BOARD of SUPERVISORS



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Tom Hui, Director, Department of Building Inspection

Sonya Harris, Secretary, Building Inspection Commission

FROM: Erica Major, Assistant Clerk

Land Use and Transportation Committee

DATE: December 17, 2018

SUBJECT: LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

The Board of Supervisors' Land Use and Transportation Committee has received the following legislation, introduced by Supervisor Peskin on December 11, 2018:

File No. 181216

Ordinance amending the Planning Code to increase penalties for violations of the Planning Code; provide new definitions for Residential Demolitions and Residential Flats, revise definitions for Alterations and Removal, require additional notice and impose new conditional use criteria for Residential Demolitions, Mergers, and Conversions; establish criteria for Major Expansions of Existing Residential Buildings; amending the Building Code to conform the definition of Residential Demolition, require pre-permit inspections and additional application requirements; affirming the Planning Department's determination under the California Environmental Quality Act; making findings of consistency with the General Plan, and the eight priority policies of Planning Code, Section 101.1; adopting findings of public convenience, necessity, and welfare under Planning Code, Section 302; and instructing the Clerk to forward this Ordinance to the California Building Standards Commission upon final passage.

The proposed ordinance is being transmitted pursuant to Charter, Section D3.750-5, for public hearing and recommendation. It is pending before the Land Use and Transportation Committee and will be scheduled for hearing upon receipt of your response.

Please forward me the Commission's recommendation and reports at the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, Room 244, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102 or by email at: Erica.Major@sfgov.org.

c: William Strawn, Department of Building Inspection Carolyn Jayin, Department of Building Inspection

[Planning, Building Codes - Controls on Residential Demolition, Merger, Conversion, and Alteration]

Ordinance amending the Planning Code to increase penalties for violations of the Planning Code; provide new definitions for Residential Demolitions and Residential Flats, revise definitions for Alterations and Removal, require additional notice and impose new conditional use criteria for Residential Demolitions, Mergers, and Conversions; establish criteria for Major Expansions of Existing Residential Buildings; amending the Building Code to conform the definition of Residential Demolition, require pre-permit inspections and additional application requirements; affirming the Planning Department's determination under the California Environmental Quality Act; making findings of consistency with the General Plan, and the eight priority policies of Planning Code, Section 101.1; adopting findings of public convenience, necessity, and welfare under Planning Code, Section 302; and instructing the Clerk to forward this Ordinance to the California Building Standards Commission upon final passage.

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

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

Section 1. General Findings.

(a) The Planning Department has determined that the actions contemplated in this ordinance comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.). Said determination is on file with the Clerk of the Board of

- (b) **Methods of Enforcement.** The Zoning Administrator shall have authority to enforce this Code against violations thereof by any of the following actions:
- (1) Serving notice requiring the cessation, removal or correction of any violation of this Code <u>("Notice of Violation")</u> upon the owner, agent or tenant of the property that is the subject of the violation, or upon the architect, builder, contractor and any other person who commits or assists in such violation;

* * * *

(c) **Penalties**.

or correction of any violation of this Code, the Zoning Administrator may assess upon the responsible party an administrative penalty for each violation in an amount up to \$250.001000 for each day the violation continues unabated in addition to any penalties required by Sections 317 or 319 of this Code. The "responsible party" is the owner(s) of the real property-on which the code violation is located, as listed in the records of the Assessor, and the current leaseholder if different from the current owner(s) of the real property.

hearing in order to show cause why the notice requiring the cessation, removal or correction of the violation and any assessment of administrative penalties is in error and should be rescinded. The Zoning Administrator may designate a member of Department staff to act as the hearing officer in *the Zoning Administrator'shis or her* place. The Department shall send a notice of the date, hour, and place of the hearing to the responsible party at the address specified in the request for hearing and to any member of the public who has expressed an interest in the matter.

The responsible party may also request that the Zoning Administrator terminate abatement proceedings under Section 176 and refer the matter to the Director for enforcement action under the

process set forth in Section 176.1 of this Code. If the Zoning Administrator determines that the enforcement case will proceed under Section 176, that determination shall be made as part of the final written decision and is not appealable separately from the decision on the merits.

Administrator's hearing and proceed directly to an appeal to the Board of Appeals under Section 308.2 of this Code. Administrative penalties shall not accrue during the period of time that the matter is pending before the Zoning Administrator on a request for hearing or before the Board of Appeals on appeal. If the responsible party elects to request a Zoning Administrator's hearing, the request for hearing must be in writing and submitted to the Zoning Administrator prior to the expiration date of the Notice of Violation and Penalty. If a request for a Zoning Administrator's hearing is timely filed, any appeal to the Board of Appeals shall be from the decision of the Zoning Administrator rendered after the hearing.

after a full and fair consideration of the evidence and testimony received at the hearing, shall render within thirty days following the conclusion of the hearing a written decision that either rescinds the notice of violation and dismisses the proceedings, upholds the original decision, or modifies the original decision. In rendering a decision, the Zoning Administrator's designee shall consider:

* * * *

(J) whether the violation is easy to correct; and

(K) <u>whether any provision of Section 317 has been violated; if so the</u>
<u>enforcement provisions of Section 317(j) shall apply;</u>

(L) whether any provision of Section 319 has been violated; if so the enforcement provisions of Section 319(d) shall apply; and

(M) such other factors as the Zoning Administrator or <u>the</u>

Administrator's <u>his or her</u> designee may consider relevant.

In hearing any appeal of the Zoning Administrator's determination, the Board of Appeals shall consider the above factors. If the Board upholds the Zoning Administrator's decision in whole or in part but reduces the amount of the penalty, it may not reduce the amount of the penalty below \$100.00500 for each day that the violation exists, excluding the period of time that the matter has been pending either before the Zoning Administrator on a request for hearing or before the Board of Appeals on appeal. The Board of Appeals may not reduce the penalty below the amount of any penalty imposed pursuant to Sections 317 or 319 of this Code.

In addition to any administrative penalties imposed under this subsection (c)(1) and any penalties imposed under Section 317 of this Code, the Zoning Administrator may recover any attorneys' fees and costs, including but not limited to expert witness fees, incurred by the City in pursuing administrative remedies. The provision of administrative penalties is not intended to be punitive in nature but is intended to secure compliance with the Planning Code and to compensate the City for its costs of enforcement.

(2) **Civil Penalties**. Any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, society, group, or other person or legal entity that violates any provision of this Code shall be liable for the City's costs of enforcement and a civil penalty, of not less than \$200.00 for each day such violation is committed or permitted to continue, which penalty shall be assessed and recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the people of the City and County of San Francisco by the City Attorney in any court of competent jurisdiction. The City Attorney may seek recovery of any attorneys' fees and costs, including but not limited to expert witness fees, incurred by the City in bringing such civil action. For civil actions to enforce Municipal Code provisions related to general advertising signs, the

penalties, attorneys' fees and costs set forth in this Section 176 shall be in addition to those authorized by Section 610 of this Code.

- (3) **Criminal Penalties**. Any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, society, group or other person or legal entity that violates any provision of this Code shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in an amount not less than \$200.001,000 or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months or be both so fined and imprisoned. Each day such violation is committed or permitted to continue shall constitute a separate offense and shall be punishable as such hereunder.
- (4) Planning Code Enforcement Fund. Any fees and penalties collected pursuant to this Section 176 shall be deposited in the Planning Code Enforcement Fund established by Administrative Code Section 10.100-166. The Planning Department, through the Planning Code Enforcement Fund, shall reimburse City departments and agencies, including the City Attorney's Office, for all costs and fees incurred in the enforcement of this Section 176.
- (d) Additional Methods of Enforcement and Penalties for Violation of Sign Regulations. Violation of the general advertising sign regulations set forth in Article 6 are subject to the administrative penalties and enforcement procedures set forth in Section 610 of this Code, in addition to those set forth in this Section 176.
- (e) <u>Additional Methods of Enforcement and Penalties for Violation of Section 317.</u>

 Violation of the provisions set forth in Section 317 of this Code shall be subject to the penalties and enforcement procedures set forth in Section 317(j), in addition to those set forth in this Section 176.
- (f) Additional Methods of Enforcement and Penalties for Violation of Section 319.

 Violation of the provisions set forth in Section 319 of this Code shall be subject to the penalties and enforcement procedures set forth in Section 319(d), in addition to those set forth in this Section 176.

(g) Use of Penalties Collected. All penalties collected under this Section 176 shall be deposited in the Planning Code Enforcement Fund established in Administrative Code Section 10.100.166 and shall be used for the purposes specified in that section.

subsection (b)(2), the City Attorney may at any time institute civil proceedings for injunctive and monetary relief, including civil penalties, against any person for violations of the Planning Code, without regard to whether the Zoning Administrator has issued a notice of violation, instituted abatement proceedings, scheduled or held a hearing on a notice of violation, or issued a final decision. For proceedings instituted under this subsection (f)(h), the City Attorney shall notify the Zoning Administrator or the Planning Director, as appropriate, and collaborate, where mutually desired, on the prosecution of the action. The City Attorney may seek recovery of any attorneys and costs, including but not limited to expert witness fees, incurred by the City in bringing a proceedings under this subsection (f)(h).

(i) If any party fails to pay the administrative or civil penalties imposed by this Section within thirty days of the Zoning Administrator's notice requiring the cessation, removal or correction of any violation of this Code pursuant to Section 176 (c)(1) of this Code, or within thirty days of the date the penalties have been upheld on appeal, the Zoning Administrator may take such action to collect the fees as he or she deems appropriate, including (i) referral of the matter to the Bureau of Delinquent Revenue Collection under Chapter 10, Article V, Section 10.39 of the Administrative Code, initiation of lien proceedings under Chapter 10, Article XX, Sections 10.230 et seq. of the Administrative Code, and/or a requesting that the City Attorney pursue collection of the penalties imposed against the responsible party in a civil action. The City Attorney may request its attorneys' fees in any action that he or she pursues to collect the administrative or civil penalties or to enforce collection of the penalties.

SEC. 176.1. ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES.

-(a) Purpose and Intent.

(1) The Board of Supervisors finds that enforcement of the Planning Code is vital to ensuring the quality of life in San Francisco's neighborhoods and in the City as a whole. A comprehensive code enforcement program using a combination of judicial and administrative remedies is likely to be the most successful approach to secure compliance with Planning Code requirements. Therefore, it is in the best interests of the City and its citizens to provide an alternative method of administrative enforcement that is designed to induce compliance with the Planning Code through action by the Director to issue and record orders of abatement and assess administrative penalties.

— (2) The alternative methods of administrative enforcement established by this Section do not replace but rather are intended to supplement the enforcement remedies established in Section 176 and other penalties or methods of enforcement, both civil and criminal, that are authorized by law. The provision for administrative penalties is not intended to be punitive in nature but is intended to secure compliance with the Planning Code and to compensate the City for its costs of enforcement.

(3) By establishing multiple enforcement mechanisms, it is intended that the Department will elect to use the mechanism most likely to achieve an expeditious and effective resolution of the violation in a particular case with the best use of the City's resources. In exercising this discretion, the Department should usually elect to use the Director's authority under this Section 176.1 in those cases where the legal or factual issues are not complex and where an interpretation of the Planning Code is not at issue, and reserve the enforcement mechanisms in Section 176for those cases that are more complex or where interpretations of the Planning Code are at issue.

(b) Authority of the Director. The Director may enforce against violations of the Planning Code through the alternative administrative remedies of this Section 176.1. The Director may designate a member of Department staff to act under his or her authority with respect to any action the Director is authorized to take in this Section 176.1.

If the Department elects to use the administrative remedies of this Section, the Department must use the abatement process set forth in this Section. However, as provided in Section (d)(3) below, the Department is not precluded from pursing the alternative remedies of Section 176 if abatement of the violation has not been achieved under this Section 176.1. In addition, the Department's election of this process shall not affect the City Attorney's Charter authority to pursue a civil action. If the City Attorney filed a civil action against the property prior to the Director's issuance of the notice of violation under this Section 176.1, at the City Attorney's election the process under this Section 176.1 shall be terminated and abatement of the alleged violations shall be pursued by the City Attorney in the ongoing civil action.

(c) Notice of Violation.

— (1) Issuance. After the Department has determined that a violation of this Code exists, the Director shall give written notice of the violation to the responsible party. For purposes of this Section 176.1, "responsible party" means the owners(s) of the real property on which the code violation is located, as listed in the records of the San Francisco Assessor, and the current leaseholder if different from the current owner(s) of the real property.

(2) Contents of Notice. The notice shall cite to this Section 176.1 and describe the violation(s) with specificity, including: the date and location of the violations and the approximate time the violations were observed; citation to applicable Code sections; and a description of how what was observed violated the Code sections. The notice of violation shall state that the responsible party has thirty days from the date of service to (i) correct all violations or (ii) file an application for a building permit or other authorization necessary to abate the violations and proceed diligently to obtain all approvals and complete the work, as specified by the Director's order and within the time periods required.

The notice of violation shall inform the responsible party that if the action required in the notice of violation is not taken by the stipulated deadline, the Director will (i) will issue an order of

abatement, (ii) cause the order of abatement to be recorded against the property's records in the Office of the Recorder of the City and County of San Francisco, and (iii) assess administrative penalties under Section 176.1(e). The notice of violation shall also inform the responsible party of the right to request a Director's hearing under Subsection (d)(3) below prior to issuance of an order of abatement and assessment of administrative penalties. Service of the notice of violation shall be as specified in Section (g) below.

-(d) Order of Abatement.

(1) Issuance; Administrative Penalties; Request for Hearing. If a property remains in violation after the deadlines established in the notice of violation, the Director shall issue an order of abatement and assess administrative penalties against the responsible party by following the procedure set forth in Section 176.1(e). The order of abatement shall state the amount of penalty imposed, explain how and when the penalty shall be paid, and describe the consequences of failure to pay the penalty. The order of abatement shall inform the responsible party of the right to appeal the order of abatement and assessment of administrative penalties to an administrative law judge under Subsection (f) below. The Department shall not proceed to enforce the order of abatement or collect the administrative penalties until the time for appeal has passed or the order and penalties have been upheld on appeal.

(2) Recording. The Director shall record the order of abatement against the property's records in the Office of the Recorder of the City and County of San Francisco. The Department shall not record the order of abatement until the time for appeal has passed or the Director's decision has been upheld on appeal. Within fourteen business days after the violation has been finally abated and all fees and penalties have been paid, the Director shall record a notice of compliance that cancels the order of abatement.

— (3) Request for Hearing. Prior to expiration of the compliance deadlines set forth in the notice of violation, the responsible party may request a Director's hearing in order to show cause why the order of abatement should not issue and administrative penalties should not be assessed. The

Bureau of Delinquent Revenue Collection under Article V, Section 10.39 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, initiation of lien proceedings under Article XX, Section 10.230 et seq. of the San Francisco Administrative Code, and/or a requesting that the City Attorney pursue collection of the penalties imposed against the Responsible Party in a civil action. The City Attorney may request its attorneys' fees in any action that he or she pursues to collect the administrative penalties or to enforce collection of the penalties.

(f) Appeal of Order of Abatement and Administrative Penalties.

(1) Method of Appeal; Fee. The responsible party may appeal the issuance of an order of abatement and any the administrative penalties assessed in the order by filing a written request in the form required by the Department within fifteen days of the service of the order. The appeal shall describe in detail why the appellant believes that the order of abatement was issued in error or why the administrative penalty was assessed in error or should be modified.

The appeal shall be filed on a form or in the manner required by the Director and be accompanied by the payment of a fee of \$400.00. The Department shall increase this fee on an annual basis at a rate equal to that of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). In addition to the appeal fee and administrative penalties assessed in the order of abatement, the Director shall assess upon the responsible party the Department's cost of preparation for and appearance at the hearing and all prior and subsequent attendant costs of the enforcement action. These fees shall be waived if the responsible party would qualify for a waiver of court fees and costs under California Government Code Section 68511.3.

(2) Scheduling of Hearing. Upon timely filing of the appeal and payment of the appeal fee, the Director shall schedule a hearing before an administrative law judge, who shall serve as the hearing officer. The hearing shall be scheduled for a date no later than thirty days after the request.

The Director shall notify the responsible party and the appellant, if different from the responsible party, of the hearing date, hour, and place of the hearing as soon as the hearing is scheduled and in no event

later than ten days prior to the hearing. Notice of the hearing shall also be given to any member of the public who has expressed interest in the matter. Notice shall be given in the manner specified in Subsection (g) below.

The Director shall provide to the administrative law judge no later than ten days prior to the hearing a copy of the Department's case file, which shall include at a minimum the notice of violation, the order of abatement, other written communications between the Department and the responsible party, and communications submitted by interested members of the public concerning the case. The Director may also submit, but is not required to do so, written arguments on why the Director's order should be upheld. Anything submitted to the administrative law judge by either party to the appeal shall be served upon the other party at the same time and in the same manner as it is submitted to the administrative law judge.

(4) Hearing and Decision. The administrative law judge shall hold a public hearing to hear the appeal of the Director's order of abatement and/or assessment of administrative penalties. In considering the appeal, the administrative law judge shall consider the following:

- (A) whether the responsible party was properly identified;
- (B) whether the accrual dates for the administrative penalties are accurate;

— (C) the amount of documented staff time spent in order to secure abatement of the violation:

- (D) the nature of the violation;
- (E) the duration of the violation;
- (F) efforts made by the responsible party to correct the violation;
- (G) the impact of the violation upon the community;

(H) any instance in which the responsible party has been in violation of the same or similar laws at the same or other locations in the City and County of San Francisco;

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The decision of the administrative law judge shall be based upon, but not limited to,
provisions of the San Francisco Planning Code, any final Zoning Administrator interpretations, the San
Francisco Building Code, building permits issued by the City, and any final decisions of the San
Francisco Board of Appeals concerning the subject building or property.

The administrative law judge shall issue a written decision on the appeal within thirty days of the conclusion of the hearing. The decision shall be served on the responsible party by certified mail by deposit in the United States mail in a sealed envelope, postage prepaid, addressed to the responsible party at the address provided to the administrative law judge by the responsible party. Service shall be considered to have been completed at the time of deposit in the United States mail. A copy of the decision shall also be mailed to the Director of Planning at the offices of the Planning Department.

date. If the parties do not mutually agree on another hearing date, the party wanting a continuance may request the administrative law judge to grant the continuance by submitting a written request for a continuance and demonstrating good cause with supporting documentation. A written request for a continuance shall be made at the earliest possible date but in no event less than five days before the hearing unless unforeseen circumstances prevent such notification. The party requesting the continuance shall notify any other parties of the request in the most expeditious manner and provide them with copies of the complete request and the supporting documentation. A request for continuance made at the time of the hearing may be granted only in those exceptional cases where the requesting party demonstrates both good cause and that the party was unable through no fault of their own to make the request at an earlier time. The administrative law judge may grant more than one

he or she deems appropriate, including (i) referral of the matter to the Bureau of Delinquent Revenue Collection under Article V, Section 10.39 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, initiation of lien proceedings under Article XX, Section 10.230 et seq. of the San Francisco Administrative Code, and/or a requesting that the City Attorney pursue enforcement of the decision and collection of the penalties imposed against the responsible party in a civil action.

If the administrative law judge overrules the Director and determines that the order of abatement was issued in error, the Department shall consider the case abated and all administrative penalties rescinded.

(8) Reseission of Order of Abatement or Withdrawal of Appeal Prior to the Hearing. If the Director rescinds the order of abatement in its entirety prior to the hearing, the case shall be considered abated and the appeal withdrawn, and any assessed administrative penalties shall be considered rescinded. The Department shall refund to the responsible party in a timely manner any appeal fees that he or she has paid.

If the responsible party elects to withdraw the appeal and comply with the order of abatement, the Department shall refund in a timely manner any appeal fees that he or she has paid. Any administrative penalties already assessed must be paid in full before the Department will consider the case abated. If the responsible party withdraws the appeal within ten days of the date the appeal was filed, he or she may apply to the Director in writing for a reduction in the amount of any assessed administrative penalties based upon the number of days between the filing of the appeal and its withdrawal. Any decision by the Director to grant or deny the request shall be at the Director's sole discretion and is not appealable.

(g) Service of Notices and Orders; Proof of Service. Service of a notice of violation, order of abatement, or other notice or order required by this Section 176.1 shall be given to the owner of the property or other person to be notified by depositing the notice or order in the United States mail in a sealed envelope, postage prepaid, addressed to the person to be notified at that person's last known

business or residence address as shown in the Assessor's records. Service by mail shall be considered to have been completed at the time of deposit in the United States mail.

If the identity of the person or business entity owning the property in question is unknown, the notice of violation shall be posted in a conspicuous location on, or if access to the property is not available in a conspicuous location as close as practicable to, the building or property. The notice shall also be hand delivered to the person, if any, in real or apparent charge and control of the subject premises or property. Once the identity of the person or business entity is known, the notice of violation shall be mailed to such person or business entity without the delay affecting the time limits, fees, or administrative penalties imposed by this Section 176.1.

— Proof of giving any notice may be made by the certificate of any officer or employee of the City and County of San Francisco or by affidavit of any person over the age of 18 years, which shows service in conformity with the San Francisco Municipal Code or any other applicable provisions of law.

- (h) Failure of the City to Comply with Timelines. The failure of the Director, the

 Department, or the administrative law judge to comply with any of the timelines set forth in this Section

 176.1 shall not render the code violations unenforceable.
- (i) Use of Fees and Penalties Collected. All fees and penalties collected under this Section 176.1 shall be deposited in the Planning Code Enforcement Fund established in Administrative Code Section 10.100.166 and shall be used for the purposes specified in that section.
- (j) Remedies under this Section 176.1 are non-exclusive, and the City Attorney may at any time institute civil proceedings for injunctive and monetary relief, including civil penalties, against any person for violations of the Planning Code, without regard to whether the Planning Director has issued a notice of violation, scheduled or held a hearing on a notice of violation, issued an order of abatement and/or an assessment of administrative penalties, or whether an appeal has been filed or decided.

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Section 4. Article 3 of the Planning Code is hereby amended by revising Sections 311 and 317, and adding a new Section 319, to read as follows:

SEC. 311. PERMIT REVIEW PROCEDURES.

- **Purpose.** The purpose of this Section 311 is to establish procedures for reviewing building permit applications to determine compatibility of the proposal with the neighborhood and for providing notice to property owners and residents on the site and neighboring the site of the proposed project and to interested neighborhood organizations, so that concerns about a project may be identified and resolved during the review of the permit and prior to any approval action.
- Applicability. Except as indicated herein, all building permit applications in (b) Residential, NC, NCT, and Eastern Neighborhoods Districts for a change of use; establishment of a Micro Wireless Telecommunications Services Facility; establishment of a Formula Retail Use; demolition, new construction, or alteration of buildings; and the removal of *an authorized or a Residential Unit or an Uu*nauthorized *residential Uu*nit shall be subject to the notification and review procedures required by this Section 311. In addition, all building permit applications that would establish Cannabis Retail or Medical Cannabis Dispensary Uses, regardless of zoning district, shall be subject to the review procedures required by this Section 311. Notwithstanding the foregoing or any other requirement of this Section 311, a change of use to a Child Care Facility, as defined in Section 102, shall not be subject to the review requirements of this Section 311, provided there is no increase in the exterior dimensions of the building. Notwithstanding the foregoing or any other requirement of this Section 311, building permit applications to construct an Accessory Dwelling Unit pursuant to Section 207(c)(6) shall not be subject to the notification or review requirements of this Section 311.

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(1) **Change of Use**. For the purposes of this Section 311, a change of use is defined as follows:

Residential, NC and NCT Districts. For all Residential, NC, and (A) NCT Districts, a change of use is defined as a change to, or the addition of any of the following land uses as defined in Section 102 of this Code: Adult Business, Bar, Cannabis Retail, Fringe Financial Service, General Grocery, General Entertainment, Group Housing, Health Service, Limited Financial Service, Limited Restaurant, Liquor Store, Massage Establishment, Medical Cannabis Dispensary, Nighttime Entertainment, Outdoor Activity Area, Post-Secondary Educational Institution, Private Community Facility, Public Community Facility, Religious Institution, Residential Care Facility, Restaurant, Retail Professional Service, School, Specialty Grocery, Tobacco Paraphernalia Establishment, Trade School, and Wireless Telecommunications Facility. A change of use from a Restaurant to a Limited-Restaurant shall not be subject to the provisions of this Section 311. Any accessory massage use in .the Ocean Avenue Neighborhood Commercial Transit District shall be subject to the provisions of this Section 311. For all Residential Uses, a change of use shall also be defined as a change of occupancy, as defined and regulated by the Building Code, or any change in use, as defined and regulated by the Planning Code, of any Residential Unit(s) or Unauthorized Unit(s) to a Non-Residential or Student Housing use, even if cooking facilities are not removed.

(2) **Alterations.** For the purposes of this Section <u>311</u>, an alteration shall be defined <u>as an to include a Residential Demolition or any</u> increase to the exterior dimensions of a building except those features listed in <u>subsections</u> 136(c)(1), <u>136(c)(4)</u>, <u>136(c)(6)</u>, <u>136(c)(8)</u> through <u>136(c)(12)</u>, <u>136(c)(16)</u>, <u>136(c)(17)</u>, <u>Sectionand</u> 136(c)(<u>20</u>) <u>through</u> 136(c)(<u>23</u>). In addition, an alteration in RH, RM, and RTO Districts shall also include the removal of more than 75% of a residential building's existing interior wall framing or the removal of more than 75% of the

area of the existing framing, the addition of a garage, roof deck or penthouse, or the infilling of a lightwell that blocks the windows on an adjacent building.

- (3) <u>Demolition, New Construction, Removal of Residential Unit.</u> For the purposes of this Section 311, Demolition, New Construction and Removal shall be defined as set forth in Section 317 and 319 of this Code.
- Micro Wireless Telecommunications Services Facilities. Building permit applications for the establishment of a Micro Wireless Telecommunications Services Facility, other than a Temporary Wireless Telecommunications Services Facility, shall be subject to the review procedures required by this Section. Pursuant to Section 205.2, applications for Temporary Wireless Telecommunications Facilities to be operated for commercial purposes for more than 90 days shall also be subject to the review procedures required by this Section.
- (c) **Building Permit Application Review for Compliance.** Upon acceptance of any application subject to this Section, the Planning Department shall review the proposed project for compliance with the Planning Code and *anyall* applicable design guidelines *including, without limitation, the design policies and guidelines of the General Plan and any Area Plan adopted by the Planning Commission, the design guidelines set forth in Articles 10 and 11 of the <i>Planning Code and Appendices thereto, and the Residential Design Guidelines* approved by the Planning Commission. Applications determined not to be in compliance with the standards of Articles 1.2, 1.5, 2, *and* 2.5, 7, *and* 8 of the Planning Code, *the* Residential Design Guidelines, including *all applicable* design guidelines *for specific areas adopted by the Planning Commission*, or with any applicable conditions of previous approvals regarding the project, shall be held until either the application is determined to be in compliance, is disapproved or a recommendation for cancellation is sent to the Department of Building Inspection.

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- (1) **Design Guidelines.** The construction of new buildings and alteration of existing buildings shall be consistent with the design policies and guidelines of the General Plan and with the "Residential Design Guidelines" and all other applicable design guidelines as adopted and periodically amended for specific areas or conditions by the Planning Commission. The design for new buildings with residential uses in RTO Districts shall also be consistent with the design standards and guidelines of the "Ground Floor Residential Units Design Guidelines" as adopted and periodically amended by the Planning Commission. The Planning Director *mayshall* require modifications to the exterior of a proposed new building or proposed alteration of an existing building in order to bring it into conformity with the applicable design guidelines. These modifications may include, but are not limited to, changes in sitingsite design, building envelope, scale, height, form, materials, roofline, architectural features, windows, texture and detailing, openings, and landscaping.
- (2)**Removal of Residential Units.** When removal or elimination of *a* Residential Unit or an authorized or Uunauthorized residential Unit is proposed, the Applicant shall provide notice as required in this Section 311, and shall include contact information for the appropriate City agency or resource for assistance in securing tenant counseling or legal services, as applicable. The *Applicant shall provide a list of all existing Residential or* Unauthorized Units in the subject property to the Zoning Administrator. Within five days of filing a permit application to remove any Residential or Unauthorized Unit, the Applicant shall post a notice of the application at least 30 inches by 30 inches in a conspicuous common area of the subject property, and such sign shall be posted no later than the start date of the notification period required by this Section 311 and shall remain posted until the conclusion of any hearings on the permit before the Planning Commission, the Zoning Administrator, the Board of Supervisors or the Board of Appeals. The Zoning Administrator shall determine any additional notification procedures to be applied in such a case.

- (3) Replacement Structure Required. Unless the building is determined to pose a serious and imminent hazard as defined in the Building Code, an application authorizing demolition of an historic or architecturally important building or of a dwelling shall not be approved and issued until the City has granted final approval of No permit authorizing demolition of a residential building shall be issued until a Conditional Use authorization for the demolition and the replacement structure has been finally approved pursuant to Section 317 of this Code and a building permit for construction of the replacement building, consistent with the Conditional Use authorization has been finally approved. A building permit Conditional Use authorization is finally approved if the Board of Appeals Supervisors has taken final action for approval on an appeal of the issuance or denial of the permit or if the permit has been issued and Conditional Use authorization or if the time for filing an appeal with the Board has lapsed with no appeal filed.
- (A) The demolition <u>or alteration</u> of any building, including but not limited to historically and architecturally important buildings, may be approved administratively when the Director of the Department of Building Inspection, the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Investigation, or the Director of Public Works <u>determinesissues a written</u> <u>determination</u>, after consultation with the Zoning Administrator, that an imminent safety hazard exists, and the Director of the Department of Building Inspection determines that <u>the proposed</u> demolition or <u>extensive</u> alteration of the structure, <u>feature</u>, <u>or part thereof</u> is the only feasible means to <u>correct the condition and</u> secure the public safety; <u>provided</u>, <u>however</u>, <u>that only such work as is absolutely necessary to correct the unsafe or dangerous condition may be performed</u>.
- (4) Completeness of Plans, and Accuracy of Demolition Calculations. As a part of the project review and prior to the notification required by this Section 311, the project planner assigned to review the permit application shall confirm the accuracy and completeness of: (A) the proposed plans submitted with the building permit application, including the existing and proposed conditions of the subject building and site, and (B) the demolition calculation(s) including the

percentage of the interior and exterior elements of the existing structure to be demolished, destroyed or removed, even temporarily. Modifications to the proposed plans shall be required as necessary to insure their accuracy and completeness. The permit application shall either be held until complete plans have been submitted or disapproved with a recommendation for cancellation sent to the Department of Building Inspection. If necessary to confirm the existing conditions and demolition calculations, the project planner shall conduct a site visit and consult with the Building Department.

- determine whether the proposed project would result in the Demolition of a Residential Building or in the Removal of a Residential Unit or an Unauthorized Unit through Demolition, Merger or Conversion pursuant to the requirements of Section 317 of this Code, or whether the proposed project is a Major Expansion of a Residential Building pursuant to Section 319 of this Code. Upon such a determination by the Department, the project sponsor shall be required to apply for a Conditional Use authorization pursuant to the applicable provisions of this Code, unless exempt from Conditional Use authorization pursuant to subsections 317(c)(2) or 319(c)(2) of this Code. For all projects subject to the Conditional Use requirements of Sections 317 or 319 of this Code, the Department shall notify the Department of Building Inspection that the building permit application shall be held pending action by the Planning Commission to approve or disapprove all Conditional Use authorizations for the proposed project.
- (d) **Notification.** Upon determination that an application is <u>complete and</u> in compliance with the <u>requirements and</u> development standards of the Planning Code <u>and all</u> <u>applicable design guidelines</u>, the Planning Department shall cause a notice to be posted on the site pursuant to rules established by the Zoning Administrator and shall cause a written notice describing the proposed project to be sent in the manner described below. This notice shall be in addition to any notices required by the Building Code and shall have a format and content determined by the Zoning Administrator. It shall include a description of the proposal compared to any existing improvements on the site with <u>accurate</u> dimensions of the basic

features, elevations and site plan of the proposed project including_the position of any adjacent buildings, exterior dimensions and finishes, and a graphic reference scale, existing and proposed uses or commercial or institutional business name, if known. The notice shall describe the project review process and shall set forth the mailing date of the notice and the expiration date of the notification period. *The required contents of the notification package shall be as set forth in subsection 311(e)(4), below.*

notification group which shall include the project sponsor, tenants of the subject property, relevant neighborhood organizations as described in subsection 311(d)(4), all individuals having made a written request for notification for a specific parcel or parcels and all owners and, to the extent practical, occupants, of properties in the notification area. For the purposes of Section 311(c)(2), written notice shall also be mailed to tenants of the subject property in *Uu*nauthorized *residential Uu*nits.

* * * *

- (6) **Elimination of Duplicate Notice.** The notice provisions of this Section may be waived by the Zoning Administrator for building permit applications for projects that have been, or before approval will be, the subject of a duly noticed public hearing before the Planning Commission or Zoning Administrator, provided that the <u>notice of such public hearing</u> <u>complies with all of the other notification requirements set forth in this subsection 311(d), including the notification group and area, notification period, and contents of the notification package nature of work for which the building permit application is required is both substantially included in the hearing notice and is the subject of the hearing.</u>
- (7) **Notification Package.** The notification package for a project subject to notice under this Section 311 shall include a written notice and reduced-size drawings of the project, and shall include the names of the property owner or owners (if different from the project

sponsor), the contractor, and the design professional as well as the name and contact information for any primary contact persons for the project.

- (A) The written notice shall compare the proposed project to the existing conditions at the development lot. Changes to basic features of the project that are quantifiable shall be disclosed on the written notice. The basic features of existing and proposed conditions shall include, where applicable, front setback, building depth, rear yard depth side setbacks, building height, number of stories, dwelling unit count, building square footage, and use of the building and number of parking spaces.
- (B) The written notice shall describe whether the project is a demolition, new construction or alteration project. If the project is an alteration, the type of alteration shall be described: horizontal, vertical or both horizontal and vertical additions and where the alteration is located. *The project description shall also include, as applicable, descriptions of (i) an addition or expansion of a garage, roof deck, parapet, penthouse; (ii) an alteration of a ground floor storefront; (iii) alterations to existing fenestration pattern, material, dimension or configuration; (iv) whether the structure is historic or over 50 years old; (v) whether the project would partially or completely infill a light well or obstruct windows on adjacent buildings; and (vi) demolition calculations as confirmed by the Planning Department.*
- (C) Written project description shall be part of the notice. In addition, the notice shall describe the project review process, <u>including whether the project will require a Variance, Conditional Use authorization or amendment to the Planning Code or General Plan,</u> information on how to obtain additional information and the <u>name, telephone number, and email address of the project planner at the Planning Department assigned to review the application-contact information of the Planning Department.</u>
- (D) The building permit application number(s) shall be disclosed in the written notice. The start and expiration dates of the notice shall be stated. *The written notice*

<u>shall also provide a</u>A description about the recipient's rights to request additional information, to request Discretionary Review by the Planning Commission and to appeal to other boards or commissions <u>shall be provided</u>, <u>and how to request receipt of notices of public hearings on the project</u>.

- (E) 11x17 sized *or equivalent* drawings to scale shall be included with the *Section 311* written notice. The drawings shall *clearly* illustrate the existing and proposed conditions in relationship to the adjacent properties. All dimensions and text throughout the drawings shall be legible. The drawings shall include a site plan, floor plans and elevations documenting dimensional changes that correspond to the basic features included in the written notice.
- (F) The existing and proposed site plan shall illustrate the project including the full lots and structures of the directly adjacent properties <u>and, if a horizontal</u> <u>addition is proposed, the site plan shall include the properties on the block within which the project is located showing rear and front setbacks</u>.
- the location and removal of <u>all</u> interior and exterior <u>elements of the existing structure to be</u>

 <u>demolished, destroyed or removed, even temporarily, and include wallsthe existing and proposed</u>

 <u>square footage as well as the amount and location of existing square footage proposed to be</u>

 <u>demolished.</u> The <u>existing and proposed dimensions, square footage, and uses</u> of each room shall be labeled. Significant_dimensions shall be provided to document the changes proposed by the project.
- (H) The existing and proposed elevations shall document the change in building volume: height and depth. Dimensional changes shall be documented, including overall building height and also parapets, penthouses, *roof decks, garage additions*, and other proposed vertical and horizontal building extensions. The front and rear elevations shall

include the full profiles of the adjacent structures including the adjacent structures' doors, windows and general massing. Each side elevation shall include the full profile of the adjacent building in the foreground of the project, and the adjacent windows, lightwells and general massing shall be illustrated.

- (I) Photographs shall be submitted depicting the relationship of the proposed project to adjacent properties.
- (J) The declaration of compliance with the San Francisco Rent Ordinance, as required by Building Code Section 106A.1, shall be included in the notice package.
- (K) The notification package shall include a list of all work done under any and all previous permit applications, including revisions to permits, over the five years prior to filing of the application.
- (e) Requests for Planning Commission Review. A request for the Planning Commission to exercise its discretionary review powers over a specific building permit application shall be considered by the Planning Commission if received by the Planning Department no later than 5:00 p.m. of the last day of the notification period as described in this Section 311, subject to guidelines adopted by the Planning Commission. The project sponsor of a building permit application may request discretionary review by the Planning Commission to resolve conflicts between the Director of Planning and the project sponsor concerning requested modifications to comply with the Residential Design Guidelines, or other applicable design guidelines.
- (1) **Scheduling of Hearing.** The Zoning Administrator shall set a time for hearing requests for discretionary review by the Planning Commission within a reasonable period.

- (2) **Notice.** Mailed notice of the discretionary review hearing by the Planning Commission shall be given pursuant to the requirements of Section 333 of this Code.
- (f) The Department shall retain in its files until completion of the project and final inspection by the Department of Building Inspection the scale drawings, site plans, floor plans and elevations for each project.

SEC. 317. LOSS OF RESIDENTIAL AND UNAUTHORIZED UNITS THROUGH DEMOLITION, MERGER, AND OR CONVERSION.

- (a) **Findings.** San Francisco faces a continuing shortage of affordable housing. There is a high ratio of rental to ownership tenure among the City's residents. The General Plan recognizes that existing housing is the greatest stock of rental and financially accessible r<u>R</u>esidential t<u>U</u>nits, and is a resource in need of protection. Therefore, a public hearing will be held prior to approval of any permit that would remove existing housing, with certain exceptions, as described below. The Planning Commission shall develop a Code Implementation Document setting forth procedures and regulations for the implementation of this Section 317 as provided further below. The Zoning Administrator shall modify economic criteria related to property values and construction costs in the Implementation Document as warranted by changing economic conditions to meet the intent of this Section.
- (b) **Definitions.** For the purposes of this Section 317, the terms below shall be as defined below. Capitalized terms not defined below are defined in Section 102 of this Code.
- (1) "Residential Conversion" <u>or "Conversion"</u> shall mean <u>the removal of</u> <u>eooking facilities</u>, change of occupancy (as defined and regulated by the Building Code), or change of use (as defined and regulated by the Planning Code), of any Residential Unit or Unauthorized Unit to a Non-Residential or Student Housing use, <u>even if cooking facilities are not removed</u>.

- (3) "Façade" is defined in Section 102 of this Code.
- (4) "Front Façade" is defined in Section 102 of this Code.
- (5) "Horizontal Elements" shall mean all roof areas and all floor plates, except floor plates at or below grade.
 - (6) "Mandatory Discretionary Review" is defined in Section 102 of this Code.
 - (37) "Residential Merger" or "Merger" shall mean one or more of the following:
- (A) the combining of two or more <u>existing</u> Residential or Unauthorized Units <u>within a Residential Building containing two or more such Units</u>, resulting in a decrease in the number of Residential Units and Unauthorized Units within a building, or
- (B) the enlargement of one or more existing units <u>by more than 10% of</u> <u>its original floor area</u> while <u>substantially</u> reducing the size of <u>othersone or more other existing units</u> by more than $\frac{25\%10\%}{10\%}$ of their original floor area, even if the number of units is not reduced.

The Planning Commission may reduce the numerical element of this criterion by up to 20% of its value should it deem that adjustment is necessary to implement the intent of this Section 317, to conserve existing housing and preserve affordable housing.

- (8) "Rear Façade" is defined in Section 102 of this Code.
- (49) "Removal" shall mean, with reference to a the external wall, roof or floor of a structure, internal wall, partition, floor or ceiling of a structure, or the internal structural framework, interior bearing element or floor plate, its temporary or permanent dismantling, its relocation, or its alteration, and/or replacement of the exterior function by construction of a new building elementexterior to it. Where a portion of an exterior or interior wall is removed, any remaining wall with a height less than the Building Code requirement for legal head room shall be considered demolished Removal for the purposes of this Section 317. Where Ordinary maintenance and repair, the sole purpose and effect of which is to correct deterioration, decay or damage of existing materials, where less than 10% of the exterior finishing and deteriorated elements of a building are

removed and replaced *for repair or maintenance*, in *kind with* like materials, with no increase in the extent of the element or volume of the building, *such replacement* shall not be considered Removal for the purposes of this Section <u>317</u>. *The foregoing does not supersede any requirements for or restrictions on noncomplying structures and their reconstruction as governed by Article 1.7 of this Code.*

- (510) "Removal" shall mean, with reference to a Residential or Unauthorized Unit, its elimination of the Residential or Unauthorized Unit by Conversion, Demolition, or Merger with another Residential or Unauthorized Unit as defined in this Section 317.
 - (11) "Residential Building" is defined in Section 102 of this Code.
- (6+2) "Residential Unit" shall mean a legal conforming or legal nonconforming Dwelling Unit, a legal nonconforming Live/Work Unit or Group Housing, or an Accessory

 Dwelling Unit. It shall not include a Residential Unit that is regulated by Chapter 41 of the

 Administrative Code (the Residential Hotel Unit Conversion and Demolition Ordinance).
- "Unauthorized Unit" shall mean one or more rooms within a building that have been used, without the benefit of a building permit, as a separate and distinct living or sleeping space independent from Residential Units on the same property. "Independent" shall mean that $(\underline{A}i)$ the space has independent access that does not require entering a Residential Unit on the property and $(\underline{B}ii)$ there is no open, visual connection to a Residential Unit on the property.
- (8) "Residential Flats" shall mean a housing typology consisting of two or more

 Dwelling Units in a single building that have exposure onto open areas at the front and rear of the

 property.
- (14) "Vertical Envelope Elements" shall mean all exterior walls that provide weather and thermal barriers between the interior and exterior of the building, or that provide structural support to other elements of the building envelope.

objectives of this Section 317 and the General Plan to protect existing housing as the greatest stock of rental and financially accessible housing.

- (4) The Removal of an Unauthorized Unit does not require a Conditional Use authorization pursuant to Subsection (c)(1) if the Department of Building Inspection has determined that there is no path for legalization under Section 106A.3.1.3 of the Building Code.
- (5) The Demolition of a Single-Family Residential Building that meets the requirements of subsection (d)(3) below may be approved by the Department without requiring a Conditional Use authorization.
- (d) <u>Building Inspection Review of Specified Projects.</u> For all projects subject to the <u>Conditional Use authorization requirement of this Section 317, Planning Department Staff shall</u> require the project sponsor to submit a report by a structural engineer for review by DBI. The results of the engineering review shall be summarized in the Planning Department staff report for the <u>Conditional Use authorization hearing before the Planning Commission.</u>
- (e) Issuance of Residential Demolition Permit; Approval of Replacement Structure

 Required.
- Residential Building Unit or an Unauthorized Unit in any zoning district shall be issued until a Conditional Use authorization for the Demolition and the replacement structure have been finally approved pursuant to the criteria set forth in this Section 317, and a building or site permit for the replacement structure consistent with the Conditional Use authorization has been issued. -is finally approved, unless the building is determined to pose a serious and imminent hazard as defined in the Building Code. A building permit Conditional Use authorization is finally approved if the Board of Appeals Supervisors has taken final action for approval on an appeal of the issuance or denial of the permit Conditional Use authorization, or if the permit has been issued and the time for filing an appeal with the Board of Appeals Supervisors has lapsed with no appeal filed.

- (2) Conditional Use authorization is required for approval of the permit for Residential Demolition, and tThe Commission shall consider the replacement structure as part of its decision on the Conditional Use application for the Residential Demolition pursuant to the criteria set forth in subsection 317(g)(5), below. If Conditional Use authorization is required for the replacement structure by other sections of this Code, the Commission shall consider the Residential dDemolition as part of its decision on that the Conditional Use application provided that the criteria for the Demolition set forth in subsection 317(g)(5)(A) shall apply.
- (3) An application to demolish a Single-Family Residential Building on a site in a RH-1 or RH-1(D) District that is demonstrably not affordable or financially accessible housing is exempt from the Conditional Use authorization requirement of Subsection (c)(1). Specific numerical criteria for such analyses shall be adopted by the Planning Commission in the Code Implementation Document, in accordance with this Section 317, and shall be adjusted periodically by the Zoning Administrator based on established economic real estate and construction indicators.
- (A) The Planning Commission shall determine a level of affordability or financial accessibility, such that Single-Family Residential Buildings on sites in RH-1 and RH-1(D) Districts that are demonstrably not affordable or financially accessible, that is, housing that has a value greater than at least 80% of the combined land and structure values of single-family homes in San Francisco as determined by a credible appraisal, made within six months of the application to demolish, are not subject to a Conditional Use hearing. The demolition and replacement building applications shall undergo notification as required by other sections of this Code. The Planning Commission, in the Code Implementation Document, may increase the numerical criterion in this Subsection by up to 10% of its value should it deem that adjustment is necessary to implement the intent of this Section 317, to conserve existing housing and preserve affordable housing.
- (B) The Planning Commission, in the Code Implementation Document, shall adopt criteria and procedures for determining the soundness of a structure proposed for demolition,

where "soundness" is an economic measure of the feasibility of upgrading a residence that is deficient with respect to habitability and Housing Code requirements, due to its original construction. The "soundness factor" for a structure shall be the ratio of a construction upgrade cost (i.e., an estimate of the cost to repair specific habitability deficiencies) to the replacement cost (i.e., an estimate of the current cost of building a structure the same size as the existing building proposed for demolition), expressed as a percent. A building is unsound if its soundness factor exceeds 50%. A Residential Building that is unsound may be approved for demolition.

- (34) Nothing in this Section 317 is intended to permit \underline{a} Residential Demolition in those areas of the City where other sections of this Code prohibit such \underline{a} Demolition or \underline{a} replacement structure.
- (45) Nothing in this Section 317 is intended to exempt buildings or sites where a proposed demolition is proposed from undergoing additional review with respect under any other provision of this Code that regulates Demolition or replacement structures, including without limitation buildings or sites subject to Articles 10 and 11 of this the Planning Code, where the requirements of those articles also apply. Notwithstanding the definition of "Residential Demolition" in this section and as further described in the Code Implementation Document with regard to Residential Demolition, the criteria of Section 1005 shall apply to projects subject to review under the requirements of Article 10 with regard to the structure itself.
- (fe) Conversion to Student Housing. The eC onversion of Residential Units to Student Housing is prohibited. For the purposes of this subsection fe, Residential Units that have been defined as such by the time a First Certificate of Occupancy has been issued by the Department of Building Inspection for new construction shall not be converted to Student Housing.

(f) Residential Merger. The Merger of Residential Units, not otherwise subject to Conditional Use authorization by this Code, shall be prohibited.

(g) Conditional Use Criteria.

(1) General.

- (A) The Conditional Use criteria set forth in this Section 317 shall be in addition to the criteria set forth in Section 303 of this Code, provided that in the event of a conflict, the criteria set forth in this Section 317 shall apply.
- (B) Prior to granting any Conditional Use authorization under this Section 317, the Planning Commission shall find, based upon substantial evidence, that the following criteria are met: (i) the proposed project will not result in the loss or Removal of any affordable housing unit, as defined in Section 401 of this Code, or any unit(s) subject to the Residential Rent Stabilization and Arbitration Ordinance; and (ii) the proposed project will not result in the loss or Removal of any housing unit(s) that is/are currently occupied by a tenant or tenants or was occupied by a tenant or tenants at any time within five (5) years prior to the filing of the Conditional Use Application.
- (2) The general Conditional Use Criteria of Section 317(g)(1)(B) shall not apply to any building where all Residential Units have been withdrawn from residential rental pursuant to Administrative Code Section 37.9(a)(13).
- authorization for the loss or Removal of Residential or Unauthorized Unit(s) in the C-3 districts, *in lieu of the criteria set forth in Planning Code Section 303, consideration shall be given to* the *Planning Commission shall find, based upon substantial evidence, that, in addition to the criteria set forth in subsection (g)(1), the loss or Removal of the Residential or Unauthorized Unit(s) will have no adverse impact on the public health, safety, and general welfare of due to the loss of housing stock in the district-and to any unreasonable hardship to the applicant if the permit is denied.*

Ordinance, whether replacement housing will be provided which is equal or greater in size, number of bedrooms, affordability, and suitability to households with children to the units being removed;

- (E) how recently the unit being removed was occupied by a tenant or tenants;
- (F) whether the number of bedrooms provided in the merged unit will be equal to or greater than the number of bedrooms in the separate units;
- (G) whether removal of the unit(s) is necessary to correct design or functional deficiencies that cannot be corrected through interior alterations;
- (H) the appraised value of the least expensive Residential Unit proposed for merger only when the merger does not involve an Unauthorized Unit.

The Planning Commission shall not approve an application for Residential Merger if any tenant has been evicted pursuant to Administrative Code Sections 37.9(a)(9) through 37.9(a)(14) where the tenant was served with a notice of eviction after December 10, 2013 if the notice was served within 10 years prior to filing the application for merger. Additionally, the Planning Commission shall not approve an application for Residential Merger if any tenant has been evicted pursuant to Administrative Code Section 37.9(a)(8) where the tenant was served with a notice of eviction after December 10, 2013 if the notice was served within five (5) years prior to filing the application for merger. This Subsection (g)(2)(H) shall not apply if the tenant was evicted under Section 37.9(a)(11) or 37.9(a)(14) and the applicant(s) either (A) have certified that the original tenant reoccupied the unit after the temporary eviction or (B) have submitted to the Planning Commission a declaration from the property owner or the tenant certifying that the property owner or the Rent Board notified the tenant of the tenant's right to reoccupy the unit after the temporary eviction and that the tenant chose not to reoccupy it.

(53) **Residential Conversion.** <u>In addition to the criteria set forth in subsection</u>
(g)(1), *It*he Planning Commission shall *consider the following criteria in the review of applications*

1	(O) whether the project increases the number of on-site Dwelling Units;								
2	(P) whether the project increases the number of on-site bedrooms;								
3	(Q) whether or not the replacement project would maximize density on the								
4	subject lot; and								
5	(R) if replacing a building not subject to the Residential Rent Stabilization								
6	and Arbitration Ordinance, whether the new project replaces all of the existing units with new								
7	Dwelling Units of a similar size and with the same number of bedrooms.								
8	(B) Replacement Structure: The Planning Commission shall find, based								
9	<u>upon substantial evidence, that each of the following criteria are met as to the Replacement Structure:</u>								
10	(i) the architectural design of the replacement structure meets all								
11	applicable design guidelines, including the Residential Design Guidelines in effect on the date of								
12	project approval and conforms to the height, scale, form, materials, architectural details and character								
13	of the surrounding neighborhood; and								
14	(ii) the Replacement Structure requires no variances from applicable								
15	provisions of the Planning Code and conforms to the zoning for the property on which the project is								
16	located; and								
17	(iii) if the Replacement Structure is located within an existing or								
18	potential historic district, the project has been reviewed for compliance with the Secretary of Interior's								
19	Standards and with any more specific guidelines that may apply; and								
20	(iv) the Replacement Structure will provide both added density and								
21	affordability equal to or greater than the Residential Unit(s) proposed for Demolition; and								
22	(v) the Replacement Structure would not decrease the number of								
23	permanently affordable units as compared to the existing Residential Building; and								
24									
25									

to the added value that legalizing said Units would provide to the subject property. The gain in the value of the subject property shall be based on the current value of the property with the Unauthorized Unit(s) compared to the value of the property if the Unauthorized Unit(s) is/are legalized. The calculation of the gain in value shall be conducted and approved by an independent California licensed property appraiser who shall present the appraisal to the Planning Commission as a part of the consideration of the Conditional Use authorization. Legalization would be deemed financially feasible if gain in the value of the subject property is equal to or greater than the cost to legalize the Unauthorized Unit pursuant to subsection (i), above.

(C) If no City funds are available to assist the property owner with the cost of legalization, whether the cost would constitute a financial hardship.

- (78) Denial of Application to Remove an Unauthorized Unit; Requirement to Legalize the Unit. If the Planning Commission denies an application to Remove an Unauthorized Unit, the property owner shall file an application for a building permit to legalize the Unit. Failure to do so within a reasonable period of time, as determined by the Zoning Administrator, shall be deemed to be a violation of the Planning Code.
- (h) **Notice of Conditional Use Hearing.** For any hearing to consider a Conditional Use authorization required under *subsections* (*g*)(2), (*g*)(3), (*g*)(4), *or* (*g*)(5)*this Section 317*, the Zoning Administrator shall provide notice as required by Section 333 of this Code, including an explanation of the process for demolishing, merging, or converting Residential Units or Unauthorized Units, and including a description of subsequent permits that would be required from the Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection and how they could be appealed, in addition to any other notice required under this Code, *including without limitation notice required by Section 311*.
- (i) Enforcement Against Violations. The failure to obtain a Conditional Use authorization pursuant to the requirements of this Section 317 and/or any construction activity that exceeds the

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1	(A) The Zoning Administrator shall issue a Notice of Violation pursuant to
2	Section 176 of this Code, and immediately request that the Building Inspection Department issue a stop
3	work order for the entire project.
4	(B) In addition to the penalties set forth in Section 176 of this Code, the
5	Zoning Administrator shall impose an administrative penalty of up to \$50,000.
6	(C) The responsible party shall be required to restore the original residential
7	occupancy and/or use of the unit or units that were unlawfully converted. Failure to do so shall be
8	deemed to be a violation of the Planning Code subject to a fine of \$1,000 per day in addition to the
9	administrative penalties set forth in Section 176 of this Code.
0	(D) The Department shall place a Block Book Notation on the property
11	address and shall cause a Notice of Special Restrictions to be recorded against the property requiring
12	the restoration and maintenance of the original residential occupancy and/or use of unit or units.
13	(4) Unlawful Demolition or Alteration of Historic Building. In addition to the
14	penalties set forth in Section 176 of this Code or in this subsection 317(i), the Zoning Administrator
15	shall impose an additional administrative penalty of \$500,000 for the Unlawful Demolition or Unlawful
16	Alteration or Expansion of a building or structure that, prior to the demolition, or the removal or
17	alteration of architectural features, was an historic or architecturally significant building, or was
18	located within an existing or potential national or local historic district, as identified in any local, state
19	<u>or national survey.</u>
20	
21	SEC. 319. MAJOR EXPANSION OF AN EXISTING RESIDENTIAL BUILDING.
22	(a) Findings.
23	(1) Passed by San Francisco voters as an advisory document in 1986, and rendered
24	a mandatory document by subsequent voter approval in 1995, the San Francisco General Plan
25	mandates, among other things, that existing housing and neighborhood character be conserved and

protected in order to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of San Francisco's neighborhoods.

The General Plan also includes a general goal of providing housing representing good standards for all residents.

- (2) Since at least 2015, the City has confronted the rampant and often extraordinary expansion of single family homes with legislative remedies seeking to preserve existing housing, conserve neighborhood character, and protect the cultural and economic diversity of San Francisco neighborhoods.
- (3) The permissive development potential of existing lots has fueled a speculative real estate market that imperils residential tenants living in existing buildings and structures subject to major expansions.
- (4) The City, the broader Bay Area region and the State of California are

 experiencing a housing crisis which, if not exacerbated by the investment of private funds in the major

 expansion of existing housing, is not ameliorated by the expansion of existing Residential Units,

 particularly when the expansion of existing Residential Units is not accompanied by any increase in the

 mumber of Residential Units.
- (5) Even in zoning districts that permit higher density of Residential Units per lot and for Accessory Dwelling Units, demand for expanding single family homes without any accompanying increase in that residential density impairs the City's ability to build out its substantial housing capacity incrementally and citywide.
- (6) The price per square foot of existing housing increases dramatically with the increased development capacity of the lots on which they exist, and regulation should steer that development capacity away from market constraints on the development of new housing and toward the construction of additional units of housing.
- (7) Neither existing nor prospective residents of the City benefit from the major expansion of residential housing without any accompanying increase in residential density. By

imperiling residents in the City's existing housing, major expansions that fail to include added housing units are inconsistent with the San Francisco General Plan and its Housing Element.

- (8) A restraint on the expansion of existing homes, paired with a waiver for proposed projects that demonstrably increase the number of housing units on a subject lot, will provide value to the public in the form of added Residential Units. At scale, strong incentives for the building of additional units of housing will make strides toward addressing the instant housing and displacement crisis.
- (b) **Definitions**. For the purposes of this Section 319, the terms below shall be as defined below. Capitalized terms not defined below are defined in Section 102 of this Code.
- (1) "Major Expansion of a Residential Building" or a "Major Expansion" shall mean any work on a Residential Building that would increase the total square footage of the existing building by 10% or more through a vertical addition or by 20% or more through a horizontal addition, but that would not result in the Demolition of the building or in the Removal of Residential or Unauthorized Units through Demolition, Merger or Conversion as those terms are defined in Section 317 of this Code.
- (2) "Residential Building" shall be defined as any structure containing one or more

 Residential Units as a principal use regardless of any other uses present in the building and regardless of how the site is otherwise zoned.
- (3) "Limited Horizontal Addition" shall mean a horizontal addition in the rear yard, within the limits permitted under Section 136(c)(25), which allows for a rear addition of no more than 12 feet in depth from lot line to lot line for a one floor addition (a maximum of 300 square foot expansion for a typical 25-foot wide lot), or no more than 12 feet in depth with a 5-foot setback from the side lot lines for a two floor addition (a maximum 360 gross square foot expansion for a typical 25-foot wide lot); and shall not occupy any space within the rear 25% of the total depth of the lot, or within the rear 15 feet of the depth of the lot, whichever is greater.

(D) The Zoning Administrator may waive the requirement for Conditional

Use hearing and authorization from the Planning Commission under this Section 319 if the Zoning

Administrator makes a written determination, based on substantial evidence, that the proposed project

meets each of the criteria set forth in subsection (c)(4)below and would not result in the Removal of

Residential Units or Unauthorized Units through Demolition, Merger or Conversion as those terms are

defined in Section 317 of this Code. If the Zoning Administrator waives the requirement for Conditional

Use hearing and authorization, the notice provisions of Section 311 of this Code shall apply.

(3) Planning Department Review.

(A) The Department shall review the project to determine whether the proposed project would result in a Major Expansion, pursuant to this Section 319, or in the Demolition of a Residential Building, or in the Removal of Residential Units through Demolition, Merger or Conversion subject to the requirements of Section 317 of this Code. The project sponsor shall be required to apply for a Conditional Use authorization pursuant to the applicable provisions of this Code.

(B) The Department shall notify the Department of Building Inspection that the building permit application shall be held pending action by the Planning Commission to approve or disapprove the Conditional Use authorization for the proposed project.

(4) Conditional Use Criteria. Except as provided in subsection (c)(2) above, all applications for a permit that would result in the Major Expansion of an existing building containing one or more Residential Units must obtain Conditional Use authorization. The Conditional Use criteria set forth in this section 319 shall be in lieu of the criteria set forth in section 317 of this Code. Prior to granting any Conditional Use authorization under this section 319, the Planning Commission shall find that the following criteria are met:

1	(A) The proposed project would maximize the allowable density on the lot								
2	upon which it is located without requiring a variance or modification from existing Planning Code								
3	provisions; and								
4	(B) The size of the unit(s) in the expanded building shall not exceed 1,200								
5	square feet or the average size of existing Residential Units within 300 feet of the proposed project site,								
6	whichever is less; and								
7	(C) The proposed project would not require an amendment to the Planning								
8	Code or General Plan; and								
9	(D) No new garage or additional parking will be added; and								
10	(E) The proposed project will not exceed the average FAR of buildings within								
11	300 feet of the project site within the same zoning district; and								
12	(F) Significant exterior architectural features that are integral to the overall								
13	character of the building are not proposed for removal; and								
14	(G) All exterior changes visible from a public street or other public place								
15	shall conform to the height, scale and architectural details of the surrounding buildings and shall meet								
16	all relevant design guidelines, including applicable Residential Design Guidelines; and								
17	(H) If the existing building may be an eligible historic resource or is located								
18	within an existing or potential national or local historic district, or identified in any local, state or								
19	national survey, the project shall comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and with any								
20	more specific guidelines that may apply; and								
21	(I) The proposed project will not result in (i) the loss or Removal of any								
22	affordable housing unit, as defined in Section 401 of this Code, or (ii) the loss of any unit(s) subject to								
23	the Residential Rent Stabilization and Arbitration Ordinance provided that this criteria shall not apply								
24	to any building where all Residential Units have been withdrawn from residential rental pursuant to								
25	Administrative Code Section 37.9(a)(13).								

building and site to confirm the existing conditions. No demolition to remove dry rot shall occur without prior inspection by a building inspector and a demolition permit for the proposed removal.

103A.3.2 1 Demolition without permit. Whenever the demolition of any building or structure containing one or more #R esidential #L nits takes place without the issuance of a demolition permit as required by $\#Section\ 103A.3.1$ this code, the site on which the unlawful demolition occurred shall be subject to the $\#Section\ 103A.3.4$ $\#Section\ 103A.3.4$.

For five years from the date of the unlawful demolition, no permit authorizing the construction or alteration of any building or structure for that site shall be issued, except for a permit for the construction or alteration of a building or structure with the same number of residential units, with the same proportion of residential to nonresidential units, and with the same or fewer square feet as the building or structure that was unlawfully demolished.

103A.3. $\underline{32}$ **Definitions.** For the purposes of this \underline{sS} ection $\underline{103A.3}$, the following definitions shall apply:

<u>RESIDENTIAL</u> **DEMOLITION** means the total tearing down or destruction of a building containing one or more residential units, or any alteration which destroys or removes, as those terms are defined by the Building Official of the Department of Building Inspection, principal portions of an existing structure containing one or more residential units. any of the following:

- (1) the total tearing down of an existing Residential Building; or
- (2) Removal of one or more Residential Units or Unauthorized Units; or
- (3) Removal of more than 50% of the sum of all existing above-grade external elements from their function as all external elements; or
- (4) Removal of more than 25% of the surface of all external walls facing a public street or streets; or
- (5) Removal of more than 25% of the building's existing internal structural framework, interior bearing elements and/or floor plates.

To determine whether a project proposes Residential Demolition, calculation of the percentages of Removal under this subsection (b)(2) shall include all work included in permits approved for the property within the prior five years.

PRINCIPAL PORTION means that construction which determines the shape and size of the building envelope (such as the exterior walls, roof and interior bearing elements), or that construction which alters two-thirds or more of the interior elements (such as walls, partitions, floors or ceilings).

RESIDENTIAL UNIT means any dwelling unit, as defined in this code, or any guest room, as defined in the *San Francisco* Housing Code, other than the following:

- Any guest room in a building classified as a residential hotel pursuant to the Residential Hotel Unit Conversion and Demolition Ordinance
- 2. Any rResidential uUnit in a building where the demolition or alteration is required to comply with this code, the Housing Code or the City Planning Code.

103A.3.43 Hearing. The Building Official shall hold a hearing within a reasonable period of time after discovering that an unlawful demolition may have taken place. The Building Official shall cause notice to be given to the owners of the affected property, and to the owners and occupants of property on the same block as the affected property's site and across the street from the site for one block (that is, on lots which abut the same street as that which abuts the site to the nearest intersections on either side of the site), using the names and addresses of the owners as shown on the last assessment rolls of the City and County of San Francisco. For corner lots, notice shall be provided to the owners and occupants of property on the same block as the affected property's site and for one block along both streets which the lot abuts (that is, on lots which abut the two streets which the site abuts to the nearest intersection on either side of the site) and, in addition, to the other corner lots at the intersection where the site is located. Notice may be given either by personal service or any mail, not less than 30 days before the scheduled date of the hearing. Immediately after giving such notice, the

Building Official shall cause a copy of the notice, printed on a card of not less than 8 inches by 10 inches (203.2 mm × 254 mm), to be posted in a conspicuous place on the affected property. The notice shall specify the date and nature of the hearing and that the following issues will be determined at the hearing: whether an unlawful demolition has taken place as described in Sections 103A.3.1 and 103A.3.2, and, if so, the number of **Residential **uUnits that existed on the site, the proportion of residential to nonresidential units that existed on the site and the total square feet of the building or structure that existed on the site. Upon determination that an unlawful demolition has taken place, the Building Official shall promptly record a notice in the official records of the Recorder of the City-*and County of San Francisco*; the recorded notice shall state that the property is subject to the restriction* set forth in Section 103A.3.5.1 of this code.

Upon determination that an unlawful demolition has taken place, the Building Official shall send a notice of payment due to the property owner at the address shown on the City's last assessment rolls assessing the owner all costs incurred by the City and County of San Francisco in detecting violations of this section and conducting the Building Official's hearing by sending a notice of payment due to the property owner at the address shown on the City's last assessment rolls. The notice shall list the costs incurred by the City in detecting violations of the ordinance this Section 103A.3 and conducting the Building Official's hearing, advise the owner that he or she is liable for these costs, and advise the owner that payment to the City is due within 60 days of the mailing date of the notice. The notice shall also advise that, if payment of the costs is not received within 30 days of the due date, a lien may be imposed on the property pursuant to the report and confirmation procedure set forth in Sections 102A.18 and 102A.19 of this code.

103A.3.54 Restrictions and penalties for unlawful demolition.

103A.3.5.1. Restriction. For five years from the date of the unlawful demolition, no permit authorizing the construction or alteration of any building or structure for that site shall be issued, except for a permit for the construction or alteration of a building or structure with the same number of Residential Units, with the same proportion of residential to nonresidential units, and with the same or fewer square feet as the building or structure that was unlawfully demolished.

103A.3.5.2. Civil penalties. Any agent, contractor or other person acting on behalf of the owner of a building or structure containing one or more $r\underline{R}$ esidential $u\underline{U}$ nits who causes or permits the demolition of the building or structure with the knowledge that a demolition permit has not been issued as required by this code shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$5,000. Any owner who causes or permits the demolition of the owner's his or her building or structure containing one or more $r\underline{R}$ esidential $u\underline{U}$ nits with the knowledge that no demolition permit has been issued as required by this code shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$1,000.

103A.3. 6 5 Penalties nonexclusive. The penalties set forth in this section are not exclusive, but are in addition to any other penalties set forth in this code <u>or other Municipal</u> Codes.

SECTION 106A – PERMITS

106A.1 Permits required. Except as specified in Section 106A.2, no building or structure regulated by this code shall be erected, constructed, enlarged, altered, repaired, moved, improved, removed, converted or demolished unless a separate permit for each building or structure has first been obtained from the Building Official.

* * * *

106A.3.1 Application. To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first file an application therefor in writing on a form furnished by the code enforcement agency for that purpose. Every such application shall:

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<u>contain</u>	ing c	one or moi	e Residenti	ial or Und	<u>authorized</u>	d Units,	include	a declara	<u>ition atte</u>	esting u	nder	<u>oath</u>
<u>that:</u>												

- (a) submitted plans accurately reflect the existing structure and any proposed changes to the existing structure; and
- (b) the permit application accurately reflects whether and how many existing tenants reside in any Residential or Unauthorized Unit at the subject property; and
- (c) if any existing residential tenants will be removed temporarily from any

 Residential or Unauthorized Unit at the subject property, that Applicant has informed all tenants of applicable provisions of the San Francisco Rent Stabilization and Arbitration Ordinance and provided all tenants with contact information for the San Francisco Rent Board; and
- (d) the project will not result in a substantial decrease in housing services without a corresponding, reasonable and consensual reduction in any affected tenant's base rent; and
- 12. Include a declaration attesting under oath the construction means and methods that will be employed to perform the project work.
- 106A.3.1.1 Application processing. The application, plans, specifications and other information submitted shall be referred for such review and approval as is required under applicable ordinances and laws. Each such reviewing bureau, department or agency shall indicate in a manner determined by the Building Official its approval, approval with conditions, or disapproval.

106A.4 Permits issuance.

* * * *

permit. The Department shall not issue after-the-fact a permit to authorize work done without benefit of a permit or beyond the scope of an issued permit even if such work would comply with the requirements of the Building Code or other Municipal Codes. Before a permit authorizing such work may be issued, the property owner or the owner's authorized agent shall file and obtain a permit to remove the illegal work and return the building and/or site to its pre-existing condition.

106A.4.1.6 Pre-inspection required. Before a permit is issued for work on a building classified by this

Code as a Residential Group R Occupancy to any person, property owner, contractor or permit

expeditor, or to a firm, corporation or other legal entity, with a prior violation for doing work without a

permit or going beyond the scope of an issued permit, the Department shall inspect the building and the

site to verify the existing conditions.

Section 6. Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective 30 days after enactment. Enactment occurs when the Mayor signs the ordinance, the Mayor returns the ordinance unsigned or does not sign the ordinance within ten days of receiving it, or the Board of Supervisors overrides the Mayor's veto of the ordinance

Section 7. Scope of Ordinance. In enacting this ordinance, the Board of Supervisors intends to amend only those words, phrases, paragraphs, subsections, sections, articles, numbers, punctuation marks, charts, diagrams, or any other constituent parts of the Municipal Code that are explicitly shown in this ordinance as additions, deletions, Board amendment additions, and Board amendment deletions in accordance with the "Note" that appears under the official title of the ordinance.

Section 8. Directions to Clerk. The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors is hereby directed to forward a copy of this ordinance to the California Building Standards Commission upon final passage.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

DENNIS J. HERRERA, City Attorney

By:

KRISTEN A. JENSEN Deputy City Attorney

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LEGISLATIVE DIGEST

[Planning, Building Codes - Controls on Residential Demolition, Merger, Conversion, and Alteration]

Ordinance amending the Planning Code to increase penalties for violations of the Planning Code; provide new definitions for Residential Demolitions and Residential Flats, revise definitions for Alterations and Removal, require additional notice and impose new conditional use criteria for Residential Demolitions, Mergers, and Conversions; establish criteria for Major Expansions of Existing Residential Buildings; amending the Building Code to conform the definition of Residential Demolition, require pre-permit inspections and additional application requirements; affirming the Planning Department's determination under the California Environmental Quality Act; making findings of consistency with the General Plan, and the eight priority policies of Planning Code, Section 101.1; adopting findings of public convenience, necessity, and welfare under Planning Code, Section 302; and instructing the Clerk to forward this Ordinance to the California Building Standards Commission upon final passage.

Existing Law

Enforcement of Violations

Planning Code Section 176 establishes methods of enforcement for violations of the Planning Code, as well as administrative, civil and criminal penalties. Current law provides that, in the notice requiring cessation of Planning Code violations, the Zoning Administrator may assess administrative penalties on the responsible party in an amount up to \$250 for each day the violation continues unabated. A responsible party may request a Zoning Administrator's hearing to challenge the notice and assessment of penalties, or may request that the Zoning Administrator terminate abatement proceedings and refer the matter to the Director for enforcement under the process set forth in Section 176.1 of the Code. In any appeal of the Zoning Administrator's determination, if the Board of Appeals upholds the Zoning Administrator's decision in whole or in part, it may not reduce the penalty below \$100 for each day the violation exists.

The City may also recover civil penalties in an amount of not less than \$200 for each day the violation is committed or permitted to continue, which penalty shall be recovered in a civil action brought by the City Attorney. Violation of the Planning Code is a misdemeanor subjecting violators to a fine in an amount of not less than \$200 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or both.

Permit Review Procedures

Planning Code Section 311 establishes procedures for reviewing building permit applications to determine compatibility with the neighborhood and providing notice to specified individuals

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and organizations of the proposed project so that concerns about a project may be identified and resolved during permit review. Section 311 identifies the applications to which neighborhood notice and review requirements apply, defines Changes of Use, Alterations, and other uses subject to Section 311 review, and provides guidelines for building permit review. Where a project would remove an historic or architecturally important building or a dwelling, Section 311 prohibits issuance of a demolition permit until a building permit for a replacement structure has been finally approved. Section 311 allows administrative approval of a permit to demolish a building when the Director of the Department of Building Inspection, the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Investigation or the Director of Public Works determines that an imminent safety hazard exists and the proposed demolition is the only means to secure the public safety.

Loss of Residential and Unauthorized Units by Demolition, Merger and Conversion

Current law requires conditional use authorization for the removal of any residential unit, for both legal and illegal existing units, with limited exceptions.

Permit Issuance; Residential Demolition

The Building Code defines Demolition, sets forth requirements for building permit applications, and prohibits construction for five years following the date of an unlawful demolition.

Amendments to Current Law

Enforcement of Violations

This ordinance would increase the daily amounts for administrative, civil and criminal penalties to \$1000 per day. If the responsible party requests a Zoning Administrator hearing on the notice or penalties, the Zoning Administrator shall consider, among other factors, whether the responsible party has violated any provision of new Sections 317 or 319. Thereafter, in any appeal of the Zoning Administrator's determination, if the Board of Appeals upholds the Zoning Administrator's decision in whole or in part, it may not reduce the penalty below \$500 for each day the violation exists.

The ordinance would provide that the penalty provisions of Section 176 are not exclusive. Any penalties imposed for violations under Section 176 would be in addition to those required by new Sections 317 and 319.

This ordinance would delete Section 176.1 from the Code.

Permit Review Procedures

This ordinance clarifies the application of and exemption from Section 311 notice requirements, revises the definition of Alterations, provides new definitions of Demolition, New

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Construction and Removal of Residential Units. The Ordinance clarifies the requirement that building permit applications be reviewed for compliance with all applicable design guidelines, expands application requirements for proposed Removal of Residential Units, and clarifies that no permit for demolition of a Residential building shall be issued until a Conditional Use authorization for a replacement structure has been finally approved. The ordinance requires project applicants to submit additional plans and calculations with project applications, and requires that all proposed projects that would result in the Demolition of a Residential Unit or Removal of a Residential Building, or the Removal of a Residential Unit or Unauthorized Unit through Demolition, Merger or Conversion, or would result in a Major Expansion of a Residential Building (as defined in the ordinance), must obtain Conditional Use authorization. The ordinance also clarifies and expands the requirements for notification packets required for proposed projects.

Loss of Residential and Unauthorized Units by Demolition, Merger and Conversion

This ordinance revises the definitions of Residential Conversion, Residential Demolition, Residential Merger, Removal and Residential Unit, and adds new defined terms to the Code for Residential Flats, Unlawful Demolition, Unlawful Merger and Unlawful Conversion. The ordinance expands the applicability of Section 317's Conditional Use requirement, and provides limited exemptions. The ordinance requires that the Planning Department request Department of Building Inspection review of specified projects, and provides that no permit to for a Residential Demolition shall be issued until a Conditional Use authorization for a replacement structure has been finally approved. The ordinance also provides new criteria for Conditional Use authorizations reviewed under Section 317.

This ordinance prohibits the Planning Department from approving any permit to legalize work performed without a required Conditional Use authorization, or beyond the scope or in violation of a Conditional Use authorization or building permit. In addition, the ordinance imposes new penalties for Unlawful Demolitions, Unlawful Mergers and Unlawful Conversions. In the case of Unlawful Mergers and Unlawful Conversions, the ordinance also requires responsible parties to restore the original Residential or Unauthorized Units to their original condition, with the original number of units, in their original square footage and location. For Unlawful Demolition or Alteration of historic buildings, the ordinance provides new administrative penalties.

Major Expansion of an Existing Residential Building

This ordinance would add a new Section 319 to the Planning Code to define and regulate Major Expansions and Unlawful Expansions of Residential Buildings. Any project that qualifies as a Major Expansion under this code section would require a Conditional Use authorization and be subject to notice under Planning Code Sections 311 and/or 312. The ordinance provides limited exceptions to its applicability, establishes conditional use criteria applicable to Major Expansions, and creates enforcement procedures and penalties for

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Unlawful Expansions. The ordinance provides new administrative penalties for unlawful alterations to historic buildings.

Permit Issuance; Residential Demolition

The ordinance would amend the Building Code to conform the definition of Residential Demolition with that in the revised Planning Code; require that a building inspector shall inspect the building and site to confirm existing conditions prior to commencement of a project involving Residential Demolition; prohibit demolitions to remove dry rot without prior inspection; and require that project sponsors provide additional materials and information in connection with building permit applications.

The ordinance would prohibit the Department of Building Inspection from issuing a permit to legalize work previously conducted without a permit or beyond the scope of an issued permit even if such work would comply with the requirements of applicable codes. Before such a permit may be issued, the property owner must obtain a permit to remove the illegal work and return the building or site to its pre-existing condition.

Before the Department of Building Inspection would issue a permit for work on a building classified as a Residential Group R Occupancy to any person or entity with a prior violation for performing work without or beyond the scope of an issued permit, the ordinance would require the department to inspect the building and the site to verify existing conditions.

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