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[Administrative Code, Public Works Code and Subdivision Code - Better Streets Plan **Implementation**

Ordinance adopting the Better Streets Plan; amending Chapter 98.1 of the Administrative Code to require street improvements to conform with the policies and quidance of the San Francisco Better Streets Plan (Better Streets Plan); amending various sections of the Planning Code to consolidate requirements for street improvements; to require street improvements to follow the policies and guidance of the Better Streets Plan; to expand and modify existing requirements for provision of street trees; to require specified projects to submit a streetscape plan with application submission; and to describe additional requirements for certain areas of the city subject to neighborhood streetscape plans, including Downtown and Rincon Hill; amending various sections of the Public Works Code to be consistent with the Better Streets Plan, including waiving public right-of-way occupancy fees for Better Streets Plan elements; amending Sections 1335, 1336, and 1337 of the Subdivision Code to require streetscape, pedestrian, and stormwater improvements consistent with the Better Streets Plan as part of subdivision approvals; and making findings, including environmental findings and findings that the Planning Code amendments and General Plan amendments are consistent, on balance, with the General Plan and Planning Code Section 101.1.

Note:

Additions are single-underline italics Times New Roman: deletions are strikethrough italies Times New Roman. Board amendment additions are double underlined. Board amendment deletions are strikethrough normal.

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

Section 1. Findings.

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- (a) Pursuant to Planning Code Section 302, this Board of Supervisors finds that this ordinance will serve the public necessity, convenience, and welfare for the reasons set forth in Planning Commission Resolution No. 18212 adopted on October 28, 2010, and incorporates those reasons herein by reference. A copy of said Planning Commission Resolution is on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 101193.
- (b) The Board of Supervisors finds that this ordinance is, on balance, consistent with the General Plan, as proposed for amendment, and the Priority Policies of Planning Code Section 101.1(b) for the reasons set forth in Planning Commission Resolution No. 18212, and incorporates those reasons herein by reference.
- In accordance with the actions contemplated herein, the Planning Commission (c) on October 28, 2010 in Motion No. 18211 adopted a mitigated negative declaration, and approved findings pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code sections 21000 et seq., "CEQA"), including the adoption of a mitigation monitoring and reporting program. The letter from the Planning Department transmitting the proposed Better Street Plan legislation and the proposed General Plan amendments related thereto to the Board of Supervisors, the Mitigated Negative Declaration, the CEQA Findings adopted by the Planning Commission with respect to the approval of the legislation, including a mitigation monitoring and reporting program, the Planning Commission motions and resolutions related to the Better Streets Plan legislation, are on file with the Clerk of the Board in File No. 101193. These and any and all other documents referenced in this Ordinance and companion legislation have been made available to the Board of Supervisors and may be found in either the files of the Planning Department, as the custodian of records, at 1650 Mission Street in San Francisco, or in File Nos. 101193 and 101194 with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors at 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, and are incorporated

herein by reference. This Board hereby adopts the Planning Commission's CEQA Findings as its own and incorporates these findings herein by reference.

Section 2. Better Streets Plan Adoption.

- (a) Since 2007, various City departments have worked collaboratively to develop the Better Streets Plan, an outgrowth of San Francisco Administrative Code Section 98.1. A copy of this Plan is on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 101194 and is incorporated herein by reference.
- (b) The Board of Supervisors hereby adopts the Better Streets Plan as an official Plan of the City and County of San Francisco, and urges all City departments to rely on the plan for their decisions regarding the design of streets and other public right-of-ways.
- Section 3. The San Francisco Administrative Code is hereby amended by amending Section 98.1, to read as follows:

SEC. 98.1 BETTER STREETS POLICY; GOVERNING PRINCIPLES; COORDINATION OF DEPARTMENTAL ACTIONS.

- (a) The Better Streets Policy is an official policy of the City and County of San Francisco and shall read as follows: Design City streets in keeping with the Urban Design Element of the City's General Plan, the City's Transit-First Policy, best practices in environmental planning and pedestrian-oriented, multi-modal street design, and incorporation of sustainable water management techniques to ensure continued quality of life, economic well-being, and environmental health in San Francisco.
- (b) In furtherance of the Better Streets Policy, the City recognizes that San Francisco's streets constitute a large portion of the City's public space. Implementation of the Better Streets Policy will ensure that such streets will continue to be:

- (1) Corridors for all modes of transportation, with a particular emphasis on pedestrians and transit priorities;
- (2) Organizers of the City's development pattern and how individuals perceive such a pattern; and
 - (3) An integral component of San Francisco's water management infrastructure.
- (c) The Better Streets Policy also is intended to ensure that the City's public rights-of-way become:
- (1) Attractive, safe, and useable public open spaces corridors with generous landscaping, lighting, and greenery;
- (2) Sustainable and healthy components of the City's ecology, taking advantage of available technologies to reduce the environmental impact of our street systems and to comprehensively manage stormwater based on established principles of watershed planning;
 - (3) Providers of access to properties, public view corridors, light, and air; and
 - (4) Providers of habitat for urban wildlife.
- (d) As part of an approval or decision concerning any public and private project that impacts or is adjacent to a publicly-accessible right-of-way, all City departments shall coordinate their various determinations regarding the planning, design, and use of public rights-of-way in accordance with the Better Streets Policy and the following supporting principles:
- (1) Streets must be designed as a whole, cognizant of the facing buildings and uses within them, such that the resulting street environment is of appropriate scale and character.
- (2) Streets that support and invite multiple uses, including safe, active, and ample space for pedestrians, bicycles, and public transit, are more conducive to the public life of an urban neighborhood and efficient movement of people and goods than streets designed

primarily to move automobiles. Decisions regarding the design and use of the City's limited public street space shall prioritize space for pedestrians, bicycles, and public transit over space for automobiles.

- (3) Streets should be appropriately designed and maintained to ameliorate negative effects of traffic on pedestrian areas and adjacent uses, to provide usable on-street open spaces, to enhance property values, and to increase the safety and attractiveness of neighborhoods.
- (4) Streets should be appropriately designed and maintained to address the unique characteristics and challenges of the watersheds in which they lie through design treatments that reduce downstream flooding with untreated stormwater and combined sewer overflows into the San Francisco Bay and Pacific Ocean. Decisions regarding City street design and use shall include techniques that reduce impacts on the combined sewage and stormwater system and increase permeable surface area through the planting of street trees and landscaping and minimization of unnecessary pavement. Designs also shall incorporate strategies that facilitate the health and maintenance of street trees and landscaping, such as use of drought-tolerant plantings, passive rainwater retention systems, piping for recycled water, and other water management technologies that minimize the need for potable irrigation water.
- (5) The design of the City's streets shall minimize visual clutter. This concern shall extend to the number, design, and placement of signs, signals, utility structures, and elements oriented to vehicular traffic. Decisions regarding signs and signals for the control of vehicles must consider and balance the visual impact of the design of the street on all users and the image of the City.
- (6) The control and signalization of vehicular traffic has significant impacts on the quality and safety of the street experience for all users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, and

public transit users and operators. Decisions regarding the systems and signals for the control of vehicles, including, but not limited to, changes to signal timing, speed limits, and allowable turning movements, must consider and balance the impact on the street experience and safety of all users.

- (7) The design of the right-of-way and adjacent development, including the maintenance and removal of street trees and other landscaping, allowance of curb cuts, and placement of utilities, have significant impact on the street environment. Decisions regarding street design must consider and prioritize pedestrian safety, enjoyment, and comfort.
- (8) Paved space on many of the City's streets is more than is needed for the safe and efficient movement of transit, bicycles, and automobiles. The City will encourage innovative solutions to reuse such excess street space as planted or open space areas. The City also will consider establishing a program to encourage and make it possible for adjacent neighborhoods to replace paved areas with usable open space, permeable surfaces, plantings, stormwater retention areas, and other public amenities.
- (9) New technologies and the rethinking of old techniques will provide opportunities for more sustainable design of our public rights-of-way to increase opportunities for public use and enjoyment, reduce pollution and water usage, better manage stormwater, and provide the opportunity for environmental education where possible. The City will encourage and facilitate the use of innovative solutions based on best practices in environmental planning and pedestrian-oriented, multi-modal design for its publicly-accessible rights-of-way.
- (10) Major new developments, both public and private, often include the rebuilding of portions of public rights-of-way and should serve as models of the Better Streets Policy.

 Special efforts should be made to ensure that such new developments lead by example.

 Public projects should establish model street and open space designs and private projects

Mayor's Office on Disability, provided, however, that no such amendment shall be effective until each affected agency approves the amendment after a public hearing.

Table 1: Pedestrian and Streetscape Elements per the Better Streets Plan

	BETTER
	<u>STREETS</u>
	PLAN
PHYSICAL ELEMENT	<u>SECTION</u>
Curb ramps	<u>5.1</u>
Marked crosswalks	<u>5.1</u>
Pedestrian-priority signal devices and timings	<u>5.1</u>
High-visibility crosswalks	<u>5.1</u>
Special crosswalk treatments	<u>5.1</u>
Restrictions on vehicle turning movements at	
<u>crosswalks</u>	<u>5.1</u>
Removal or reduction of permanent crosswalk	
<u>closures</u>	<u>5.1</u>
<u>Mid-block crosswalks</u>	<u>5.1</u>
Raised crosswalks	<u>5.1</u>
Curb radius guidelines	<u>5.2</u>
Corner curb extensions or bulb-outs	<u>5.3</u>
Extended bulb-outs	<u>5,3</u>
Mid-block bulb-outs	<u>5.3</u>
Center or side medians	<u>5.4</u>
	Curb ramps Marked crosswalks Pedestrian-priority signal devices and timings High-visibility crosswalks Special crosswalk treatments Restrictions on vehicle turning movements at crosswalks Removal or reduction of permanent crosswalk closures Mid-block crosswalks Raised crosswalks Curb radius guidelines Corner curb extensions or bulb-outs Extended bulb-outs Mid-block bulb-outs

<u>15</u>	Pedestrian refuge islands	5.4
<u>16</u>	Transit bulb-outs	<u>5.5</u>
<u>17</u>	Transit boarding islands	<u>5,5</u>
<u>18</u>	Flexible use of the parking lane	<u>5.6</u>
<u>19</u>	Parking lane planters	<u>5.6</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>Chicanes</u>	5.7
<u>21</u>	Traffic calming circles	5.7
22	Modern roundabouts	5.7
<u>23</u>	Sidewalk or median pocket parks	5.8
<u>24</u>	Reuse of 'pork chops' and excess right-of-way	<u>5.8</u>
<u>25</u>	Multi-way boulevard treatments	<u>5.8</u>
<u>26</u>	Shared public ways	<u>5.8</u>
<u>27</u>	Pedestrian-only streets	5.8
<u>28</u>	Public stairs	<u>5.8</u>
<u>29</u>	Street trees	<u>6.1</u>
<u>30</u>	Tree basin furnishings	<u>6.1</u>
<u>31</u>	Sidewalk planters	<u>6.1</u>
<u>32</u>	Above-ground landscaping	<u>6.1</u>
33	Stormwater management tools	<u>6.2</u>
<u>34</u>	Street and pedestrian lighting	<u>6.3</u>
<u>35</u>	Special paving	<u>6.4</u>
<u>36</u>	Site furnishings	<u>6.5</u>

Table 2. Recommended Sidewalk Widths by Street Type

Mayor Gavin Newsom BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

	Recommended
	Sidewalk Width
-	(Minimum
Street Type (per Better	required for new
Streets Plan)	streets)
	See Downtown
Downtown commercial	Streetscape Plan
Commercial throughway	<u>15'</u>
<u>Neighborhood</u>	
commercial	<u>15'</u>
Downtown residential	<u>15'</u>
Residential throughway	<u>15'</u>
Neighborhood residential	<u>12'</u>
<u>Industrial</u>	<u>10'</u>
<u>Mixed-use</u>	<u>15'</u>
<u>Parkway</u>	<u>17'</u>
Park edge (multi-use	
path)	<u>25'</u>
Multi-way boulevard	<u>15'</u>
<u>Ceremonial</u>	<u>varies</u>
Alley	9'
Shared public way	<u>n/a</u>
<u>Paseo</u>	<u>varies</u>
	Downtown commercial Commercial throughway Neighborhood commercial Downtown residential Residential throughway Neighborhood residential Industrial Mixed-use Parkway Park edge (multi-use path) Multi-way boulevard Ceremonial Alley Shared public way

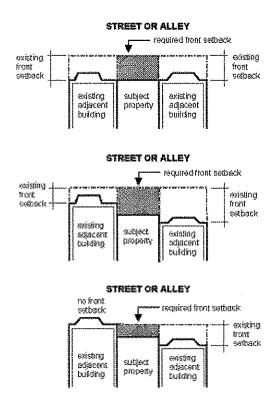
Mayor Gavin Newsom
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Section 4. The San Francisco Planning Code is hereby amended by amending Sections 132, 135, 138.1, 249.1, 428, 825, and 827, to read as follows:

SEC. 132. – FRONT SETBACK AREAS, RTO, RH AND RM DISTRICTS AND FOR REQUIRED SETBACKS FOR PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENTS.

The following requirements for minimum front setback areas shall apply to every building in all RH, RTO, and RM Districts, in order to relate the setbacks provided to the existing front setbacks of adjacent buildings. Buildings in RTO Districts which have more than 75 feet of street frontage are additionally subject to the Ground Floor Residential Design Guidelines, as adopted and periodically amended by the Planning Commission. Planned Unit Developments or PUDs, as defined in Section 304, shall also provide landscaping in required setbacks in accord with Section 132(g).

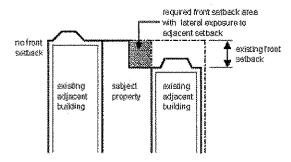
(a) **Basic Requirement.** Where one or both of the buildings adjacent to the subject property have front setbacks along a street or alley, any building or addition constructed, reconstructed or relocated on the subject property shall be set back to the average of the two adjacent front setbacks. If only one of the adjacent buildings has a front setback, or if there is only one adjacent building, then the required setback for the subject property shall be equal to one-half the front setback of such adjacent building. In any case in which the lot constituting the subject property is separated from the lot containing the nearest building by an undeveloped lot or lots for a distance of 50 feet or less parallel to the street or alley, such nearest building shall be deemed to be an "adjacent building," but a building on a lot so separated for a greater distance shall not be deemed to be an "adjacent building."



(b) Alternative Method of Averaging. If, under the rules stated in Subsection (a) above, an averaging is required between two adjacent front setbacks, or between one adjacent setback and another adjacent building with no setback, the required setback on the subject property may alternatively be averaged in an irregular manner within the depth between the setbacks of the two adjacent buildings, provided that the area of the resulting setback shall be at least equal to the product of the width of the subject property along the street or alley times the setback depth required by Subsections (a) and (c) of this Section; and provided further, that all portions of the resulting setback area on the subject property shall be directly exposed laterally to the setback area of the adjacent building having the greater setback. In any case in which this alternative method of averaging has been used for the subject property, the extent of the front setback on the subject property for purposes of Subsection (c) below relating to subsequent development on an adjacent site shall be

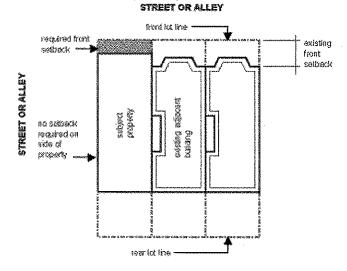
considered to be as required by Subsection (a) above, in the form of a single line parallel to the street or alley.

STREET OR ALLEY



(c) **Method of Measurement.** The extent of the front setback of each adjacent building shall be taken as the horizontal distance from the property line along the street or alley to the building wall closest to such property line, excluding all projections from such wall, all decks and garage structures and extensions, and all other obstructions.

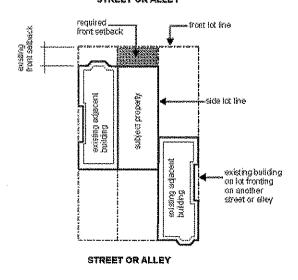
(d) Applicability to Special Lot Situations.

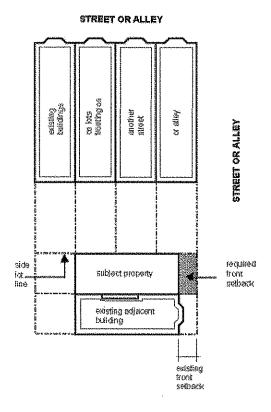


(1) Corner Lots and Lots at Alley Intersections. On a corner lot as defined by this Code, or a lot at the intersection of a street and an alley or two alleys, a front setback area shall be required only along the street or alley elected by the owner as the front of the

property. Along such street or alley, the required setback for the subject lot shall be equal to 1/2 the front setback of the adjacent building.

(2) Lots Abutting Properties That Front on Another Street or Alley. In the case of any lot that abuts along its side lot line upon a lot that fronts on another street or alley, the lot on which it so abuts shall be disregarded, and the required setback for the subject lot shall be equal to the front setback of the adjacent building on its opposite side.





- (3) Lots Abutting RC, C, M and P Districts. In the case of any lot that abuts property in an RC, C, M or P District, any property in such district shall be disregarded, and the required setback for the subject lot shall be equal to the front setback of the adjacent building in the RH, RTO, or RM District.
- (e) **Maximum Requirements.** The maximum required front setback in any of the cases described in this Section 132 shall be 15 feet from the property line along the street or alley, or 15 percent of the average depth of the lot from such street or alley, whichever results in the lesser requirement. The required setback for lots located within the Bernal Heights Special Use District is set forth in Section 242 of this Code.
- (f) **Permitted Obstructions.** Only those obstructions specified in Section 136 of this Code shall be permitted in a required front setback area, and no other obstruction shall be constructed, placed or maintained within any such area. No motor vehicle, trailer, boat or

other vehicle shall be parked or stored within any such area, except as specified in Section 136.

- requirements of this Section and Section (h) below shall be met by the permittee in the case of construction of a new building; the addition of a new dwelling unit, a garage, or additional parking; or paving or repaving more than 200 square feet of the front setback. All front setback areas required by this Section 132 shall be appropriately landscaped, meet any applicable water use requirements of Administrative Code Chapter 63, and in every case not less than 20 percent of the required setback area shall be and remain unpaved and devoted to plant material, including the use of climate appropriate plant material as defined in Public Works Code Section 802.1. For the purposes of this Section, permitted obstructions as defined by Section 136 shall be excluded from the front setback area used to calculate the required landscape and permeable surface area. If the required setback area is entirely taken up by one or more permitted obstructions, the Zoning Administrator may allow the installation of sidewalk landscaping that is compliant with applicable water use requirements of Chapter 63 of the

 Administrative Code to satisfy the requirements of this section, subject to permit approval from the Department of Public Works in accordance with Public Works Code Section 810B.
- (h) **Permeable Surfaces.** The front setback area shall be at least 50% permeable so as to increase stormwater infiltration. The permeable surface may be inclusive of the area counted towards the landscaping requirement; provided, however, that turf pavers or similar planted hardscapes shall be counted only toward the permeable surface requirement and not the landscape requirement. Permeable surfaces are defined in Section 102.33.

- (1) The Zoning Administrator, after consultation with the Director of Public Works, may waive the permeable surface requirement if the site does not qualify as a suitable location pursuant to Department of Public Works rules and regulations.
- (2) If the site receives stormwater run-off from outside the lot boundaries, the Zoning Administrator, after consultation with the General Manager of the Public Utilities Commission, may modify the permeable surface requirement to include alternative management strategies, such as bio-retention or other strategies, pursuant to Public Utilities Commission rules and regulations.
- (i) <u>Planned Unit Developments</u>. In addition to the front yard landscaping requirements in Section 132(g), Planned Unit Developments are required to install the following front yard landscape features.
- (1) Where ground floor setbacks are required, landscaping is also required in the setbacks per Section 132(g). All building setback areas not occupied by steps, porches or other permitted obstructions shall be permeable as defined in Section 102.33. Setbacks should be designed to provide access to landscaped areas, encouraging active use by residents.
- (i) A water source should be provided for each residential setback reachable by a 30-foot hose.
- (ii) To allow for landscaping and street trees at street grade, below-grade parking shall be located at a depth below any surface of the setback to provide a minimum soil depth of 3 feet 6 inches.
- (2) The Zoning Administrator is authorized to modify the additional landscaping requirements for Planned Unit Developments. The Zoning Administrator shall allow modifications only when he or she finds that modifications provide equal or greater ecological benefit than the above requirements, including the use of climate appropriate plant materials as defined in Public Works Code Section

802.1. Acceptable modifications may include alternative landscape treatments such as landscaped berms, detention or retention basins, perimeter plantings, pedestrian lighting, benches and seating areas, or additional landscaping and tree planting elsewhere on the site or on the adjacent public right-of-way itself, subject to permit approval from the Department of Public Works.

(j) Relationship to Legislated Setback Lines. In case of any conflict between the requirements of this Section 132 for front setback areas and a legislated setback line as described in Section 131 of this Code, the more restrictive requirements shall prevail.

SEC. 135. - USABLE OPEN SPACE FOR DWELLING UNITS AND GROUP HOUSING, R, NC, MIXED USE, C AND M DISTRICTS.

Except as provided in Sections 134.1, 172 and 188 of this Code, usable open space shall be provided for each dwelling and each group housing structure in R, NC, C, Mixed Use, and M Districts according to the standards set forth in this Section unless otherwise specified in specific district controls elsewhere in this Code.

(a) Character of Space Provided. Usable open space shall be composed of an outdoor area or areas designed for outdoor living, recreation or landscaping, including such areas on the ground and on decks, balconies, porches and roofs, which are safe and suitably surfaced and screened, and which conform to the other requirements of this Section. Such area or areas shall be on the same lot as the dwelling units (or bedrooms in group housing) they serve, and shall be designed and oriented in a manner that will make the best practical use of available sun and other climatic advantages. "Private usable open space" shall mean an area or areas private to and designed for use by only one dwelling unit (or bedroom in group housing). "Common usable open space" shall mean an area or areas designed for use jointly by two or more dwelling units (or bedrooms in group housing).

- (b) **Access.** Usable open space shall be as close as is practical to the dwelling unit (or bedroom in group housing) for which it is required, and shall be accessible from such dwelling unit or bedroom as follows:
- (1) Private usable open space shall be directly and immediately accessible from such dwelling unit or bedroom; and shall be either on the same floor level as such dwelling unit or bedroom, with no more than one story above or below such floor level with convenient private access.
- (2) Common usable open space shall be easily and independently accessible from such dwelling unit or bedroom, or from another common area of the building or lot.
- (c) **Permitted Obstructions.** In the calculation of either private or common usable open space, those obstructions listed in Sections 136 and 136.1 of this Code for usable open space shall be permitted.
- (d) **Amount Required.** Usable open space shall be provided for each building in the amounts specified herein and in Table 135 for the district in which the building is located; provided, however, that in the Downtown Residential (DTR) Districts, open space shall be provided in the amounts specified in Section 825.

In Neighborhood Commercial Districts, the amount of usable open space to be provided shall be the amount required in the nearest Residential District, but the minimum amount of open space required shall be in no case greater than the amount set forth in Table 135A for the district in which the building is located. The distance to each Residential District shall be measured from the midpoint of the front lot line or from a point directly across the street there from, whichever requires less open space.

(1) For dwellings other than SRO dwellings, except as provided in Paragraph (d)(3) below, the minimum amount of usable open space to be provided for use by each dwelling

unit shall be as specified in the second column of Table 135A if such usable open space is all private. Where common usable open space is used to satisfy all or part of the requirement for a dwelling unit, such common usable open space shall be provided in an amount equal to 1.33 square feet for each one square foot of private usable open space specified in the second column of Table 135A. In such cases, the balance of the required usable open space may be provided as private usable open space, with full credit for each square foot of private usable open space so provided.

- (2) For group housing structures and SRO units, the minimum amount of usable open space provided for use by each bedroom shall be 1/3 the amount required for a dwelling unit as specified in Paragraph (d)(1) above. For purposes of these calculations, the number of bedrooms on a lot shall in no case be considered to be less than one bedroom for each two beds. Where the actual number of beds exceeds an average of two beds for each bedroom, each two beds shall be considered equivalent to one bedroom.
- (3) For dwellings specifically designed for and occupied by senior citizens or physically handicapped persons, as defined and regulated by Section 209.1(m) of this Code, the minimum amount of usable open space to be provided for use by each dwelling unit shall be ½ the amount required for each dwelling unit as specified in Paragraph (d)(1) above.
- (4) **DTR Districts.** For all residential uses, 75 square feet of open space is required per dwelling unit. All residential open space must meet the provisions described in this Section unless otherwise established in this subsection or in Section 825 or a Section governing an individual DTR District. Open space requirements may be met with the following types of open space: "private usable open space" as defined in Section 135(a) of this Code, "common usable open space" as defined in Section 135(a) of this Code, and "publicly accessible open space" as defined in subsection (h) below. At least 40 percent of the

residential open space is required to be common to all residential units. Common usable open space is not required to be publicly-accessible. Publicly-accessible open space, including offsite open space permitted by subsection (i) below and by Section 827(a)(9), meeting the standards of subsection (h) may be considered as common usable open space. For residential units with direct access from the street, building setback areas that meet the standards of Section 145.1 and the Ground Floor Residential Design Guidelines may be counted toward the open space requirement as private non-common open space.

- (e) **Slope.** The slope of any area credited as either private or common usable open space shall not exceed five percent.
 - (f) Private Usable Open Space: Additional Standards.
- (1) **Minimum Dimensions and Minimum Area.** Any space credited as private usable open space shall have a minimum horizontal dimension of six feet and a minimum area of 36 square feet if located on a deck, balcony, porch or roof, and shall have a mini-mum horizontal dimension of 10 feet and a minimum area of 100 square feet if located on open ground, a terrace or the surface of an inner or outer court.
- (2) **Exposure.** In order to be credited as private usable open space, an area must be kept open in the following manner:
- (A) For decks, balconies, porches and roofs, at least 30 percent of the perimeter must be unobstructed except for necessary railings.
- (B) In addition, the area credited on a deck, balcony, porch or roof must either face a street, face or be within a rear yard, or face or be within some other space which at the level of the private usable open space meets the minimum dimension and area requirements for common usable open space as specified in Paragraph 135(g)(1) below.

- (C) Areas within inner and outer courts, as defined by this Code, must either conform to the standards of Subparagraph (f)(2)(B) above or be so arranged that the height of the walls and projections above the court on at least three sides (or 75 percent of the perimeter, whichever is greater) is such that no point on any such wall or projection is higher than one foot for each foot that such point is horizontally distant from the opposite side of the clear space in the court, regardless of the permitted obstruction referred to in Subsection 135(c) above.
- (3) Fire Escapes as Usable Open Space. Normal fire escape grating shall not be considered suitable surfacing for usable open space. The steps of a fire escape stairway or ladder, and any space less than six feet deep between such steps and a wall of the building, shall not be credited as usable open space. But the mere potential use of a balcony area for an emergency fire exit by occupants of other dwelling units (or bedrooms in group housing) shall not prevent it from being credited as usable open space on grounds of lack of privacy or usability.
- (4) **Use of Solariums.** In C-3 Districts, the area of a totally or partially enclosed solarium shall be credited as private usable open space if (i) such area is open to the outdoors through openings or clear glazing on not less than 50 percent of its perimeter and (ii) not less than 30 percent of its overhead area and 25 percent of its perimeter are open or can be opened to the air.
 - (g) Common Usable Open Space: Additional Standards.
- (1) **Minimum Dimensions and Minimum Area.** Any space credited as common usable open space shall be at least 15 feet in every horizontal dimension and shall have a minimum area of 300 square feet.

- (2) **Use of Inner Courts.** The area of an inner court, as defined by this Code, may be credited as common usable open space, if the enclosed space is not less than 20 feet in every horizontal dimension and 400 square feet in area; and if (regardless of the permitted obstructions referred to in Subsection 135(c) above) the height of the walls and projections above the court on at least three sides (or 75 percent of the perimeter, whichever is greater) is such that no point on any such wall or projection is higher than one foot for each foot that such point is horizontally distant from the opposite side of the clear space in the court.
- (3) **Use of Solariums.** The area of a totally or partially enclosed solarium may be credited as common usable open space if the space is not less than 15 feet in every horizontal dimension and 300 square feet in area; and if such area is exposed to the sun through openings or clear glazing on not less than 30 percent of its perimeter and 30 percent of its overhead area.
- (h) Publicly-Accessible Usable Open Space Standards: In DTR Districts and the Eastern Neighborhoods Mixed Use Districts, any space credited as publicly-accessible usable open space, where permitted or required by this Code, shall meet the following standards:
 - (1) Open space shall be of one or more of the following types:
- (A) An unenclosed park or garden at street grade or following the natural topography, including improvements to hillsides or other unimproved public areas;
- (B) An unenclosed plaza at street grade, with seating areas and landscaping and no more than 10 percent of the total floor area devoted to facilities for food or beverage service, exclusive of seating areas as regulated in Subsection (2)(d), below;
- (C) An unenclosed pedestrian pathway which complies with the standards of Section 270.2 and which is consistent with applicable design guidelines.

- (D) Streetscape improvements with landscaping and pedestrian amenities that result in additional pedestrian space beyond the pre-existing sidewalk width and conform to the Better Streets Plan and any other applicable neighborhood streetscape plans per Section 138.1 or other related policies such as those associated with sidewalk widenings or building setbacks, other than those intended by design for the use of individual ground floor residential units; and
 - (2) Open space shall meet the following standards:
- (A) Be in such locations and provide such ingress and egress as will make the area convenient, safe, secure and easily accessible to the general public;
 - (B) Be appropriately landscaped;
 - (C) Be protected from uncomfortable winds;
- (D) Incorporate ample seating. Any seating which is provided shall be available for public use and may not be exclusively reserved or dedicated for any food or beverage services located within the open space;
 - (E) Be well signed and accessible to the public during daylight hours;
 - (F) Be well lit if the area is of the type requiring artificial illumination;
 - (G) Be designed to enhance user safety and security;
 - (H) Be of sufficient size to be attractive and practical for its intended use; and
 - (I) Have access to drinking water and toilets if feasible and appropriate.
- (3) **Maintenance:** Open spaces shall be maintained at no public expense. The owner of the property on which the open space is located shall maintain it by keeping the area clean and free of litter and keeping in a healthy state any plant material that is provided. Conditions intended to assure continued maintenance of the open space for the actual lifetime of the

building giving rise to the open space requirement may be imposed by the Commission or Department pursuant to applicable procedures in this Code.

- (4) Informational Plaque: Prior to issuance of a permit of occupancy, a plaque shall be placed in a publicly conspicuous location outside the building at street level, or at the site of any publicly-accessible open space. The plaque shall identify said open space feature and its location, stating the right of the public to use the space and the hours of use, describing its principal required features (e.g., number of seats or other defining features) and stating the name, telephone number, and address of the owner or owner's agent responsible for maintenance. The plaque shall be of no less than 24 inches by 36 inches in size unless specifically reduced by the Zoning Administrator in cases where the nature, size, or other constraints of the open space would make the proscribed dimensions inappropriate.
- (5) Property owners providing open space under this section will hold harmless the City and County of San Francisco, its officers, agents and employees, from any damage or injury caused by the design, construction, use, or maintenance of open space. Property owners are solely liable for any damage or loss occasioned by any act or negligence in respect to the design, construction, use, or maintenance of the open space.
 - (i) Off-Site Provision of Required Usable Open Space.
- (1) Eastern Neighborhoods Mixed Use Districts. In the Eastern Neighborhoods Mixed Use Districts, the provision of off-site publicly accessible open space may be credited toward the residential usable open space requirement, subject to Section 329 for projects to which that Section applies and Section 307(h) for other projects. Any such space shall meet the publicly accessible open space standards set forth in Section 135(h) and be provided within 800 feet of the project. No more than 50 percent of a project's required usable open space shall be off-site. The publicly accessible off-site usable open space shall be

constructed, completed, and ready for use no later than the project itself, and shall receive its Certificate of Final Completion from the Department of Building Inspection prior to the issuance of any Certificate of Final Completion or Temporary Certificate of Occupancy for the project itself.

- (2) **DTR Districts.** In DTR Districts the provision of off-site publicly accessible open space may be counted toward the requirements of residential open space per the procedures of Section 309.1 provided it is within the individual DTR district of the project or within 500 feet of any boundary of the individual DTR district of the project, and meets the standards of subsection (h).
- (A) At least 36 square feet per residential unit of required open space must be provided on-site. Pursuant to the procedures of Section 309.1, the Planning Commission may reduce the minimum on-site provision of required residential open space to not less than 18 square feet per unit in order to both create additional publicly-accessible open space serving the district and to foster superior architectural design on constrained sites.
- (B) Open Space Provider. The open space required by this Section may be provided individually by the project sponsor or jointly by the project sponsor and other project sponsors, provided that each square foot of jointly developed open space may count toward only one sponsor's requirement. With the approval of the Planning Commission, a public or private agency may develop and maintain the open space, provided that (i) the project sponsor or sponsors pay for the cost of development of the number of square feet the project sponsor is required to provide, (ii) provision satisfactory to the Commission is made for the continued maintenance of the open space for the actual lifetime of the building giving rise to the open space requirement, and (iii) the Commission finds that there is reasonable assurance that the open space to be developed by such agency will be developed and open

18

for use by the time the building, the open space requirement of which is being met by the payment, is ready for occupancy.

(3) Ocean Avenue NCT. In the Ocean Avenue NCT District, the provision of off-site publicly accessible open space may be credited toward the residential usable open space requirement subject to the procedures of Section 303. Any such open space shall meet the publicly accessible open space standards set forth in Section 135(h) and be provided within 800 feet of the project. No more than 50 percent of a project's usable open space requirement may be satisfied off-site. The publicly accessible off-site usable open space shall be constructed, completed, and ready for use no later than the project itself, and shall receive its certificate of final completion from the Department of Building Inspection prior to the issuance of any certificate of final completion or temporary certificate of occupancy for the project itself.

SEC. 138.1. STREETSCAPE AND PEDESTRIAN STREETSCAPE IMPROVEMENTS IN-C-3-DISTRCTS.

In meeting its open space requirement through the provision of off site open space, a residential project may provide space jointly with other project sponsors or public or private entities according to the rules of subsection (i)(2)(B) above.

- (a) <u>Purpose</u>. The purpose of this section is to establish requirements for the improvement of the public right-of-way associated with development projects, such that the public right-of-way may be safe, accessible, convenient and attractive to pedestrian use and travel by all modes of transportation consistent with the San Francisco General Plan, achieve best practices in ecological stormwater management, and provide space for public life and social interaction, in accordance with the City's "Better Streets Policy" (Administrative Code Section 98.1).
 - (b) Better Streets Plan.

(1) The Better Streets Plan, as defined in Administrative Code Section 98.1(e), shall govern the design, location, and dimensions of all pedestrian and streetscape items in the public right-of-way, including but not limited to those items shown in Table 1. Development projects that propose or are required through this section to make pedestrian and streetscape improvements to the public right-of-way shall conform with the principles and guidelines for those elements as set forth in the Better Streets Plan to the maximum extent feasible.

(2) Proposed improvements also shall be subject to approval by other city bodies with permitting jurisdiction over such streetscape improvements.

Table 1: Pedestrian and Streetscape Elements per the Better Streets Plan

		BETTER
		<u>STREETS</u>
		PLAN
<u>#</u>	PHYSICAL ELEMENT	SECTION
<u>1</u>	Curb ramps*	5.1
<u>2</u>	Marked crosswalks*	<u>5.1</u>
<u>3</u>	Pedestrian-priority signal devices and timings	<u>5.1</u>
4	High-visibility crosswalks	<u>5.1</u>
<u>5</u>	Special crosswalk treatments	<u>5.1</u>
And the second	Restrictions on vehicle turning movements at	
<u>6</u>	<u>crosswalks</u>	<u>5.1</u>
	Removal or reduction of permanent crosswalk	
<u>Z</u>	<u>closures</u>	<u>5.1</u>
<u>8</u>	Mid-block crosswalks	<u>5.1</u>

Mayor Gavin Newsom
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

2	Raised crosswalks	<u>5.1</u>
<u>10</u>	Curb radius guidelines	<u>5.2</u>
11	Corner curb extensions or bulb-outs*	<u>5.3</u>
<u>12</u>	Extended bulb-outs	<u>5.3</u>
<u>13</u>	Mid-block bulb-outs	<u>5.3</u>
<u>14</u>	Center or side medians	<u>5.4</u>
<u>15</u>	Pedestrian refuge islands	<u>5.4</u>
<u>16</u>	Transit bulb-outs	<u>5.5</u>
<u>17</u>	Transit boarding islands	<u>5.5</u>
<u>18</u>	Flexible use of the parking lane	<u>5.6</u>
<u>19</u>	Parking lane planters	<u>5.6</u>
20	<u>Chicanes</u>	<u>5.7</u>
<u>21</u>	Traffic calming circles	<u>5.7</u>
22	Modern roundabouts	<u>5.7</u>
<u>23</u>	Sidewalk or median pocket parks	<u>5.8</u>
<u>24</u>	Reuse of 'pork chops' and excess right-of-way	<u>5.8</u>
<u>25</u>	Multi-way boulevard treatments	<u>5.8</u>
<u>26</u>	Shared public ways	<u>5.8</u>
<u>27</u>	Pedestrian-only streets	<u>5.8</u>
28	Public stairs	<u>5.8</u>
<u>29</u>	Street trees*	6.1
<u>30</u>	Tree basin furnishings*	6.1
<u>31</u>	Sidewalk planters*	<u>6.1</u>
<u>32</u>	Above-ground landscaping	6.1

Mayor Gavin Newsom BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Mayor Gavin Newsom **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

Standard streetscape elements marked with a *. (Requirement	varies by street	
type: see the Better Streets Plan)		
(c) Required streetscape and pedestrian improvements	. Development pr	ojects shall include
streetscape and pedestrian improvements on all publicly access	ible right-of-ways	directly fronting the
property as follows:		
(1) Street trees.		
(i) Application. In any District, street trees shall	l be required unde	r the following
conditions: construction of a new building;, relocation of a buil	ding; the addition	of gross floor area
equal to 20 percent or more of the gross floor area of an existing building; the addition of a new		
dwelling unit, a garage, or additional parking; or paving or repaving more than 200 square feet of the		
front setback.		
(ii) Standards.		
(A) All districts. In any district, street trees shall	<u>u:</u>	
(aa) Comply with Public Works Code Article 16	and any other app	olicable ordinances;
(bb) Be suitable for the site;		
(cc) Be a minimum of one tree of 24-inch box size	ze for each 20 feet	of frontage of the
property along each street or alley, with any remaining fraction	of 10 feet or more	e of frontage
requiring an additional tree. Such trees shall be located either y	vithin a setback ar	rea on the lot or
within the public right-of-way along such lot.		

1	(dd) Provide a below-grade environment with nutrient-rich soils, free from overly-
2	compacted soils, and generally conducive to tree root development;
3	(ee) Be watered, maintained and replaced if necessary by the property owner, in
4	accordance with Sec. 174 and Article 16 of the Public Works Code and compliant with applicable
5	water use requirements of Chapter 63 of the Administrative Code.
6	(B) DTR, RC, C, NC and Mixed-Use Districts, and Planned Unit Developments. In
7	DTR, RC, C, NC and Mixed-Use Districts, and Planned Unit Developments, in addition to the
8	requirements of subsections (aa) – (ee) above, all street trees shall:
9	(aa) Have a minimum 2 inch caliper, measured at breast height;
10	(bb) Branch a minimum of 80 inches above sidewalk grade;
11	(cc) Be planted in a sidewalk opening at least 16 square feet, and have a minimum soil
12	depth of 3 feet 6 inches;
13	(dd) Include street tree basins edged with decorative treatment, such as pavers or
14	cobbles. Edging features may be counted toward the minimum sidewalk opening per (cc) if they are
15	permeable surfaces per Section 102.33.
16	(C) Street trees shall be planted in a continuous soil-filled trench parallel to the curb,
17	such that the basin for each tree is connected, if all the following conditions are present: (1) the subject
18	lot is in one of the Districts specified in Subsection 138.1(c)(1)(ii)(B); (2) the project is on a lot that (a)
19	is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre in total area, (b) contains 250 feet of total lot frontage on one or more publicly-
20	accessible right-of-ways, or (c) the frontage encompasses the entire block face between the nearest two
21	intersections with any other publicly-accessible right-of-ways, and (3) the project includes (a) new
22	construction; (b) addition of 20% or more of gross floor area to an exiting building; or (c) alteration to
23	greater than 50% of the existing square footage of a building.
24	

	Streets Plan)	<u>Sidewalk Width</u>
		(Minimum
		required for new
		<u>streets)</u>
		See Downtown
Commercial	Downtown commercial	Streetscape Plan
_	Commercial throughway	<u>15'</u>
	<u>Neighborhood</u>	
-	<u>commercial</u>	<u>15'</u>
Residential	Downtown residential	<u>15'</u>
	Residential throughway	<u>15'</u>
	Neighborhood residential	<u>12'</u>
Industrial/Mixed-		
<u>Use</u>	<u>Industrial</u>	<u>10'</u>
	<u>Mixed-use</u>	<u>15'</u>
<u>Special</u>	<u>Parkway</u>	<u>17'</u>
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Park edge (multi-use	
_	path)	<u>25'</u>
	Multi-way boulevard	<u>15'</u>
_	<u>Ceremonial</u>	<u>varies</u>
<u>Small</u>	Alley	<u>9'</u>
	Shared public way	n/a
_	<u>Paseo</u>	<u>varies</u>

Mayor Gavin Newsom
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Page 39 9/21/2010

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Mayor Gavin Newsom
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

injury caused by the design, construction or maintenance of open space, and to require the owner or owners or subsequent owner or owners of the property to be solely liable for any damage or loss occasioned by any act or neglect in respect to the design, construction or maintenance of the open space. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, an applicant shall be required to hold harmless and indemnify the City and County of San Francisco as specified in any other necessary permits.

- (4) (iv) If a sidewalk widening or a pedestrian street improvement is used to meet the open space requirement, it shall conform to the guidelines of Section 138.
- (5) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, an applicant shall obtain all required permits for sidewalks and street improvements and pay all required fees.
- (6) All determinations concerning the adequacy of the streetscape improvements to be provided and their compliance with the requirements of this section shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 309.
 - (e) Location.
- (1) (v) The Planning Commission shall determine whether the streetscape improvements required by this Section may be on the same site as the building for which the permit is being sought, or within 900 feet, provided that all streetscape improvements are located entirely within the C-3 District.
 - (f) Types and Standards of Streetscape Improvements.
- (1) The Planning Commission shall determine whether the project applicant may satisfy the requirements of this Section by providing one or more of the following types of streetscape improvements: benches, bicycle racks, paving treatments, sidewalk widenings, lighting, trees and plantings; depending on the level of street as more particularly defined in the Downtown Streetscape Plan.
 - (2) The improvements shall meet the following standards:

(i) A minimum of six feet shall be left clear at all times for through pedestrian passage, (ii) The pedestrian level of service shall not fall to Level D or below, as defined by the Highway Capacity Manual published by the Federal Transportation Research Board, and (iii) Shall be situated in such locations and provide such ingress and egress as will (1) Fronting property owners shall maintain streetscape improvements at no public expense. Conditions intended to assure continued maintenance of the improvements for the actual lifetime of the building giving rise to the streetscape improvement requirement may be imposed in accordance with (1) Prior to issuance of permit of occupancy, a plague shall be placed in a publicly conspicuous location outside the building at street level, or at the site of a streetscape improvement, stating the right of the public use, and the name and address of the owner or owner's agent responsible (i) In the Rincon Hill Downtown Residential Mixed Use (RH-DTR) and Folsom and Main Residential/Commercial Special <u>Use Districts</u>, the boundaries of which are shown in Section <u>Map</u> No. 1 of the Zoning Map, for all frontages abutting a public sidewalk, the project sponsor is required to install sidewalk widening, street trees, lighting, decorative paying, seating and landscaping in accordance with the Streetscape Plan of the Rincon Hill Area Plan, developed by the Planning Department and approved by the Board of Supervisors for: (A) any new construction; (B) the addition of floor area equal to 20 percent or more of an existing building; or (C) alteration to greater than 50%

Mayor Gavin Newsom **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

SEC. 249.1. - FOLSOM AND MAIN RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL SPECIAL USE DISTRICT.

- (a) **Purpose.** In order to convert an under-utilized and outmoded industrial area to a unique residential neighborhood close to downtown which will contribute significantly to the City's housing supply, create tapered residential buildings, provide an appropriate mixture of retail sales and personal services to support new residential development, provide a buffer of office and parking use between the bridge and freeway ramps and the housing sites, and allow the existing industrial, service and office uses to remain, there shall be the Folsom and Main Residential/Commercial Special Use District as designated on Sectional Map 1SU of the Zoning Map.
- (b) **Controls.** The following zoning controls are applicable in the Residential/Commercial Special Use District.

(1) Sidewalk Treatment.

(A) The Commission may require an applicant to install lighting, decorative paving, seating and landscaping on public sidewalks, provided that the conditions imposed by the Commission meet any applicable ordinances and applicable requirements of the Department of Public Works, the Bureau of Light, Heat and Power of the Public Utilities Commission and the Art Commission pertaining to street lighting, sidewalk paving and sidewalk landscaping. The Commission, prior to the issuance of guidelines by the Department of City Planning, shall require the owner or owners of property abutting the public sidewalk to hold harmless the City and County of San Francisco, its officers, agents and employees, from any damage or injury caused by reason of the design, construction or maintenance of the improvements, and shall require the owner or owners or subsequent owner or owners of the respective property to be solely liable for any damage or loss occasioned by any act or neglect in respect to the design, construction or maintenance of the sidewalk improvements.

(B) Street trees shall be installed by the owner or developer in the case of construction of a new building, relocation of a building, or addition of floor area equal to 20 percent or more of an existing building when such construction, relocation or addition occurs on any site in the special use district. The provisions of Section 143(b), (c) and (d) shall apply.

(C) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Subsection, an applicant shall obtain all required permits for sidewalks and street improvements and pay all required fees.

(2) (1) Reduction of Ground-Level Wind Currents.

(A) **Requirement**. New buildings and additions to existing buildings shall be shaped, or other wind-baffling measures shall be adopted, so that the developments will not cause ground-level wind currents to exceed, more than 10 percent of the time year-round, between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., the comfort level of 11 m.p.h. equivalent wind speed in areas of substantial pedestrian use and seven m.p.h. equivalent wind speed in public seating areas. The term "equivalent wind speed" shall mean an hourly mean wind speed adjusted to incorporate the effects of gustiness or turbulence on pedestrians.

When preexisting ambient wind speeds exceed the comfort level, or when a proposed building or addition may cause ambient wind speeds to exceed the comfort level, the building shall be designed to reduce the ambient wind speeds to meet the requirements. The provisions of this Section 249.1(b)(3) shall not apply to any buildings or additions to existing buildings for which a draft EIR has been published prior to January 1, 1985.

(B) **Exception**. The Zoning Administrator may allow the building or addition to add to the amount of time the comfort level is exceeded by the least practical amount if (1) it can be shown that a building or addition cannot be shaped and other wind-baffling measures cannot be adopted to meet the foregoing requirements without creating an unattractive and ungainly building form and without unduly restricting the development potential of the building

site in question, and (2) it is concluded that, because of the limited amount by which the comfort level is exceeded, the limited location in which the comfort level is exceeded, or the limited time during which the comfort level is exceeded, the addition is insubstantial.

The Zoning Administrator shall not grant an exception and no building or addition shall be permitted that causes equivalent wind speeds to reach or exceed the hazard level of 26 miles per hour for a single hour of the year.

- (C) **Procedures**. Procedures and methodologies for implementing this Section shall be specified by the Office of Environmental Review of the Department of City Planning. (3) (2) Uses.
- (A) Permitted uses are (i) those listed in Sections 209.1 and 209.2 of this Code and (ii) those permitted in an RC-4 District, plus the uses listed in subsection (e)(1)(B) below; provided that, for newly constructed buildings or additions of twenty percent (20%) or more of an existing building's gross floor area, at least six net square feet of residential use is provided for each one net square foot of non-residential use on any lot. Additions of less than twenty percent (20%) of a building's gross floor area are exempt from the six to one residential requirements. Once granted, this exemption from the residential development requirement for building additions may not be repeated for any single property. Any addition of more than twenty percent (20%) of gross square feet of building area shall be required to provide the housing on a 6 to 1 basis for all of the additional building area. All areas used for parking for either residential or non-residential uses shall be excluded in the calculation of the residential/non-residential ratio. For the purposes of application of this 6 to 1 ratio, hotels, inns or hostels as defined under Section 209.2(d) and (e) shall be considered a non-residential rather than a residential use.

- (B) The use provisions applicable to an RC-4 District shall be applicable to the "Residential/Commercial" Subdistrict with the following modifications or additions:
- (i) all uses listed under Section 209.3 ("Institutions") shall be permitted as of right as principal uses;
- (ii) all uses listed under Section 209.4 ("Community Facilities") shall be permitted as of right as principal uses;
- (iii) utility uses listed in Section 209.6 shall be permitted as conditional uses, with such utility uses to include telecommunications and internet communication co-location, web-hosting and other similar facilities, provided such uses are primarily conducted within enclosed buildings;
- (iv) in lieu of Section 209.7, automotive uses shall be those permitted in Section 223(a), Section 223(m) (except that such use shall be permitted as a principal use for only five (5) years after the construction of the building, after which a conditional use authorization shall be required), and Section 223(p) (except that such parking lot shall be a conditional use limited to two years per each conditional use authorization);
 - (v) Section 209.8 shall not be applicable;
 - (vi) all uses listed in Section 218 shall be permitted as of right as principal uses;
- (vii) all uses listed in Section 219(c) shall be permitted as of right above the ground floor or below the ground floor, and all office uses listed in Section 219(c) shall be permitted on the ground floor as conditional uses;
- (viii) all uses listed in Section 222 shall be permitted as of right above or below the ground level, and shall be conditional uses at the ground level
- (ix) all uses listed in Section 221(a)—(f) shall be permitted as of right as principal uses;

uses:

- (xi) all uses listed in Section 225(b) shall be permitted as of right as principal
- (xii) all uses listed in Section 226(a) shall be permitted as of right as principal uses;
- (xiii) commercial wireless facilities as per Section 227(h) or (i) shall be permitted as conditional uses;
- (xiv) all uses listed in Section 227(r) shall be permitted as of right as principal uses.
- (C) A nonconforming use may changed to any equally or more conforming use without providing the 6 to 1 ratio of required residential space.
- (D) No use, even though listed as a permitted use or otherwise allowed, shall be permitted in the Residential/Commercial Subdistrict which, by reason of its nature or manner of operation, creates conditions that are hazardous, noxious, or offensive through the emission of odor, fumes, smoke, cinders, dust, gas, vibration, glare, refuse, water-carried waste, or excessive noise.

(4) (3) Density.

- (A) Residential Density. There shall be no density limit for residential uses in the Residential/Commercial Subdistrict. The provisions of Sections 207.1 and 208 related to residential density shall not apply.
- (B) Non-residential Density. There shall be a density limit for non-residential uses, which shall be measured as a Floor Area Ratio (FAR), as defined by Section 102.9, 102.10, 102.11 and 124 of this Code. The maximum nonresidential FAR for newly constructed buildings or additions of twenty percent (20%) or more of an existing building shall be 0.75.

Otherwise the FAR for the Residential/Commercial Subdistrict shall be 5 to 1. The provisions of Section 123, 124, 125 and 127 relating to Floor Area Ratio shall apply.

(C) Area used for parking for commercial uses or residential uses including parking permitted as of right or by conditional use shall not be considered as commercial FAR.

(5) (4) Open Space.

- (A) Open space shall be provided at the ratio of thirty-six net square feet of open space for each dwelling unit if all private, with a ratio of 1.33 of common usable open space that may be substituted for private; open space shall be provided at the ratio of one square foot of open space per 50 square feet of gross floor area for all other uses.
- (B) The open space requirement for residential use may be met by providing one or more of the following types of open space: private usable open space as set forth below; common open space, including an unenclosed park or plaza at grade or above, or an enclosed or partly enclosed pool or a health club, accessible to residents and guests of residents and not to the general public, and "publicly accessible open space" as set forth in (C)(i) below. Where any publicly accessible open space is used to satisfy the open space requirements for both residential and non-residential use, the open space area must be of an area at least equal to the sum of the separate open space requirements to be satisfied by that open space. Up to forty percent (40%) of the open space requirement for residential uses may be met by providing private open spaces, provided that any such private open space counted toward a portion of the open space requirement has a minimum area of 36 square feet, with a minimum dimension of four feet in any direction.
- (C) The open space requirement for non-residential uses shall be met by providing "publicly accessible open space," which is defined as open space situated in such

24

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locations and which provides such ingress and egress as will make the area accessible to the general public and which is open to the public daily for at least twelve daylight hours.

- (i) Publicly accessible open space. One or more of the following types of open space shall satisfy the definition of publicly accessible open space:
 - (AA) An unenclosed park or garden at grade or above;
- (BB) An unenclosed plaza with seating areas and landscaping and no more than ten percent (10%) of the floor area devoted to food or beverage service;
- (CC) An enclosed pedestrian pathway, which extends through the building, which is accessed from a public street at grade, which is landscaped and has access to natural light and ventilation, and in which retail space may face the pedestrian path inside the building provided that no more than twenty percent (20%) of the floor area of the required open space may be devoted to seating areas within the pedestrian path;
 - (DD) A sun terrace or solarium with landscaping;
 - (EE) Sidewalk widening following a regular pattern of setbacks;
 - (FF) A recreation facility on the roof of a parking garage;
- (GG) An unenclosed pedestrian street that traverses a large block in an eastwest direction;
 - (HH) A publicly-accessible area with a scenic overlook;
 - (II) A publicly-accessible area within 900 feet of the site;
- (JJ) Streetscapes on surrounding streets, as approved by the Planning Department; or
- (KK) Other similar open space features as more particularly defined in the Recreation and Open Space Section of the Rincon Hill Plan, a part of the General Plan. If a sidewalk widening is used to meet the open space requirement, the Planning Commission

Mayor Gavin Newsom
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

shall require approval of the open space proposal by the Department of Public Works prior to Planning Commission approval of the project.

- (ii) The required publicly accessible open space shall, as determined by the Zoning Administrator:
- (AA) Be in such locations and provide such ingress and egress as will make the area convenient, safe, secure and easily accessible to the general public;
 - (BB) Be appropriately landscaped;
 - (CC) Be accessible to public water and toilet facilities;
 - (DD) Be protected from uncomfortable winds;
- (EE) Incorporate ample seating and, if appropriate, access to limited amounts of food and beverage service, which will enhance public use of the area;
 - (FF) Be well signed and accessible to the public during daylight hours;
- (GG) Have adequate access to sunlight if sunlight access is appropriate to the type of area;
 - (HH) Be well lighted if the area is of the type requiring artificial illumination;
 - (II) Be designed to enhance user safety and security;
 - (JJ) Be of sufficient size to be attractive and practical for its intended use; and
- (KK) The owner of the property on which the open space is located shall maintain it by keeping the area clean and free of litter and keeping in a healthy state any plant material that is provided. The Zoning Administrator shall have authority to require a property owner to hold harmless the City and County of San Francisco, its officers, agents and employees, from any damage or injury caused by the design, construction or maintenance of open space, and to require the owner or owners or subsequent owner or owners of the

property to be solely liable for any damage or loss occasioned by an act or neglect in respect to the design, construction or maintenance of the open space.

- (D) The provisions of Section 135 concerning usable open space shall not apply.

 (6) (5) Parking Requirements.
- (A) There shall be no more than one parking space for each dwelling unit.

 Parking in excess of one parking space for each dwelling unit shall not be classified as an accessory use, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 204.5(c) of this Code.
- (B) Parking for retail uses shall be provided at a ratio of one space for each 500 occupied square feet of retail space for the first 60,000 occupied square feet of retail space on any project site; any parking for retail square footage in excess of 60,000 square feet per project shall not exceed a ratio of one space per each 1,500 occupied square feet of retail space.
- (C) Parking for all office uses and any other non-retail commercial use shall be provided at a ratio of one space for each 1,500 occupied square feet of space.
- (D) At street level, parking shall not front on Folsom Street, and within 25 feet horizontal distance from other street rights of way cannot occupy more than twenty percent (20%) at street level of the cumulative street frontage in the Residential/Commercial Subdistrict.
- (E) In addition to the amounts of parking set forth above, additional parking shall be allowed as of right for any project that submitted an application for environmental review prior to December 31, 2001, where such parking is necessary to replace parking for any agency or department of the United States Federal Government that is located on, or immediately adjacent to, a development site.
 - (7) Streetscape. (6) Street-Facing Use Requirements.

more attractive, usable and visually interesting pedestrian streetscape.

(B) Uses along a street frontage at grade level shall be visually interesting and attractive to pedestrians. Curb cuts shall be minimized. No parking ingress or egress shall be permitted that would disrupt or delay transit service.

(8) (7) Site Coverage. There shall be no limit on site coverage. One hundred percent (100%) site coverage shall be permitted.

(A) Ground floor retail space (including personal service and restaurants) and

space devoted to building and pedestrian circulation is required along the street frontage for a

granted administratively by the Zoning Administrator if (s)he deems the exception to provide a

minimum of fifty percent (50%) of the street frontage; exceptions to this standard may be

(9) (8) **Dwelling Unit Exposure**. In light of the high-density nature of the Residential/Commercial Subdistrict, the dwelling unit exposure requirements of Section 140 shall not apply.

(10) (9) Height and Tower Separation Standards.

- (A) There shall be an 85-foot maximum height for the podium/base of a building.
- (B) There shall be an overall height limit of 400 feet in the Residential/Commercial Subdistrict.
- (C) There shall be a 50 foot minimum tower height differential between towers on the same development site.
- (D) In the Residential/Commercial Subdistrict, there shall be a minimum 82½ foot separation between towers.
 - (E) All space above the 200-foot height level shall be devoted to residential use.
- (11) **Bulk Standards**. The Residential/Commercial Subdistrict shall be subject to "W" Bulk District controls, as follows:

- (A) Base (0—85 feet): Unlimited. The site coverage limitations of Section 249.1(b)(1) shall not apply.
- (B) Buildings over 85 in height, but less than 300 feet in (1) height, shall be limited to a maximum plan length of 100 feet and a maximum diagonal length of 125 feet.
- (2) Buildings over 300 feet in height shall not exceed a maximum plan length of 115 feet and a maximum diagonal length of 145 feet.
- (3) Minor increases in Plan length for the purposes of improved design may be approved pursuant to Section 271.
- (C) A 10% volume reduction is required for the upper tower of any building that is 300 feet in height or taller. The upper tower is defined as the top one-third portion of a free standing tower; for a tower that sits atop a podium or base, the upper tower is defined as the top one-third of the height of the tower as measured from the top of the podium or base.
- (D) Folsom Street Setback: Above the 85 foot base, at least 50% of the entire Folsom Street frontage shall be set back a minimum of 12½ feet. No setback will be required for any portion of the frontage occupied by a tower with a height in excess of 85 feet, unless that tower or towers occupies more than 50% of the total Folsom Street frontage.
- (E) The floor plates on either tower shall not exceed an average of 11,000 gross square feet over the entire tower.

SECTION 428. STREET TREES IN-LIEU FEE.

(a) In any District, street trees shall be installed by the owner or developer in the case of construction of a new building; relocation of a building; the addition of gross floor area equal to 20 percent or more of the gross floor area of an existing building; the addition of a new dwelling unit; a garage, or additional parking; or paving or repaving more than 200 square feet of the front setback.

(b) The street trees installed shall be a minimum of one tree of 24-inch box size for each 20 feet
of frontage of the property along each street or alley, with any remaining fraction of 10 feet or more of
frontage requiring an additional tree. Such trees shall be located either within a setback area on the
lot or within the public right of way along such lot.
(c) The species of trees selected shall be compliant with the applicable water use requirements
of Administrative Code Chapter 63. suitable for the site, and, in the case of trees installed in the public
right of way, the species and locations shall be subject to approval by the Department of Public Works.
Procedures and other requirements for the installation, maintenance and protection of trees in the
public right-of-way shall be as set forth in Article 16 of the Public Works Code.
(d) In any case in which the Department of Public Works cannot grant approval for installation
of a tree in the public right of way, on the basis of inadequate sidewalk width, interference with utilities
or other reasons regarding the public welfare, and where installation of such tree on the lot itself is
also impractical, the tree planning requirements of this Section 428 may be modified as described in
Subsection 428(f) or (g) or waived as described in Subsection 428(g) by the Zoning Administrator to
the extent necessary.
(e) When a pre-existing site constraint prevents the installation of a street tree, as an alternative
to payment of any portion of the in-lieu fee, the Zoning Administrator may allow the installation of
sidewalk landscaping compliant with the applicable water use requirements of Administrative Code
Chapter 63 to satisfy the requirements of Section 428, subject to permit approval from the Department
of Public Works in accordance with Public Works Code Section 810B.
(f) In C-3, industrial, and South of Market Mixed Use Districts, the Zoning Administrator may
allow the installation of planter boxes or tubs or similar landscaping in place of trees when that is
determined to be more desirable in order to make the landscaping compatible with the character of the
surrounding area, or may waive the requirement in C-3, industrial, and mixed use districts, districts

Article 16 and be payable prior to issuance of any certificate of occupancy. The fee amount shall be deposited in the Department of Public Works 'Adopt-A-Tree Fund.

SEC. 825. DTR DISTRICTS.

(a) **Description.** Downtown Residential (DTR) Districts are transit-oriented, high-density mixed-use residential neighborhoods in and around downtown. These areas are generally transitioning from a variety of commercial and industrial to residential uses. The intent of this district is to enable a mix of new day and nighttime activities, with an emphasis on encouraging new housing within walking distance or a short transit-ride of downtown, supported by a mix of retail, and neighborhood services to meet the needs of residents and the larger downtown community.

High-density residential uses, including residential towers in select locations, are allowed and encouraged within the limits set by height and bulk controls. Given the district's proximity to downtown, a range of commercial uses is permitted on the lower stories, with active pedestrian-oriented retail, service, and entertainment uses on the ground floor. Along special streets, pedestrian-oriented uses are required on the first floor. Ground floor entries to individual dwelling units are encouraged on streets that will become primarily residential.

There is generally no pattern of mid-block open space or of rear yards. While lot coverage is limited for all levels with residential uses, traditional rear yard open spaces are not required except in the limited instances where there is an existing pattern of them. Specific height and bulk controls establish appropriate heights for both towers and mid-rise development, and ensure adequate spacing between towers and preserve light and air to streets and open spaces. Setbacks are required where necessary to buffer ground floor residential uses or to ensure sunlight access to streets and open spaces. To support the

Mayor Gavin Newsom BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

intensification of land uses in these districts, detailed traffic, streetscape and open space improvements will take place over time.

Downtown Residential Districts include all of the individual DTR districts governed this Code except the Transbay Downtown Residential District (TB-DTR), as set forth in Section 828, is governed by the Transbay Redevelopment Plan and its Development Controls and Design Guidelines.

- (b) **Building and Development Standards.** In addition to or in-lieu of the requirements and standards elsewhere in this Code, the following building and development standards are applicable in the Downtown Residential Districts.
- (1) **Street-Facing Use Requirements.** Pedestrian-oriented commercial, residential, institutional uses, and community services are required ground floor uses on all street facing frontages per the standards of Section 145.1 and 145.4, except for the minimum frontage required for fire doors, parking and loading access, and other utilities.
- (2) Lot Coverage. The requirements of Section 134 shall not apply in DTR Districts. Except as more specifically limited in the Section governing an individual DTR district, lot coverage is limited to 80 percent at all residential levels except on levels in which all residential units face onto a public right-of-way or mid-block pedestrian path meeting the minimum standards of this Section. The unbuilt portion of the lot shall be open to the sky except for those obstructions permitted in yards pursuant to Section 136(c). Exceptions to the 20 percent open area requirement may be granted, pursuant to the provisions of Section 309.1, for conversions of existing non-residential structures where it is determined that provision of 20 percent open area would require partial demolition of the existing non-residential structure.

(4) **Lighting.** Pedestrian-scaled lighting shall be provided as an integral element of all building facades and shall be designed and located to accentuate the uses facing the street. Pedestrian-scaled lighting shall be incorporated into all facades and landscaped setback areas in the form of wall sconces, entry illumination and low-level lighting set into edging features. Lighting should be designed to accentuate ground floor retail and residential entries. Incandescent or color-corrected lighting sources must be used.

(5) Sidewalk Treatment.

(A) To carry out policies contained in the San Francisco General Plan related to sidewalk treatments in an applicable plan area, the Planning Commission may require an applicant to widen or modify sidewalk alignments and to install lighting, decorative paving, seating, bicycle racks, landscaping, and other pedestrian amenities on public sidewalks.

(B) The conditions imposed by the Planning Commission and any sidewalk treatments installed by an applicant shall comply with any applicable ordinances, adopted streetscape plans, and with any applicable regulations of the Art Commission, the Department of Public Works and the Bureau of Light, Heat and Power of the Public Utility Commission regarding street lighting, sidewalk paving, seating and sidewalk landscaping.

(C) The Commission conditions imposed pursuant to subsection (B) shall require the abutting property owner or owners to hold harmless the City and County of San Francisco, its officers, agents, and employees, from any damage or injury caused by reason of the design, construction, use, or maintenance of the sidewalk treatments that the owner will maintain, and shall require the owner or owners or subsequent owner or owners of the respective property to be solely liable for any damage or

24 | 25 |

loss occasioned by any act or negligence with respect to the design, construction, use, or maintenance of the sidewalk treatments that the owner maintains.

- (D) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, an applicant shall apply for all required permits related to the legislated sidewalk width changes and sidewalk treatments and pay all required fees.
- (E) The owner of the property is required to maintain all those improvements other than lighting.
- (6) Street Trees. Street trees shall be installed by the owner or developer in the case of construction of a new building, relocation of a building, or addition of gross floor area equal to 20 percent or more of the gross floor area of an existing building. Street trees shall be provided according to the provisions of Section 143(b), (c) and (d).
- (7) (5) Off-Street Parking and Loading. Restrictions on the design and location of off-street parking and loading and access to off-street parking and loading are necessary to reduce their negative impacts on neighborhood quality and the pedestrian environment.

 Unless specified otherwise in an individual DTR district, the following off-street parking and loading controls shall apply:
- (A) **Required Below-Grade.** All off-street parking in DTR districts shall be built below street grade. The design of parking on sloping sites must be reviewed through the procedures of Section 309.1, according to the following standards:
- (i) For sloping sites with a grade change of at least ten feet laterally along the street, no less than 50 percent of the perimeter of all floors with off-street parking shall be below the level of said sloping street; and
- (ii) For sites that slope upwards from a street, no less than 50 percent of the perimeter of all floors with off-street parking shall be below the average grade of the site; and

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(iii) Any above-grade parking shall be set back from the street facing facades and wrapped with active uses, as defined by Section 145.1, for a depth of no less than 25 feet at the ground floor and 15 feet on floors above.

(B) Parking and Loading Access.

- (i) Width of openings. Any single development is limited to a total of two facade openings of no more than 11 feet wide each or one opening of no more than 22 feet wide for access to off-street parking and one facade opening of no more than 15 feet wide for access to off-street loading. Shared openings for parking and loading are encouraged. The maximum permitted width of a shared parking and loading garage opening is 27 feet.
- (ii) Sidewalk narrowings or porte cocheres to accommodate passenger loading and unloading are not permitted. For the purpose of this section, a "porte cochere" is defined as an off-street driveway, either covered or uncovered, for the purpose of passenger loading or unloading, situated between the ground floor facade of the building and the sidewalk.

SEC. 827. - RINCON HILL DOWNTOWN RESIDENTIAL MIXED USE DISTRICT (RH-DTR).

The Rincon Hill Downtown Residential Mixed Use District (RH-DTR), the boundaries of which are shown in Section Map No. 1 of the Zoning Map, is established for the purposes set forth below.

The RH-DTR District is adjacent to the southern edge of the downtown, generally bounded by Folsom Street, the Bay Bridge, the Embarcadero, and Essex Street. High-density residential uses and supporting commercial and institutional uses are allowed and encouraged within the limits set by height, bulk, and tower spacing controls. Folsom Street is intended to develop as the neighborhood commercial heart of the Rincon Hill and Transbay neighborhoods, and pedestrian-oriented uses are required on the ground floor. Individual

townhouse dwelling units with ground floor entries directly to the street are required on streets that will become primarily residential, including First, Fremont, Beale, Main, and Spear Streets.

While lot coverage is limited for all levels with residential uses that do not face onto streets or alleys, traditional rear yard open spaces are not required except in the limited instances where there is an existing pattern of them, such as smaller lots on the Guy Place block. Specific height, bulk, and setback controls establish appropriate heights for both towers and mid-rise podium development and ensure adequate spacing between towers in order to establish a neighborhood scale and ensure light and air to streets and open spaces. Setbacks are required where necessary to provide transition space for ground floor residential uses and to ensure sunlight access to streets and open spaces. Off-street parking must be located below grade.

Given the need for services and open space resulting from new development, projects will provide or contribute funding for the creation of public open space and community facilities as described in the Rincon Hill Area Plan of the General Plan. The Rincon Hill Streetscape Plan, part of the Area Plan, proposes to enhance and redesign most streets in the district to create substantial new open space amenities, improve pedestrian conditions, and improve the flow of local traffic and transit. Detailed standards for the provision of open spaces, mid-block pathways, and residential entries are provided to ensure that new buildings contribute to creating a public realm of the highest quality in Rincon Hill.

- (a) Building Standards.
- (1) **Development Concept.** The development concept is for podium development up to 85 feet in height, with slender residential towers spaced to provide ample light and air to the district. New development will contribute to the creation of a substantial amount of public open

- (2) **Street-Facing Use Requirements.** Pedestrian-oriented retail, residential, institutional uses, and community services are required ground floor uses on all street facing frontages, except for the minimum frontage required for fire doors, parking and loading access, and other utilities.
- (A) **Required Ground Floor Retail Spaces.** For frontages facing Folsom Street, ground floor space suitable for retail use is required for no less than 75 percent of all frontages, as specified in Section 145.4.
- (B) Required Individual Ground Floor Residential Units. For building frontages facing Fremont, First, Main, Beale and Spear Streets more than 60 feet from an intersection with Folsom, Harrison, or Bryant Streets, and for building frontages facing Guy Place and Lansing Street, individual ground floor residential units with direct pedestrian access to the sidewalk are required at intervals of no greater than 25 feet, except where residential lobbies, parking and loading access, utilities, and open space are necessary and provided pursuant to the allowances of Section 827 and other sections of this Code. Individual ground floor residential units are also encouraged along Harrison Street, Bryant Street, and alleys and mid-block pedestrian paths where appropriate.

- (3) Required Streetwall. Building area below 85 feet in height is required to be built to 100 percent of all property lines facing public rights-of-way, except where setbacks are required by this Section and except where publicly accessible open space is provided according to the provisions of this Section. Recesses, insets and breaks between buildings are permitted to provide vertical articulation to the facade, provided the overall integrity of the streetwall is maintained.
- (4) Lot Coverage. Lots fronting only on the north side of Guy Place are permitted up to 80 percent lot coverage.
- (5) Upper Story Setback. To ensure adequate sunlight to streets, alleys, and pedestrian pathways, upper story setbacks are required as follows:
- (A) All buildings are required to set back at least 10 feet above a height of 65 feet along Spear, Main, Beale, Fremont and First Streets. This requirement shall not apply to street frontage occupied by a building taller than 85 feet. This upper story setback requirement shall also not apply to the first 60 linear feet of frontage from corners at Folsom. Harrison, and Bryant Streets.
- (B) Buildings greater than 60 linear feet from a major street along Guy Place, Lansing Street, and any proposed or existing private or public mid-block pedestrian pathways, are required to be set back at least 10 feet above 45 feet in height from said right-of-way.
- (C) In order to increase sun access to mid-block pathways and uses along such pathways, all building frontage on the southeast side of mid-block pathways not occupied by a building taller than 85 feet must set back upper stories by 10 feet above a building height of 45 feet. For projects on the south side of a mid-block pedestrian pathway taller than 65 feet, an additional upper story setback of 10 feet is required above a building height of 65 feet.

(i) Modifications. For any lot on the north side of a required mid-block
pedestrian pathway, a modification from the required upper story setback of 10 feet above a
height of 45 feet may be granted according to the provisions of Section 309.1, provided that,
in total, the building is set back by a volume equal to what would be required by meeting the
standard in (C) above, and the modification would substantially improve the accessibility,
design and character of the mid-block pedestrian pathway.

- (6) **Ground Floor Residential Units.** Where ground floor residential units are required along Spear, Main, Beale, Fremont, and First Streets, the design standards of the Ground Floor Residential Design Guidelines apply. Ground floor residential units along Guy Place and Lansing Street, within the footprint of towers taller than 105 feet, and those that are proposed in locations where they are not required, are encouraged to meet the standards in this subsection to the greatest degree possible.
- (7) **Ground Floor Commercial Design.** Ground floor commercial spaces must meet the standards set in Section 145.1 and 145.4.
 - (8) Off-Street Parking and Loading.
 - (A) Parking and Loading Access.
- (i) Width of openings. The maximum permitted width of all combined parking and loading openings on Guy Place and Lansing Street for any single project is 20 feet.
- (ii) **Folsom Street.** Access to off-street parking is not permitted on Folsom Street for lots with frontage on another street. For lots fronting solely on Folsom Street, access to parking on a Folsom Street frontage is permitted only through the processes established by Section 309.1 by demonstrating that every effort has been made to minimize negative impact on the pedestrian quality of the street. Loading may not be accessed from Folsom Street.

Mayor Gavin Newsom
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

(9) Open Space.

(1) (i) In addition to the standards of Section 135, open space intended to fulfill the requirements of off-site or publicly-accessible open space may include streetscape improvements with landscaping and pedestrian amenities on Guy Place and Lansing Street, beyond basic street tree planting or street lighting as otherwise required by this Code, in accordance with the Streetscape Plan of the Rincon Hill Area Plan.

(10) Streetscape Standards.

(A) Sidewalk Treatments.

(i) For all frontages abutting a public sidewalk, the project sponsor is required to install sidewalk widening, street trees, lighting, decorative paving, seating and landscaping in accordance with the Streetscape Plan of the Rincon Hill Area Plan, developed by the Planning Department and approved by the Board of Supervisors.

(ii) Prior to approval by the Board of Supervisors of a Streetscape Plan for Rincon Hill, the Planning Commission, through the procedures of Section 309.1, shall require an applicant to install sidewalk widening, street trees, lighting, decorative paving, seating, and landscaping in keeping with the intent of the Rincon Hill Area Plan of the General Plan and in accordance with subsections (iii) (vi) below.

(iii) Sidewalk treatments shall comply with any applicable ordinances and with any applicable regulation of the Art Commission, the Department of Public Works and the Bureau of Light, Heat and Power of the Public Utility Commission regarding street lighting, sidewalk paving, and sidewalk landscaping.

(iv) The Streetscape Plan and any Commission requirement pursuant to subsection (ii) shall require the abutting property owner or owners to hold harmless the City and County of San Francisco, its officers, agents, and employees, from any damage or injury caused by reason of the design, construction or

maintenance of the improvements, and shall require the owner or owners or subsequent owner or owners of the respective property to be solely liable for any damage or loss occasioned by any act.

(v) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, an applicant shall apply for all required permits for changes to the legislated sidewalk widths and street improvements and pay all required fees.

(vi) The owner of the property is required to maintain all those improvements other than lighting.

(B) (10) Mid-Block Pedestrian Pathways. For developments on Assessor's Blocks 3744—3748, the Commission may require, pursuant to Section 309.1, the applicant to provide a mid-block pedestrian pathway for the entire depth of their property where called for by the Rincon Hill Area Plan of the General Plan. This pathway shall be designed in accordance with the standards of this Section.

- (i) **Design.** The design of the pathway shall meet the following minimum requirements:
 - (AA) Have a minimum width of 20 feet from building face to building face;
 - (BB) Have a minimum clear walking width of 10 feet free of any obstructions.
- (CC) Be open to the sky and free from all encroachments for that entire width, except for those permitted in front setbacks by Section 136 of this Code;
- (DD) Provide such ingress and egress as will make the area easily accessible to the general public;
- (EE) Be protected from uncomfortable wind, as called for elsewhere in this Code:
 - (FF) Be publicly accessible, as defined elsewhere in this Section;

- (GG) Be provided with special paving, furniture, landscaping, and other amenities that facilitate pedestrian use;
- (HH) Be provided with ample pedestrian lighting to ensure pedestrian comfort and safety;
- (II) Be free of any changes in grade or steps not required by the natural topography of the underlying hill; and
- (JJ) Be fronted by active ground floor uses, such as individual townhouse residential units, to the greatest extent possible.
- (ii) Prior to issuance of a permit of occupancy, informational signage directing the general public to the pathway shall be placed in a publicly conspicuous outdoor location at street level stating its location, the right of the public to use the space and the hours of use, and the name and address of the owner or owner's agent responsible for maintenance.
- (iii) The owner of the property on which the pathway is located shall maintain it by keeping the area clean and free of litter and keeping in a functional and healthy state any street furniture, lighting and/or plant material that is provided.
- (iv) Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, an applicant shall obtain all required permits for changes to the legislated sidewalk and street improvements and pay all required fees.
- (v) The property owner or owners must hold harmless the City and County of San Francisco, its officers, agents, and employees, from any damage or injury caused by reason of the design, construction or maintenance of the improvements, and shall require the owner or owners or subsequent owner or owners of the respective property to be solely liable for any damage or loss occasioned by any act.

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Section 5. The San Francisco Public Works Code is hereby amended by amending Sections 2.4.13, 703.1, 723.2, 786.7, 807, and 812, to read as follows:

SEC. 2.4.13. - TRANSIT, PEDESTRIAN, *AND* BICYCLE, <u>AND STORMWATER</u> IMPROVEMENTS AS PART OF PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, AND REPAVING PROJECTS.

- (a) Whenever the Department or other Municipal Excavator undertakes a project involving the planning, construction, reconstruction, or repaving of a public right-of-way, such project shall include, to the maximum extent practicable and feasible, the following transit, pedestrian, *and* bicycle, *and stormwater* improvements:
 - (1) Street and pedestrian-scale sidewalk lighting;
- (2) Pedestrian and bicycle safety improvement measures, as established in any official City adopted bicycle or pedestrian safety plan or other City adopted planning documents;
 - (3) Appropriate access in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act;
- (4) Public transit facilities accommodation, including, but not limited to designation of the right-of-way as a transit preferential street designation or bus rapid transit corridor;
 - (5) Traffic calming devices;
 - (6) Landscaping;
 - (7) Streetscape amenities; and
 - (7) Low-impact design stormwater facilities consistent with the Stormwater Design Guidelines;
- (8) Other pedestrian and streetscape elements listed as appropriate to the relevant street type as identified and defined in the Better Streets Plan; and
- (8) (9) Other street and sidewalk improvements consistent with the City's "#Transit fFirst" pPolicy" (Section 16.102 of the City Charter) and "Better Streets Policy" (Chapter 98.1 of the San Francisco Administrative Code).

Mayor Gavin Newsom BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

(b) (e) The Director, in consultation with the Executive Directors of the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency, Department of Public Health, and other affected City departments, including the Planning Department, and Department on the Environment, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, and Mayor's Office on Disability shall develop orders, regulations, or amendments to the Department's Standard Plans and Specifications that address the improvements set forth in Subsection (a).

(c) (d) To the maximum extent practicable and feasible, the Director shall condition all excavation and street improvement permits on the inclusion of the improvements set forth in Subsection (a). If such conditions would exceed the Director's regulatory authority, the Director shall coordinate with other City departments to provide, to the maximum extent practicable and feasible, said improvements on behalf of the City. As part of the decision on any permit or authorization pursuant to the Public Works Code, the Director shall take into account the permit activity's positive and negative impacts on the integration, enhancement, or preservation of the improvements set forth in Subsection (a).

SEC. 703.1. BRICK, QUARRY-TILE OR EXPOSED CONCRETE AGGREGATE SIDEWALK SURFACES.

The Director of Public Works is hereby authorized to grant revocable permits to owners of fronting property or their duly authorized agents to construct sidewalk surfaces of brick, quarry-tile, or exposed concrete aggregate, or other commonly-used sidewalk paving material as approved by the Department of Public Works.

All sidewalks shall be placed in accordance with specifications and rules which the Director of Public Works is hereby authorized to prepare in conformity herewith and as required for public convenience and safety, such specifications and rules to apply to the quality and proportions of the required materials, the method of construction, and the type of

finish. The finished surface of the sidewalk shall rise 1/5 inch per foot from curb grade to the property line unless a deviation therefrom is approved by order of this special permit.

The Director of Public Works is hereby authorized to order the owner of the fronting property to remove the brick, quarry-tile, or exposed concrete aggregate sidewalk surfaces and to construct a concrete sidewalk in accordance with the provisions of Section 703 hereof, when in the judgment of said Director public interest and convenience require such removal and reconstruction.

The order shall specify the time within which the work is to be completed, and also the time within which the owner must declare, in writing to the Director, his intention to do the work.

The Director, upon receiving written notice of the intention to comply by the owner, or his authorized agent, may if requested by the owner, grant a reasonable extension of the time specified in the order for the completion of the work.

SEC. 723.2. MINOR SIDEWALK ENCROACHMENTS.

- (a) The Director of Public Works may grant permission, revocable at his or her will, to an owner of property abutting any court, alley or street to install and maintain minor encroachments such as fences, retaining walls, steps or stairways and other minor structures in the sidewalk fronting such property where such encroachments are desirable or convenient in conjunction with the owner's use and enjoyment of the property, or required for the safety, convenience and comfort of the public using the sidewalk.
- (b) Such encroachments shall not occupy more than 10 percent of the area of the sidewalk fronting the property nor more than 25 percent of the width of the sidewalk, unless the Director of Public Works determines that such restrictions are not applicable due to the nature of the encroachment. The Director may require further restrictions or modifications and

impose such conditions as he or she deems necessary. No advertisement shall be permitted on the encroachments.

- (c) In considering the issuance of permits under the provisions of this Section, the Director of Public Works shall give due regard to the location, neighborhood pattern, anticipated pedestrian traffic, access requirements of the Fire Department, and to the convenience and necessities of the owners, occupants or tenants of offices, stores or shops in the vicinity.
- (d) The owner of the real property or the owner's authorized agent applying for a permit under the provisions of this Section shall agree to hold harmless the City and County of San Francisco, its officers, agents, and employees, from any damage or injury caused by reason of the installation or maintenance of the encroachment in the sidewalk, and the owner or owners or subsequent owner or owners of the respective real property shall be solely liable for any damage or loss occasioned by any act or neglect in respect to the installation or maintenance of the encroachments in the sidewalk.
- (e) Each permit issued under the provisions of this Section shall not become effective until the permit has been signed by the owner or the owner's authorized agent and a copy thereof has been recorded in the office of the Recorder of the City and County of San Francisco. Within 15 days following the approval, denial or revocation of a permit by the Director, any person may file a notice of appeal as follows:
- (1) Appeals of the revocation or denial of a permit issued by the Director for the following encroachments that impede or otherwise impact the Central Subway Corridor, as defined in Section 723.3(3) of this Code; subsidewalk encroachments below the public right-of-way or other encroachments in, on, and/or below the public right-of-way may be appealed

to the Board of Supervisors by filing a notice of appeal with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

- (2) Appeals of the approval, denial or revocation of all other permits may be appealed by filing a notice of appeal with the Board of Appeal.
- (3) In the alternative, when the encroachment is related to building construction, rehabilitation or maintenance, any person may appeal the encroachment permit decision to the Building Inspection Commission. A person waives his or her right to appeal to the Building Inspection Commission encroachment permit decisions relating to building construction, rehabilitation or maintenance by instead filing the appeal with the Board of Supervisors or the Board of Appeals. No encroachment permit decision may be appealed to both bodies.
- (f) For purposes of this Section, an encroachment permit is related to building construction, rehabilitation or maintenance when the object of the encroachment permit affects the applicant's ability to construct, repair or maintain the building.
- (g) Pending decision by the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Appeals or the Building Inspection Commission, the permit decision by the Director shall be suspended.
- (h) Before issuance of the permit, the applicant shall be required to pay to the Department of Public Works a fee as set forth in Section 2.1.1 et seq. and a public right-of-way occupancy assessment fee as set forth in subsection (k).
- (i) Nothing in this Section shall be construed as authorizing the Director of Public Works to grant permit for any encroachment which he or she determines to be inimical to the health, welfare, safety and best interest of the general public, or in violation of the Charter or laws of the City and County of San Francisco or laws of the State of California.

- (j) The Board of Supervisors, the Board of Appeals or the Building Inspection

 Commission may affirm, reverse or modify any permit decision made by the Director of Public

 Works under the provisions of this Section. The decision by the Board of Supervisors, the

 Board of Appeals or the Building Inspection Commission is final.
- (k) The Board of Supervisors reserves the right to exact a public right-of-way occupancy assessment fee for the use of the sidewalk or other public right-of-way space permitted under the provisions of this Section.
- (1) In accordance with Subsection (k) the public right-of-way occupancy assessment fee for minor sidewalk encroachments, whether permitted or unpermitted and as specified in Subsection (k)(2), shall be an annual fee of \$3.00 per square foot of occupancy of the sidewalk or other public right-of-way space. For purposes of calculating the assessment fee, the Department shall charge no less than \$100.00 per year even though the calculated square footage charge for the encroachment may result in a smaller assessment fee.
- (2) The following categories of minor sidewalk encroachments are subject to the public right-of-way occupancy assessment fee:
- (a) Encroachments in, on, above, or below the public right-of-way that are affixed or appurtenant to any building whose owner obtained a site permit for new construction on or after August 29, 2005. This Subsection (k)(2)(a) also shall apply to any commercial, industrial, or mixed-use building whose owner obtained a site permit for new construction prior to August 29, 2005; provided, however, that such building is not located in any Neighborhood Commercial District as designated in Planning Code Article 7 and that the encroachment associated with such building was installed or encroachment permit obtained prior to August 29, 2005. This Subsection shall specifically include, but not be limited to, doors that open over the public right-of-way and subsidewalk basements; provided, however, that

- (b) Encroachments associated with a commercial, industrial, or mixed-use building that change the vertical or horizontal plane of an existing sidewalk and modify the existing sidewalk slope pattern in order to provide access necessary to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act; provided, however, that the building obtained a site permit for new construction on or after August 29, 2005.
- (c) Any enclosure of the public right-of-way that is used exclusively for private benefit and was installed on or after August 29, 2005. This Subsection (k)(2)(c) also shall apply to any enclosure installed prior to August 29, 2005 that is associated with a commercial, industrial, or mixed-use building; provided, however, that the building is not located in any Neighborhood Commercial District as designated in Planning Code Article 7,
 - (d) Underground storage tanks.
- (3) For purposes of Subsection (k)(2), the term "site permit" also shall mean "building permit."
- (4) Notwithstanding Subsection (k)(2), no public right-of-way occupancy assessment fee shall be charged against the owner of an historic or architecturally significant building who has installed or seeks a permit to install a minor sidewalk encroachment in order to conform with an applicable Municipal Code; provided, however that this exception shall not apply if the encroachment is a sub_sidewalk basement. For purposes of this Subsection, an historic or architecturally significant building shall be a building so designated pursuant to Planning Code Article 10 or specifically identified as an architecturally significant building on the Planning Department's database or on a list maintained by the Planning Department.

- (5) Notwithstanding Subsection (k)(2), no public right-of-way occupancy assessment fee shall be charged against the owner of a property for elements installed as a requirement under Planning Code Section 138.1.
- (5)(6) The public right-of-way occupancy assessment fee shall be subject to the review and adjustment procedures as forth in Sections 2.1.1 et seq.
- (6)(7) The public right-of-way occupancy assessment fee shall not be charged to any federal, state, or local governmental agencies, commissions, or departments.
- (7)(8) Notwithstanding this Subsection (m), the public right-of-way assessment fee for underground vaults shall be as specified in Section 2.1.1 et seq.
- (I) Notwithstanding the fees specified herein, if a project involves voluntary seismic retrofit upgrades to soft-story, wood-frame buildings, as defined by the Director of the Department of Building Inspection, such project applicant shall be exempt from the proportionate share of fees specified under this Section and Sections 2.1.1 et seq. that is related to such retrofit work.

SEC. 786.7. PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY OCCUPANCY ASSESSMENT FEE FOR STREET ENCROACHMENTS.

- (a) The Board of Supervisors reserves the right to exact a public right-of-way occupancy assessment fee for the use of the street or other public right-of-way space permitted under the provisions of Sections 786 et seq.
- (b) In accordance with Subsection (a) the public right-of-way occupancy assessment fee for street encroachments, whether permitted or unpermitted, shall be an annual fee of \$3.00 per square foot of occupancy of the street or other public right-of-way space. For purposes of calculating the assessment fee, the Department shall charge no less than

\$100.00 per pear even though the calculated square footage charge for the encroachment may result in a smaller assessment fee.

- (c) If the Board of Supervisors has imposed an annual public right-of-way occupancy assessment fee for a street encroachment permit, the permittee shall pay the greater of the Board-adopted fee or the assessment fee set forth in Subsection (b).
- (d) The public right-of-way occupancy assessment fee shall be subject to the review and adjustment procedures as set forth in Sections 2.1.1 et seq.
- (e) The public right-of-way occupancy assessment fee shall not be charged to any federal, state or local governmental agencies, commission, or departments.
- (f) Notwithstanding Subsection (b), no public right-of-way occupancy assessment fee shall be charged against the owner of a property for elements installed as a requirement under Planning Code Section 138.1.

SEC. 807. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS URBAN FORESTRY PROGRAM; POWERS AND DUTIES.

- (a) Arterial Planting Program. The Department shall continue its program of appropriate street tree planting along major traffic routes and commercial streets throughout the City.
- (b) **Neighborhood Planting Program.** The Department shall continue to encourage and support neighborhood planting programs. Support may include, but need not be limited to, provision of trees and materials, sidewalk cutting and removal, planting labor, technical advice, and organizational assistance. The Department is hereby authorized to donate such funds, materials and labor to neighborhood planting programs as are deemed by the Director to be in the public interest and in the interest of the promotion of the urban forest.

(c) **Public Education.** The Department shall undertake an on-going program of public outreach and education in order to promote public understanding of the City's urban forest and public adherence to the standards and procedures established under this Article.

(d) Authority over Site Development Plans.

- (1) The Department shall have the authority to review and comment on site development plan applications received by the City's Central Permit Bureau that pertain to the planting, alteration, or removal of street trees. The Department shall also have the authority to review and comment on site development plan applications that pertain to the alteration or removal of landmark trees designated pursuant to Section 810(a) of this Article and significant trees pursuant to Section 810A of this Article. Protection of such trees during construction shall be required in accordance with Section 808(c) of this Article. Removal of such trees shall be subject to the applicable rules and procedures for removal set forth in Section 806, 810, or 810A of this Article.
- (2) If the Zoning Administrator modifies or waives the requirements of Planning Code Section 143 138.1 pursuant to Planning Code Section 143(d) 138.1(c)(1)(iii), the Department shall impose an in-lieu fee of the property owner so excused. Further, if a property owner is required to plant a street tree pursuant to Planning Code Section 143 138.1, the Department shall require that the property owner maintain such tree or replace any such tree that subsequently dies or is removed by any person, or pay an in-lieu fee. The Department shall follow the requirements set forth herein for tree replacement or payment of an in-lieu fee unless it makes written findings detailing the basis for waiving said requirements.
- (e) Adopt-A-Tree Fund. Pursuant to Section 10.117-77 of the Administrative Code, the Department shall maintain an Adopt-A-Tree Fund to enhance the urban forestry program.

(f) In-Lieu Planting Program. The Department shall develop and implement an In-Lieu Planting Program to offset the loss of street trees, significant trees, and landmark trees due to removal, destruction, or death. The In-Lieu Planting Program shall also compensate for the loss of trees required to be planted by Section 143138.1 of the Planning Code, yet excused by the Zoning Administrator pursuant to Planning Code Section 143(a)138.1(c)(1)(iii). The Department shall impose an in-lieu fee in accordance with a fee schedule adopted by the Director where a street tree is destroyed, removed or is excused from planting where otherwise required by Planning Code Section 143138.1. The Department also shall assess an in-lieu fee or such other penalty as set forth in Section 811 as mitigation for violation of the requirements of this Article. The Department shall follow the requirements set forth herein for payment of an in-lieu fee unless it makes written findings detailing the basis for waiving said requirements. As set forth in Section 811, in lieu fees shall be deposited in the Adopt-A-Tree Fund.

(g) **Tree Adoption Program.** The Department shall develop and implement a tree adoption program to allow persons to donate money for the purpose of tree planting and maintenance. Money donated to the City and County for the purpose of tree planting and maintenance shall be deposited into the Adopt-A-Tree Fund.

SEC. 812. ENFORCEMENT OF ORDINANCE; DESIGNATED EMPLOYEES.

The classes of employees of the City and County of San Francisco set forth below shall have the duty of enforcing the provisions of this Article including, but not limited to, the unauthorized removal, injury or destruction of street trees or landmark trees:

Classificati	Class Title
on .	
No.	
3418	Gardener Supervisor
3422	Park Section Supervisor
3426	Urban Forester
3434	Arborist Technician
3436	Tree Topper Arborist Technician Supervisor I
5170	Superintendent, Street
	Environmental Services
5173	Assistant Superintendent, Street Environmental Services
7281	Street Cleaning Supervisor II
8280	Environmental Control Officer

Section 6. The San Francisco Subdivision Code is hereby amended by amending Sections 1335, 1336, and 1337, to read as follows:

SEC. 1335. PUBLIC FACILITIES.

- (a) **General.** Public facilities listed in this Section shall meet the design and construction standards in the Subdivision Regulations.
 - (b) Streets.
- (1) **Dedicated Public Streets.** A subdivision shall have direct access to a dedicated public street. Title to a new or widened dedicated public street shall be conveyed to the City by proper deed prior to approval of the Final Map. <u>Newly created publicly-accessible right-of-</u>

Mayor Gavin Newsom

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

ways created as part of subdivisions shall conform with the policies and guidelines of the Better Streets

Plan.

- (2) **Private Streets.** Easements for government facilities in private streets shall meet the requirements of Section 1339 of this Code.
- (c) **Pedestrian Ways.** A pedestrian way through a block shall be required when the length of that block exceeds the criteria in the Subdivision Regulations.
- (d) Sanitary and Drainage Facilities. The subdivider shall provide sewerage and drainage facilities, connected to City facilities, to serve adequately all lots, dedicated areas and all other areas comprising the subdivision.
- (e) **Fire Protection.** The subdivider shall provide for the installation of fire hydrants, gated connections and other appurtenances and facilities needed for adequate fire protection, including a street fire-alarm box system.
- (f) **Street Lighting.** The subdivider shall provide street-lighting facilities along all streets, alleys and pedestrian ways for the purposes of traffic safety and crime deterrence.

SEC. 1336. UTILITIES.

- (a) The subdivider shall provide a domestic water system, connected to the San Francisco Water Department's water distribution system. He shall also provide electric, gas and communication services connected to the appropriate public utility's distribution system.
- (b) Stormwater facilities. In the case of all newly constructed subdivisions, the subdivider shall provide facilities for the on-site detention, retention, infiltration and/or conveyance of stormwater, following the principles of low-impact design for stormwater management, in accordance with the Better Streets Plan and the Stormwater Design Guidelines.

SEC.1337. BEAUTIFICATION.

- (a) **Undergrounding of Utilities.** All new utility lines shall be undergrounded as specified in Article 18 of the Public Works Code.
- (b) **Street Trees and Landscaping.** Trees planted along a public street, within the right-of-way, and all landscaping within said right-of-way shall conform to the requirements of Article 16 of the Public Works Code. In the case of all newly constructed subdivisions, the subdivider shall provide street trees and landscaping conforming to the policies of the Master Plan. Maintenance of said trees and landscaping shall be the responsibility of the abutting property owners.
- (c) Pedestrian and streetscape elements. Pedestrian and streetscape elements within any new publicly-accessible right-of-way shall conform with the policies and guidelines of the Better Streets Plan.
- (e)(d) **Open Areas.** Where required pursuant to the Master Plan, the subdivider shall provide for the landscaping of open areas and the maintenance thereof. Such open areas shall be restricted to such use by recorded covenants which run with the land in favor of the future owners of the property within the subdivision. No such covenant shall be terminated without the consent of the Board.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

DENNIS J. HERRERA, City Attorney

By:

John D. Malamut

Deputy City Attorney

Mayor Gavin Newsom

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS



City and County of San Francisco Tails Ordinance

City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

File Number: 101194 Date Passed: December 07, 2010

Ordinance adopting the Better Streets Plan; amending Chapter 98.1 of the Administrative Code to require street improvements to conform with the policies and guidance of the San Francisco Better Streets Plan (Better Streets Plan); amending various sections of the Planning Code to consolidate requirements for street improvements; to require street improvements to follow the policies and guidance of the Better Streets Plan; to expand and modify existing requirements for provision of street trees; to require specified projects to submit a streetscape plan with application submission; and to describe additional requirements for certain areas of the City subject to neighborhood streetscape plans, including Downtown and Rincon Hill; amending various sections of the Public Works Code to be consistent with the Better Streets Plan, including waiving public right-of-way occupancy fees for Better Streets Plan elements; amending Sections 1335, 1336, and 1337 of the Subdivision Code to require streetscape, pedestrian, and stormwater improvements consistent with the Better Streets Plan as part of subdivision approvals; and making findings, including environmental findings and findings that the Planning Code amendments and General Plan amendments are consistent, on balance, with the General Plan and Planning Code Section 101.1.

November 15, 2010 Land Use and Economic Development Committee - RECOMMENDED

November 23, 2010 Board of Supervisors - PASSED, ON FIRST READING

Ayes: 11 - Alioto-Pier, Avalos, Campos, Chiu, Chu, Daly, Dufty, Elsbernd, Mar, Maxwell and Mirkarimi

December 07, 2010 Board of Supervisors - FINALLY PASSED

Ayes: 11 - Alioto-Pier, Avalos, Campos, Chiu, Chu, Daly, Dufty, Elsbernd, Mar, Maxwell and Mirkarimi

Gavin Newsom

I hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was FINALLY PASSED on 12/7/2010 by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

pecember 16,2

Date Approved