THE WIRING AND PLUMBING MINST BE CORTAINS, SEPARATE PERMITS ARE REQUIRED IF ANSWER IS "RES" TO ANY OF ABOVE QUESTIONS (10) (11) (12) (13) (22) OR (24).

THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT. NO WORK SHALL BE STARTED UNTIL A BUILDING PERMIT IS ISSUED.

In dwellings all insulating materials must have a clearance of not less than two inches from all electrical wires or equipment.

CHECKAPPROPRIATE BOX
OWNER OARCHITECT
OLESSEE OAGENT
CONTRACTOR DENGINEER

APPLICANT'S CERTIFICATION

IHEREBY CERTIFY AND AGREE THAT IF A PERMIT IS ISSUED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION

DESCRIBED IN THIS APPLICATION, ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THE PERMIT AND ALL LAWS

AND ORDINANCES THERETO WILL BE COMPLED WITH.

9003-03 (REV. 1/02)

NOTICE TO APPLICANT

HOLD HARMLESS CLAUSE. The permittee(s) by acceptance of the permit, agree(s) to indemnify and hold harmless the City and County of San Francisco from and against any and all claim, demands and actions for damages issuiting from operations under this partific, regardess or longitiones of the City an County of San Francisco, and to assume the defense of the City an County of San Francisco against all

I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury one of the following decial

ADDRESS

- I have and will maintain a certificate of consent to self-insure for worker's com-provided by Section 3700 of the Labor Code, for the performance the work to permit is issued.
- permits issued.

 II. There and will maintain workern' compensation insurance, as required by Section 37.

 II. Labor Code, for the performance of the work for which this permit is issued. My work compensation justificate and policy number energy compensation justification of the performance capier and policy number energy compensation justification.

 STATE COMPENSATION FUND

 PORCY Number 00000016 70007

- The cost of the work to be done is \$100 or less
- (i) Lordily that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued, I shall not emple any person in any manner so as to become subject to the workers' compensation laws of California. I further acknowledge that I underland that in the went that I should become subject to the workers' compensation provisions of the Labor Code of California and fall to comply forthwith with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code, that the permit here'n applied for shall be despret invoked.
- I conily as the owner (or the agent for the owner) that in the performance of the work for which this permit is Issued, I will employ a contractor who complies with the workers' compensation than of Caylion-Jad who, prior to the commencement of any work, will completed segre of this long-spot the Central Permit Bureau.

ORIGINAL

SAN FRANCI	CONDITIONS AND STIPULATION	NS
REFER	APPROVED:	DATE:
DEPARTMEN	APPROVED: Contagning district building inspector at the start of work call SSB-6Ug6. For plumbing inspection scheduling call 558-6030. THOMAS SI This application is approved without site inspection, detailed	IMMS, DBI REASON:
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	APPROVED: HOUSING INSPECTION DIVISION agree to comply with all conditions or stipulations of the various bureaus or department noted on this applications.	DATE:REASON:
l. si	APPROVED: HOUSING INSPECTION DIVISION	DATE:REASON:
, si	APPROVED: HOUSING INSPECTION DIVISION agree to comply with all conditions or stipulations of the various bureaus or department noted on this applications.	DATE:REASON:

SAN FRANCISCO FICAL COPY

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

City & County of San Francisco

1660 Mission Street, San Francisco, California 94103-2414

CENTRAL PERMIT BUREAU 1660 MISSION STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94103

Appl. # 2007-06-26-5111
Address 1026 (AYTON)

LICENSED CONTRACTOR'S STATEMENT

Licensed Contractor's Declaration

Pursuant to the Business and Professions Code Sec. 7031.5, I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury that I am licensed under the provisions of Chapter 9 (commencing with Sec. 7000) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, and that my license is in full force and effect.

License Number 3, F8544	License Class 2
Expiration Date 106	Contractor BLUCE MULLINS PRINT
	SEGNATURE
Owner-Builder Declaration I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury that I am exen Professions Code (Sec. 7031.5). (Mark the appropriate be	
work, and the structure is not intended or of I understand and agree that in the event that contained herein, that the Permit herein apparchitect, agent I, as owner of the property, am exclusively project (Sec. 7044). I certify that at the time copy of this form (Licensed Contractor's D further acknowledge that I understand and a	contracting with licensed contractors to construct this is such contractors are selected, I will have them file a eclaration) prior to the commencement of any work. I agree that, in the event that said contractors fail to file a rmit Bureau, that the Permit herein applied for shall be
Reason	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Architect (PRINT)
Date 4/26/07	Agent (PRINT) BOUGE MULLAR
(Owner (PRINT)
	(SIGNATURE)

NOTICE: "Any violation of the Bus. & Prof. Code Sec. 7031.5 by any permit applicant shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500)." Bus. & Prof. Code Sec. 7031.5.

Revised 09/05/01

SAM FRANC PROPERTY OF THE PRO SAN FRANCISCO

City

State

Zip

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION
City & County of San Francisco
1660 Mission Street, San Francisco, California 94103-2414
DA

PECTION DISCLOSURE AN			□ New □ Amended
Permit Application No.: 2007-06-26-(711	Job Address:	1021	(Lky TEN
This form must be completed in its entirety in connecting 1/2, 3/8, 4/7, 5 and 6). The form must be amended for all no project. Please be advised that the Department does not require preferential treatment.	lon with an application or comments	cation for a b	mation for duration of
A. Permit Applicant Information			
I hereby certify that for the purpose of filing an application	3. Name	☐ Architect	D Engineer
for a building or other permit with the Central Permit Bureau, or completion of any form related to the San	FIIONE NO.		
Francisco Building Code, or to City and County ordinances and regulations, or to state laws and codes, I am the	Liceπse#		
owner, the lessee or the agent of the owner/lessee and am	Expiration Date		
authorized to sign all documents connected with this application or permit.			
	City		State Zlp
I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. I am the permit applicant and I am	E. General Cor	tractor Inform	mation
Check box(s):	Note: Complete	separate licer	sed contractor's
☐ The owner (B) ☐ The lesses (C) ☐ The authorized agent. Check entity(s):	statement	•	1.
☐ Architect (D) ☐ Engineer (D)	Name 5 742	NURRY	1850 frug (0
☐ Contractor (E) ☐ Allomey (F)	Ciem Menno		
Permit Consultant/Expediter (G)	License # 39 Expiration Date	8544	,
G Other(H)	Firm address	221 9	MAVE
Print Applicant Name	City		State Zip
Sign Name	,		
		it yet selected. Iended form w	If this box is checked, hen known
B. Owner Information	 Owner – Build builder declar 		is checked, submit owner-
Name DAVE RY HA	F. Attorney Info	ormation	
Phone Address In 2.6 ("LHTDN"			
ST 10H	Phone		
.City State ZIp	Firm Name		
C. Lessee Information			
Name	City		State Zip
Phone Address	G. Permit Cons	sultant / Expe	diter
City State Zip	Name		
	Phone		
D. Architect / Engineer Information	Firm Name Firm Address		
□ None □ List all Architect(s)/Engineer(s) on project:			
1. Name	City		State Zip
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Firm Address	Firm Name 5 / Firm Address /	7. Z.6 9	Dr mornig
City State Zip	City	~ ~	State 2/p
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☐ Architect ☐ Engineer	r lease describe	Jour relation	ISHIP WILL LIB OWIEL
Phone No			
License #	•		
Expiration Date			

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ADDRESS OF JOB				BLOCK/L	or .	APPLICATION	ONNO.
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	FORM 3 OTHER AGENCIES REVIEW REQUIRED APPLICATION SHERE SWADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR PERMISSION TO BUILDING ACCORPANCE WITH THE PLANS
	FORM 8 (1) VER THE COUNTER ISSUANCE ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE
	ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH.
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	(15) OWNERT -LESSEE (CROSS OUT ONE) ADDRESS ID BTRC# PHONE (FOR CONTACT BY DEPT.)
	TIGH HERE IN DESCRIPTION OF ALL WORK TO BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS APPLICATION (REPRETENCE TO PLANS IS NOT SUPPLICENT)
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	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
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	SUB-SIDEMAX SPACE BE
	(26) CONSTRUCTION LENDER (ENTER NAME AND BRANCH DESIGNATION IF ANY, ADDRESS
	IF THERE IS HO KNOWN CONSTRUCTION LENDER, ENTER "UNKNOWN")
	IMPORTANT NOTICES No change shall be made in the character of the occupancy or use without first obtaining a Building Pennit authorizing such change. See Sar Francisco browning and San Francisco Housing HOLD HARIMLESS CLAUSE. The permittee(s) by acceptance of the permit, agree(s) to indemnity and hold harmless the City and County of San Francisco form and against any and att claim, demands and
	Code, No portion of building or structure or scatioking used during construction, to be closer than 60° to County of San Fancisco, and to assume the delense of the City and County of San Fancisco and the sastume that delense of the City and County of San Fancisco and the sastume the
	any wire containing more than 780 voits See Sec 383, California Pennal Code. Pursuant to Sen Francisco Building Code, the building permit shall be posted on the job. The owner is responsible for approved plans and application being kept all beliefing site. In confinnily with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code of the State of California, the applicant shall have coverage under (f), or (f) if designated below or shall lodicate item (fill), or (fv), or (v), whicher is responsible for approved plans and application being kept all beliefing site.
· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Grade lines as shown on drawings accompanying this application are assumed to be correct. If appropriate method of compilance below, actual product lines are not the same as a shown rowled drawings showing correct grade lines, cuts
·	submitted to this department for approval. () L. I have and will maintain a certificate of consent to self-insure for worker's compensation, as provided by Section 3700 of the Labor Code, for the performance the work for which this
,	BUILDING NOT TO BE OCCUPIED UNTIL CERTIFICATE OF FINAL COMPLETION IS POSTED ON THE BUILDING OR PERMIT OF OCCUPANCY GRANTED, WHEN REQUIRED. III. I have and will maintain workers' compensation insurance, as required by Section 3700 of the Labor Cocile for the performance of the work for which this pennil is issued. My workers'
	APPROVAL OF THIS APPLICATION DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN APPROVAL FOR THE ELECTRICAL Compensation insurance carrier and policy number are; WIRING OR PLUMBING INSTALLATIONS, A SEPARATE PERMIT FOR THE WIRING AND PLUMBING MUST BE OBTAINED, SEPARATE PERMITS ARE RECOURSED IF ANSWER IS "YES" TO ANY OF Carrier STOLLED SEPARATE PERMITS ARE RECOURSED IF ANSWER IS "YES" TO ANY OF
	THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT. NO WORK SHALL BE STARTED UNTIL A BUILDING PERMIT IS () III. The cost of the work to be done is \$100 or less.
. fy 3e	In dwellings all insulating materials must have a clearance of not less than two inches from all electrical writes or equipment. (a) In. I certify that in the performance of the work for which this sperms is assued, I shad not employ any manner so as to become subject to the workers' compensation laws of electrical writes or equipment. (b) In. I certify that in the performance of the work for which are subject to the workers' compensation laws of electrical writes or equipment.
.45	CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX Subject to the workers' compensation provisions of the Labor Code of California and fall to comply forthwith with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code, that the permit provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code, that the permit provision of the Labor Cod
1	DONTRACTOR ENGINEER V. I certify as the owner (or the egyful for the owner) that in the performance of the work for which this pormit is issued, I yell enging a goulactor who complies with the workers which this permit is issued, I yell enging a goulactor who complies with the workers of the owner of the workers of the permit is issued by shorphore to the commenced of any which, yell life a
	I HEREDY CERTIFY AND AGREE THAT IF A PERMIT IS ISSUED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED IN THIS APPLICATION, ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THE PERMIT AND ALL LAWS COMPLETED TO THE PERMIT AND ALL LAWS
	AND ORDINANCES THERETO WILL BE COMPUED WITH. \$ 2003-09 (REV. 1/02) Signature of Applicans Agent Dayle
	ORIGINAL



DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

City & County of San Francisco
1660 Mission Street, San Francisco, California 94103-2414

CENTRAL PERMIT BUREAU 1660 MISSION STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94103

CHILLOR	114 / 1100		1 1
Appl. #	2007	105/04	10478
Address	1026	Clarte	10498 on Streat
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LICENSED CONTRACTOR'S STATEMENT

Licensed Contractor's Declaration

Pursuant to the Business and Professions Code Sec. 7031.5, I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury that I am licensed under the provisions of Chapter 9 (commencing with Sec. 7000) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, and that my license is in full force and effect.

		7 11011101 10 111 111						
Licens	se Number _34	48544		License Cla	uss <u>C39</u>			
Expira	ation Date04	4/30/03	· .	Contractor	Bruce	Mullins/		
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0	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1	•			\$IGNA	TÚRE		
I hereby affir		ty of perjury that .5). (Mark the ap			Contractor	's License L	aw, Busines	ss and
	work, and the I understand at contained here architect, agen I, as owner of project (Sec. 7 copy of this for further acknow copy of the Dedeemed suspen	the property, am 7044). I certify thom (Licensed Cowledge that I unde colaration with the	ntended or of the event that it herein appropriate at the time of the exclusively not at the time of the exclusively at at the time of the exclusively at the time of the exclusively at the exclusive at	affered for sale any work is co- plied for shall contracting value such contra- teclaration) pro- agree that, in termit Bureau, to	e (Sec. 704) commenced be deemed with license ctors are s ior to the c he event th that the Per	4). I further contrary to to a suspended. ed contractor elected, I will commence that said contractor mit herein approximate the said contractor of the said con	acknowledge the representation is to construct the construction in the construction of any was actors fail to pplied for shape the construction is to be constructed to the construction of any was actors fail to pplied for shape the construction is to be constructed to the construction of the construction	ge that ations of this a file a ork. I o file a hall be
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OFFICIAL SAN FRANCISCO င္ပ DEPARTM BUILDING INSPECTION

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

City & County of San Francisco 1660 Mission Street, San Francisco, California 94103-2414

PERMIT APPLICANT AND AUTHORIZED AGENT DISCLOSURE AND CERTIFICATION

New Amended

ob Address: 1026 Clayton St -> Permit Application No.:

This form must be completed in its entirety in connection with an application for a building bermit (Forms 1/2, 3/8, 4/7, 5 and 8). The form must be amended for all new information or change in information for duration of project. Please be advised that the Department does not regulate permit expediters/consultants or afford them preferential treatment.

A. Permit Applicant Information Name I hereby certify that for the purpose of filing an application for a building or other permit with the Central Permit □ Archilect a .Engineer Phone No. Bureau, or completion of any form related to the San Firm Name Francisco Building Code, or to City and County ordinances License # and regulations, or to state laws and codes, I am the Expiration Date owner, the lessee or the egent of the owner/lessee and am-Firm Address authorized to sign all documents connected with this application or permit. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. I am the permit applicant and I am E. General Contractor Information Check box(s): Note: Complete separate licensed contractor's O The owner (B) D The lessee (C) statement also. The authorized agent. Check entity(s): Name BRUCE HULLIUS Phone (415) 828-4145 ☐ Architect (D) ☐ Engineer (D) Pri

Contractor (E) - D Altorney (F)	Firm Name STANDARD ROOGING COMPany
Permit Consultant/Expediter (G)	License # 348544
G Olher (H)	Expiration Date 04/30/05
Dial Analis and II Programme III	Firm address 1226 94 AVENUE
Print Applicant Name Bouce Muulins	SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94122
Sign Name	Cily · State Zip
1. 20	D Contractor not yet selected. If this box is checked.
. / -	submit an amended form when known,
-	Owner - Builder, if this box is checked, submit owner-

B. Owner information büllder declaration form. Name F. Altorney Information Phone Address Name SAW Francisc Phone Firm Name Firm Address C. Lessee Information Slale Name Phone G. Permit Consultant / Expediter Address Cily State Zip Phone Firm Name D. Architect / Engineer Information Firm Address □ None □ List all Architect(s)/Englacer(s) on project: City Stale Zlp 1. Name □ Archilect Engineer H. Authorized Agent - Others Phone No.

Firm Name Name License # Phone Expiration Dale Firm Name Firm Address Firm Address City State Zlp City 2. Name Please!describe your relationship with the owner o Architect o Engineer Pitone No. Firm Name License # Expiration Date Firm Address P:\Form\CPB\Authorized Agent.doc Slale Zip Cily

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99098 St. 15



	ADDRESS OF JOB				BLOCK	CLOT -	APPLICATIO	ON NO.
1026 CL	AYTON S	T			126	9/043	20070	5040498
	OWNERNAME							LEPHONE
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C	CONTACTNAME	.						PHONE
STANDARD R	OOFING CO						. 415	5662049
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SPECIAL USE DISTRICT	,	TIDE						
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(WORK COMPLETED FINAL GERTIFICATE ISSUED
APP. NO.	-1
2007050	940498 Ld. Donnelly BUILDING INSPECTOR
	BUILDING INSPECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION



City and County of San Francisco 1660 Mission Street, San Francisco, California 94103-2414

Date: 10/29/15 11:09:01

Permit details report

Application Number:

200705040498

Form Number: 8 Application REROOFING

Description:

Address: 1269/043/1

1026 CLAYTON ST

Occupancy

code:

Building

Use:

86 -PRKNG GARAGE/PRIVATE

Disposition/Stage:

Cost: \$11,400

Action Date	Stage	Comments	
04-MAY-2007	TRIAGE		-
04-MAY-2007	FILING		
04-MAY-2007	FILED		
04-MAY-2007	APPROVED		
04-MAY-2007	ISSUED		
01-AUG-2007.	COMPLETE	Final Inspection/Approved	

Contact Details:

Contractor Details

License No.:

348544

Name:

THOMAS SESTAK

Address:

Company name: STANDARD CONSTR. INC/STANDARD ROOF 1226 9TH AV SAN FRANCISCO CA 94122

Phone:

5662049

Addenda Details:

Description:

Step#	Station	Arrive Date	Start Date	In Hold	Out Hold	Finish Date	Plan Checked by	Hold Description
1	CNT-PC	04-MAY-2007	04-MAY-2007			04-MAY-2007	YU JOSEPH	
-2	CPB	04-MAY-2007	04-MAY-2007	•		04-MAY-2007	SHAWL HAREGGEV	

	Payment Defails	
	Payee Name: BRUCE MULLINS 566-2049	P <u>h</u> one .
	ld Type: 100 ld Number: 100 Payo	or Type: Contractor
	Company Name:	
	Address (Street): 1226 9TH AV	N- 2-42 1)
	City/State/Zip: SF CA 94122	No Bad Debts
		NSF Info
	Payment Method: VISA	Returned Date
	Financial Institution:	Resolved Date
	Instrument Id:	· · ·
	Type: Issuing Date: 05/04/2007 Receip	pt/Permit#: 1119130 Comments
	Amount 253.68	SAVE CLOSE SAVE MSF CHANGES
۲		Total Paid: 253.53 *NSF (non-sufficient funds) check returned to I
	Fostfasuence Payments New Fa∑ment	Balance Due: Double dick on any column except NSF Commer to see more info.

ZACKS & FREEDMAN A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

FIRST REPUBLIC BANK
PRIVATE BANKING-SAN FRANCISCO
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111

2607

OPERATING ACCOUNT 235 MONTGOMERY STREET, 4TH FLOOR SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104

11-8166/3210

10/30/2015

XY TO THE RDER OF San Francisco Planning Department

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Five Hundred Sixty-Two and 00/100*******

DOLLARS

San Francisco Planning Department

EMO

CEQA Appeal - 1026 Clayton Street

2115 0CT 30 PB 3

3591



City Hall

1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-5184
Fax No. 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco will hold a public hearing to consider the following appeal and said public hearing will be held as follows, at which time all interested parties may attend and be heard:

Date:

Tuesday, January 9, 2018

Time:

3:00 p.m.

Location:

Legislative Chamber, City Hall, Room 250

1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett, Place, San Francisco, CA

Subject:

File No. 171267. Hearing of persons interested in or objecting to the determination of exemption from environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act issued as a Categorical Exemption by the Planning Department on May 16, 2017, for the proposed project at 2417 Green Street, to make alterations to an existing four-story-over-basement single-family residence with one vehicle parking space; excavate to add two vehicle parking spaces,

construct a three-story rear addition, facade alterations and foundation replacement, and lowering the existing building.

(District 2) (Appellant: Richard Drury and Rebecca Davis of Lozeau Drury, LLP, on behalf of Philip Kaufman) (Filed November 22, 2017)

In accordance with Administrative Code, Section 67.7-1, persons who are unable to attend the hearing on this matter may submit written comments prior to the time the hearing begins. These comments will be made as part of the official public record in this matter and shall be brought to the attention of the Board of Supervisors. Written comments should be addressed to Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board, City Hall, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244, San Francisco, CA, 94102. Information relating to this matter is available in the Office of the Clerk of the Board and agenda information relating to this matter will be available for public review on Friday, January 5, 2018.

Angela Calvillo Clerk of the Board

DATED/MAILED/POSTED: December 26, 2017

3592

From: **BOS Legislation**, (BOS)

To: richard@lozeaudrury.com; rebecca@lozeaudrury.com; chris@durkinincorporated.com

GIVNER, JON (CAT); STACY, KATE (CAT); JENSEN, KRISTEN (CAT); Rahaim, John (CPC); Sanchez, Scott (CPC); Cc:

> Gibson, Lisa (CPC); Poling, Jeanie (CPC); Sider, Dan (CPC); Starr, Aaron (CPC); Kirby, Alexandra (CPC); LaValley, Pilar (CPC); Calvillo, Angela (BOS); Somera, Alisa (BOS); BOS-Supervisors; BOS-Legislative Aides; BOS

Legislation (BOS)

Subject: HEARING NOTICE: Appeal of CEQA Exemption Determination - 2417 Green Street - Appeal Hearing on January 9,

2018

Date: Tuesday, December 26, 2017 9:20:34 AM

Attachments: image001.png

Good morning,

The Office of the Clerk of the Board has scheduled a hearing for Special Order before the Board of Supervisors on January 9, 2017, at 3:00 p.m., to hear an appeal of Determination of Exemption under CEQA for the proposed project at 2417 Green Street.

Please find the following link to the hearing notice for the matter.

Hearing Notice - December 26, 2017

I invite you to review the entire matter on our Legislative Research Center by following the link below:

Board of Supervisors File No. 171267

Regards,

Brent Jalipa

Legislative Clerk

Board of Supervisors - Clerk's Office 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244 San Francisco, CA 94102

(415) 554-7712 | Fax: (415) 554-5163 brent.jalipa@sfgov.org | www.sfbos.org



Click <u>here</u> to complete a Board of Supervisors Customer Service Satisfaction form

Disclosures: Personal information that is provided in communications to the Board of Supervisors is subject to disclosure under the California Public Records Act and the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance. Personal information provided will not be redacted. Members of the public are not required to provide personal identifying information when they communicate with the Board of Supervisors and its committees. All written or oral communications that members of the public submit to the Clerk's Office regarding pending legislation or hearings will be made available to all members of the public for inspection and copying. The Clerk's Office does not redact any information from these submissions. This means that personal information including names, phone numbers, addresses and similar information that a member of the public elects to submit to the Board and its committees—may appear on the Board of Supervisors' website or in other public documents that members of the public may inspect or copy.



City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-5184
Fax No. 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. 544-5227

PROOF OF MAILING

Legislative File No.	1/126/					
Description of Items: Public Hearing Notices - Hearing - Appeal of Determination of Exemption From Environmental Review - 2417 Green Street - 18 Notices Mailed						
	, an employee of the City and o, mailed the above described document(s) by depositing the United States Postal Service (USPS) with the postage fully					
Date:	December 26, 2017					
Time:	8:45 a.m.					
USPS Location:	Repro Pick-up Box in the Clerk of the Board's Office (Rm 244)					
Mailbox/Mailslot Pick-Up Times (if applicable): N/A						
Signature:	not fay aday before					

Instructions: Upon completion, original must be filed in the above referenced file.



City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-5184
Fax No. 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

December 4, 2017

File Nos. 171267-171270 Planning Case No. 2017-002545ENV

Received from the Board of Supervisors Clerk's Office one check, in the amount of Five Hundred Ninety Seven Dollars (\$597) representing the filing fee paid by Lozeau Drury, LLP, on behalf of Philip Kaufman, for the appeal of the CEQA Exemption Determination for the proposed project at 2417 Green Street.

Planning Department By:

Print Name

Signature and Date

From: BOS Legislation, (BOS)

To: richard@lozeaudrury.com; rebecca@lozeaudrury.com; chris@durkinincorporated.com

Cc: Givner, Jon (CAT); Stacy, Kate (CAT); Jensen, Kristen (CAT); Rahaim, John (CPC); Sanchez, Scott (CPC); Gibson,

Lisa (CPC); Poling, Jeanie (CPC); Sider, Dan (CPC); Starr, Aaron (CPC); Kirby, Alexandra (CPC); LaValley, Pilar (CPC); Calvillo, Angela (BOS); Somera, Alisa (BOS); BOS-Supervisors; BOS-Legislative Aides; BOS Legislation,

(BOS)

Subject: Appeal of CEQA Exemption Determination - 2417 Green Street - Appeal Hearing on January 9, 2018

Date: Monday, December 04, 2017 4:51:29 PM

Attachments: <u>image001.png</u>

Good afternoon,

The Office of the Clerk of the Board has scheduled an appeal hearing for Special Order before the Board of Supervisors on **January 9, 2018, at 3:00 p.m**. Please find linked below a letter of appeal filed for the proposed project at 2417 Green Street, as well as direct links to the Planning Department's timely filing determination, and an informational letter from the Clerk of the Board.

Exemption Determination Appeal Letter - November 22, 2017

Planning Department Memo - November 29, 2017

Clerk of the Board Letter - December 1, 2017

I invite you to review the entire matter on our <u>Legislative Research Center</u> by following the link below:

Board of Supervisors File No. 171267

Regards,

Brent Jalipa

Legislative Clerk

Board of Supervisors - Clerk's Office 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244 San Francisco, CA 94102

(415) 554-7712 | Fax: (415) 554-5163 brent.jalipa@sfgov.org | www.sfbos.org



Click <u>here</u> to complete a Board of Supervisors Customer Service Satisfaction form

Disclosures: Personal information that is provided in communications to the Board of Supervisors is subject to disclosure under the California Public Records Act and the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance. Personal information provided will not be redacted. Members of the public are not required to provide personal identifying information when they communicate with the Board of Supervisors and its committees. All written or oral communications that members of the public submit to the Clerk's Office regarding pending legislation or hearings will be made available to all members of the public for inspection and copying. The Clerk's Office does not redact any information from these submissions. This means that personal information—including names, phone numbers, addresses and similar information that a member of the public elects to submit to the Board and its committees—may appear on the Board of Supervisors' website or in other public documents that members of the public may inspect or copy.



City Hall 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244 San Francisco 94102-4689 Tel. No. 554-5184 Fax No. 554-5163 TDD/TTY No. 544-5227

December 1, 2017

Richard Toshiyuki Drury Rebecca Leah Davis Lozeau Drury, LLP 410-12th Street, Suite 250 Oakland, CA 94607

Subject:

File No. 171267 - Appeal of CEQA Exemption Determination -

2417 Green Street Project

Dear Mr. Drury and Ms. Davis:

The Office of the Clerk of the Board is in receipt of a memorandum dated November 29, 2017, from the Planning Department regarding their determination on the timely filing of appeal of the CEQA Exemption Determination for the proposed project at 2417 Green Street.

The Planning Department has determined that the appeal was filed in a timely manner (copy attached).

Pursuant to Administrative Code, Section 31.16, a hearing date has been scheduled for **Tuesday, January 9, 2018, at 3:00 p.m.**, at the Board of Supervisors meeting to be held in City Hall, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Legislative Chamber, Room 250, San Francisco, CA 94102.

Please provide to the Clerk's Office by noon:

20 days prior to the hearing:

names and addresses of interested parties to be

notified of the hearing, in spreadsheet format; and

11 days prior to the hearing:

any documentation which you may want available to

the Board members prior to the hearing.

For the above, the Clerk's office requests one electronic file (sent to bos.legislation@sfgov.org) and two copies of the documentation for distribution.

2417 Green Street Project Determination of Exemption Appeal January 9, 2018 Page 2

NOTE: If electronic versions of the documentation are not available, please submit 18 hard copies of the materials to the Clerk's Office for distribution. If you are unable to make the deadlines prescribed above, it is your responsibility to ensure that all parties receive copies of the materials.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Legislative Clerks Brent Jalipa at (415) 554-7712, or Lisa Lew at (415) 554-7718.

Very truly yours,

Angela Calvillo Clerk of the Board

c: Chris Durkin, Project Sponsor
Jon Givner, Deputy City Attorney
Kate Stacy, Deputy City Attorney
Kristen Jensen, Deputy City Attorney
John Rahaim, Planning Director
Scott Sanchez, Zoning Administrator, Planning Department
Lisa Gibson, Environmental Review Officer, Planning Department
Jeanie Poling, Environmental Planner, Planning Department
Aaron Starr, Manager of Legislative Affairs, Planning Department
Dan Sider, Policy Advisor, Planning Department
Pilar LaValley, Acting Senior Preservation Planner, Planning Department
Alexandra Kirby, Staff Contact, Planning Department



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

MEMO

DATE:

November 29, 2017

TO:

Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

FROM:

Lisa Gibson, Environmental Review Officer

RE:

Appeal timeliness determination – 2417 Green Street

Planning Department Case No. 2017-002545ENV

1650 Mission St. Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103-2479

Reception: 415.558.6378

Fax:

415.558.6409

Planning Information: **415.558.6377**

An appeal of the categorical exemption determination for the proposed project at 2417 Green Street (Planning Department Case No. 2017-002545ENV) was filed with the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors on November 22, 2017, by Richard Drury and Rebecca Davis of Lozeau Drury, LLP, on behalf of Philip Kaufman.

Date of Approval Action	30 Days after Approval Action/ Appeal Deadline	First Business Day after Appeal Deadline	Date of Appeal Filing	Timely?
November 3, 2017	Sunday, December 3, 2017	Monday, December 4, 2017	November 22, 2017	Yes

Approval Action: On May 16, 2017, the Planning Department issued a CEQA Categorical Exemption Determination for alterations to an existing single-family residence, including a three-story addition, excavation for the addition of vehicle parking spaces, and foundation replacement. The Approval Action for the project was the issuance of building permit no. 201710020114 on November 3, 2017 (Date of the Approval Action).

Appeal Deadline: Section 31.16(a) and (e) of the San Francisco Administrative Code states that any person or entity may appeal an exemption determination to the Board of Supervisors during the time period beginning with the date of the exemption determination and ending 30 days after the Date of the Approval Action. The 30th day after the Date of the Approval Action will be Sunday, December 3, 2017, and the first business day after the 30 days will be Monday, December 4, 2017 (Appeal Deadline).

Appeal Filing and Timeliness: The Appellant filed the appeal of the exemption determination on November 22, 2017, which is within the time frame specified above. Therefore, the appeal is considered timely.

From: BOS Legislation, (BOS)
To: Rahaim, John (CPC)

Cc: Givner, Jon (CAT); Stacy, Kate (CAT); Jensen, Kristen (CAT); Sanchez, Scott (CPC); Gibson, Lisa (CPC);

Navarrete, Joy (CPC); Lynch, Laura (CPC); Sider, Dan (CPC); Starr, Aaron (CPC); Poling, Jeanie (CPC); Calvillo,

<u>Angela (BOS)</u>; <u>Somera, Alisa (BOS)</u>; <u>BOS-Supervisors</u>; <u>BOS-Legislative Aides</u>; <u>BOS Legislation</u>, (BOS) Appeal of CEQA Exemption Determination - 2417 Green Street - Timeliness Determination Request

Subject: Appeal of CEQA Exemption Determination - 2417

Date: Tuesday, November 28, 2017 8:24:36 AM

Attachments: <u>image001.png</u>

Appeal Ltr 112217.pdf COB Ltr 112817.pdf

Good morning, Director Rahaim:

The Office of the Clerk of the Board is in receipt of an appeal of the CEQA Exemption Determination for the proposed project at 2517 Green Street. The appeal was filed by Richard Drury and Rebecca Davis of Lozeau Drury, LLP, on behalf of Philip Kaufman, on November 22, 2017.

Please find the attached letter of appeal and timely filing determination request letter from the Clerk of the Board.

Kindly review for timely filing determination.

Regards,

Lisa Lew

Board of Supervisors San Francisco City Hall, Room 244 San Francisco, CA 94102 P 415-554-7718 | F 415-554-5163 lisa.lew@sfgov.org | www.sfbos.org



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City Hall

1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-5184
Fax No. 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. 544-5227

November 28, 2017

To:

John Rahaim Planning Director

From:

Mngela Calvillo

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

Subject:

Appeal of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Determination of

Exemption from Environmental Review - 2417 Green Street

An appeal of the CEQA Determination of Exemption from Environmental Review for the proposed project at 2417 Green Street was filed with the Office of the Clerk of the Board on November 22, 2017, by Richard Drury and Rebecca Davis of Lozeau Drury LLP, on behalf of Philip Kaufman.

Pursuant to Administrative Code, Chapter 31.16, I am forwarding this appeal, with attached documents, to the Planning Department to determine if the appeal has been filed in a timely manner. The Planning Department's determination should be made within three (3) working days of receipt of this request.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Legislative Clerks Brent Jalipa at (415) 554-7712, or Lisa Lew at (415) 554-7718.

c: Jon Givner, Deputy City Attorney
Kate Stacy, Deputy City Attorney
Kristen Jensen, Deputy City Attorney
Scott Sanchez, Zoning Administrator, Planning Department
Lisa Gibson, Environmental Review Officer, Planning Department
Joy Navarette, Environmental Planning, Planning Department
Laura Lynch, Environmental Planning, Planning Department
Dan Sider, Policy Advisor, Planning Department
Aaron Starr, Manager of Legislative Affairs, Planning Department
Jeanie Poling, Staff Contact, Planning Department

Print Form

Introduction Form

By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or Mayor

Time stamp or meeting date

I hereby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):	eting date
1. For reference to Committee. (An Ordinance, Resolution, Motion or Charter Amendment).	
2. Request for next printed agenda Without Reference to Committee.	
✓ 3. Request for hearing on a subject matter at Committee.	
4. Request for letter beginning: "Supervisor	inquiries"
5. City Attorney Request.	-
6. Call File No. from Committee.	
7. Budget Analyst request (attached written motion).	
8. Substitute Legislation File No.	
9. Reactivate File No.	*
10. Question(s) submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the BOS on	
Please check the appropriate boxes. The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the following Small Business Commission	ssion
Clerk of the Board	
Subject:	9 ,
Hearing - Appeal of Determination of Exemption From Environmental Review - 2417 Green Street	
The text is listed:	
Hearing of persons interested in or objecting to the determination of exemption from environmental California Environmental Quality Act issued as a Categorical Exemption by the Planning Department 2017, for the proposed project at 2417 Green Street, to make alterations to an existing four-story-oversingle-family residence with one vehicle parking space; excavate to add two vehicle parking spaces, three-story rear addition, facade alterations and foundation replacement, and lowering the existing be 2) (Appellant: Richard Drury and Rebecca Davis of Lozeau Drury, LLP, on behalf of Philip Kaufman November 22, 2017)	nt on May 16, er-basement construct a uilding. (District
Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor: Ollisa omera	a.
For Clerk's Use Only	11.01.
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