### File Number: 120589  (File Type: Communication, Status: Filed)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enacted:</th>
<th>Effective:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Version:** 1  **In Control:** Board of Supervisors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Name: Petitions and Communications</th>
<th>Date Introduced: 06/05/2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Requester:**

**Cost:**

**Final Action:**

**Comment:**

**Title:** Petitions and Communications received from May 29, 2012, through June 4, 2012, for reference by the President to Committee considering related matters, or to be ordered filed by the Clerk on June 12, 2012.

- Personal information that is provided in communications to the Board of Supervisors is subject to disclosure under the California Public Records Act and the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance. Personal information will not be redacted.

- From Office of the Controller, regarding the Budget and Legislative Analyst proposed contract for FYs 2012-2013 and 2013-2014. Copy: Each Supervisor (1)

- From concerned citizens, regarding Ross Mirkarimi. 6 letters (2)

- From Allen Jones, regarding the 49ers Stadium Deal in Santa Clara. (3)

- From Flora Colao, regarding the Beach Chalet Project. (4)

- From Office of the Mayor, submitting Notice of Transfer of Function under Charter Section 4.132. Copy: Each Supervisor (5)

- From Anne Morrison Epperly, regarding property located at 1111 California Street (California Masonic Memorial Temple). File No. 120179, Copy: Each Supervisor, City Attorney (6)

- From Youth Commission, submitting support for the San Francisco Clean and Safe Neighborhood Parks General Obligation Bond. File No. 120525 (7)

- From Rudyard Vance, regarding play areas in Golden Gate Park. (8)
From Kathleen Dunphy, regarding Candlestick Point. (9)

From Office of Citizen Complaints, submitting the results of follow-up of the 2007 Office of Citizen Complaints Audit. (10)

From Office of the Mayor, submitting the proposed Annual Salary Ordinance for FYs 2012-2013 and 2013-2014. (11)

From Office of the Mayor, submitting the proposed Budget and the Annual Appropriation Ordinance as of May 31, 2012. (12)

From Office of the Mayor, submitting the proposed Budget and the Annual Appropriation Ordinance as of May 31, 2012. (12)

From Department of Public Health, submitting the FY2012-2014 annual list of membership organizations. (13)

From California Register of Historical Resources, submitting notice that the warehouse at 572-7th Street is being nominated to the California Register of Historical Resources. Copy: Each Supervisor (14)

*(An asterisked item represents the cover sheet to a document that exceeds 25 pages. The complete document is available at the Clerk's Office Room 244, City Hall.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ver</th>
<th>Acting Body</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Sent To</th>
<th>Due Date</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Text of Legislative File 120589**
May 31, 2012

Honorable Board of Supervisors
City Hall, Room 244
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

Attention: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board

RE: Budget and Legislative Analyst Services for FY 2012-13 and FY 13-14 Elections

The cost information and supplemental data provided by your office on the proposed contract for Budget and Legislative Analyst services for FY 2012-13 and FY 13-14 have been reviewed by my staff.

If these services are provided at the proposed contract price, it appears they can be performed at a lower cost than if the work were performed by City employees.

The requirements of Charter Section 10.104.15 relative to the Controller's findings that "work or services can be practically performed under private contract at a lesser cost than similar work performed by employees of the City and County of San Francisco" have been satisfied. Attached is a statement of projected cost and estimated savings for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 and the informational items provided by the department pursuant to San Francisco Administrative Code Section 2.15.

Your department does not need to take further action for Board of Supervisors' approval because this determination will become part of the FY 2012-13 budget approval process. Following that legislative approval, we will notify your department and the Purchaser that this Charter requirement has been met.

Please contact Risa Sandler at (415) 554-6626 if you have any questions regarding this determination.

Sincerely,

Ben Rosenfield
Controller

Enclosures

cc: Board of Supervisors' Budget Analyst
Human Resources, Employee Relations
# BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
## BUDGET ANALYST SERVICES - FY 2012-13
### COMPARATIVE COSTS OF CONTRACTING VS. IN-HOUSE SERVICES (1) (2)

## ESTIMATED CITY COSTS:
### PROJECTED PERSONNEL COSTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job Class Title (3)</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th># of Full Time Equivalent Positions (4)</th>
<th>Bi-Weekly Rate</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget &amp; Legislative Analyst</td>
<td>0955</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$5,722</td>
<td>148,772</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy and Legislative Director</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>4,717</td>
<td>122,642</td>
<td>156,494</td>
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<tr>
<td>Audit, Special Projects, and Budget Director</td>
<td>0953</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,717</td>
<td>122,642</td>
<td>156,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Administrative Analyst</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,503</td>
<td>273,234</td>
<td>332,124</td>
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<td>Senior Administrative Analyst</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3,027</td>
<td>472,212</td>
<td>573,924</td>
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<td>0923</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,520</td>
<td>91,520</td>
<td>116,792</td>
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<tr>
<td>Executive Secretary</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,079</td>
<td>54,054</td>
<td>65,702</td>
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<td>3,027</td>
<td>39,351</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>42,025</td>
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<td>Other Pay (if applicable)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Salary Costs</td>
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<td>1,405,889</td>
<td>1,740,017</td>
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</table>

### FRINGE BENEFITS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Fringe Benefits</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variable Fringes (5)</td>
<td>345,164</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fixed Fringes (6)</td>
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<td>206,454</td>
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<td>Total Fringe Benefits</td>
<td>551,618</td>
<td>633,668</td>
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</table>

### ADDITIONAL CITY COSTS (if applicable)

- Operating Expenses (materials and supplies, office equipment, other expenses) | 48,025 | 48,025 |
- Space Rental | 99,495 | 99,495 |
- Data Processing Hardware & Software | 23,240 | 23,240 |
| Total Capital & Operating | 170,761 | 170,761 |

### ESTIMATED TOTAL CITY COST

| Total City Cost | 2,128,268 | 2,544,446 |

### LESS: ESTIMATED TOTAL CONTRACT COST (7)

| Contract Cost | (2,011,000) | (2,014,000) |

### ESTIMATED SAVINGS

| Savings to City Cost | $117,268 | $530,446 |
| % of Savings to City Cost | 6% | 21% |

**Comments/Assumptions:**
1. FY 1979 was the first year these services were contracted out.
2. Salary levels reflect proposed salary rates effective July 1, 2012.
3. Classifications based on current configuration of Budget and Legislative Analyst services. Salary schedules are based on FY 2012-2013 compensation schedules.
4. Full time equivalent (FTE) positions include 12 managers and analyst staff and 2 administrative staff. The staff level of 12 managers and analysts is based on the number of staff required to provide 17,000 hours of productive service, as well as MOU-mandated leave and training hours and other nonproductive administrative hours (staff meetings, performance evaluations, and other administrative hours) consistent with ALGA (Association of Local Government Auditors) standards.
5. Variable fringe benefits consist of Social Security, Medicare, employer retirement, employee retirement pick-up and long-term disability, where applicable.
6. Fixed fringe benefits consist of health and dental rates plus an estimate of dependent coverage.
7. Includes 0.08 FTE for contract monitoring. Although contract includes provision for 10% contingency factor, bringing the potential annual contract amount to $2.2M, the Annual Appropriations Ordinance for the contract limits the amount, which has been set at $2M for the past few years. This is also the amount budgeted for 2012/13.
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
BUDGET ANALYST SERVICES - FY 2013-14
COMPARATIVE COSTS OF CONTRACTING VS. IN-HOUSE SERVICES (1) (2)

ESTIMATED CITY COSTS:

**PROJECTED PERSONNEL COSTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job Class Title (3)</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th># of Full Time Equivalent Positions (4)</th>
<th>Bi-Weekly Rate</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget &amp; Legislative Analyst</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>$5,836</td>
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<td>194,420</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Audit, Special Projects, and Budget Director</td>
<td>0953</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,811</td>
<td>125,576</td>
<td>160,238</td>
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<tr>
<td>Principal Administrative Analyst</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,503</td>
<td>274,285</td>
<td>333,401</td>
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<td>Senior Administrative Analyst</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>3,027</td>
<td>474,028</td>
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<td>2,193</td>
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<td>69,582</td>
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<td>1823</td>
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<td>3,027</td>
<td>39,502</td>
<td>48,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>2,499</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Pay (if applicable)</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Salary Costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,424,731</td>
<td>1,763,661</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Variable Fringes (5) | 391,398 | 484,555 |
| Fixed Fringes (6) | 213,422 | 213,422 |
| **Total Fringe Benefits** | 604,819 | 697,977 |

**ADDITIONAL CITY COSTS** (if applicable)

| Operating Expenses (materials and supplies, office equipment, other expenses) | 49,466 | 49,466 |
| Space Rental | 102,480 | 102,480 |
| Data Processing Hardware & Software | 23,938 | 23,938 |
| **Total Capital & Operating** | 175,884 | 175,884 |

**ESTIMATED TOTAL CITY COST**

| 2,205,433 | 2,637,521 |

**LESS: ESTIMATED TOTAL CONTRACT COST (7)**

| (2,012,000) | (2,015,000) |

**ESTIMATED SAVINGS**

| $ 193,433 | $ 622,521 |
| 9% | 24% |

Comments/Assumptions:
1. FY 1979 was the first year these services were contracted out.
2. Salary levels reflect proposed salary rates effective July 1, 2013.
3. Classifications based on current configuration of Budget and Legislative Analyst services. Salary schedules are based on FY 2013-2014 compensation schedules.
4. Full time equivalent (FTE) positions include 12 managers and analyst staff and 2 administrative staff. The staff level of 12 managers and analysts is based on the number of staff required to provide 17,000 hours of productive service, as well as MOU-mandated leave and training hours and other nonproductive administrative hours (staff meetings, performance evaluations, and other administrative hours) consistent with ALGA (Association of Local Government Auditors) standards.
5. Variable fringe benefits consist of Social Security, Medicare, employer retirement, employee retirement pick-up and long-term disability, where applicable.
6. Fixed fringe benefits consist of health and dental rates plus an estimate of dependent coverage.
7. Includes 0.08 FTE for contract monitoring. Existing contract will expire on 12/31/2013, midway through the fiscal year. This analysis assumes the contract cost for the second half of FY 13/14 will be comparable to the existing contract.
1. **The department's basis for proposing the Prop J certification**

Services for the Board of Supervisors' Budget Analyst Office have been provided by a vendor since 1979. The vendor selected in December 2009 is a joint venture known as the Budget and Legislative Analyst Joint Venture. The selected vendor maintains staff possessing specialized skills and expertise not widely available or found in the City's existing civil service classifications. Additionally, the vendor has the ability to adjust staffing levels and secure uniquely qualified staff for limited scope special projects according to the Board's service needs. Over the past 30 years, the Controller has certified, as required under Charter Section 10.104, that the vendor can provide the aforementioned services more cost effectively than maintaining a division of civil services employees to do so.

2. **The impact, if any, the contract will have on the provision of services covered by the contract, including a comparison of specific levels of service, in measurable units where applicable, between the current level of service and those proposed under the contract. For contract renewals, a comparison shall be provided between the level of service in the most recent year the service was provided by City employees and the most recent year the service was provided by the contractor:**

Services formerly provided by the Bureau of the Budget have been provided by a vendor since 1979. In January 2010, the vendor contract added the functions of the Office of the Legislative Analyst. Now the budget analyst services and the legislative analyst services are provided by a single vendor.

3. **The department's proposed or, for contract renewals, current oversight and reporting requirements for the services covered by the contract:**

The Budget and Legislative Analyst provides quarterly reports to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors documenting direct service hours provided by professional staff. These reports include detailed billing information for all committee work, special projects, responses to requests by individual members of the Board of Supervisors, annual budget review and performance audits. The Budget and Legislative Analyst’s work product, in the form of Committee reports, special project reports, budget reports, and performance audit reports, is widely disseminated to each member of the Board of Supervisors. Additionally, the vendor provides regular briefings on the progress of special projects and performance audits and advice to the President of the Board, members of the Government Audit and Oversight Committee, and the Budget and Finance Committee. Finally, the Budget Analyst provides the Clerk of the Board detailed reporting regarding hours used and fees incurred on a monthly basis as part of its invoicing process.
4. **The contractor's proposed or, for contract renewals, current wages and benefits for employees covered under the contract, and the contractor's current labor agreements for employees providing the services covered by the contract**

Each member firm of the Budget and Legislative Analyst Joint Venture is required to be in compliance with all local ordinances and state and federal statutes regarding current employee wages. Each member firm is in compliance with the City and County’s 12b ordinance regarding equal benefits provision and is on the approved Human Rights Commission (HRC) list for equal benefits for employees, and domestic partners and the Domestic Partners Ordinance as required. Assurance of the vendor’s continued compliance with these requirements is contained in Paragraph 34 of the Contract.

5. **The department's proposed or, for contract renewals, current procedures for ensuring the contractor's ongoing compliance with all applicable contracting requirements, including Administrative Code Chapter 12P (the Minimum Compensation Ordinance), Chapter 12Q (the Health Care Accountability Ordinance); and Section 12B.1(b) (the Equal Benefits Ordinance)**

Paragraph 43 of the contract provides assurance that the vendor will ensure that all employees maintain salaries at or above minimum prescribed wage rate. All employee wage rates will meet or exceed the minimum San Francisco minimum wage standards.

The department is obligated and committed to enforce the provisions and spirit of all applicable regulations and ordinances of the City and County of San Francisco governing city contracts. To that end, we will work with the Human Rights Commission, the Contract Compliance Office and the City Attorney's Office to ensure that the contractor complies with all wage, compensation, health care and equal benefits privileges stipulated by law.

6. **The department's plan for City employees displaced by the contract**

Because the services provided under the contract have been provided by vendors for an extended period (thirty-three years), there is no anticipated displacement of City employees FY 2012-2013.

7. **A discussion, including timelines and cost estimates, of under what conditions the service could be provided in the future using City employees.**

Developing and implementing a transition plan to have City and County employees provide Budget and Legislative Analyst services would likely require a cost investment of money and time. The City would have to recruit, hire, and train staff experienced and qualified to assume the services provided by the current vendor. The recruitment and hiring process could take as long as six to 12 months. Avoiding service gaps would also require overlapping expenses for the
vendor and the new department during the transition. Additionally, such transition would create the need for overhead expenses for office space, furnishings and equipment, information technology equipment and systems infrastructure.

It would be a challenge for the City and County to compete in the job market for the many specially qualified, highly skilled and experienced professional Budget and Legislative Analyst staff provided by the vendor. An attempt to transition the Budget and Legislative Analyst responsibilities to a department at this time could result in a sizeable gap in service if not planned well in advance for the Board of Supervisors and the people of San Francisco.
Greetings,

I just signed the following petition addressed to: SF Mayor Lee (Mayor Ed Lee).

-------------------
Mayor Edwin Lee, Stop the witch hunt against Ross Mirkarimi. Let justice run its course. Do not deprive San Francisco of a leading progressive voice and long-serving public servant. Ross has suffered enough for his transgressions. End his public humiliation,

let him be reunited with his family.

-------------------
Sincerely,

Nathan Hare
San Francisco, California

Note: this email was sent as part of a petition started on Change.org, viewable at http://www.change.org/petitions/san-francisco-mayor-edwin-lee-stop-the-witchhunt-justice-for-ross-mirkarimi-and-his-family. To respond, click here

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San Francisco of a leading progressive voice and long-serving public servant. Ross has suffered enough for
his transgressions. End his public humiliation, let him be reunited with his family.

---------------------

Sincerely,

Barbara Brown
S.F, California

Note: this email was sent as part of a petition started on Change.org, viewable at
http://www.change.org/petitions/san-francisco-mayor-edwin-lee-stop-the-witchhunt-

justice-for-ross-mirkarimi-and-his-family. To respond, click here
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-------------------
Sincerely,

Myrtis Mixon
San Francisco, California

Note: this email was sent as part of a petition started on Change.org, viewable at http://www.change.org/petitions/san-francisco-mayor-edwin-lee-stop-the-witchhunt-justice-for-ross-mirkarimi-and-his-family. To respond, click here
To: carmen.chu@sfgov.org
Email: merko@att.net
NAME: Peter
PHONE: 415-683-7152
EMAIL_VERIFY: merko@att.net
COMMENTS: Dear Supervisor Chu, I am middle class, middle aged man who works in management and has lived in this city for 25 years. I'm not one to venture into the political fray, and I rarely speak out, but I have been appalled at the handling of the Ross Mirkarimi case. Lawyers I know on both coasts have laughed at the amateurish process the city is taking to remove him as Sheriff. Gavin Newsom had an affair with his best friend's (and political right-hand man) wife, admitted to having an alcohol problem, and still remained in office. I am not going to defend spousal abuse, if that is the case, but I do not see that personal matter inhibiting Ross Mirkarimi's ability to manage the Sheriff's Department. Inevitably it's going to come down to the BOS to make the call, and I urge you vote to keep Ross Mirkarimi as Sheriff. Sincerely, Peter Nasatir, San Francisco
Greetings,

I just signed the following petition addressed to: SF Mayor Lee (Mayor Ed Lee).

-------------------
Mayor Edwin Lee, Stop the witch hunt against Ross Mirkarimi. Let justice run its course. Do not deprive San Francisco of a leading progressive voice and long-serving public servant. Ross has suffered enough for his transgressions. End his public humiliation, let him be reunited with his family.

-------------------

Sincerely,

andre fahri
sf, California

Note: this email was sent as part of a petition started on Change.org, viewable at http://www.change.org/petitions/san-francisco-mayor-edwin-lee-stop-the-witchhunt-justice-for-ross-mirkarimi-and-his-family. To respond, click here.
To: All Board of Supervisors

2012 May 29 AM 10:43

RECEIVED
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SAN FRANCISCO CO

Fri 5/25/12
B05-11

P.1/1

I am writing to you about the Newsom debate.

This time around his wife is defending him. I would suppose his high powered attorney have alerted her to the fact that if she doesn't make his huge $200,000.00 per year as a sheriff, he won't be able to pay her a large child support or alimony amount when (if) she divorces him.

He has never thought the law applies to him but in today court action it seems he can't understand why his wife should be here in person to make a sworn request because it would cost him $3000.00 and although it is a law, he apparently, as usual, doesn't get it. Then, in one of his usual pompous replies, he stated he should remain as sheriff because he is the best in the USA! Check channel 7 (ABC).

I hope all of you will see through this facade and never let him be reinstated as sheriff.

Lindy Donnay

PS This doesn't even touch on the thought that his wife wanted to leave the car to diffuse the situation, it's all about him grabbing her to have everything else matter to him.
Greetings,

I just signed the following petition addressed to: SF Mayor Lee (Mayor Ed Lee).

-----------------
Mayor Edwin Lee, Stop the witch hunt against Ross Mirkarimi. Let justice run its course.

Do not deprive San Francisco of a leading progressive voice and long-serving public
servant. Ross has suffered enough for his transgressions. End his public humiliation,
let him be reunited with his family.

-----------------
Sincerely,

This is a nightmare. There is something fundamentally flawed with a system when a
man of this caliber is attacked.

Vivian Imperiale
San Francisco, California

Note: this email was sent as part of a petition started on Change.org, viewable at
Attention all members of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors,

Integrity prevents the 49ers from collaborating with San Francisco in a get rich quick scheme to host a possible 2016 Super Bowl L.

Integrity prevents fiscally responsible politicians from even giving an ear to any get rich quick schemes, even if the payday is in the hundreds of millions.

Racism prevents City Hall from inquiring of Bayview residents, about their feelings towards doing further business with the 49ers, who abandoned that community.

Arrogance prevents the ability to empathize. If Candlestick Park was located in the Castro and the 49ers had turned their back on gays, Mayor Lee, and gay supervisors would not be talking Host City role.

Insulting and reprehensible, is the upfront fee of a mere $1 million to amend the 49ers lease, after the team took a billion-dollar stadium project out of struggling Bayview.

City Hall; a sanctuary for hypocrisy, should expect to hear from Katherine Blackburn, head of NFL Super Bowl Advisory, and I predict a response of No soup for you!

Allen Jones
(415) 756-7733
jones-allen@att.net
http://sf49erfanrevolt.squarespace.com/
To the Board of Supervisors:

I am writing to ask you to do whatever you can to stop the Beach Chalet Soccer Fields Project.
I am a grandmother of two beautiful children. My 4 year old grandson has taken soccer classes through SF Parks and Rec. He took the class at Garfield Park on the artificial turf field. He was playing for a short time when his clothing, his sneakers and his skin had black rubber flecks on them. It was the bits of the rubber from the artificial turf field. This is toxic material made from used tires. It clings to everything. He's only 4 years old, no one know what the long term health consequences are of being exposed to this material. I withdrew him from that class because of my concerns. I limited him to taking indoor soccer classes and will hopefully find him a soccer class on real grass.

It is this experience that makes me more concerned about the Beach Chalet Soccer Field Project. This is going to be 7 acres of this toxic substance. It comes loose and flecks off in a very short time. It clings to clothing, shoes and skin. Our children and grandchildren will be exposed to it continuously. No one knows the long term health consequences of this.

On another note, Ocean Beach is a naturally beautiful place, why are we allowing this project to destroy such natural beauty? Artificial grass, sports lights til 10 pm, these are not natural and they are not life sustaining. Our children deserve a natural, beautiful, life sustaining and healthy place to play.

Please do whatever you can to stop this project.

Thank you,
Flora Colao
1549B Treat Ave
San Francisco, CA 94110
Date:     May 31, 2012
To:       Honorable Members, Board of Supervisors
From:    Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board
Subject: Notice of Transfer of Function Under Charter Section 4.132

Pursuant to Charter Section 4.132, Mayor Edwin Lee has issued a notice to the Board of Supervisors, dated May 31, 2012, announcing a plan to reorganize duties and functions between departments and other units of government within the executive branch. The notice attached describes the specific positions begin transferred.

Such reorganization shall become effective 30 days after its issuance unless disapproved by the Board of Supervisors during that time. If you would like to hold a hearing on any of these transfer of function items, please let me know by Friday, June 8.
May 31, 2012

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

Re: Notice of Transfer of Function under Charter Section 4.132

Dear Madam Clerk:

This letter constitutes a notice to the Board of Supervisors under Charter Section 4.132 of a transfer of function between departments within the Executive. All positions are regular positions unless otherwise specified. The positions including the following:

- 28.13 positions (1.0 FTE 0931, 1.0 FTE 0932, 1.0 FTE 1404, 1.0 FTE 1426, 1.0 FTE 1824, 4.0 FTE 2978, 14.13 FTE 2992, 4.0 FTE 2996, 1.0 FTE 2996 – off budget position) will transfer from the Human Rights Commission to the City Administrator so that the City Administrator oversees the Contract Monitoring Unit.

- One position (1.0 FTE 2978 Contract Compliance Officer II) will transfer from the Human Rights Commission to the City Administrator so that the City Administrator oversees the Surety Bond Program.

- One position (1.0 FTE 5291) will transfer from the City Planning Department to the Port to perform Port-related planning functions.

- Two positions (2.0 FTE 1043) will transfer from the Controller’s Office to the Department of Technology to support the new integrated Human Resources, Benefits Administration and Payroll system.

- One position (1.0 FTE 1822) will transfer from the Human Services Agency to the Department of Children, Youth & Their Families to perform work relating to transitional age youth.

- One position (1.0 FTE 0951) will transfer from the First Five Commission to the Human Services Agency to direct the Office of Early Care and Education.

- Two positions (1.0 FTE 1823, 1.0 FTE 1842) will transfer from the Department of Children, Youth & Their Families to the Human Services Agency as part of the Office of Early Care and Education.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me at 554-6515.

Sincerely,

Kate Howard
Mayor’s Budget Director

cc: Members of the Budget and Finance Committee
Harvey Rose
Controller
ATTOYNE OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address):
Anthony Barron, SBN 150447/Anne Morrison Epperly, SBN 246784
Nixon Peabody LLP
2 Palo Alto Square, 3000 El Camino Real, Suite 500
Palo Alto, CA 94306

TELEPHONE NO.: 650-320-7700  FAX NO. (Optional): 650-320-7701
E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): amorrisonepperly@nixonpeabody.com
ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Petitioner NOB HILL ASSOCIATION, a corporation

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF San Francisco
STREET ADDRESS: 400 McAllister Street
MAILING ADDRESS: 400 McAllister Street
CITY AND ZIP CODE: San Francisco, CA 94102
BRANCH NAME:

CLAIMANT/PETITIONER: Petitioner NOB HILL ASSOCIATION, a corporation
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: City and County of San Francisco et al.

NOTICE OF RELATED CASE

Identify, in chronological order according to date of filing, all cases related to the case referenced above.

   b. Case number: CPF-10-510495
   c. Court: ☑ same as above
   d. Department: 613; Hon. Ernest H. Goldsmith
   e. Case type: ☑ limited civil □ unlimited civil □ probate □ family law □ other (specify):
   f. Filing date: June 11, 2010
   g. Has this case been designated or determined as “complex?” □ Yes ☑ No
   h. Relationship of this case to the case referenced above (check all that apply):
      ☑ involves the same parties and is based on the same or similar claims.
      ☑ arises from the same or substantially identical transactions, incidents, or events requiring the determination of
      the same or substantially identical questions of law or fact.
      □ involves claims against, title to, possession of, or damages to the same property.
      ☑ is likely for other reasons to require substantial duplication of judicial resources if heard by different judges.
      Additional explanation is attached in attachment 1h
   i. Status of case:
      ☑ pending
      □ dismissed □ with □ without prejudice
      ☑ disposed of by judgment

2. a. Title: Lee Saylor v. City and County of San Francisco, et al.
   b. Case number: CPF-10-510510
   c. Court: ☑ same as above
   d. Department: 613; Hon. Ernest H. Goldsmith
2. (continued)
   a. Case type: limited civil ☐ unlimited civil ☑ probate ☐ family law ☐ other (specify):
   f. Filing date: June 14, 2010
   g. Has this case been designated or determined as "complex?" ☐ Yes ☑ No
   h. Relationship of this case to the case referenced above (check all that apply):
      ☐ involves the same parties and is based on the same or similar claims.
      ☑ arises from the same or substantially identical transactions, incidents, or events requiring the determination of the same or substantially identical questions of law or fact.
      ☐ involves claims against, title to, possession of, or damages to the same property.
      ☑ is likely for other reasons to require substantial duplication of judicial resources if heard by different judges.
         ☑ Additional explanation is attached in attachment 2h
   i. Status of case:
      ☑ pending
      ☐ dismissed ☐ with ☐ without prejudice
      ☐ disposed of by judgment

3. a. Title:
   b. Case number:
   c. Court: ☐ same as above
      ☑ other state or federal court (name and address):
   d. Department:
   e. Case type: limited civil ☐ unlimited civil ☐ probate ☐ family law ☐ other (specify):
   f. Filing date:
   g. Has this case been designated or determined as "complex?" ☐ Yes ☐ No
   h. Relationship of this case to the case referenced above (check all that apply):
      ☐ involves the same parties and is based on the same or similar claims.
      ☑ arises from the same or substantially identical transactions, incidents, or events requiring the determination of the same or substantially identical questions of law or fact.
      ☐ involves claims against, title to, possession of, or damages to the same property.
      ☑ is likely for other reasons to require substantial duplication of judicial resources if heard by different judges.
         ☑ Additional explanation is attached in attachment 3h
   i. Status of case:
      ☑ pending
      ☐ dismissed ☐ with ☐ without prejudice
      ☐ disposed of by judgment

4. ☐ Additional related cases are described in Attachment 4. Number of pages attached: ______

Date: May 22, 2012

Anne Morrison Epperly
(TYPED OR PRINT NAME OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY)

(ANNE MORRISON EPPELERY) (SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY)
PROOF OF SERVICE BY FIRST-CLASS MAIL

NOTICE OF RELATED CASE

(NOTE: You cannot serve the Notice of Related Case if you are a party in the action. The person who served the notice must complete this proof of service. The notice must be served on all known parties in each related action or proceeding.)

1. I am at least 18 years old and not a party to this action. I am a resident of or employed in the county where the mailing took place, and my residence or business address is (specify):

   SEE ATTACHED PROOF OF SERVICE

2. I served a copy of the Notice of Related Case by enclosing it in a sealed envelope with first-class postage fully prepaid and (check one):
   a. ☐ deposited the sealed envelope with the United States Postal Service.
   b. ☐ placed the sealed envelope for collection and processing for mailing, following this business's usual practices, with which I am readily familiar. On the same day correspondence is placed for collection and mailing, it is deposited in the ordinary course of business with the United States Postal Service.

3. The Notice of Related Case was mailed:
   a. on (date):
   b. from (city and state):

4. The envelope was addressed and mailed as follows:
   a. Name of person served: Street address:
      City:
      State and zip code:
   b. Name of person served: Street address:
      City:
      State and zip code:
   c. Name of person served: Street address:
      City:
      State and zip code:
   d. Name of person served: Street address:
      City:
      State and zip code:
   ☐ Names and addresses of additional persons served are attached. (You may use form POS-030(P).)

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date:

___________________________
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME OF DECLARANT)

___________________________
(SIGNATURE OF DECLARANT)
Pursuant to the Writ of Mandate issued by the Court in case number CPF-10-510495, the Court set aside the Respondents' issuance of a Class 32 Categorical Exemption for the California Masonic Memorial Temple ("Masonic Temple"). Further, Respondents were ordered to undertake an Initial Study and otherwise comply with California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") relative to the Masonic Temple—substantially the same issues and same parties as presented in the current case number CPF-12-512198.

In case number CPF-10-510495, under Public Resources Code section 21168.9, the Court retained jurisdiction over Respondents' further proceedings by way of a return to the peremptory writ of mandate until the Court determined that Respondents had complied with the provisions CEQA. A return to the peremptory writ of mandate has not been issued in case number CPF-10-510495, and the Verified Petition for Writ of Administrative Mandamus filed in the current case number CPF-12-512198 challenges the Respondents' subsequent actions and proceedings following issuance of the Writ of Mandate in case number CPF-10-510495. Specifically, the Verified Petition for Writ of Administrative Mandamus filed in the current case number CPF-12-512198 alleges that Respondents have continued to fail to comply with CEQA in regard to the Masonic Temple following the issuance of the Writ of Mandate in case number CPF-10-510495.

A true and correct copy of the Court's Writ of Mandate, as issued by Judge Ernest H. Goldsmith in case number CPF-10-510495, is attached hereto as Exhibit A for the Court's reference. Given Judge Goldsmith's retention of jurisdiction in case number CPF-10-510495, case number CPF-12-512198 should be heard by Judge Goldsmith because it will require substantial duplication of judicial resources if heard by a different judge.
Pursuant to the Writ of Mandate issued by the Court in case number CPF-10-510501, the Court set aside the Respondents' issuance of a Class 32 Categorical Exemption for the California Masonic Memorial Temple ("Masonic Temple"). Further, Respondents were ordered to undertake an Initial Study and otherwise comply with California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") relative to the Masonic Temple—substantially the same issues and same parties as presented in the current case number CPF-12-512198.

In case number CPF-10-510501, under Public Resources Code section 21168.9, the Court retained jurisdiction over Respondents' further proceedings by way of a return to the peremptory writ of mandate until the Court determined that Respondents had complied with the provisions CEQA. A return to the peremptory writ of mandate has not been issued in case number CPF-10-510501, and the Verified Petition for Writ of Administrative Mandamus filed in the current case number CPF-12-512198 challenges the Respondents' subsequent actions and proceedings following issuance of the Writ of Mandate in case number CPF-10-510501. Specifically, the Verified Petition for Writ of Administrative Mandamus filed in the current case number CPF-12-512198 alleges that Respondents have continued to fail to comply with CEQA in regard to the Masonic Temple following the issuance of the Writ of Mandate in case number CPF-10-510501.

A true and correct copy of the Court's Writ of Mandate, as issued by Judge Ernest H. Goldsmith in case number CPF-10-510501, is attached hereto as Exhibit A for the Court's reference. Given Judge Goldsmith's retention of jurisdiction in case number CPF-10-510501, case number CPF-12-512198 should be heard by Judge Goldsmith because it will require substantial duplication of judicial resources if heard by a different judge.
EXHIBIT A
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

NOB HILL ASSOCIATION, a California Corporation, NOB HILL COALITION, a California Corporation; AMY HARMER, an individual; RICH HANSON, an individual; DAVID CHOW, an individual; and ADRIA PRICE, an individual,

Petitioners,

vs.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, a municipal corporation; BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, a legally constituted body of the City and County of San Francisco; PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, a legally constituted body of the City and County of San Francisco, PLANNING DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, a legally constituted body of the City and County of San Francisco; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Respondents.

CALIFORNIA MASONIC MEMORIAL TEMPLE, a California corporation; and DOES 51 through 100, inclusive,

Real Party in Interest.

Case No. CPF-10-510495 and Case No. CPF-10-510501

WRIT OF MANDATE

HON. ERNEST H. GOLDSMITH
Department 613
AND RELATED ACTION:

LEE SAYLOR, an individual, Case No. CPF-10-510501

Petitioners,

vs.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, a Charted California City and County; BOARD OF
SUPervisors of the City and County of San Francisco;
PLANNING COMMISSION OF the City and County of San Francisco, a legally constituted body of the City and County of San Francisco; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Respondents.

CALIFORNIA MASONIC MEMORIAL TEMPLE, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California; and DOES 51 through 100, inclusive,

Real Party in Interest.

Judgment having been entered in these proceedings ordering that a peremptory writ of
mandate be issued from this Court,

IT IS ORDERED, immediately on service of this writ,

1. That Respondents set aside the issuance of Class 32 Categorical Exemption for the California Masonic Memorial Temple building ("Masonic Temple") as a full-time entertainment and convention venue (the "Project");

2. That Respondents vacate and set aside their decision affirming the conditional use authorization pursuant to Real Party in Interest's conditional use application;

3. That Respondents and Real Party in Interest suspend all activity under the conditional use authorization, including the issuance of any building permit for: removal of the existing seating on the main auditorium level and conversion to a multi-floored, tiered auditorium; increase in auditorium capacity; renovation and reduction in size of the Exhibit Hall
on the lower level; and addition of new concession stands until Respondents have undertaken an
Initial Study and otherwise complied with the requirements of CEQA relative to the Project.

Under Public Resources Code §21168.9(b), this Court will retain jurisdiction over
Respondents' proceedings by way of a return to this peremptory writ of mandate until the Court
has determined that Respondents have complied with the provisions of CEQA.

DATED: APR 28, 2011

HON. ERNEST H. GOLDSMITH
Judge of the Superior Court
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL

(Code Civ. Proc. 1013a(4))

LINDA FONG

I, _______ (Code Civ. Proc. 1013a(4)), a deputy clerk of the Superior Court for the City and County of San Francisco, certify that:

1) I am not a party to this action;
2) On _______ APR 28 2011 _______, I served the attached:

WRIT OF MANDATE

by placing a copy thereof in a sealed envelope, addressed as follows:

David J. Millstein, Esq.
MILLSTEIN & ASSOCIATES
100 The Embarcadero, Suite 200
San Francisco, CA 94105

Denis Francis Shanagher, Esq.
LUCE FORWARD HAMILTON & SCRIPPS, LLP
121 Spear Street, Suite 200
San Francisco, CA 94105

Thomas S. Lakritz, Deputy City Attorney
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
City Hall, Room 234
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

Andrew W. Garth, Deputy City Attorney
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
City Hall, Room 234
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

Steven Lee Vettel, Esq.
FARELLA BRAUN & MARTIN, LLP
235 Montgomery Street, 17th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94104

and,

3) I then placed the sealed envelope in the outgoing mail at 400 McAllister Street, San Francisco, CA 94102-4514 on the date indicated above for collection, attachment of required prepaid postage, and mailing on that date following standard court practices.

DATED: _______ APR 28 2011 _______ T. MICHAEL YUEN, Clerk

By: ___________, Deputy
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

CASE NAME: Nob Hill Association v. City and County of San Francisco, et al.
COURT: San Francisco Superior Court
CASE NO.: CPF-12-512198

I am a citizen of the United States and employed in Santa Clara County, California. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within-entitled action. My business address is 2 Palo Alto Square, 3000 El Camino Real, Suite 500, Palo Alto, California 94306-2106. On May 23, 2012, I served a copy of the within document(s):

NOTICE OF RELATED CASE

☐ (BY FACSIMILE) by transmitting via facsimile the document(s) listed above to the fax number(s) set forth below on this date before 5:00 p.m.

☒ (BY MAIL) by placing the document(s) listed above in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, the United States mail at Palo Alto, California addressed as set forth below.

☐ (BY COURIER) by placing the document(s) listed above in a sealed envelope and affixing a pre-paid air bill, and causing the envelope to be delivered to a agent for delivery.

☐ (PERSONAL DELIVERY) by personally delivering the document(s) listed above to the person(s) at the address(es) set forth below.

☐ (BY E-MAIL) by transmitting via e-mail or electronic transmission the document(s) listed above to the person(s) at the e-mail address(es) set forth below.

City and County of San Francisco Board of Supervisors for the City and County of San Francisco
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
Room 200 Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102 San Francisco, CA 94102
Attn: Ed Lee, Mayor Attn: Angela Calvillo, Clerk to Board of Supervisors

Planning Department Planning Commission
1650 Mission Street, Suite 400 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400
San Francisco, CA 94103 San Francisco, CA 94103
Attn: John Rahaim, Director of Planning Attn: Linda Avery, Commission Secretary

I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. Under that practice it would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.
I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on May 23, 2012, at Palo Alto, California.

Pamela R Wilson
TO: Honorable Mayor Edwin M. Lee
Honorable Members, Board of Supervisors

CC: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board
Phil Ginsburg, General Manager, Recreation and Parks Department
Monique Moyer, Executive Director, Port of San Francisco
William P. Siffermann, Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Probation Department
Jason Elliott, Mayor’s Liaison to the Board of Supervisors
Nicole Wheaton, Commissions and Appointments, Mayor’s Office

FROM: Youth Commission

DATE: May 29, 2012

RE: Youth Commission position on Board of Supervisors’ file no. 120525 General Obligation Bond Election - San Francisco Clean and Safe Neighborhood Parks - $195,000,000

At our regularly scheduled meeting of May 21, 2012 the Youth Commission voted unanimously to support this proposed ordinance. The Youth Commission also unanimously adopted the following three motions regarding this legislation:

The Youth Commission urges the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to prioritize finding capital monies for making the necessary improvements to the Juvenile Probation Department’s Juvenile Justice Center such that San Francisco youth can regularly utilize its recreation areas.

The Youth Commission urges the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to prioritize finding monies in future budget years for operational purposes at the Recreation and Parks Department (RPD) such that existing and renovated RPD facilities can be fully staffed to benefit San Francisco’s young people.

The Youth Commission calls on the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to work with the Recreation and Parks Department to further prioritize the needs of underserved communities in the bond schedule decision-making process.

San Francisco Youth Commission
City Hall, room 345 (9am-6pm)
(415) 554-6254
www.sfgov.org/yc

Complete a Board of Supervisors Customer Satisfaction form by clicking the link below.

File no. 120525 [SF RPD & Port GO Bond - $195M].doc
I know, I am on a web site that is against this but, THANKS for you vote for the kids.

I have lived in San Francisco all my life, (Lowell and Wilson), and a place to go and play sports was always needed when I was a kid. I had Silver Terrace Park. The Giants gave the City some bucks to improve the facilities. We played there sun-up to sun-down.

My wife, now of 40 years, even went there to do art classes in the summer time. Sports helped us to become good kids and good citizens of this great city.

I had Big Rec to play my baseball in, and after the game I found that park has museums. Imagine that museums, and then finding out museums were a cool place to go.

Thanks for the help for the new generation of kids that will find out, "Hey there's a place right in the middle of the Park where there's a bunch of Redwoods. Want'a go after the game?"

Rudyard Vance EA, MBA
CFO Geary Blvd. Merchants Association
Vance Economic Services
5844 Geary Blvd.
SF, CA 94121
415-387-7417
Dear Mayor Lee and San Francisco Board of Supervisors,

I am very concerned that Candlestick Point is due to be 'temporarily' closed or 6-12 months. I urge you to take leadership on this issue and find a way to keep the park open. Not only is this an incredible plot of open space, but it's also adjacent to a low-income community that could lose access to the park's community garden.

Please protect the remaining open space in Candlestick Point and prevent its closure.

Sincerely,
Kathleen Dunphy
Resident of Sunnyvale, CA
The Office of the Controller's City Services Auditor Division has issued a memorandum regarding the status of six of the 45 recommendations included in its January 2007 audit report, Weak Case Management and Organizational Issues Degrade OCC's Performance.

The review indicates that the Office of Citizen Complaints and Police Department have taken the corrective actions needed to implement the recommendations tested by this follow-up.

To view the full report, please visit our website at: http://co.sfgov.org/webreports/details.aspx?id=1427

This is a send-only email address.

For questions regarding the report, please contact Tonia Lediju at Tonia.Lediju@sfgov.org or 415-554-5393, or the Controller's Office, Audits Unit, at 415-554-7469.
AUDIT FOLLOW-UP MEMORANDUM

TO: Joyce M. Hicks, Executive Director, Office of Citizen Complaints
FROM: Tonia Lediju, Director of Audits, City Services Auditor Division
DATE: May 29, 2012
SUBJECT: Results of Follow-up of 2007 Audit of Office of Citizen Complaints

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Office of the Controller's City Services Auditor Division (CSA) issued an audit report in 2007, *Weak Case Management and Organizational Issues Degrade OCC's Performance*, on which it first performed a field follow-up in 2009. Of the 45 recommendations in the audit report, 38 were directed solely at the Office of Citizen Complaints (OCC), 4 were directed at the San Francisco Police Commission, and 3 were directed at the San Francisco Police Department. In September 2011 OCC reported that it had implemented all but 4 of the recommendations directed to it, and explained why it did not concur with those it had not implemented. This 2012 field follow-up addressed 6 of the report’s recommendations, finding that all 6 have been fully implemented.

BACKGROUND, OBJECTIVE & METHODOLOGY

Background

OCC was established in 1983 as the result of a voter-initiated amendment to the San Francisco Charter. OCC’s main functions are to receive, investigate, and make findings on complaints against members of the San Francisco Police Department (SFPD). CSA issued an audit report in January 2007, *Weak Case Management and Organizational Issues Degrade OCC’s Performance*, on which it first performed a field follow-up in 2009. In April 2009 OCC reported progress indicating that it had fully implemented 18 (47 percent), partially implemented 11 (29 percent), and not yet implemented 9 (24 percent) of these 38 recommendations. Later in 2009, CSA followed up on 8 recommendations in the audit report, finding that 4 of the 8 had been fully implemented and 4 partially implemented. For this 2012 follow-up, CSA selected 6
recommendations: 4 not previously reviewed and 2 found to be partially implemented by CSA’s 2009 follow-up. One of the recommendations reviewed was addressed to SFPD, not OCC.¹

Objective

The objective of this follow-up is to verify the degree to which OCC and SFPD have implemented six recommendations in CSA’s January 2007 audit report. Consistent with Government Auditing Standards, Section 7.05, promulgated by the United States Government Accountability Office, the purposes of audit reports include facilitating follow-up to determine whether appropriate corrective actions have been taken. CSA follows up on its audits because their greatest benefit is not in the findings reported or the recommendations made, but in the implementation of actions to resolve audit findings. As a result of CSA’s recommendations being implemented, OCC’s operations should be more efficient, effective, transparent, and compliant with city law and policy.

Methodology

To conduct the follow-up, CSA met with key OCC personnel to discuss the status of the corrective actions taken to date and, for the six recommendations selected for this follow-up, obtained documentary evidence. CSA then verified OCC’s reported progress on implementing five purposefully selected recommendations that address a variety of OCC responsibilities and, for the recommendation directed at SFPD, verified its reported progress. CSA then documented the results of its fieldwork.

RESULTS

Of the 6 recommendations assessed in this follow-up, all were determined to be fully implemented, as presented below.²

Recommendation 3 - To better assist investigators in managing their caseloads, OCC should create consistent standards for case reviews and train senior investigators on them.

CSA confirmed that OCC has developed a policy and procedures manual that covers all key aspects of investigation, including: establishing an investigation plan with timelines; the need for, and frequency of case reviews; and the maintenance of adequate documentation. OCC’s senior investigators and management team also have electronic access to case summaries that can be reviewed at will.

Conclusion: Recommendation 3 has been implemented.

¹ Because this recommendation concerns SFPD responsiveness to OCC’s document requests, OCC was able to provide information (partially based on data provided to it by SFPD) needed to determine the implementation status of the recommendation.
² Recommendation numbers below correspond to the numbering of the recommendations in the audit report.
**Recommendation 8** - To meet the notification requirements of Charter §4.127, OCC should develop a standard notification letter to inform SFPD when sustained cases will take longer than nine months to close and develop a centralized method to track OCC’s compliance with this notification requirement.

CSA’s previous audit field follow-up determined that OCC had developed a notification letter template, but had issued most of the notification letters (10 of 12) after the nine-month deadline.

This follow-up found that OCC’s notification letter compliance rate has greatly improved. Of 64 letters sent in 2010, 40 (63 percent) were on time, and of 53 letters sent in 2011, 35 (66 percent) were on time. CSA also verified that OCC has developed a method of tracking cases along with the issuance dates of their respective nine-month notification letters. This information is readily electronically accessible to senior investigators.

**Conclusion:** Recommendation 8 has been implemented.

**Recommendation 16** - SFPD should comply with the document protocol for responding to OCC requests for information.

A report summarizing SFPD’s performance related to this recommendation in 2010 and 2011 indicates that SFPD is largely complying with the document protocol.3 The report shows that:

- SFPD’s responses to OCC’s document requests were late 12 percent of the time (265 late responses out of 2,240 requests).4
- SFPD had denied or partially denied 22 (1 percent of) requests.
- At the end of 2011, 9 non-routine requests were pending.5

The 2007 audit found that SFPD’s actions in regard to OCC document requests were responsible for few (8 percent) of OCC’s extended delays in completing investigations, but that when SFPD refused to comply with OCC document requests, delays were significant. The audit report noted that SFPD’s refusals were often in high-profile cases that were the subject of a concurrent SFPD investigation. In its January 2007 response to the audit report, SFPD agreed with this recommendation. However, in a September 2011 response to a CSA audit follow-up, SFPD indicated that it had not implemented the recommendation. In both responses, SFPD stated that it attempts to comply with all OCC document requests, but that in rare cases it must refuse an OCC request when information cannot be released by law.

In assessing whether the recommendation has been implemented, CSA notes that the document protocol:

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3 All data in the report is originally from SFPD. 2010 data was reviewed and corrected by OCC; 2011 data was not.
4 The report indicates only that responses were late, not how late (in days, weeks, or months).
5 The document protocol defines routine and non-routine document types.
• Allows SFPD to take longer than the protocol’s timelines to produce documents if it notifies OCC and the Police Commission in writing of this, explains the basis for the delay, and estimates when the documents will be produced.
• Allows the police chief to deny an OCC document request if the chief determines that there is a legal basis to do so, and explains in writing to OCC and the Police Commission why each requested item cannot be provided.
• Gives OCC recourse in these cases if it disagrees with SFPD, with the Police Commission empowered to resolve such instances.

Whether SFPD met every requirement of the document protocol in 2010 and 2011 is not reflected in the data provided by SFPD and OCC, and is beyond the scope of this follow-up. Therefore, based on the data provided and on the fact that the document protocol does not require SFPD to comply with every OCC document request, CSA considers this recommendation substantively implemented.

Conclusion: Recommendation 16 has been implemented

Recommendation 23 - OCC should create and implement a strategic plan for the ongoing training needs of staff, and maintain a record of this training.

CSA confirmed that OCC has established strategic training plans for its entire staff. The level and degree of training provided varies with employees’ classifications. For example, the training planned for investigators is more extensive and more formal than that planned for a clerk; however, OCC has a training budget intended to ensure that all of its employees can participate in general training provided by the City’s Department of Human Resources, in addition to any specialized training deemed necessary by management.

Conclusion: Recommendation 23 has been implemented.

Recommendation 35 - OCC should develop and present an annual outreach strategic plan to the Police Commission at an agreed-upon time. OCC should also develop tools for measuring the success of its outreach efforts.

CSA’s 2009 audit field follow-up determined that OCC had developed a strategic outreach plan but had not developed a strategy for measuring the success of its outreach efforts. CSA now finds that OCC has established procedures for obtaining feedback with which to measure the success and effectiveness of its outreach efforts. These results are included in the quarterly reports that OCC submits to the Police Commission.

Conclusion: Recommendation 35 was implemented.
Recommendation 38 - The Police Commission should require OCC to regularly submit reports detailing its outreach activities and progress toward its strategic outreach goals for the year.

The Police Commission confirmed that OCC submits to the commission monthly, quarterly, and annual reports. Samples of these reports show that they contain information on OCC’s outreach activities and on the progress that OCC has made toward its annual strategic outreach goals.

Conclusion: Recommendation 38 was implemented.

CSA extends its appreciation to you and your staff who assisted with this review. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact me at (415) 554-5393 or tonia.lediju@sfgov.org.

cc: John Monroe, Police Commission
    Ben Rosenfield, Controller’s Office
    Mark Tipton, Controller’s Office
    Edvida Moore, Controller’s Office
## ATTACHMENT A: RECOMMENDATIONS AND FOLLOW-UP WORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>2011 Status per OCC</th>
<th>Auditor’s Follow-up Work</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Recommendation 3</td>
<td>OCC has developed a standard notification letter known as the 270-day letter to provide to SFPD notifying it when cases will take longer than nine months. OCC has developed a tracking system that keeps a record of SFPD was notified at the nine-month point. In 2009 17 percent of its 270-day letters were timely. In 2010 45 percent of its 270-day letters were timely. OCC has implemented tools in its investigator browser to show the age of a case in relation to 270 days.</td>
<td>Verified that OCC has developed a policy and procedures manual that covers all of the issues in this recommendation. Auditor obtained a hardcopy of the manual from OCC’s chief investigator. Determined that these procedures have been incorporated into the investigators’ performance plans. Reviewed a senior investigator’s performance plan and found that it incorporates those procedures that relate to case reviews and to ensuring that investigators are, in fact, conducting investigations according to OCC’s stated policies and procedures. Observed that OCC’s senior investigators and management team have real-time electronic access to case summaries that can be reviewed at will.</td>
<td>Implemented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendation</td>
<td>2011 Status per OCC</td>
<td>Auditor’s Follow-up Work</td>
<td>Results</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendation 8</strong>&lt;br&gt;To meet the notification requirements of Charter §4.127, OCC should:</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Develop a standard notification letter to send SFPD when cases will take longer than nine months.</td>
<td>OCC has developed a standard notification letter known as the 270-day letter to provide to SFPD notifying it when cases will take longer than nine months.</td>
<td>Reviewed the 270-day letters issued in 2010 and 2011, along with a schedule listing all the 270 letters that were issued in 2010 and 2011.</td>
<td>Implemented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Develop a centralized system (using the case tracking system if practicable) to keep a record that SFPD was notified at the nine-month point for sustained cases taking more than nine months to close.</td>
<td>OCC has developed a tracking system that keeps a record that the SFPD was notified at the nine-month point. In 2009 17 percent of its 270-day letters were timely. In 2010 45 percent of its 270-day letters were timely. OCC has implemented tools in its investigator browser to show the age of a case in relation to 270 days.</td>
<td>Determined OCC’s rate of compliance with notification deadline for 2010 and 2011. Determined if OCC has implemented a tracking system to keep a record of pending 270-day due dates for sustained cases.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendation 16</strong>&lt;br&gt;SFPD should comply with the document protocol for responding to OCC requests for information and Administrative Code Chapter 96, “Coordination Between the Police Department and Office of Citizen Complaints.”</td>
<td>OCC reports quarterly to the Police Commission about SFPD’s compliance with OCC’s document requests made pursuant to Police Commission Ordinance 44-03 (Protocol Between OCC and the SFPD re: Responding to Requests for Documents for OCC Investigations). OCC policy analyst routinely notifies SFPD when it is out of compliance with the document protocol.</td>
<td>Reviewed the status report on SFPD’s compliance for 2010 and 2011, discussed SFPD’s compliance with an OCC policy analyst, and reviewed SFPD’s responses to this recommendation in 2007 and 2011. Although SFPD sometimes responds late to OCC’s document requests and in a few cases denies them, these actions are allowed under certain conditions by the document protocol, and testing whether those conditions were met is beyond the</td>
<td>Implemented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendation</td>
<td>2011 Status per OCC</td>
<td>Auditor's Follow-up Work</td>
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<td>Recommendation 35</td>
<td>In 2008 OCC developed its first Community Outreach Strategic Plan. Each year, thereafter, it has presented its plan to the Police Commission and posted it on its website. The 2010 Community Outreach Strategic Plan can be found at <a href="http://www.sfgov3.org/Module">http://www.sfgov3.org/Module</a> s/ShowDocument.aspx?docu</td>
<td>Reviewed OCC’s 2011 Community Outreach Strategic Plan, which: - Identifies OCC’s outreach goals. - Identifies strategies for reaching its target audiences including:  - Means of communicating  - Publicity  - Distribution</td>
<td>Discussed the plan with OCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendation</td>
<td>2011 Status per OCC</td>
<td>Auditor's Follow-up Work</td>
<td>Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>audiences, including communication mechanisms, publicity, and distribution.</td>
<td>mentid=353. OCC will present its 2011 Community Outreach Strategic Plan to the Police commission in October 2011. To analyze its outreach efforts, OCC designed an evaluation for attendees to fill out after OCC presentations. During 2009 evaluations indicated that presentations met the expectations of the audience, were given by presenters knowledgeable about the subject matter, and provided substantive written materials. Every evaluator indicated that he or she would attend future OCC presentations and would recommend the presentation to others.</td>
<td>attorney responsible for measuring the results of OCC’s outreach efforts. Reviewed documentation of self-evaluations and independent feedback/surveys obtained after presentations and other outreach events.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendation 38**  
The Police Commission should require OCC to make regular (e.g., quarterly or semiannual) reports to the Police Commission on:  
  a. The outreach activities performed by OCC in the reporting period.  
  b. OCC’s progress toward its strategic outreach goals for the year.  

Not applicable. Not responded to in 2011.  

Reviewed the Police Commission’s website. Found that commission meeting agendas regularly include presentation of periodic reports by OCC director. Agendas list monthly, quarterly, and annual reports. Examples of agenda items include:  
  - Presentation of OCC’s Strategic Plan  
  - Presentation of a monthly report on OCC’s outreach activities  

Implemented.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>2011 Status per OCC</th>
<th>Auditor's Follow-up Work</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Presentation of OCC’s quarterly statistical reports (which include information on outreach) To obtain additional assurance that OCC submits these reports to the Police Commission, requested that commission secretary confirm that the commission receives these reports from OCC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Re: OCC Response to the Controller’s May 3, 2012 Draft Memorandum on the Results of the Follow-up Review of Audit of the OCC

Dear Ms. Lediju,

This letter responds to the Controller’s May 3, 2012 draft memorandum on the follow-up review of the January 27, 2007 audit of the OCC. The OCC appreciates the work of the City Services Auditor in evaluating OCC’s progress toward achieving compliance with recommendations made in the Auditor’s January 27, 2007 report on the operations of the Office of Citizen Complaints. We concur with your findings that the OCC has fully complied with the six recommendations you assessed.

My charge upon beginning my tenure as the Director of the Office of Citizen Complaints on November 26, 2007 was to implement the 38 recommendations contained in the January 27, 2007 City Services Auditor Division’s report. I am pleased to advise you that with the hard work and dedication of the OCC staff over the past four years, we have implemented all but four of the recommendations or nearly 90% of them in spite of severe budget constraints. Two of the four remaining recommendations will be addressed as budget adjustments occur. Those two recommendations are 1) Auto prompt calendaring system for key deadlines and 2) Online complaint filing. These two recommendations will cost approximately $20,000 to implement. We have determined that the remaining two recommendations regarding formalized document protocol and training for City departments other than the Police Department are unnecessary because noncompliance is at a minimum.

While this round of audits did not assess the OCC’s compliance with Recommendation number 2 in the 2007 audit report, it is important to address the OCC’s challenges to comply with this recommendation as the recommendation underpins customer satisfaction with the OCC’s work. Recommendation number 2 is to, “…aim to complete OCC investigations within 9 months and no later than 10 months.” The OCC’s lack of sufficient staffing continues to present
challenges to achieving this goal.\footnote{In conducting the 2007 audit, the Controller concluded that a best practices caseload for investigators was 16 cases. OCC investigators have had caseloads of nearly 40 cases and now on average 23 cases, largely due to a 20% decline in complaint filing since 2009. Based on 350 pending cases, the OCC would need four additional journey level investigators to attain caseloads of 16. Higher than best practices caseloads continue to be a challenge for the OCC’s goal of promptly completing investigations.} In 2011, only 67% of cases were closed within nine months. The length of time to complete an investigation where one or more allegations were sustained was an average of 304 days. Only 22% of cases with one or more sustainable allegations were completed within nine months. Should the OCC receive a budget augmentation for personnel to increase its journey level investigator positions from 16 to 20 and to add a senior investigator, an attorney and an information technology business systems analyst, the OCC would have sufficient staffing to meet its goal of completing its investigations within 9 months or no later than 10 months.

Conclusion

In spite of staffing and budget challenges, the OCC will continue its implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2007 audit report to assist it in achieving its Charter mandate of conducting prompt, fair and unbiased investigations of civilian complaints of police misconduct and making policy recommendations of police policies and practice.

Sincerely

Joyce M. Hicks
Executive Director

CC: Mark Tipton
Edvida Moore
Document is available at the Clerk's Office Room 244, City Hall

MAYOR'S 2012-2013 & 2013-2014 Proposed Budget
Mayor Edwin M. Lee

City and County of SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

PROPOSED BUDGET

AND

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE

AS OF MAY 31, 2012

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2012
FISCAL YEAR BUDGET MILESTONE
June 1, 2012

The Honorable Mayor Lee
Mayor, City and County of San Francisco
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 200
San Francisco, CA 94102

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

Ben Rosenfield, Controller
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 316
San Francisco, CA 94102

Re: Fiscal 2012-2014 Membership List

Ladies and Gentlemen:

As required by the San Francisco Administrative Code Section 16.6, I am submitting the annual list of membership organizations for Fiscal Year 2012-2014. If you have any questions, please contact me at 554-2610.

Sincerely,

Greg Wagner
Chief Financial Officer
Department of Public Health
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New and Continuing DPH Membership Organizations</th>
<th>FEE for FY 12-13</th>
<th>FEE for FY 13-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Aging Services of California (formerly known as California Association of Homes and Services for the Aging*)</td>
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# New and Continuing DPH Membership Organizations

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<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
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<th>Fee FY 13-14</th>
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<td>National Safety Council</td>
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<td>National TB Controllers Association</td>
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<td>National WIC Association (NWA)</td>
<td>$400</td>
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<td>Natural Medicines Comp.Database Web Access</td>
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<td>Neuroscience Education Institute</td>
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<td>Northern California Association of Directors of Volunteer Services - New</td>
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<td>Pharmacy Technician’s Letter</td>
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<td>Psychiatry Drug Alerts</td>
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### New and Continuing DPH Membership Organizations

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<td>Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America</td>
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<td>Society for Nutrition Education</td>
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<td>Society of General Internal Medicine</td>
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<td>Society of Public Health Educators</td>
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<td>UCSF Association of Clinical Faculty</td>
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<td>UCSF Center for the Health Professions (Regents of University of CA, CHCLN-CA Health Care Leaders Network)</td>
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<tr>
<td>University Health System Consortium Services Corporation (UHCSC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilderness Medical Society (WMS)</td>
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### DPH Memberships To Be Discontinued in FY 2012-13

- Infectious Disease Society of America
- Insyst Users Group
- Journal of Clinical Psychiatry
May 30, 2012

City and County of San Francisco
Board of Supervisors
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
City Hall, Room 244
San Francisco, California 94102-4689

RE: California Register of Historical Resources Nomination of
572 7th Street Warehouse

Dear Board of Supervisors:

The above-named resource is being nominated to the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). The State Historical Resources Commission (Commission) is scheduled to take action on this nomination at its next regular quarterly meeting. (Details regarding the meeting are enclosed.) At the meeting any interested party, government entity, or member of the public may address the Commission regarding the nomination prior to the Commission taking action on the nomination. Any interested party, government entity, or member of the public may also submit to the Commission written comments regarding the nomination. Comments should be submitted to California State Parks, Attn: Office of Historic Preservation, Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA, State Historic Preservation Officer, Post Office Box 942896, Sacramento, California 92496-0001. So that the Commission may have adequate time to consider such comments, it is requested, but not required, that such comments be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer 15 days before the meeting.

The California Register is an authoritative guide to the state's significant historical and archeological resources. Generally, there are no restrictions placed upon a private property owner with regard to normal use, maintenance or sale of a resource listed in the California Register. Resources listed in of eligible for listing in the California Register must be given consideration in the California Environmental Equality Act (“CEQA”) review process and protected from substantial adverse change, to the extent prudent and feasible. Further information is available in Technical Assistance Series #1 “California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Historical Resources,” published by Office of Historic Preservation and available by mail or online at www.ohp.parks.ca.gov.

If you have questions, please contact the Registration Unit at (916) 445-7000.

Sincerely,

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures: Nomination, Meeting Notice
MEETING NOTICE

FOR: State Historical Resources Commission Quarterly Meeting

DATE: Friday, August 3, 2012

TIME: 9:00 A.M.

PLACE: Beverly Hills City Hall
Council Chambers
455 North Rexford Drive
Beverly Hills, California 90210

This room is accessible to people with disabilities. Questions regarding the meeting should be directed to the Registration Unit (916) 445-7008
The building at 572 7th Street sits on a rectangular 8,000 square foot parcel on the southwest side of 7th Street, between Bryant and Brannan Streets. The parcel is a through-lot with additional frontage on Langton Street. The building occupies the entire lot, with its primary facade facing northeast onto 7th Street and its rear facade facing southwest onto Langton. Its secondary facades abut neighboring buildings and the building connects with 808 Brannan Street through its southeast wall. There is no open space on the lot for landscaping or other features.

The property is located on flat terrain, within one block of the Bayshore Freeway (Interstate 80) to the west, and approximately two blocks of Mission Creek, Interstate 280, and the CalTrain tracks to the southeast. Seventh Street is a four-lane, one-way traffic artery with curbside parallel parking and sidewalks on both sides. Small to mid-sized street trees are planted along the street, but not in front of the subject building. Langton Street, at the rear of the subject property, is a narrow alley with side-by-side parking backing up to the buildings closely flanking the paved street. A rail spur, consisting of parallel steel tracks bordered by cobble stones, runs down the northeast side of the alley in close proximity to the rear wall of the building. The surrounding neighborhood features light industrial and commercial uses, consisting of small to mid-sized warehouses, manufacturing plants, office buildings, and a few buildings housing restaurants and retail businesses. (Continued)
### Historic Context

The building is eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 for its association with the pattern of light industrial development in the South of Market area between the Great Depression and World War II. It is also eligible under Criterion 3 as a prime example of an Art Moderne-style warehouse and as the work of master builder George Wagner. The warehouse at 572 7th Street was built in 1938 by the George Wagner Construction Company for the California Pacific Title and Trust Company. It served as a freight depot under a variety of owners and occupying businesses for approximately 38 years after its construction and later served as a floor covering warehouse and a clothing retailer's warehouse.

#### Neighborhood Context: South of Market

The South of Market neighborhood is generally considered to be bounded by Market Street on the northwest, San Francisco Bay on the northeast, Mission Creek to the southeast, and Division Street/Central Freeway (U.S. Route 101)/13th Street to the southwest. The building at 572 7th Street stands in the southwestern portion of this area.

The Gold Rush triggered a boom that initially developed South of Market with industrial plants, especially iron foundries, and small cottages of industrial workers who were employed by them. As dunes were leveled, swamps were filled, and the economy prospered, South of Market became the most important industrial zone on the West Coast. The 1906 earthquake hit the area hard, liquifying filled ground and sparking fires that swept through the neighborhood. Lack of economic means and a prolonged debate over the regulation of fire-proof construction made reconstruction especially slow in the South of Market area. (Continued)

### References:

(See footnotes)

### Remarks:

**Evaluator:** Carey & Co., Inc.

**Date of Evaluation:** February 2012

This space reserved for official comments.

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1 Section summarized from Page & Turnbull, "Historic Context Statement: South of Market Area," 30 June 2009.
P3a. Description: (continued)

Overview
The light industrial building at 572 7th Street is Art Moderne in style. It is one-story with a mezzanine, and its rectangular plan contains 12,000 square feet. It is constructed of reinforced concrete with an internal steel frame and has a bow truss roof surrounded by a low parapet. The primary and rear facades are visible, while the secondary facades abut neighboring buildings and are not exposed.

Primary Façade
The primary façade faces northeast onto 7th Street and is clad with stucco. The lower level, which originally featured a nearly full-width recessed loading dock, is raised a few feet above the sidewalk and features a recessed entrance at the center; the remainder is glazed and flush with the upper level wall. Concrete steps access the entry, within the recessed vestibule. A metal security gate encloses the top of the steps and the door. The double, metal-framed entry door is fully-glazed and surrounded by a fixed, multi-lite; aluminum-sash window assembly. Likewise, the side walls of the recessed entry vestibule are fenestrated with multi-lite, aluminum-sash window assemblies. These windows turn the corner onto the primary plane of the façade and meet round metal columns that flank the entry vestibule. On either side of the entry, the remainder of the first story is fenestrated with large aluminum-sash window assemblies that consist of nine fixed lites surmounted by three operable sashes, in awning configurations.

The upper level, coinciding with the interior mezzanine and representing original construction, is separated from the lower level by a horizontal stucco band creating an incised horizontal line across the width of the building. At each side of the façade, this incised line meets projecting, horizontal, decorative brackets that have rounded corners and molded horizontal ridges and grooves. Similar, but narrower, elements project from the sides of the façade near the upper corners of the upper level windows. Three original, multi-lite, steel-sash, industrial windows, featuring small operable awning lites, fenestrate this level. The windows are separated by triangular-profiled pilaster elements that have pointed tops and bottoms. The partial pilasters extend above and below the window openings, with the bottom ends intersecting the incised line separating the levels. The primary façade terminates in a flat roofline. Two raised stucco speedline elements extend from each side of the façade at the roofline, but do not span the entire façade.

Rear Façade
The rear façade faces southwest onto Langton Street and is clad with scored stucco. Like the primary façade, the lower level is raised a few feet above the paved alleyway. On the south side is a service entrance, located above-grade but without stairs or a ramp. It features a set of fully-louvered metal double-doors. Above the north side of the doors are two small, louvered metal vents. The north side also features a six-lite, aluminum-sash window in which the top four lites are fixed and the two bottom lites are operable in an awning configuration. The upper level features two similar windows, with four lites (two fixed over two operable). The rear façade terminates in an unadorned roofline, arched to follow the contour of the bow truss roof.

Interior
The interior of 572 7th Street consists primarily of a single open warehouse space, with mezzanines at the northeast and southwest ends of the building. The southeast side of the building opens to the adjacent building, 808 Brannan Street. The exterior brick masonry wall of this adjacent building comprises the solid portions of the southeast wall. This side of the building also displays a small section of board-formed poured concrete wall at the northeast end, and of concrete masonry unit wall at the southwest end. In between, concrete piers and horizontal steel I-beams support the roof. The brick wall has two service entrance openings, near the center, providing access between the buildings. Neither opening has doors, but both have steel beam lintels.

The northeast wall consists entirely of the aluminum-sash window assemblies on the lower level, as described earlier. The round metal columns flanking the entrance vestibule on the exterior are also exposed on the interior. Here they flank the entry vestibule, which projects into the interior space. At the mezzanine level, the northeast wall surface consists of board-formed poured concrete. The long, northwest building wall has a framework of concrete piers and horizontal steel beams, like the southeast wall, but the framework is infilled with drywall from which the piers
P3a. Description: (continued)

The floor is smooth poured concrete, with a surface change at the northeast end, where the original loading dock has been infilled with plywood. A geometric terrazzo design interrupts the concrete expanse at the southwest of the two service entrances in the southeast wall, continuing the flooring found in 808 Brannan Street.

The mezzanines at each end of the building are two bays deep (the bays determined by the concrete piers at the side walls). They are supported by a framework of steel I-beams. Standard wood joists on metal hangers, visible beneath each mezzanine, support the floor structure on which plywood is laid as the floor surface. The open sides of the mezzanines are enclosed by wood railings. Dog-leg wooden stairs stand at the southeast side of each mezzanine.

The only partitioned space sits beneath the southeast mezzanine. It consists of a cubic room made of poured concrete, at the south corner of the building. Its external walls are clad with drywall, but the top, flush with and forming part of the mezzanine's floor, is smooth poured concrete.

The warehouse ceiling is barrel vaulted, supported by the exposed structure of the bow-truss roof system. The arched bow-string trusses are steel and span the building's width, while substantial wooden rafters run its length. Between the rafters are small wood X-braces; above is diagonal wood board cladding. The ceiling is pierced near the center by four large, rectangular, domed, plastic skylights. Metal ventilation ducts run at the level of the bottom of the trusses and under the mezzanines. They connect to an enclosed utility cupboard under the northeast mezzanine stairs. A number of glass or plastic bell-shaped light fixtures and fluorescent tube fixtures suspend from the trusses and under the mezzanines.

Alterations

A search of building permit records and plans at the San Francisco Department of Building Inspection produced the following records of alterations made to the building at 572 7th Street:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Permit No.</th>
<th>Work</th>
<th>Other Info.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08/01/38</td>
<td>36147</td>
<td>Construct new 1-story, class C building for use as a loading dock. Dimensions 50' x 160' (to fill lot).</td>
<td>Original permit. Owner: California Pacific Title &amp; Trust Co. Contractor: George Wagner. Cost: $9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/09/38</td>
<td>(Plans related to permit 36147)</td>
<td>Plans show enclosed mezzanine at northeast end of building only, containing an office and small bathroom. Steel sash windows looked out into warehouse space and a quarter-turn stair was located at the northwest side. Employee toilet at base of stairs to mezzanine. Diagonal steel rods forming X-bracing located within concrete structural frame. Vents and small lantern on roof. Macadam/asphalt floor with wood floor near center of building and additional wood-surface loading dock at southwest end of building. Corrugated iron cladding and two 21'-wide openings on rear facade. No windows in upper rear facade. Loading dock across front facade accessed by 40'-wide opening with rolling doors with movable post at the center. Fully-glazed, metal entry door recessed on north side of primary facade.</td>
<td>Title block: &quot;Loading Dock for California Pacific Title &amp; Trust Co.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Owner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/06/67</td>
<td>304184</td>
<td>Extend present roof, new concrete floor slab, new openings to adjacent building.</td>
<td>B.R. Funsten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/27/67</td>
<td>(Plans related to permit 304184)</td>
<td>Plans show new fire door opening on southeast wall. Removal of wood dock near center of building. New slab on compacted floor to match floor elevation of adjacent building at northeast end of building.</td>
<td>Title block: “Addition to Building” by structural engineer Robert S. Gefkin. Note: “Refer to Schraders Iron Works drwg. for existing conditions” (No such drawing available)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-1976</td>
<td>Source: 1976 Junior League Survey (Permit not available)</td>
<td>The original recessed loading dock is infilled with aluminum sash window assemblies. This assembly is flush with the wall above, leaving only a recessed entry vestibule at the center. The rear elevation was most likely redone at the same time.</td>
<td>Stylistically, these alterations appear to date to the 1980s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other alterations, apparent from visual observation but absent from building permits, include the infill of the recessed loading dock at the primary facade with full-height aluminum-sash window assemblies. This alteration also included the relocation of the primary pedestrian entry to the façade’s center, using new double-doors. On the rear elevation, two service entries were enclosed and a smaller one inserted, while the entire façade was stuccoed and window openings with new aluminum-sashes were installed. Inside, the enclosed northeastern mezzanine, which once housed an office, and its associated stairs and restroom facilities were removed and the mezzanine was rebuilt as an open loft. A second open mezzanine was added at the building’s southwest end, along with a poured concrete room below.

First story, primary facade.  
Art Moderne brackets, primary facade.
P3a. Description: (continued)

Primary entrance.

Second story, primary facade.

Rear facade.

Service entrance, rear facade.

Required information

Recorded by Carey & Co, Inc.

Date May 2012

Continuation
P3a. Description: (continued)

- Upper story window, rear facade.
- Interior space, looking northeast toward front of building.
- Interior space, looking southwest toward rear of building.
- Interior of bow truss roof.
Because of these delays and new restrictions, small property owners sold out to industrial plants and South of Market became increasingly industrial. Residential development was limited to large apartment buildings or residential hotels that continued to house primarily blue-collar industrial plant workers.

The Great Depression affected the area's productivity and further impoverished the area's already lower class population, turning the area into a "Skid Row." But, just as the Great Depression had brought a downturn to South of Market, World War II stimulated its industries beyond previous productivity. It resulted in the rationing of materials, however; which meant little new construction in the area.

It was between these two periods of stagnant development that 572 7th Street was constructed: during a brief period of time when relative normalcy allowed for the economic means and materials to construct such a building. Approximately one tenth of the buildings on the surrounding, similarly-developed blocks to the northeast and east of the subject property were constructed between 1935 and 1940. At the same time, the Showplace Square area to the south witnessed the construction of twenty-eight properties, illustrating this small boom.

After the war, South of Market settled back into its pre-war level of activity, maintaining its industrial role and continuing to support a community of poor, working-class, males. Because of its industrial character and working-class demographics, the area became a center for labor union activities. In the 1950s, the "blighted" South of Market became a focal point for redevelopment that down-played the area's industrial functions going into the 1960s and 70s. Industry moved to other locations outside the city and shifting uses left openings for new commercial and residential demographics to come into the area. A notable Philippino enclave developed, and there was an influx of marginalized communities and the businesses they supported. Continued alternative uses for the old industrial buildings in South of Market continued in the 1990s as the "Dot-Com Boom" attracted numerous tech start-ups and tech workers, who moved into converted industrial loft offices and residences. South of Market gradually gentrified and since that time luxury high rise condos have come to characterize the area, while vestiges of South of Market's early industrial character still remain scattered throughout the area.

Property Significance
Prior to the construction of the subject building, the site was owned by W.E. Dean from at least the 1890s through 1901. During that time, the property (at its current dimensions) was included in a larger 100-vara parcel, which occupied about one sixth of the block at its eastern corner. In 1906, the South of Market area was leveled by the earthquake and fires and any improvements on the subject property were likely destroyed.

Block Books show that after the disaster, by October 1906, the property had come under the control of McNab & Smith, a drayage company, and had increased to occupy almost half of the block at its northeast end. This is a good example of the development that occurred immediately following the disaster when small, temporary buildings and large stable and storage yards were common in the South of Market area. A building permit indicates that McNab & Smith erected a one-story warehouse on the subject site in 1907. The building had a concrete foundation and was of wood frame construction with corrugated iron cladding and roof, reflecting the attempt to fire-proof these new post-quake buildings. The 1913 Sanborn Map shows wagon sheds occupying the approximate location of the subject building.

In 1923, McNab & Smith sold the large half-block property to the Overland Freight Transfer Company. That company was established in San Francisco in 1867 and was a major shipping operator. It is unknown how the

2 Ten buildings of approximately 103 on the blocks bounded by 8th, Bryant, 6th, Townsend, 7th, and Brannan Streets were built between 1935 and 1940. These blocks are considered to be within a good proximity of 572 7th Street and are of similar development in that parcel/building sizes are consistent. Other surrounding blocks feature full-block, non-comparable development, or are separated by a logical boundary, like a freeway.
3 Based on data from the Showplace Square Survey, in which approximately 600 properties were surveyed.
4 San Francisco Block Books, 1894 and 1901.
5 San Francisco Block Book, October 1906.
6 San Francisco Department of Building Inspection, building permit #11137, 25 July 1907.
7 San Francisco Assessor's Office, sales ledgers.
DPR 523J (1/95)
In 1937, after the hardships of the Great Depression had passed and before the shortages of World War II set in, Overland Freight Transfer Company subdivided their large parcel into a number of smaller lots and sold them off. This action configured the subject site, which was labeled lot 4F. The lot was sold to the California Pacific Title and Trust Company, which held the deed for two years. The subject building was constructed in 1938 by contractor George Wagner, under the ownership of the title company. This indicates that the building was constructed on speculation as a generic warehouse without a particular occupant or use in mind. Upon the building's completion, California Pacific Title and Trust Company sold the property (in March 1939) to Otto R. and Edna I. Schrader, and Francis W. and Frieda Schrader. Census records indicate that Otto R. and Francis W. Schrader were brothers. Otto was the president of Schrader Iron Works, while Francis was vice president. The structural steel contracting business was family-run and based in San Francisco for 101 years (1892-1993), a remnant of some of the earliest industrial development in South of Market. Schrader Iron Works was located on Harrison Street, however, and does not appear to have been associated with the subject property. Under the Schraders' ownership, the building at 572 7th Street was occupied by Coynes Freight Lines, which continued the site's original use as a freight depot. Coynes Freight Lines had been known as California-Utah Freight Lines only a few years previously.

In 1949, the Schrader brothers' wives relinquished ownership of the property to their husbands, and, in the early 1970s, the deed transferred to the Schrader Investment Company, which continued to hold the property until 1976. Coynes Freight Lines remained in the building until at least 1940. The 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows that the building continued to house a freight depot, although it is unknown whether this referred to Coynes or Inland Freight Lines, which had moved into the building by 1953. Inland Freight Lines remained through the late 1950s, but by 1960 had been replaced by still more freight companies that occupied the building simultaneously: Ringsby Truck Lines, Inc., James E. Nolan Co. trucking, and Tyler Bros. Drayage.

In 1976, the Schrader Investment Company sold the property to B.R. Funsten & Company, which was a wholesale floor covering business. For the first time in its history, the property was used as something other than a freight depot, although it still functioned in a warehouse capacity. This reflects the shifting trends of use in South of Market, with heavy industry leaving the area and light industry, retail, and offices staying or coming in. B.R. Funsten & Company also occupied a building across the street at 598 7th Street.

Two years later, in 1978, B.R. Funsten & Company sold the property to a group consisting of the Florence H. Hillis Trust (¼ ownership), Edna H. Lowery (¼ ownership), and E.W. Hopkins Realty Trust (½ ownership). A month later, the Florence H. Hillis Trust sold its share to the other two parties. During this time, the building appears to have been vacant.

In 1986, George Georgiou, owner of a women's retail clothing business, purchased the property. Georgiou began as...
small shop on Union Street in 1974 and grew to a nationwide chain of boutiques that sold clothing designed by George Georgiou. The company's headquarters was next door at 808 Brannan Street. A Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from the mid-1900s shows 572 7th Street housing a carpet warehouse, suggesting it continued to be occupied by B.R. Funsten & Company or a similar tenant. Georgiou owned the property through 1999, when the deed was transferred to 808 Brannan Street, Inc., also a holding of George Georgiou.

Building Type: Warehouse
The function of a warehouse is to store large quantities of goods for eventual distribution. Warehouses may be dedicated storage spaces for the products of a particular commercial enterprise or be a space rented to one or more tenants for use as a distribution point, where goods are brought in from a source point and distributed elsewhere as commerce dictates. The warehouse at 572 7th Street functioned as the latter for much of its history, serving as a freight depot where trucking companies brought cargo for storage before redistribution.

As suggested by the history of the subject parcel alone, warehousing has been an active business in the area since well before the construction of 572 7th Street. Illustrated by earlier development on the site, pre-automobile transport and warehousing (drayage) often required large lots with complexes of multiple buildings to house wagons, horses, and the cargo itself. Plenty of space was needed in open yards for the maneuvering of wagons and the distribution of cargo, and buildings were relatively small since cargo quantities and packaging methods were minimal and restrictive.

After 1906, there were two primary periods of warehouse development: the recovery and reconstruction period from 1906-1919 and a later period of growth focused on progressing the industry from 1920-1956. After the earthquake and fires of 1906, warehouses in San Francisco were increasingly constructed of concrete for its fireproof properties, but also because buildings could be made larger and sturdier, more capable of handling the heavy use of the industry. Large open drayage yards were less prevalent and, as time progressed, operations became more condensed, often housed in a single building with the means of cargo transportation housed elsewhere. However, large open spaces were still necessary within warehouse buildings, as large containers needed to be maneuvered and stacked.

The interior spatial organization of warehouses typically included two main spaces; a warehouse floor and an office mezzanine. The processing, packaging, movement, and storage of cargo took place on the warehouse floor, which occupied most of the building's internal space. Partitioning was minimal to maximize valuable storage space and allow sufficient lighting throughout the space, while flooring was durable and roofs were high, including many forms of truss roofs pierced by skylights. The office mezzanine, usually located at one end of the building, allowed management to have an overview of the warehouse floor in order to supervise the work going on there. Warehouse buildings generally took on generic and functional forms and contained features to accommodate a variety of tenants and their varying uses and goods, while facades were often given decorative treatments to attract these tenants. This was especially true of distribution warehouses leased to manufacturing or freight companies, who desired some aesthetic appeal as a form of advertisement. Modernist architectural styling, especially, was seen as a symbol of progressive and efficient methods of freight transport and storage.

Builder: George Wagner
The building at 572 7th Street was constructed by George Wagner, who owned and operated the George Wagner Construction Company. George Wagner (1881-1982) was born in San Francisco and graduated from Lowell High School in 1899. He was a founding member of the San Francisco Architectural Club in 1901 and, after the 1906 earthquake and fires devastated much of the city, joined the booming construction industry to help rebuild. Within a few years he founded the George Wagner Construction Company, which worked with the architect firm Bakewell & Brown in 1915 to construct San Francisco's new City Hall.

22 San Francisco Assessor's Office, sales ledgers.
24 Ibid.
25 Page & Turnbull, Department of Parks & Recreation 523 District Record: South End Historic District Addition, June 2009.

DPR 523J (1/95)
Wagner's company is known to have been particularly active during the 1920s, when he worked throughout California, including a number of projects in Los Angeles. At this time, well-known San Francisco architect Herman Carl Bauman is known to have been employed by Wagner's firm and the two appear to have worked closely together. Wagner was the contractor who made Miller & Pfleuger's design for the Paramount Theater in Oakland a reality in 1931, and he was involved in the construction of other landmark buildings such as the Medico-Dental building, Oakland City Hall, Alameda County Courthouse, Temple Emanu-El (1926), and Mather Field near Sacramento. In partnership with builder Adrian Martinez, the Wagner-Martinez Co. built many buildings at Stanford University.

In addition to these illustrious projects, Wagner was prolific in building more modest buildings. Within the South of Market area, he was responsible for a number of small to mid-sized light industrial buildings such as: 630 3rd Street (Colgate & Co. warehouse, 1924), 85 Columbia Square Street (small 20th Century Commercial style light industrial building, 1921), 1019-1021 Mission Street (Classical Revival style garage, 1922), 927-931 Howard Street (20th Century Commercial style light industrial building, 1923), 414 Brannan Street (Mediterranean Revival style light industrial building, 1924), 921 Howard Street (20th Century Commercial style light industrial building, 1924), and 1061 Howard Street (Classical Revival style light industrial building to which he made alterations in 1935). These examples were undertaken during the 1920s, which seems to be regarded as the height of Wagner's career; however, issues of Building & Engineering News from the early 1930s show that Wagner maintained offices in South Park and completed a number of projects at that time as well. They included a chemical plant for Shell Oil Company in Contra Costa County, the gymnasium and two stone gate towers on the Stanford campus, a residence in Hillsborough for W.W. Crocker, a six-story factory in South of Market, a warehouse and office building, and a service station, as well as some additions and remodels for dwellings and other buildings. During these years he worked alongside well-known local architects, including Bakewell and Brown and Frederick Meyer, on many projects.

In 1941, Wagner reconstructed the north and west facades of the 1910 H. Levi & Co. building at 435 Brannan for the Hercules Equipment and Rubber Company. Here he employed the Art Moderne style, which makes it stylistically comparable to the subject warehouse. Wagner worked until his late 80s and died in 1982 at the age of 101.

Architectural Style: Art Moderne

The Art Moderne style was popular in the 1930s and 1940s. It was applied to a wide variety of building types, from residences to industrial buildings. It was characterized by a horizontal emphasis, with flat roofs, horizontal groupings of windows, smooth wall surfaces with horizontal bands of raised or incised trim (known as "speedlines"), flat canopies, rounded corners, and geometric details. Corner windows and glass block were common, as were porthole windows, which made direct reference to the transportation-related industrial design of cars, ships, trains, and airplanes that inspired the style. Sometimes referred to as Streamline Moderne, it drew on the influences of the motor age and the evolution of streamline design that increased airstream efficiency around moving vehicles, but also had an appealing and strikingly modern aesthetic.

Characteristics of the Art Moderne style at 572 7th Street include raised and incised horizontal speedlines, decorative brackets with rounded corners and horizontal ribbon windows. At the time it was built, the style was widely popular, but also very appropriate for buildings such as warehouses, which were directly associated with the transportation industry. As freight depots, warehouses were terminals for trucks and trains, collecting, storing, and distributing goods far and wide. They both housed and represented the new technologies, and stimulated the commerce of their time. Designing a warehouse in the Art Moderne style was a direct commentary – almost an advertisement – of the

27 Page & Turnbull.
28 Page & Turnbull.
29 Building & Engineering News, 1930-1932. The 1932 issue of Building & Engineering News is the last available that is closest in date to the subject building's construction.
30 Page & Turnbull.
31 San Francisco Public Library biography card files; George Wagner.
building's use and connections with cutting-edge commercial and industrial activities.

Other warehouses and industrial buildings in South of Market designed around the same time also exhibit the Art Moderne style. Nearby, the most stylistically similar warehouse stands at 617 7th Street. Built in 1937, it features Art Moderne vertical and horizontal decorative elements on its facade. It is called out by the SoMa Historic Resources Survey (San Francisco Planning Department, 2009) as representative of the style, along with light industrial buildings at 1301 Folsom Street (built in 1942) and 560 3rd Street (1941). 1295 Folsom Street (1940) also appears to be an example of the style applied to an industrial building type and others undoubtedly appear elsewhere in the neighborhood. In the area immediately surrounding the subject property are approximately ten contemporary buildings built between 1935 and 1940.32 The subject building and the building at 617 7th Street express the Art Moderne style most strongly, while others show a more vertical, but no less Modernistic aesthetic, and others feature utilitarian designs with some concession to horizontality, speedline decorations, or other Modernist characteristics.

CRHR Evaluation and Integrity

Criterion 1 (Events)
The building at 572 7th Street appears to be eligible under Criterion 1 (Events) for its association with a significant pattern of development. The warehouse was built at a unique time of prosperity and building activity between two distinct eras when new construction in South of Market was minimal to non-existent. Prior to the building's construction, the Great Depression halted new development in South of Market and greatly decreased industrial productivity. In 1938, however, the economy started to recover from the Depression, making new construction projects like the subject warehouse possible. This period was then followed closely by years of rationing and shortages during World War II, when little new construction occurred. Therefore, the subject building can be seen as part of a pattern of development - a small boom, in fact - that occurred between two periods of near total stagnation. Its similarities to a number of other buildings of the same age and architectural vocabulary in the surrounding area illustrates that it is indeed part of a wider trend. The building therefore appears to be eligible for listing on the California Register as a resource that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local and regional history.

Criterion 2 (Persons)
The building at 572 7th Street does not appear to be eligible under Criterion 2 (Persons). Although a few prominent business owners and industrialists owned the warehouse over the years - such as the Schrader family, B.R. Funsten, and George Georgiou - most appear to have been more strongly associated with other buildings or facilities elsewhere in South of Market and simply used the subject property as an auxiliary warehouse or leased it to other businesses. No direct associations with important persons justify the building's inclusion in the California Register under this criterion.

Criterion 3 (Architecture)
The warehouse at 572 7th Street appears to be eligible under Criterion 3 (Architecture) as a building that "embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period." As such, the building is a typical example of a motor freight warehouse from the era between the Great Depression and World War II. The building's simple, rectangular massing and open interior space are perhaps most indicative of its function. It also demonstrates many other character defining features of a warehouse such as concrete construction, a truss roof and interior mezzanines.

More significant than its form, however, is the exemplary use of the Art Moderne style in an industrial application. The Art Moderne style was extremely popular in the late 1930s and 1940s and was inspired by the motor age of cars, ships, trains, and airplanes. The horizontal emphasis and rounded corners seen in the speedlines, decorative brackets and ribbon windows on the primary facade are characteristic of the style. Perhaps even more

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32 On the same block, or on the blocks to the northeast to 6th Street and east, between Brannan and Townsend streets. These three blocks provide a sampling of about 100 buildings. Blocks to the southeast, southwest, and northwest either feature full-block, non-comparable development or are separated from the subject property by some logical boundary, such as a freeway.

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*Date May 2012 ☑ Continuation ☐ Update

*B10. Significance: (continued)

poignantly than in many Art Moderne style buildings, the subject warehouse's association with actual transportation and motor age developments, such as freight transport by truck and train, makes its styling all the more appropriate to its use. As noted, a number of other contemporary buildings in the immediate area also exhibit Modernistic styling and show a definite aesthetic trend of illustrating the sleek modernity of the motor age through clean-lined architectural styling. Within that grouping, however, 572 7th Street is one of two buildings that express the Art Moderne style most strongly.

The building is also the work of a well-known and prolific local contractor, George Wagner. Although Wagner was a contractor rather than a designer, he worked with some of the area's most renowned architects and was a respected member of many project teams. Wagner was associated with notable projects such as the Paramount Theater, Oakland City Hall, and the Stanford Medical Center. However, he also built numerous more modest buildings like offices, industrial plants, and warehouses. The bulk of his work was likely these smaller, utilitarian buildings and therefore 572 7th Street fits well into his portfolio. It is notable for being built relatively late in Wagner's career and appears to be one of the few examples of his use of the Art Moderne style, especially in a project where no architect was involved, meaning the design as well as the physical product was his own.

Because of its status as a typical example of the work of a master builder, its industrial characteristics, and meaningful application of the Art Moderne style, the building appears to be eligible for the California Register under this criterion.

Criterion 4 (Information Potential)
The building at 572 7th Street does not appear to be eligible under California Register Criterion 4 (Information Potential), as no evidence exists to suggest that it might yield important information in the future.

Integrity
The exterior of 572 7th Street has undergone some alterations. These alterations include the enclosure of the lower level of the primary facade with fixed, aluminum-sash window assemblies. These windows replaced what was originally a recessed loading dock with roll-up doors. The changes also relocated the personnel entrance from the northwest side of the primary facade to the center. On the rear facade, two service entries were infilled and a new service entry introduced, along with new window openings. The rear facade was also stuccoed, whereas it was historically clad with corrugated iron.

The interior of the building has also undergone some modification, including the resurfacing of the floor, modification of the mezzanine at the front of the building (which was once enclosed and is now open), and new construction of the mezzanine at the rear of the building. Two restrooms were removed and a small room at the south corner of the warehouse space was added. Additionally, one or both service entries into the adjacent building to the southeast were added.

Despite these changes, the building retains integrity. It retains full integrity of location and setting, having never been moved from the South of Market neighborhood where it is surrounded by other light industrial buildings and indicators of industrial use such as alleyways and rail spurs. The building's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been diminished somewhat by the physical changes listed above; however it retains its overall massing, interior organization, and architectural style. Also, the most significant character-defining features, including the Art Moderne facade treatment on the exterior, and the vaulted, trussed ceiling and open volume on the interior, remain intact. The infill assembly used to enclose the original loading dock is well differentiated from the historic, character-defining Art Moderne second story above. The building's industrial aesthetic that supports its integrity of feeling and association is basically intact, so that it is readily interpreted as a warehouse facility built just prior to the Second World War.
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San Francisco Block Books, 1894, 1901 and October 1906.

San Francisco Department of Building Inspection, building permit #11137, July 25, 1907 and permit #36147, 1 August 1938.

San Francisco Public Library biography card files; George Wagner.


United States Federal Census, 1930.
List of Photographs

1. 572 Seventh Street
   NE Elevation
   Façade (Primary)
   1980
   Photographer Unknown

2. 572 Seventh Street
   NE Elevation
   Façade (Primary)
   1976
   Photographer Unknown

3. 572 Seventh Street
   NE Elevation
   Façade (Primary)
   February, 2012
   Nancy Goldenberg

4. 572 Seventh Street
   NE Elevation
   Detail at north end
   February, 2012
   Nancy Goldenberg

5. 572 Seventh Street
   SW Elevation
   Rear facade
   February, 2012
   Nancy Goldenberg

6. 572 Seventh Street
   Facing NE
   Interior
   February, 2012
   Nancy Goldenberg
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