

Talking points for RET meeting. ~~Some~~ - Here are the talking points I came up with:

1. **One size fits all doesn't work.** Not only neighborhoods are different from one another on the building mass, scale, and character but also, blocks of the same neighborhood differ from one another when it comes to the same metrics.

2. That is why we propose using homes on the same block or within 150 feet radius to gauge whether or not an extension is reasonable or out of scale.

3. **Using the Assessor's Records**, the Planning Department can simply calculate the average Floor Area Ratio **Of** the average building square footage of any given area, be it a block or 150 feet radius and then use that **PLUS A LITTLE MORE** as the threshold and **NOT** *some arbitrary number that may or may not work for all of San Francisco.*

4. If ~~they~~<sup>you</sup> say the Assessor's Records are not reliable and they're off, ~~you should say~~ that they cannot be possibly off by that much. A 1500 square foot house could not have possibly been expanded to 3000 square feet with no city records of this expansion. So yes, the Assessor's Records might be off but not by enough to make a difference when calculating the average. *Plus, you can always add a little more to cover the margin of error.*

④ The concept of Floor Area Ratio (FAR) is widely used in cities throughout North America. Cities such as Boston, Chicago, Austin, and Vancouver use that as a just and equitable way to control growth. San Francisco itself considered it back in 2002 and even commissioned a Legislative Analysis on this issue. The results of the Legislative Analysis were startling:

Generally, maximum FARs are set in a standardized fashion by zoning district or by a subset of a zoning district. For example, in Chicago all residential properties in Residential Zoning District 3 (R3) have a maximum allowable FAR of .9. In some cities, such as Vancouver, the zoning district

combined with the neighborhood guidelines determines maximum FARs. **This allows development in neighborhoods that share zoning district designations but have different characters to be controlled differently.**

Noe Neighborhood Council 10/12/2016

October 27, 2016

To: Planning Commission and Staff

Re: Residential Expansion Threshold Informational Hearing

Dear Commissioners and Staff:

Here is my proposal for new language to deal with Tantamount to a Demolition in Section 317 and the loss of residential housing:

"If any or all sections of the front or rear facade or wall of a structure are proposed for removal, then the project is considered Tantamount to a Demolition and must have a Conditional Use Authorization hearing. However, if a project is determined during Intake and Design Review to remove any or all sections of only the rear facade or wall of the structure for only a horizontal addition, and this horizontal addition does not exceed the rear yard requirements under Sections 134 and 136 of the Planning Code, this project will not be considered Tantamount to a Demolition, but an alteration. If a vertical addition is proposed that adds square footage, a project will be considered Tantamount to a Demolition and a CUA hearing will be required. A roof deck is considered a vertical addition. Skylights or clerestory will not trigger a CUA hearing. If any portion of the front facade is altered at any time during the construction of a project, other than replacement windows per the Planning and Building Code, a project would be considered Tantamount to a Demolition and would be subject to penalties under the Planning Code and Building Code. If a Project Sponsor wishes to add only a garage to a structure that does not currently have a garage, such an addition could be considered under the Soft Story Program and the ADU provision or a Project Sponsor may seek a Variance from the Zoning Administrator. If a Project Sponsor needs to repair a front or rear facade due to deteriorating conditions, a special Building Permit must be applied for and will be issued. This special Building Permit would require scrutiny from both the Building Department and the Enforcement Division of the Planning Department at the time of application."

I do not think you need to get rid of Section 317. The point of the revised language proposed above, is to tighten up the Tantamount to a Demolition definitions.

It has been said that the thresholds of Tantamount to a Demolition do not work as intended. Currently they are thresholds of what can be removed. The proposed RET is a threshold of what can be added.

What is the difference in getting to the goal of preserving existing housing if thresholds are the problem? What threshold do you land on under a new proposal? GSF, FAR, a Fixed number, Neighborhood Averages, etc, etc?

Tightening up Tantamount to a Demolition as I propose above, brings certainty to the process. If a project sponsor wants to do a project that would trigger Tantamount to a Demolition they know from the get-go that there will be a Conditional Use Hearing.

Also, please remove the language in Section 317 (b) (7). It is a problem because it adds to loss of housing and basically allows a unit merger.

*On a personal note, Commissioners and Staff. I have been talking about this for nearly three years now. I wrote my first letter on this in January 2014. There have been many good conversations about this and I greatly appreciate the Staff's work and concern as well as the Commission's concern and interest.*

*This needs quick attention. We need a better way to try and preserve existing housing. Devising a new Planning Code Section and new Review Procedures will be laborious and contentious. Please revise the definition of Tantamount to a Demolition either as I proposed above or something very similar. There is no reason it cannot be fairly simple.*

Sincerely,

Georgia Schuttish

# PROGRESS NOE VALLEY

NEIGHBORS WHO SAY YES

October 26, 2016

Menaka Mohan  
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## Recommendations for improving the Residential Expansion Threshold

Dear Planning staff, President Fong, and Commissioners,

### ADVISORY BOARD

Daniel Camp

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Jason Friedrichs

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We advocate on behalf of more than 200 neighbors who believe that Noe Valley's brightest days are still ahead of us. We want *more* of what urban life has to offer and not less. The current housing affordability crisis moved us beyond frustration into action. As part of the growing YIMBY — Yes In My Back Yard — movement, we believe that our neighborhood should be part of the solution and not the problem.

The current Tantamount to Demolition policy is too open to interpretation and doesn't work well for anyone, including those seeking residential expansions. Unclear policies create financial incentive for less scrupulous behavior and reward the wrong people. We applaud your effort to tackle the complex problem of replacing the current policy with something better.

**That being said, any new process of reviewing residential expansion projects in neighborhoods like ours is a major opportunity for those who resist growth and change to create a new tool that locks out newcomers, artificially inflates property values, drives gentrification of lower income neighborhoods, and pushes new housing production**

**to environmentally irresponsible locations.** Other methods of obstruction are proving unsuccessful in the midst of the unprecedented housing crisis, so opponents of growth are shifting their focus to strict interpretations of scale and neighborhood compatibility. **It is very concerning to see this NIMBY preoccupation with “scale” creeping in as the focus of an otherwise sensible reworking of flawed policy.**

The evidence is clear. Even the Obama administration has weighed in, saying that overly restrictive land use policy is driving income inequality and dragging down the national economy. We are counting on you to prevent the new policy replacing Tantamount to Demolition from becoming just another tool of obstructionism. **The Residential Expansion Threshold should be data-driven and rigorously tested against real-world data from past projects.** While we trust that there are certainly completed projects that could have benefitted from more sophisticated design review, we already have the Residential Design Guidelines to guide scale. If appropriate scale really must be reconsidered, evidence should first be compiled to demonstrate the flaws in the current policy.

**Although intellectually interesting, it is pointless to define and debate the appropriate threshold to trigger a Planning Commission hearing in the abstract. In order to define the solution, we must first clearly define the problem.** We encourage the Planning Department and Commission to identify numerous examples of past projects that would have ideally been modified had they been affected by the new process — and generate the policy from there. The policy should then be tested against a substantial set of additional past projects and revised until it achieves the desired outcomes before being implemented.

We offer our more detailed input as bullet points.

#### IDEAS WE SUPPORT

- If not floor area ratio, square footage may very well be the best way to define the threshold as it is one of the most straightforward methods for objectively quantifying a building. However, even such a simple measurement is not entirely straightforward and can be manipulated. **There should be clearly defined standards for how square footage is measured for this purpose, the calculations should be easily replicable, and Planning staff should spot check for compliance.**
- Many of the more ambitious residential projects that we need to grow and maintain our housing stock will inevitably face Discretionary Review. Approval timelines for such projects are already exceptionally long in San Francisco. Every opportunity should be explored to prevent the proposed new hearing from adding months to approvals for these projects — through parallelization, qualifying a significant percentage of affected projects for the consent calendar, and new monthly meeting dates dedicated to this type of hearing with not just theoretical but real limits on turnaround time. Time added to a project is also cost added, and hence housing cost.

#### AREAS OF CONCERN

- **The current proposal amounts to a doubling down on RH-1 zoning at exactly the time we should be questioning whether such zoning belongs in the city in the first place.** Reducing allowable massing in RH-1 areas all but ensures that they will never evolve into RH-2 and RH-3 areas, with the “out of scale” massing requirements of multiunit buildings cited as the excuse. RH-1 zoning is so widespread that this significantly reduces the potential capacity of the city.
- Earlier proposals incentivized maximization of principally permitted density — without penalizing multiunit projects constrained by outdated density controls that prevent them from taking full advantage of their buildable area before exceeding the threshold. An easy win-

win solution would be for such a situation to trigger a relaxation of density controls.

- **Is the intention of any expansion threshold, such as 3000 gsf per unit, to incentivize production of new dwelling units — or to effectively ban units larger than the threshold?** If not a de facto ban, the merits of which would be dubious, does the Planning Commission belong in the business of judging *who* is deserving of a larger unit? How could a fair process possibly be established to determine who is deserving? Regardless of the threshold, there will be many existing units larger than it, and there will be no test for purchasing one of those. If a reduction in allowable scale can be made objective enough to be fair, surely it can be performed administratively with Planning Commission oversight.
- In addition to the many concerns about introducing even more barriers to city living for families (that were well-represented at the September 22 hearing), a de facto ban on new larger units could amount to a handout to the wealthy owners of existing larger homes and units.
- **We see aesthetic preferences for small scale living within the city as a much greater driver of housing scarcity than the occasional oversized unit occupying space that might have accommodated more households.**
- We strongly question the idea of neighborhood-specific thresholds that reinforce existing patterns of economic segregation and imply that, holding lot size constant, some neighborhoods are less responsible for accommodating growth than others. The scale of building expansions allowable under the Residential Design Guidelines is already context-specific.
- We are especially skeptical of any neighborhood-specific threshold determined by an average of the square footages of existing buildings. Records are simply not reliable, and they err significantly low:

1. There is little reason to believe that the available square footage records were measured consistently in the first place.
  2. San Francisco is full of older residential buildings that have been modified and expanded without permits.
  3. Even when older buildings were expanded with permits, records do not always accurately reflect increased floor area.
  4. Even if square footage records could be trusted, they are not in terms of gross square feet like the currently proposed threshold. An older unmodified single family home often features an entire floor plate of valuable garage and/or storage space that would not show up in any records.
- **Excluding historic district status, what entitles an underutilized neighborhood to stay that way indefinitely? Every individual parcel derives significant value from collective investment that should not be squandered.** If a citywide threshold is not appropriate, a threshold based upon lot size would be equitable.
  - If the goal is truly to generate more units per parcel and not to appease NIMBYs, carrots are better than sticks. Have the available carrots been thoroughly explored? For example:
    - How can approvals be expedited for projects that achieve this objective rather than slowed for others?
    - At least in our neighborhood, there are clearly market forces driving production of large single family homes on RH-2 lots that could have otherwise become two units. Would that be happening if more (smaller) units were possible within the same massing?
    - Historically, existing larger homes were commonly subdivided during hard economic times to drive costs down. How can we enable this again?
  - It is widely recognized that small units are more affordable by design. While we understand the concerns raised about "sham units," we are even more concerned about discouraging production of new units



through a top-down approach to the distribution of space between them. Each family and building is unique, and the sizes and configurations of units affected by the new policy should not be overly prescriptive.

- **Keeping a fixed amount of housing smaller and older is not an effective method for making housing more affordable, especially in the long term. Building more housing is.**

In reviewing the information available about the Residential Expansion Threshold, we see and hear a strong theme of moving toward a planning process that is more predictable, accountable, and easier to explain. We have confidence in you as professionals and leaders and are optimistic that this will remain a driving principle as the new policy takes shape.

Sincerely,

Progress Noe Valley Advisory Board

## RESIDENTIAL EXPANSION THRESHOLD (RET)

RH ZONING	LOT SIZE	EXISTING BUILDING SIZE	PROPOSED BUILDING SIZE (#)	% OF EXISTING BUILDING TO LOT SIZE	% OF NEW BUILDING TO LOT SIZE*	% INCREASE OF NEW BUILDING TO OLD BUILDING
RH-2	2655	1000	4000	37.7	150	300
RH-2	2509	2024	5024	80.1	200.2	148
RH-2	2370	1690	4690	71.3	197.9	177
RH-2	2250	1600	4600	71.1	204.4	187.5
RH-2	2250	3000	6000	133.3	133.3	200
RH-2	2340	2520	5520	107	235.9	119
RH-1	5225	3539	6539	67.7	125.1	84.8
RH-1	6000	6000	9000	100	150	150

- AVGS OF % OF NEW BUILDINGS TO RH-2 LOT SIZES ABOVE = APPROX. 187%
- APPLYING 187% TO RH-1 LOTS WOULD MEAN 11,220 SQ. FT. HOMES/BUILDINGS AS A COMPARABLE INCREASE.
- (#) 3,000 SQ FT./UNIT THRESHOLD -- % INCREASE FOR RH-2 LOTS MUCH MORE THAN RH-1 LOTS LIKELY
- % BY SUPERVISORAL DISTRICT – CERTAIN DISTRICTS HAVE LARGER LOTS WITH LARGER BLDGS; PUTTING SAME SIZE LARGER BLDGS ON SMALLER LOTS IN SAME DISTRICT INCREASE CROWDING.
- % OF EXISTING BUILDING – E.G. EXISTING BUILDING ALREADY 120% OF LOT SIZE MAY IMPACT SURROUNDINGS.
  - E.G. 150% OF EXISTING 3,000 SQ. FT. BLDG. = 4500 SQ. FT./UNIT, RH-2 (2 UNITS) = 9000 SQ. FT. = **360%\*** OF 2500 SQ. FT. LOT SIZE. MUCH LARGER THAN THE 3,000 SQ. FT./UNIT SCHEME.
- IN LAST 5 YRS., HOW MANY UNITS HAS SF BUILT THAT ARE 3,000 SQ. FT.+? HOW MANY SMALLER ONES BUILT?
- COMBINATION OF REMOVAL OF TANTAMOUNT TO DEMOLITION (TTD) & ADOPTING THESE RET METHODS RESULTS IN: LARGER BUT LESS AFFORDABLE UNITS, INCREASE COMMUTES, AND INCREASE CROWDING.