National Historic Preservation Act Baseline Documentation

San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center

Prepared for:

SFVAMC Engineering Services

Prepared by:

AECOM

December 15, 2011

Cover image courtesy of San Francisco Public Library's Historical Photograph Collection.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. DESCRIPTION OF RECENT, CURRENT, AND FUTURE PROJECTS 1
1.1 Introduction and Purpose 1
1.2 SFVAMC Historic District 2
1.3 Criteria for Assessing Integrity and Project Effects 5
1.4 Integrity as Documented in 2009 NRHP Nomination 6
1.5 Integrity Assessment of Recent, Current, and Future SFVAMC Projects 9
1.5.1 Recent Projects 10
1.5.2 Current Projects 10
1.5.3 Future Projects 22
2. DOCUMENTATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES 27
2.1 Summary of Known Historic Properties 27
2.1.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Context 27
2.1.2 Historic Period Context 29
2.1.3 Previous Investigations 30
2.1.4 Previously Identified Historic Properties 31
3. REFERENCES 71

TABLES

Table 1: Recent Projects 13
Table 2: Current Projects 17
Table 3: Future Projects 25
Table 4: Finding Aid for NRHP Nomination and 2011 Photograph Essay 33

FIGURES

Figure 1: Historic District 3
Figure 2: Recent Projects 11
Figure 3: Current Projects 15
Figure 4: Future Projects 23

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Attachment A: Prior SHPO Correspondence
Attachment B: VA Cultural Resources Checklist
Attachment C: SFVAMC Contacts List
Attachment D: Supplemental Documentation: NRHP Nomination 4/20/09
Attachment E: Electronic Reference Material – Disk Holder Sheet

1. DESCRIPTION OF RECENT, CURRENT, AND FUTURE PROJECTS

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

In a letter dated June 16, 2011, the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) requested that the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center (SFVAMC) compile certain baseline documentation about the SFVAMC Historic District and how it has been affected by recent, current, and future projects occurring on the SFVAMC campus. This documentation is intended to be used by both the SHPO's office and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) as a basis for coordination under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The baseline documentation materials were compiled by the SFVAMC's engineering division chief Ken Carrico and staff engineer Allan Federman, with the assistance of historic preservation professionals from AECOM, Incorporated (AECOM). AECOM's team was led by Susan Lassell, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards for historic preservation planning and architectural history. Supporting staff included Patricia Ambacher, Madeline Bowen, and Jesse Martinez, who meet the standards for history, architectural history, and archeology, respectively.

This document is presented in three sections. Section 1 provides the information requested by SHPO regarding the influence of recent, current, and future VA projects on the historical integrity of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed Historic District. The section includes a description of the SFVAMC Historic District and a discussion of the integrity of the district at the time that it was listed in the NRHP. Section 1 ends with a general assessment of how these projects have affected or would affect the historical integrity of the Historic District. An annotated list of recent, current, and future projects that have occurred in, adjacent to, or within view of the Historic District is included in this section, with several projects noted for the purpose of full disclosure. A series of color maps is provided to illustrate how these projects relate to the campus layout and the boundary of the Historic District. This assessment is intended to be used as a baseline for future Section 106 project reviews, and is not itself a Section 106 finding of effect for the listed projects.

Section 2 includes documentation of historic properties. The provided baseline documentation also serves as a foundation for compliance with Section 110 of the NHPA, which requires all

federal agencies to identify the historic properties that are located within their respective jurisdictions and to have a plan for the appropriate treatment of such properties. Identification of historic properties on or adjacent to the SFVAMC campus is summarized in Section 2.1. This summary is augmented with specific documentation requested by the SHPO in Section 2.2; namely, a copy of the NRHP nomination for the SFVAMC Historic District and a photo essay that provides updated views of the contributors to the SFVAMC Historic District.

Section 3 contains all sources referenced within this baseline documentation.

1.2 SFVAMC HISTORIC DISTRICT

Construction of the SFVAMC hospital and diagnostic center began in 1933, and the hospital was dedicated in November of 1934. In 1934, the SFVAMC consisted of 21 concrete buildings, designed in the Art Deco style with Mayan-inspired ornamentation. The original campus was designed by VA architects and built by the Herbert M. Baruch Corporation. The buildings were clustered in the northern and eastern sections of the lushly landscaped campus to lessen the impact on the adjacent neighborhood, as well as to provide space for patient convalescence and recreation.

Several major building campaigns since 1934 have dramatically altered the semi-pastoral character of the campus by adding over a dozen buildings with designs and locations that do not support the design plan of the original campus. The large size of many of these new buildings, combined with their awkward siting and incompatible materials and design, has affected the overall integrity of the original campus. In addition, many of the original 1934 buildings have been unsympathetically altered, particularly those that have received large additions. The Historic District contains 14 contributing buildings and structures (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 20, and 27) and nine non-contributing buildings or structures (14, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 202, 210, and 212) set on 12 acres of the overall 29-acre campus (see Figure 1). The majority of the post-1930s buildings are located outside of the boundary of the Historic District.

A considerable amount of the original SFVAMC budget was devoted to creating lawn areas and semi-formal landscaping around the principal buildings. Other, less ornamental expanses of grass were planted adjacent to most of the other original SFVAMC campus buildings that were constructed in 1934 or shortly thereafter.

Building Number	Historic Classification	Current Use
1	Contributing	Admin, Research
2	Contributing	Admin, Clinincs, Research
3	Contributing	Engineering
4	Contributing	Research
5	Contributing	Clinic, Research
6	Contributing	Research. Library, Stg
7	Contributing	Various
8	Contributing	Mental Health, Clinic
9	Contributing	Hoptel
10	Contributing	Hoptel
11	Contributing	Research/Offices
12	Non-Contributing	Research
13	Non-Contributing	Engineering
14	Non-Contributing	Offices
15	Non-Contributing	Storage
16	Non-Contributing	Offices
17	Non-Contributing	Research
18	Contributing	Office
20	Contributing	Storage
21	Non-Contributing	Research
25	Non-Contributing	Storage
27	Contributing	Flagpole
28	Non-Contributing	Storage
29	Non-Contributing	Reservoir
30	Non-Contributing	Pumping Station
31	Non-Contributing	Home-Based Care
200	Non-Contributing	Clinics
200A	Non-Contributing	Emergency and X-Ray
202	Non-Contributing	Oxygen Storage
203	Non-Contributing	Hospital
205	Non-Contributing	Power Plant
206	Non-Contributing	Water Tower
207	Non-Contributing	Computer Facility
208	Non-Contributing	Nursing Home
209	Non-Contributing	Parking Structure
210	Non-Contributing	Offices
T-23	Non-Contributing	Trailers
T-24	Non-Contributing	Trailers
T-26	Non-Contributing	Storage
T-26	Non-Contributing	Storage
T-28	Non-Contributing	Trailers
T-32	Non-Contributing	Offices
T-33	Non-Contributing	Mental Health

AECOM

For Official Use Only
Not For Public Review

Aerial Photo: Google Earth
Date Taken: June 2011
X 60223827

NORTH

0 150 300 600
FEET

Property Line
Historic District
Historic Structures
Contributing
Non-Contributing

San Francisco VA Medical Center
Figure 1: Historic District

Date: December 15, 2011
Source: VA 2011

These served as buffers between the buildings and the internal circulation system of roads and walkways. The lawns also performed the function of softening the impact of the rather large concrete buildings on the surrounding landscape. Lawns still exist adjacent to Buildings 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 18.

There are also several sections of the current SFVAMC campus that, while not landscaped, feature stands of trees and scrub. These areas are largely confined to the edges of the campus on steep slopes or other non-buildable sections. Following the SFVAMC hospital dedication in 1934, all sections of the campus that were not developed or formally landscaped—including much of the western part of the campus, the northern slope, and a patch near the water tower—were allowed to grow wild. Although this semi-wild vegetation was not formally planted and does not contribute to the understanding of the historic uses of Fort Miley or the SFVAMC, it forms a green buffer between the institution, the Outer Richmond neighborhood, Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA), and Fort Miley Military Reservation Historic District.

1.3 CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING INTEGRITY AND PROJECT EFFECTS

The NHPA Section 106 criteria for assessing adverse effects provide the framework for assessing how projects affect the SFVAMC Historic District. According to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.5, undertakings would have an adverse effect on historic properties if the project impairs the characteristics that qualify a property for inclusion in the NRHP.

Thus, there is a direct relationship between understanding why a resource is eligible for listing in the NRHP, which physical characteristics are important in conveying that historical significance, and the assessment of project effects. This relationship is typically discussed in terms of historical integrity, which is a historic property's ability to convey its significance to a viewer by virtue of retaining those aspects of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association that are necessary for the viewer to understand the property's historically significant role.

When considering a historic district, the integrity of the whole is considered paramount to the individual integrity of any one component (unless there are individually eligible buildings, structures, or objects present). Thus, in some cases, actions that would result in an impairment of the integrity of an individually eligible building may not be considered actions that would impair

the integrity of a historic district, depending on the reasons that the district is eligible in the first place.

Although by no means comprehensive, the following is a list of actions that typically result in a finding of adverse effect to a historic property:

- physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- alteration of the property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68) and applicable guidelines;
- removal of the property from its historic location;
- change in the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;
- introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- neglect of the property that causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and
- transfer, lease, or sale of the property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

1.4 INTEGRITY AS DOCUMENTED IN 2009 NRHP NOMINATION

The SFVAMC Historic District was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in 1981 by the VA Historic Preservation Officer, which was corroborated by the Keeper of the National Register with a formal Determination of Eligibility signed in May of 1987. The Historic District was listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in April 2009. The 2009 listing

states that the district "qualifies under Criteria [sic] C due to its integrity as a very early example of a federal building designed with seismic-resistant building technologies and for the design of its Mayan Art Deco ornamentation. It demonstrates integrity under Criteria [sic] A due to its significance as a site of one of the early standardized VA hospitals." (Bright et al. 2009)

The NRHP nomination specifies which buildings are considered contributing to the significance and integrity of the Historic District and which buildings are non-contributing (see Section 2 for more detail). The nomination is not explicit about which physical or intangible qualities of the district compose the character-defining features of the district; however, extrapolating from the statement of significance, the three character-defining features of the Historic District are described in the following paragraphs.

- The Historic District's ongoing operations as a VA medical facility would be a key character-defining feature that conveys its significance as an early VA hospital.
- The structural system of each of the contributing buildings constructed during the 1934 building campaign would be a seldom seen but critically important quality that allows the district to represent an early example of seismic-resistant building technologies.
- The architectural qualities that convey the Historic District's significance as an example of Mayan Art Deco design include the "play between horizontal and vertical [that] is balanced with bold, horizontal podiums and thick concrete walls playing off delicate terra cotta ornament and strong vertical lines" (NRHP Nomination Section 7 Page 1 of 13). Dramatic massing and proportions, centrally-located entrances that are embellished with terra cotta design motifs, towers with stepped parapets projecting above rooflines, and molded and inscribed terra cotta ornamentation that is inspired by historic Mayan designs are all mentioned in the nomination's description of the architectural significance of the district.

The nomination also recognizes that "Several major building campaigns since 1934 have dramatically altered the semi-pastoral character of the campus by adding over a dozen buildings whose design and locations do not support the design plan of the original campus. The large size

of many of these new buildings, combined with their awkward siting and incompatible materials and design, have harmed the overall integrity of the original campus. In addition, many of the original 1934 buildings have been unsympathetically altered, particularly those that have received large additions." (Bright et al. 2009)

Some historic landscaping features were removed by the time that the Historic District was listed, including the large garden and horseshoe-shaped driveway for patient drop off located to the south of Building 2, which had served as the primary landscaped feature on the campus. A secondary landscaped area to the east of Building 1 was replaced by surface parking in 1964, and all that remains is the memorial flagpole structure. The triangular patch of lawn fronting Clement Street between 42nd and 43rd Avenues and the strips of lawn buffering buildings 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 18 (all of which are contributors to the district) are all that remain from a once extensively landscaped campus.

The Historic District is most easily understood when viewed from the open area located between the east side of Building 1, the south side of Building 2, the west sides of Buildings 8 and 9, and from the picnic area and portion of Veterans Drive that borders the north slope between Building 10 and Building 18. From these locations, the viewer primarily sees the historic buildings and how they interrelate, which in turn conveys the facility's significance as a 1930s Veteran's hospital. When viewed from the entry to the campus, or from the remainder of Veterans Drive (the western and southern segments), the buildings introduced during the 1964 construction campaign are visually dominant to the point where the historic facility is completely obscured.

Overall, projects that do not change the characteristics that qualified the Historic District for listing in 2009 will be assessed as having minimal or no effect on the integrity of the Historic District. More specifically, projects that diminish a viewer's ability to understand the Historic District's significance as defined in the NRHP nomination—as a medical facility for American veterans, as a 1930s seismically resistant structural design, or as an example of Mayan Art Deco stylistic influences—would be deemed as having a negative effect on the integrity of the Historic District. Likewise, the siting of new buildings or major modifications within the eastern portion of the campus needs to carefully consider location, scale, and materials to ensure that such projects do not impair the character-defining features of the Historic District.

Tables 1–3 provide a list of construction projects on the SFVAMC campus since 2009 that were deemed to have the potential to affect the Historic District based on proximity to the district and whether they would alter either the physical characteristics or the setting of the district. Projects that were exclusively interior equipment upgrades or interior renovations were omitted from the list. The information provided is current, to the best of SFVAMC's knowledge as of the publication date of this document. Each project is annotated with a brief description of the operational purpose of the project, a description of the physical work being proposed, the proximity of the project to the Historic District, and the status of compliance under both Section 106 of the NHPA and under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

1.5 INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT OF RECENT, CURRENT, AND FUTURE SFVAMC PROJECTS

The project team spent several work sessions reviewing the SFVAMC Engineering Division's list of projects to identify those that warranted inclusion in the discussion of changes to the integrity of the SFVAMC Historic District. The first question that was posed was how to define "recent." Because the ultimate question relates to changes to the Historic District, it is assumed that the 2009 nomination took into account the effects of pre-2009 projects on the integrity of the district (see Figure 1). Thus, projects that fall into the category of "recent" are those that were ongoing during 2008/2009 and that were completed by summer/fall of 2011 (see Figure 2). Projects that were still in planning, design, or construction phases in summer/fall of 2011 (i.e., the timeframe during which this report was prepared) are characterized as "current" projects (see Figure 3). Projects that are identified for funding or are in the earliest stages of conceptual design are characterized as "future" projects (see Figure 4).

The next step in determining which projects to consider in the integrity assessment was to determine which projects to include or eliminate based on their potential to affect the integrity of the Historic District. Generally, projects that only involve interior modifications that would not result in changes to fenestration or other features on the exterior of the building were omitted. Upgrades to medical equipment, replacement of interior cabinetry and shelving, or interior reconfiguration of research spaces were the most common projects omitted from the list. Any project that involves the physical alteration of a building within the Historic District, whether it is a contributing resource or not, was included. All projects that involve a physical alteration of

buildings outside of the Historic District, when that alteration can be viewed from the Historic District, were also included. Projects that are located at a distance or angle such that they could not be viewed from the Historic District were generally not included, though a few are discussed in this document simply because the nature of the project had the potential to raise questions.

1.5.1 Recent Projects

The recent projects include retrofits of existing campus buildings and construction of an addition between 2009 and summer 2011. A summary of each project is provided in Table 1 and in the comprehensive project list. Collectively, the recent projects have had minimal effect on the integrity of the Historic District, despite the physical changes to individual contributors, because the qualities identified in the nomination that qualify the district for listing in the NRHP—VA medical facility, seismically-resistant structural design, and Mayan Art Deco architectural style—have not been notably impaired.

1.5.2 Current Projects

Five of the current projects (see Figure 3 and Table 2) have been coordinated with the SHPO under Section 106, resulting in concurrence that they would have no adverse effects on historic properties, including the SFVAMC Historic District. Two of the current projects—the Mental Health Clinical Expansion-Building 24 and the Patient Welcome Center—have had some degree of coordination with the SHPO, and will be revisited following review of this document.

The SFVAMC conducted preliminary coordination with the SHPO on the Mental Health Clinical Expansion-Building 24 (Project Number 662-607) project beginning in August of 2010 regarding the proposed demolition of Building 20, which is a contributing resource in the Historic District. The SFVAMC sent a letter requesting consultation on the proposed construction of Building 24 in April 2011, and the SHPO replied with the letter requesting comprehensive baseline documentation to be used as a basis for assessing the effects of recent, current, and future projects on the integrity of the Historic District.

	SFVAMC Recent Projects		
Building Number	Renovations	Demolitions and Moves	Construction
1	06-116		
8	06-116		
9	06-116		
10	06-116		
11	06-116		
200A			662-323
206	09-723		

Note: This figure shows projects that had not yet been implemented when the Historic District was listed in the NRHP in 2009, but that were completed prior to Summer 2011.

AECOM

For Official Use Only
Not For Public Review

Aerial Photo: Google Earth
Date Taken: September 2008
X 60223827

NORTH

0 150 300 600
FEET

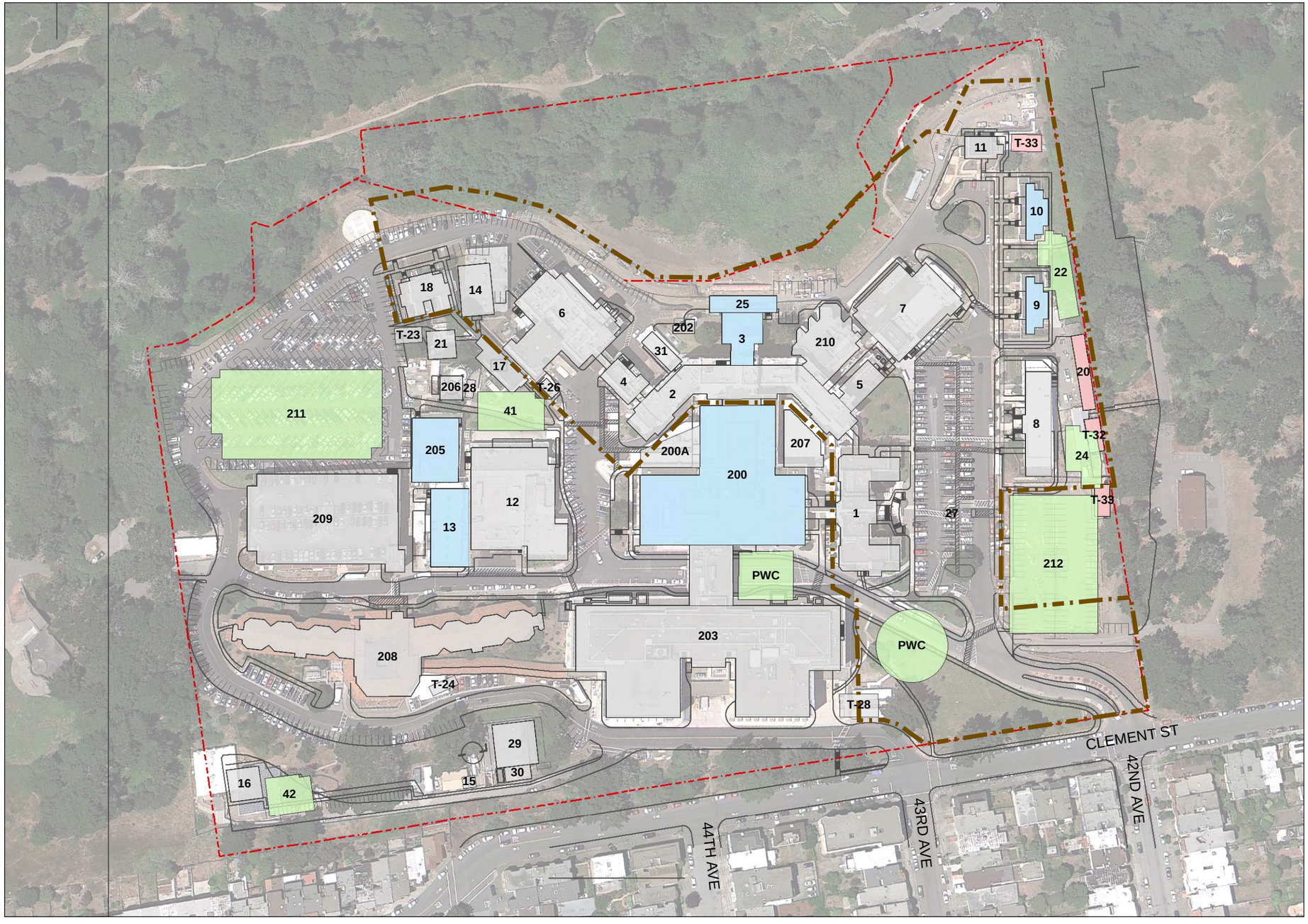
Property Line
Historic District
Renovations
Demolition / Moves
New Construction
Existing Structure

San Francisco VA Medical Center
Figure 2: Recent Projects

Date: December 15, 2011
Source: VA 2011

Table 1: Recent Projects

							NEPA			Section 106	
LRDP Phase	Project Number	Project Name	Design/ Construction Status	Purpose/Description of Project	Location/Buildings Affected	Historic District Relationship	Date	Doc Type	Finding	Date	Section 106 Status
n/a	662-323	Emergency Room/E&A Renovation	July 2010 ribbon cutting/completion		Construction of 3-story wing (D) on Building 200. Was designed to accommodate a 4th floor in the future, which is now in preliminary planning.	Adjacent to HD					
n/a	662-06-116	Building 1, 8, 9, 10, and 11 Window Replacement	Started with 2005 contract for design	Replacement of all windows with aluminum frame windows		In HD					
n/a	662-09-601	Building 8 Window Replacement	Completed 11/10/2010	Replacement of all windows on the building with aluminum frame windows.	Building 8	In HD					
n/a	662-08-215	Buildings 9 and 10 Window Replacement	Completed 11/19/2008	Replacement of all windows on the building with aluminum frame windows.	Buildings 9 and 10	In HD					
n/a	662-08-222	Replace Windows Building 1	Completed 1/6/2010	Replacement of all windows on the building with aluminum frame windows.	Building 1	In HD					
n/a	662-09-723	Water Tower (Building 206) Repainting and Minor Upgrades		Repainting, minor repair/upgrades	Building 206 (water tower)	Adjacent to HD					



	Current Projects		
Building Number	Renovations	Demolitions and Moves	Construction
3	662-609		
9	662-501		
10	662-501		
13	662-501		
20		662-607	
22			662-501
24			662-607
25	662-609		
T-32		662-607	
41			662-608
42			662-401
200	11-507		
205	11-507		
211			662-611
212			CSI-12
PWC			662-620
PWC			662-620

Note: This figure shows projects that are currently in the design or construction phase.

AECOM

For Official Use Only
Not For Public Review

Aerial Photo: Google Earth
Date Taken: June 2011
X 60223827

NORTH

0 150 300 600
FEET

Property Line
Historic District
Renovations
Demolition / Moves
New Construction
Existing Structure

San Francisco VA Medical Center
Figure 3: Current Projects

Date: December 15, 2011
Source: VA 2011

Table 2: Current Projects

							NEPA			Section 106	
LRDP Phase	Project Number	Project Name	Design/ Construction Status	Purpose/Description of Project	Location/Buildings Affected	Historic District Relationship	Date	Doc Type	Finding	Date	Section 106 Status
1.1	662-401	Building 42 (Research/Lab Space)	Estimated buildout November 2011	9,450 BGSF, 2 stories.	Located in the southwest corner of the campus, this would not be visible from the HD.	No Proximity					
1.2	662-CSI-12	Mental Health Parking Garage	100% design, Construction completion estimate November 2011	Total 55,000 BGSF, 2 stories. Total 161 car spaces and 23 motorcycle spaces. Net 75 car spaces and 23 motorcycle spaces.	New construction of a 2-level, partially below grade parking structure. Realignment of Veterans Drive. Ground disturbance to a max of 20 feet below grade and 150 feet wide. South of Building 8, north of main entrance. Previously parking lot.	In HD	7/28/2010	EA/ FONSI	Historic Districts: No Significant Impact (project design incorporates measures to avoid/mitigate impacts) Archeo: No impacts to known sites; Mitigation for unanticipated discoveries	6/30/2010	Concur-No Adverse Effect
1.3	662-607	Building 24 Mental Health Clinical Expansion	At 35% design; originally estimated to go to construction fall 2012, being resubmitted for later finding pending Section 106 process	Construct new Mental Health Clinic building. 15,650 BGSF, 3 stories. Construct new Child Care Center to the north of Building 11.	Demolition of Buildings 20 and T-32. Building 20 is a contributor to the SFVAMC Historic District. Building 32 is a temporary modular building that is not a contributor to the Historic District. Construct new Building 24 behind (east of) Building 8. Introduce new T-32 east of Building 11. T-33 moves to parking area south of Building 11 for use as temporary construction trailer.	In HD	3/11/2011	Draft EA (public review)	Section 106 initiated for Building 20 demolition; based on SHPO conclusion of adverse effect for the demolition of Building 20, Draft EA incorporated a commitment to development of an MOA with mitigation measures including recordation and interpretive materials. Potential significant impacts associated with introduction of Building 24 were reduced to no significant impacts through the introduction of Project Measures to Minimize Effects to Historic District Resources	On-going	Section 106 initiated for Building 24 on August 27, 2010. SHPO responded with a letter requesting baseline documentation about past, present, and future projects in order to determine the collective effects of SFVAMC projects on the integrity of the Historic District. SFVAMC suspending project until the SHPO/Section 106 process is on track.
1.4	662-501	Seismic Upgrade of Buildings 9, 10, & 13 and Building 22 Construction	Estimated buildout December 2012	BGSF 8,743, 2 stories	Perform seismic upgrades to Buildings 9, 10, and 13. Construct new Building 22 to the east of (behind) Buildings 9 and 10.	In HD	May-09	EA	Potential adverse effects to historic district buildings mitigated to "a level below significant" through incorporation of SoI Standards in the design and construction of the modifications.	8/27/2009	Concur-No Adverse Effect

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

							NEPA			Section 106	
LRDP Phase	Project Number	Project Name	Design/ Construction Status	Purpose/Description of Project	Location/Buildings Affected	Historic District Relationship	Date	Doc Type	Finding	Date	Section 106 Status
1.5	662-608	Veterinary Medical Unit Facility Replacement and Expansion Project (formerly called "Vivarium")	100% design, 0% construction. Project Construction *schedule* starts 12/1/2011 to 6/1/13 (likely March 2012 +14 months)	Proposed VMU facility is 9,638 BGSF distributed on 2 stories, plus 4,614 BGSF of mechanical penthouse (9,638+4,614 =14,252).	New construction of a 2-story building (Building 41). Adjacent to HD, between Buildings 6 and 12. Currently open space and Temporary Building 17, which would be removed as part of this project.	Adjacent to HD	6/3/2011	Final EA	Historic Districts: No significant impacts. Archeo: Low sensitivity for pre-historic. Sensitive for historic period and human remains. Construction monitoring recommended.	2/15/2011	Concur-No Adverse Effect (with conditions)
1.7	662-620 Phase 1	Patient Welcome Center-Phase 1	At 35% design; originally estimated to go to construction fall 2012, being resubmitted for later finding pending Section 106 process	1,350 BGSF	Introduction of a traffic circle to the southwest of the south elevation of Building 1. Permanently closes through traffic on Veterans Drive.	In HD			Design team under contract to do a NEPA document; could also be covered by the IMP EIS.		SFVAMC suspending project until SHPO/Section 106 process is on track
1.8	662-620 Phase 2	Patient Welcome Center-Phase 2	At 35% design; originally estimated to go to construction fall 2012, being resubmitted for later finding pending resolution of 106 process	13,500 BGSF	1-story pavilion on the ground level between Buildings 200 and 203 extending out towards Building 1 (east). Includes introducing a traffic circle and drop off area in front, and taking out roadway paving at rear and replace with garden.	In HD			Design team under contract to do a NEPA document; could also be covered by the IMP EIS.		SFVAMC suspending project until SHPO/Section 106 process is on track

							NEPA			Section 106	
LRDP Phase	Project Number	Project Name	Design/ Construction Status	Purpose/Description of Project	Location/Buildings Affected	Historic District Relationship	Date	Doc Type	Finding	Date	Section 106 Status
n/a		Ground Source Heat Pump Systems	Construction anticipated December 2011 through June 2012	To reduce fossil fuel-based energy consumption and to increase the use of renewable energy sources through the installation and operation of ground source heat pump systems.	New GSHP systems proposed for HD contributing Buildings 8, 9, and 10, as well as non-contributor Building 210 within the HD. Construction would include drilling to a depth of 200 to 400 feet for the borings/wells, installing piping, installing system components within and adjacent to each involved building, and restoring the construction site to pre-project conditions. VA anticipates only minor modifications to each involved structure, generally within each structure's mechanical room(s).	In HD	9/2/2011	Public Draft EA	Document concludes that "effects would be maintained at acceptable levels and would not be considered an adverse effect under Section 106 of the NHPA." Each proposed heat pump would be installed within a new, 4' x 8' structure adjacent to and designed to blend with the served VAMC building in terms of color and style to the extent possible. . . . "In addition, the majority of the 29-acre VAMC has been previously disturbed due to prior construction activities. As such, no . . . archeological resources are expected to be encountered or affected . . ."		
	662-611	Parking and Emergency Response Structure - Design Phase	100% design 0% construction. Construction *scheduled* to start July 2012 to May 2013	To provide additional parking garage capacity; car bridge from old to new structure. EOC Center to be built within the new garage space. Plan for the EOC parking Garage is currently to build 155,000 SF with a 32,000 SF footprint and 477 total spaces-295 net spaces.	New construction of a 5-level parking structure (Building 211). West of Buildings 18, 21, 205; north of existing parking structure 209. In northwest corner of campus. Currently parking lot J.	Visible from HD	1/25/2011	EA	MI (Minimal)	3/21/2011	Concur-No Adverse Effect (with conditions)
	662-609	North Slope Seismic/Geologic Stabilization	100 % design 60% construction. Construction scheduled to be completed by January 2012	Stabilize the North Slope	Construction of two retaining walls and structural improvements to Buildings 25 and 3. Grading, landscaping, and paving.	Adjacent to HD	11/10/2010	EA/ FONSI	M (Moderate) Historic Districts: no adverse effect on SFVAMC district; no effect on East Fort Miley HD Archeo: no impacts to known resources; potential for unanticipated impacts.	11/4/2010	Concur-No Adverse Effect (with conditions)

							NEPA			Section 106	
LRDP Phase	Project Number	Project Name	Design/ Construction Status	Purpose/Description of Project	Location/Buildings Affected	Historic District Relationship	Date	Doc Type	Finding	Date	Section 106 Status
	662-11-186	Seismic retrofit of Building 205 (Central Plant)	Design 2%		Building 205 is 1973	No Proximity		Plan to CatEx			
	662-11-507	Install cool roof on Building 200	Construction contract about to be let as of October 2011	Energy efficiency update per Agency goals per Executive Order.	Applying a white coating to Building 200, including its wings (D Wing already done as part of original construction).	Adjacent to HD		Plan to CatEx			

In the course of preparing this document, the SFVAMC recognized that their process for Section 106 consultation needs to be improved, and that this need surpasses the need to proceed with funded projects. Therefore, at the risk of jeopardizing their ranking in future funding requests, the SFVAMC has elected to suspend both the design effort and the request for additional funding for the Mental Health Clinic Building 24 (Project Number 662-607) and the Patient Welcome Center (Project Number 662-620) until the review of this document has been completed and a discussion with the SHPO regarding the best path forward has taken place.

Three additional projects as well as the SFVAMC's draft Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) (formerly known as the Institutional Master Plan) have not yet been coordinated under Section 106. The LRDP is currently being revised to serve as a true facility development plan. The LRDP will be analyzed under NEPA with the development of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Following coordination with the SHPO on this NHPA Baseline Documentation report, the SFVAMC will initiate Section 106 consultation with the SHPO and appropriate consulting parties on the LRDP. During that consultation, the SFVAMC will prepare a detailed assessment of the planned development on the campus and how the alternatives being considered would affect the integrity of the SFVAMC Historic District. The outcome of the Section 106 review of the LRDP may result in a Programmatic Agreement (PA) that provides a process for ensuring that future projects incorporate measures that reduce adverse effects. A PA would also establish the process for determining the appropriate level of individual project review for projects covered by the LRDP and any future projects that are not explicitly discussed in the LRDP.

Three current construction/renovation projects do not fall under the LRDP and may require review with the SHPO to determine the appropriate coordination process for compliance with Section 106. This includes the proposed ground source heat pump system (Project Number to be determined), the seismic retrofit of Building 205 (Project Number 662-11-186), and the installation of a cool roof on Building 200 (Project Number 662-11-507). The ground source heat pump project includes introducing the system to three contributing buildings in the Historic District (Buildings 8, 9, and 10). It also involves ground disturbance in the form of boring to a depth of over 200 feet. Both of these aspects of the project have the potential to adversely affect historic properties, and thus, will need to be reviewed in more detail.

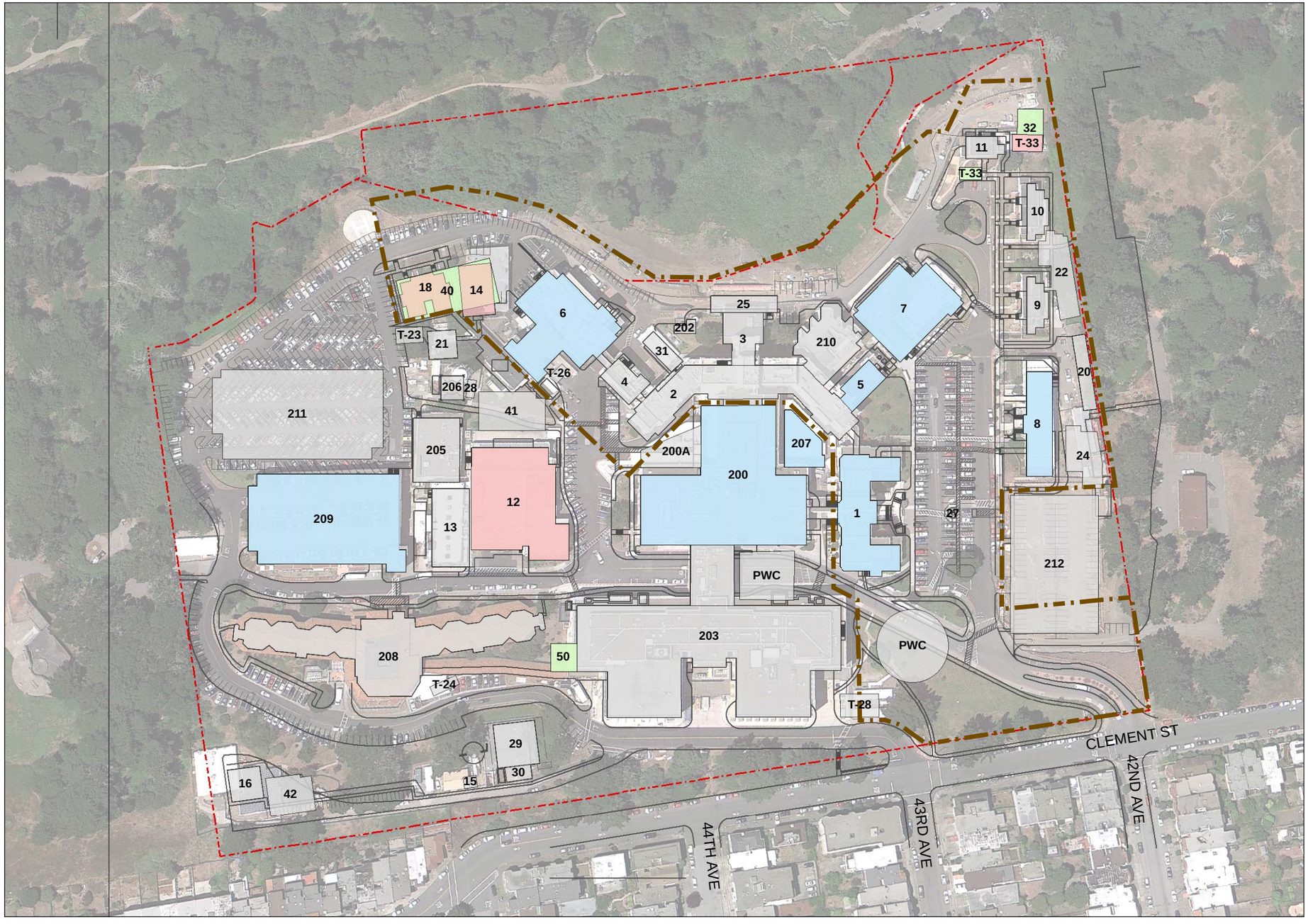
The remaining two projects have much less potential to impair the integrity of the Historic District, and may warrant coordination with the SHPO as projects with no potential to affect historic properties. Building 205 is located outside of the Historic District, and is not individually eligible for the NRHP. The installation of a cool roof on Building 200 effectively involves painting the roof of Building 200 white. Although this may be noticeable from within Building 2—the hospital tower—it would not impair a viewer's ability to recognize the campus as a hospital, would not change the seismic structural design of any contributors to the district, and would not remove or obscure any of the Mayan Art Deco characteristics of the district.

1.5.3 Future Projects

None of the future projects (see Figure 4 and Table 3) have been coordinated with the SHPO under Section 106 because they are in programming and planning stages. Four of the future projects will be included in the draft LRDP; and therefore, will be analyzed at a program level when that document is coordinated under Section 106.

With one exception, the future projects appear to have low potential to impair the integrity of the SFVAMC Historic District. Both the IT Support Space Expansion (Project Number to be determined) and the Hybrid Operating Room Expansion (Project Number 662-11-111) involve construction of a single additional floor on existing buildings that are not located within the district. Both of these projects would occur in an area of the campus with the least remaining historical integrity, namely where the 1964 placement of Building 200 obliterated the heart of the original campus plan (see Figure 4). The addition of two stories on Building 207 and one story on the D Wing would have a negligible visual effect on the setting of the southwestern boundary of the district because that setting has already been lost.

The Swing Space Project involves the construction of a new building where Building 12 now stands, outside of the Historic District boundary in an area of the campus already characterized by late 20th century construction. Overall, the IT Support Space Expansion, Hybrid Operating Room Expansion, and Swing Space Projects would have little effect on the integrity of the Historic District because they would be consistent with the setting as it existed at the time that the district was listed in the NRHP.



	Future Projects		
Building Number	Renovations	Demolitions and Moves	Construction
1	OCFM11-201		
5	662-511		
6	OCFM11-201		
7	662-511		
8	OCFM11-201		
12		OCFM11-201	
18		OCFM11-201	
32			662-219
T-33			662-607
40			OCFM11-201
50			07-028ES
200	11-111		
207	??-???		
209	??-661		

Note: This figure shows projects that are in preliminary planning or conceptual design stages; the have not yet been funded for construction and have not passed 30% design.

AECOM

For Official use Only
Not For Public Review

Aerial Photo: Google Earth
Date Taken: June 2011
X 60223827

NORTH

0 150 300 600
FEET

Property Line
Historic District
Renovations
Demolition / Moves
New Construction
Existing Structure

San Francisco VA Medical Center
Figure 4: Future Projects

Date: December 15, 2011
Source: VA 2011

Table 3: Future Projects

							NEPA			Section 106	
LRDP Phase	Project Number	Project Name	Design/ Construction Status	Purpose/Description of Project	Location/Buildings Affected	Historic District Relationship	Date	Doc Type	Finding	Date	Section 106 Status
2.1		IT Support Space Expansion	Estimated buildout December 2016	7,000 BGSF	2nd floor addition to Building 207	Adjacent to HD					
2.2	662-11-111	Hybrid Operating Room Expansion	Planned as a design-build contract; estimated buildout June 2017	Cardiac procedures facility. 5,348 BGSF, 1 story	Adding a 4th floor of Building 200 in D Wing	Adjacent to HD					
2.3	OCFM 11-201	Buildings 1, 6, 8 Seismic Upgrade and Construction of Building 40 (Major) - managed by CFM (VA office of construction and facilities management)	0% design 0% construction	Seismic retrofit of three buildings (Historic District contributors) and construction of a 100,000 BGSF replacement research facility. These (1, 6, 8, and 12) are the VA's last 4 buildings that are on the VA's list of extremely high risk buildings.	First move Bldg 18 to as yet unknown location, then demolish Bldg 14, Building 21, and Temporary Building 23, then build Building 40 (100,000 BGSF research space) adjacent to HD, southwest of 2,4,6). Then demolition of Building 12 (outside of HD) introduction of temporary trailers for accommodating people in Buildings 1, 6, then 8 during seismic retrofit.	In HD and Adjacent to HD		TBD			Future
n/a	662-11-201	Ham Radio Room Renovation	No design; 0% construction		Building 1 renovation of the radio/communications center on the top floor. Need clarification about whether anything is being done to windows or on the roof.	In HD		none			
n/a	662-11-221	Building 8 Window Correction		Replacement windows were the type that tilt down to clean; the clips on top of the lower sash led to operator error; will be made un-tiltable by replacing spring-loaded clips with	Building 8	In HD		none			

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

							NEPA			Section 106	
LRDP Phase	Project Number	Project Name	Design/ Construction Status	Purpose/Description of Project	Location/Buildings Affected	Historic District Relationship	Date	Doc Type	Finding	Date	Section 106 Status
				rigid guides.							
n/a	662-661	(EOC) Emergency Preparedness/ Response Center - Construction Phase	99% design; 0% construction; up for FY12 funding groundbreaking scheduled for July 2012	To provide additional parking garage capacity; car bridge from old to new structure. EOC Center to be built within the new garage space.	Addition to existing parking garage building 209, taking the place of parking lot J	Visible from HD			Cleared during design with EA/FONSI - see 662-611		
n/a	662-11-167	Battle of the Bulge trail paving	Awaiting NCA award	To pave the existing trail from the campus picnic area down to Legion of Honor parking area.	No buildings directly affected.	Adjacent to HD					
n/a	662-511	Seismic Retrofit Building 5 and Building 7	USACE Solicitation is out			In HD					

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The remaining future projects are either interior projects with a minor potential to alter exterior features (Project Number 662-11-201) or involve the construction or correction of previous projects (Project Number 662-661 and Project Number 662-11-221, respectively).

The Building 1, 6, 8 Seismic Upgrade and Building 40 Project (Project Number OCFM) has the potential to affect the integrity of the Historic District. The seismic upgrade of contributors to the district has the potential to destroy the 1934 structural solution for seismic resistance, which is one of the significant aspects of the Historic District. As currently conceived, the project also requires relocating or removing Building 18—the oldest extant building on campus—and non-contributing Building 14, and replacing them with a single, large building. This would completely alter the form and massing at the current western end of the district. However, this change would have little negative impact on a viewer's experience of the Historic District from the western surface parking area or from Veterans Drive, which were described earlier as the locations where the character of the district is still strongly conveyed. The potential effects on the district may be reduced through application of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties or other measures developed during Section 106 review of the LRDP. Such efforts should be made during project planning and design, along with appropriate coordination with the SHPO.

2. DOCUMENTATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

2.1 SUMMARY OF KNOWN HISTORIC PROPERTIES

This section provides a brief overview of the prehistoric and historic period context of the SFVAMC, reviews investigations that were previously conducted on the SFVAMC, and summarizes previously identified cultural resources. The section also includes recommendations regarding future investigations. In addition to the summary provided in Section 1, detailed documentation of the SFVAMC Historic District itself follows in Section 2.2.

2.1.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Context

Few archaeological sites have been found in the San Francisco Bay Area that date to the Paleo-Indian Period or the subsequent Lower Archaic (8000 to 5000 B.P.) time period, probably due to high sedimentation rates and sea level rises. Archaeologists have, however, recovered a great deal of information from sites occupied during the Middle Archaic Period (5000 to 2500 B.P.).

By this time, broad regional subsistence patterns gave way to more intensive procurement practices. Economies were more diversified, possibly including the introduction of acorn-processing technology. Populations were growing and occupying more diverse settings. Permanent villages that were occupied throughout the year were established, primarily along major waterways. The onset of status distinctions and other indicators of growing sociopolitical complexity mark the Upper Archaic Period (2500 to 1300 B.P.). Exchange systems became more complex and formalized, and evidence of regular sustained trade between groups was seen for the first time.

Several technological and social changes characterized the Emergent Period (1300 to 200 B.P.). Territorial boundaries between groups became well established. It became increasingly common that distinctions in an individual's social status could be linked to acquired wealth. In the latter portion of this period (500 to 200 B.P.), exchange relations became highly regularized and sophisticated. The clamshell disk bead became a monetary unit, and specialists arose to govern various aspects of production and material exchange.

The Middle Archaic, Upper Archaic, and Emergent periods can be further broken down according to additional cultural manifestations that are well represented in archaeological assemblages in the Bay Area:

- The Windmiller Pattern (5000 to 1500 B.P.) peoples placed an increased emphasis on acorn use as well as a continuation of hunting and fishing activities. Ground and polished charmstones, twined basketry, baked-clay artifacts and worked shell and bone were hallmarks of Windmiller culture. Widely ranging trade patterns brought goods in from the Coast Ranges and trans-Sierran sources as well as closer trading partners.

- The Berkeley Pattern (2200 to 1300 B.P.) exhibited an increase in the use of acorns as a food source than was seen previously in the archaeological record. Distinctive stone and shell artifacts differentiated it from earlier or later cultural expressions. Burials were predominantly placed in a tightly flexed position and frequently included red ochre.

- The Augustine Pattern (1300 to 200 B.P.) reflected increasing populations resulting from more intensive food procurement strategies, as well as a marked change in burial practices and increased trade activities. Intensive fishing, hunting and gathering, complex exchange systems, and a wider variety in mortuary patterns were all hallmarks of this period.

2.1.2 Historic Period Context

The earliest documented Euro-American incursions into what is now the City and County of San Francisco occurred in 1776 when a Spanish exploring party led by Juan Bautista de Anza arrived in the area to locate sites for a presidio (military base) and Mission Dolores. By 1836, the small settlement of Yerba Buena sprang up between the presidio and the mission. In 1847, Yerba Buena became known as San Francisco, and its primary function served as a shipping and transportation hub.

The Gold Rush of 1849 transformed the small shipping community virtually overnight into a booming city. Within 1 year, the population exploded from 500 to 25,000. The City continued to grow at a brisk pace over the next few decades, as the population steadily increased from less than 150,000 in 1870 to 342,000 by 1900. By the early 1900s, despite a devastating earthquake and fire, San Francisco boasted a population of 350,000 and served as a major port and financial center on the West Coast; a position it enjoys well into the 21st century (Kyle et al. 1990).

In 1850, after California's entry into the United States, President Fillmore reserved the land comprising Fort Miley for strategic value, because it overlooked the entrance to the San Francisco Bay. It remained relatively unused until the 1860s, when the City purchased 200 acres—including the site of the future Fort Miley—for the municipal Golden Gate Cemetery. In 1893, the U.S. Army obtained 54 acres of the Golden Gate Cemetery land from the City to construct a military reservation and coastal artillery batteries. In 1900, the reservation was named Fort Miley after Lieutenant Colonel John D. Miley, one of the planners of San Francisco's coastal battery network. The Fort Miley post was developed between 1902 and 1906, and included a horseshoe-shaped parade ground and several frame barracks and quarters in the center of the reservation between the east and west batteries (the current site of the SFVAMC Campus).

During World War I, the Fort Miley batteries were quickly outdated with the advent of aerial bombardment. Fort Miley is now part of the GGNA, which is managed by the National Park Service (USVA, 2003). Bordered by Lands End to the west and Lincoln Park to the north and east, the natural setting of the original military reservation has remained largely intact.

In 1932, the VA acquired 29 acres of Fort Miley and began construction of the SFVAMC. When completed, the SFVAMC consisted of several Art Deco buildings primarily located in the northern and eastern part of the SFVAMC site. Few changes occurred at the site until the 1960s, when the VA undertook efforts to modernize the SFVAMC through the addition of several new buildings and parking lots and the modification of existing buildings.

2.1.3 Previous Investigations

In 1980, the VA conducted a survey of its potential historic properties at SFVAMC to fulfill the requirements of Section 110 of the NRHP and concluded that there was an NRHP-eligible Historic District in the northeastern portion of the campus. The district boundaries were altered in 1982 because of the significant construction and renovation work that occurred since the original facility was built. In 1987, the Keeper of the National Register issued a Determination of Eligibility Notification for the SFVAMC. In 2005, a formal NRHP nomination was submitted to the SHPO and the Keeper of the NRHP. In May 2005, the SHPO concurred with the finding that the Historic District was eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of health and medicine for its association with early 20th century innovative and comprehensive health care for American veterans, and Criterion C in the areas of architecture and engineering as an early example of a federal complex designed with seismic-resistant building technologies.

In 2008, the VA withdrew the original nomination because of physical changes to the campus, and resubmitted a modified version to the Keeper of the National Register. The updated documentation recommended that the SFVAMC Historic District is eligible under NRHP Criterion A as a site of an early standardized VA hospital and under Criterion C as an early example of a federal building designed with seismic-resistant buildings technologies and for its Mayan Art Deco-inspired design. The period of significance for the updated district is 1934-1941. The Historic District was listed in the NRHP in April 2009.

A records search was conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) in June 2010. The NWIC records search indicated that no archaeological resources, sites, or features of Native American cultural importance have been identified at the SFVAMC. Four prehistoric midden sites have been identified and recorded within approximately .25 mile of the campus. The campus is within the area that was originally the site of the City Cemetery Reservation. The City Cemetery Reservation included a large portion of present-day Fort Miley, Lincoln Park, and the SFVAMC. Records indicate that the burials were removed in 1908; however, construction activities at the Palace of the Legion of Honor (located approximately .25 mile to the northeast) uncovered human remains in 1921 and 1993.

More recent investigations on the campus that were not identified in the NWIC records search include work conducted for the Mental Health Patient Parking Addition (Winzler and Kelly 2010), the North Shore Seismic /Geologic Stabilization Project (2010), the demolition of Building 20 (2010), and the Clinical Expansion for Mental Health Care and Sleep Lab Unit (2011).

2.1.4 Previously Identified Historic Properties

Archaeological Resources

No archaeological resources have been identified directly within the SFVAMC Campus, and as such, the prehistory of the specific campus location is not known. However, archaeological sites have been found in the immediate area that reflect the character and nature of early Native American occupation of the campus and surrounding region.

Reports generally assess the SFVAMC as having low sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources. This is misleading, however, because assessments have been based on record searches alone and there have been no specific archaeological investigations—such as a pedestrian survey or limited exploratory subsurface testing—at the campus. It is important to note that the assessment of low sensitivity for prehistoric resources is not necessarily incorrect, but there have been no investigations to support the assertion.

The SFVAMC is sensitive for historic-era archaeological resources because a portion of Fort Miley once stood on the campus. The SFVAMC is also sensitive for the presence of human remains. Fort Miley once contained the City Cemetery Reservation, which covered present-day

Fort Miley, the SFVAMC, and a large portion of Lincoln Park. The burials were removed in 1908, but construction activities at the Palace of the Legion of Honor discovered human remains in 1921 and 1993, indicating that not all of the human remains were removed.

Because the campus has been determined to be sensitive for historic period archaeological resources and human remains, and its prehistoric sensitivity has yet to be adequately addressed, it is recommended that archaeological investigations take place. A pedestrian survey of open areas or a site visit in conjunction with additional archival research (review of online soil surveys and geological studies, photos taken during construction activities, review of archaeological investigations in the vicinity, etc.) would assist in determining prehistoric archaeological sensitivity, as it would determine if any subsurface testing would be warranted in planned construction areas. Early identification of subsurface resources would limit or eliminate any delays during construction due to inadvertent discoveries.

Fort Miley Military Reservation Historic District

Fort Miley Military Reservation Historic District surrounds the campus to the east and the west. Fort Miley was listed in the National Register in 1980 as part of the GGNRA. The NRHP Historic District is divided into two parts as a result of the 1932 transfer of 25 acres (eventually 29 acres total) of land to the VA for the SFVAMC. Despite being divided by the site of the former Post of Fort Miley, the surviving batteries are in a Historic District with two parts—East Fort Miley and West Fort Miley. A growth of thick vegetation obscures some views from both portions of the district. Fort Miley is significant for its association with the early 20th century coastal defense system on the west coast. Fort Miley Military Reservation retains a high level of integrity, particularly around its battery walls (Winzler and Kelly 2010).

SFVAMC Historic District

As discussed in Section 1, the SFVAMC Historic District was listed in the NRHP in 2009. A copy of the NRHP documentation form is provided in Attachment E. In September and October of 2011, AECOM conducted a photograph survey to document the current condition of the contributing resources of the district. Table 4 provides a finding aid that indicates the page number for each resource in the photograph essay—which follows the table—and the corresponding page number in the NRHP documentation form.

Table 4: Finding Aid for NRHP Nomination and 2011 Photograph Essay

Subject	NRHP Nomination Location	Photo Essay Page	Photograph Number	2011 Photo Essay Caption
Building 1	Section 7, Page 4–5			
		39	1	Building 1 - South and west elevations. Camera facing northeast.
		39	2	Building 1 - South and west elevations. Camera facing northeast
		40	3	Building 1 - East elevation (main façade). Camera facing southwest.
		40	4	Building 1 - East and south elevations. Camera facing northwest.
		41	5	Building 1 - North and east elevation (main façade). Northern wing connecting Building 1 to Building 2 is visible. Camera facing southwest.
		41	6	Building 1 - South elevation. Camera facing north.
		42	7	Building 1 - Detail of entrance on east elevation (main façade). Camera facing northwest.
		42	8	Building 1 - East elevation (main façade). Camera facing west.
Building 2	Section 7, Page 5			
		43	1	Building 2 - North elevation of east wing. Camera facing northwest. Building 5 - East and north elevations.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Subject	NRHP Nomination Location	Photo Essay Page	Photograph Number	2011 Photo Essay Caption
		43	2	Building 2 - North elevation of Building 2 behind large tree. Buildings 7 (foreground left), Building 210 (center), and Building 3 (lower right) are also visible. Camera facing southwest.
		44	3	Building 2 - North elevation. Building 3's east and north elevations visible to the north (right) of Building 2. Building 210, a non-contributor, is visible in the foreground.
		44	4	Building 2 - South elevation, west wing. Building 200, a non-contributor and outside the NRHP Historic District boundaries is visible to the right (east) of Building 2.
		45	5	Building 2 – South elevation of central wing and connector to Building 200. Camera facing northeast.
		45	6	Building 2 - East wing, south elevation. Camera facing north.
		46	7	Building 2 – Central and west wing; west and north elevations. Camera facing southeast. Non-contributing Building 3 is visible in the foreground.
Building 3	Section 7, Page 5			
		47	1	Building 3 - East elevation. Camera facing southwest. Portions of Building 2's north elevation are visible to the south (right) of Building 3.
		47	2	Building 3 - West elevation, camera facing east. View obscured by construction of North Slope Stabilization along Veteran’s Drive.

Subject	NRHP Nomination Location	Photo Essay Page	Photograph Number	2011 Photo Essay Caption
Building 4	Section 7, Page 6			
		49	1	Building 4 - North elevation. Camera facing south. Wing connecting Building 4 to Building 6 is visible..
		49	2	Building 4 - South and east elevations. Camera facing northeast. Building 2's east elevation is visible in the background.
Building 5	Section 7, Page 6			
		51	1	Building 5 - South and east elevations. Ramp to East Entrance is visible in the foreground. Camera facing northwest.
		51	2	Building 5 - South elevation. Staircase leading to upper entrance is visible. Camera facing northwest
Building 6	Section 7, Page 6			
		53	1	Building 6 - North elevation (main façade). Enclosed glass stairway visible. Camera facing southwest.
		53	2	Building 6 - East and south elevations. Camera facing northwest.
		54	3	Building 6 - West elevation. A portion of a temporary building (Mechanical Room) is visible to the right. Camera facing southeast.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Subject	NRHP Nomination Location	Photo Essay Page	Photograph Number	2011 Photo Essay Caption
		54	4	Building 6 - East and South elevations. Also visible is Building 4's south elevation. A portion of Building 12's east elevation and the water tower, both non-contributors, are visible to the left. Photograph is a context shot of the northwest section of the Historic District.
Building 7	Section 7, Page 7			
		55	1	Building 7 - North elevation. Camera facing southeast.
		55	2	Building 7 - South and west elevations. Camera facing southeast.
		56	3	Building 7 - North elevation. Building 210 in background.
Building 8	Section 7, Page 7			
		57	1	Building 8 - North and west elevations. Camera facing southeast.
		57	2	Building 8 - East elevation and Building 43 Child Care Center. Camera facing north.
Building 9	Section 7, Page 7–8			
		59	1	Building 9 - West elevation. Camera facing east.
		59	2	Building 9 - East elevation. Camera facing southwest.

Subject	NRHP Nomination Location	Photo Essay Page	Photograph Number	2011 Photo Essay Caption
Building 10	Section 7, Page 8			
		61	1	Building 10 - West elevation. Camera facing southeast.
		61	2	Building 10 - West elevation. Camera facing northeast.
		62	3	Building 10 - East elevation. Camera facing northwest.
Building 11	Section 7, Page 8			
		63	1	Building 11 - South elevation. Camera facing north.
		63	2	Building 11 - West and south elevations. Camera facing northeast.
		64	3	Building 11 - North and west elevations. Camera facing southeast.
		64	4	Building 11 - North and east elevations. Camera facing southwest.
Building 18	Section 7, Page 9			
		65	1	Building 18 - North elevation. Camera facing southwest.
		65	2	Building 18 - North and west elevations. Camera facing southeast.
		66	3	Building 18 - South (rear) and east elevations. Camera facing northwest.

Subject	NRHP Nomination Location	Photo Essay Page	Photograph Number	2011 Photo Essay Caption
Building 20	Section 7, Page 9			
		67	1	Building 20 - North and west elevations. Camera facing southeast.
		67	2	Building 20 - Detail of the two different types of garage doors. Camera facing east.
		68	3	Building 20 - Detail of the addition to the southern elevation. Camera facing southeast. Building 43 visible to the south (right).
Structure 27	Section 7, Page 2			
		69	1	Structure 27 - Camera facing east. Building 8 and the new garage (under construction) are visible in the background (east of flagpole).
		69	2	Structure 27 - Base of flagpole. Building 1's east elevation is visible in the background (west of flagpole).
		70	3	Structure 27 - Detail shot of plaque located on the east side of the flagpole's base. Camera facing west.

Building 1: Photograph 1 - South and west elevations. Camera facing northeast.

Building 1: Photograph 2 - South and west elevations. Camera facing northeast.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 1: Photograph 3 - East elevation (main façade). Camera facing southwest.

Building 1: Photograph 4 - East and south elevations. Camera facing northwest.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 1: Photograph 5 - North and east elevation (main façade). Northern wing connecting Building 1 to Building 2 is visible. Camera facing southwest.

Building 1: Photograph 6 - South elevation. Camera facing north.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 1: Photograph 7 - Detail of entrance on east elevation (main façade). Camera facing northwest.

Building 1: Photograph 8 - East elevation (main façade). Camera facing west.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 2: Photograph 1 - North elevation of east wing. Camera facing northwest. Building 5 - east and north elevations.

Building 2: Photograph 2 - North elevation of Building 2 behind large tree. Buildings 7 (foreground left), Building 210 (center) and Building 3 (lower right) are also visible. Camera facing southwest.

Building 2: Photograph 3 - North elevation. Building 3's east and north elevations visible to the north (right) of Building 2. Building 210, a non-contributor, is visible in the foreground.

Building 2: Photograph 4 - South elevation, west wing. Building 200, a non-contributor and outside the NRHP Historic District boundaries is visible to the right (east) of Building 2.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 2: Photograph 5 - South elevation of central wing and connector to Building 200. Camera facing northeast.

Building 2: Photograph 6 - East wing, south elevation. Camera facing north.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 2: Photograph 7 - Central and west wing; west and north elevations. Camera facing southeast. Non-contributing Building 3 is visible in the foreground.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 3: Photograph 1 - East elevation. Camera facing southwest. Portions of Building 2's north elevation are visible to the south (right) of Building 3.

Building 3: Photograph 2 - West elevation, camera facing east. View obscured by construction of North Slope Stabilization along Veteran's Drive.

Building 4: Photograph 1 - North elevation. Camera facing south. Wing connecting Building 4 to Building 6 is visible.

Building 4: Photograph 2 - South and east elevations. Camera facing northeast. Building 2's east elevation is visible in the background.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 5: Photograph 1 - South and east elevations. Ramp to East Entrance is visible in the foreground. Camera facing northwest.

Building 5: Photograph 2 - South elevation. Staircase leading to upper entrance is visible. Camera facing northwest.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 6: Photograph 1 - North elevation (main façade). Enclosed glass stairway visible. Camera facing southwest.

Building 6: Photograph 2 - East and south elevations. Camera facing northwest.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 6: Photograph 3 - West elevation. A portion of a temporary building (Mechanical Room) is visible to the right. Camera facing southeast.

Building 6: Photograph 4 - East and South elevations. Also visible is Building 4's south elevation. A portion of Building 12's east elevation and the water tower, both non-contributors, are visible to the left. Photograph is a context shot of the northwest section of the historic district.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 7: Photograph 1 - North elevation. Camera facing southeast.

Building 7: Photograph 2 - South and west elevations. Camera facing southeast.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 7: Photograph 3 - North elevation. Building 210 in background.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 8: Photograph 1 - North and west elevations. Camera facing southeast.

Building 8: Photograph 2 - East elevation and Building 43 Child Care Center. Camera facing north.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 9: Photograph 1 - West elevation. Camera facing east.

Building 9: Photograph 2 - East elevation. Camera facing southwest.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 10: Photograph 1 - West elevation. Camera facing southeast.

Building 10: Photograph 2 - West elevation. Camera facing northeast.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 10: Photograph 3 - East elevation. Camera facing northwest

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 11: Photograph 1 - South elevation. Camera facing north.

Building 11: Photograph 2 - West and south elevations. Camera facing northeast.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 11: Photograph 3: - North and west elevations. Camera facing southeast.

Building 11: Photograph 4 - North and east elevations. Camera facing southwest.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 18: Photograph 1 - North elevation. Camera facing southwest.

Building 18 : Photograph 2 - North and west elevations. Camera facing southeast.

Building 18: Photograph 3 - South (rear) and east elevations. Camera facing northwest.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 20: Photograph 1 - North and west elevations. Camera facing southeast.

Building 20: Photograph 2 - Detail of the two different types of garage doors. Camera facing east.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Building 20: Photograph 3 - Detail of the addition to the southern elevation. Camera facing southeast. Building 4 visible to the south (right).

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Structure 27: Photograph 1 - Camera facing east. Building 8 and the new garage (under construction) are visible in the background (east of flagpole).

Structure 27: Photograph 2 - Base of flagpole. Building 1's east elevation is visible in the background (west of flagpole).

Structure 27: Photograph 3 - Detail shot of plaque located on the east side of the flagpole's base. Camera facing west.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

3. REFERENCES

Bright, Douglas and Bonnie Bamburg. "San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center," National Register of Historic Places Nomination. April 20, 2009.

Kyle, D. E., M. B. Hoover, H. E. Rensch, E. G. Rensch, and W. N. Abeloe 1990. *Historic Spots in California.* Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.

San Francisco Public Library. Historical Photograph Collection. Available: <http://webbie1.sfpl.org/multimedia/sfphotos/AAD-0187.jpg>. Accessed December 14, 2011.

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (USVA). 2003. *National Register of Historic Places Registration Nomination, Veteran Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco, CA (662).* On file with the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Winzler & Kelly. 2010. *Environmental Assessment: San Francisco VA Medical Center: North Slope Seismic/Geologic Stabilization Project No. 662-609.* Submitted to U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. Prepared by Winzler & Kelly, Santa Rosa, CA.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Attachment A: Prior SHPO Correspondence

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
Medical Center
4150 Clement Street
San Francisco, CA 94121

In reply refer to: 662/00

September 19, 2011

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Parks and Recreation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816-7100

RE: Section 106 and Section 110 San Francisco VA Medical Center

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

Thank you for meeting with my staff on August 19, 2011. We look forward to working with you and your staff to improve our Section 106 consultation process.

We are currently compiling the baseline documentation of historic properties that you requested in your letter dated June 16, 2011. In the meantime, we would like to provide you with two key items: The Institutional Master Plan (IMP) and the most current National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) documentation forms for the Historic District. The IMP is a dynamic living document, and we will apprise you when it is updated. The VA Federal Preservation Officer submitted the NRHP forms to the Keeper of the National Register, and the district was entered into the NRHP on April 20, 2009.

We appreciate your offer to move forward with Section 106 review on those projects that are high priority and already funded. Without moving forward on these projects, we risk the loss of funding. We anticipate that the majority of our currently planned projects will be individually coordinated at a later time, or will be incorporated during the coordination of the Institutional Master Plan. A summary of recent, current, and planned projects will be provided in the baseline documentation currently being prepared. If you are in agreement, we will proceed with initiation of Section 106 consultation on the following projects:

Demolition of Building 20 and Construction of Building 24 Sleep Lab – Consultation for this project was initiated with your office earlier this year, and we would like to proceed with consultation on this project. To ensure that this project funding is not lost, it must be obligated this by September 30, 2011. We hope that we can reach an agreement through consultation that will allow construction to proceed within the next three to four months.

San Francisco VAMC Welcome Center – This project is currently beginning design, and even though construction funding for this project does not need to be obligated until September 2012, we would like to begin working with your office as early as possible.

San Francisco VAMC IMP – Finally, we would like to begin consultation with your office on the San Francisco VAMC IMP. We are including two copies of the IMP in advance of our next meeting so that we can be more productive.

Ken Carrico, AIA, Chief of Engineering, will be designated as point of Contact for Section 106 consultation coordination and communication between our offices. Please contact him at (415) 221-4810, extension 6424 or ken.carrico@va.gov with any questions. He will be contacting your office shortly to discuss next steps and to schedule a meeting here in San Francisco.

I look forward to establishing a productive working relationship between SHPO and the San Francisco VA Medical Center. I appreciate your interest and willingness to work with us in building this relationship.

Sincerely,

Lawrence H. Carroll
Medical Center Director

Enclosures: 2

CC:

Kathleen Schamel
Federal Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Office (00CFM1)
Office of Construction & Facilities Management
Department of Veterans Affairs
810 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20420

Brian Lusher
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 803
Washington, DC 20004

Ed Carroll
Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Parks and Recreation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816-7100

Paul Scolari, Ph.D.
Historian and American Indian Liaison
National Park Service
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
Medical Center
4150 Clement Street
San Francisco, CA 94121

In Reply Refer To: 662/001

July 5, 2011

Mr. Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Parks & Recreation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Re: Section 106 San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center Institutional Master Plan and Veterans Affairs National Historic Preservation Act Compliance

Dear Mr. Donaldson,

I received your letter dated June 16, 2011, and I appreciate your effort to reach out to us at the San Francisco VA Medical Center (SFVAMC). My staff and I are commited to working with you and your office to properly manage the historic district and preserve historic nature of our campus. I would like to invite you and your staff to meet with me and my management team to discuss the issues raised in your letter as well as the steps we have taken to comply with our obligations under Section 106. Since we have time sensitive projects that are currently being pursued, and because of the time sensitivity of the relevant federal budget, we would like to arrange such a meeting at your earliest possible convenience.

Over the course of two years, SFVAMC produced an Institutional Master Plan (IMP) to comprehensively evaluate and address the question of how best to meet the developmental demands of this major modern medical center. SFVAMC is a national leader in the provision of healthcare to our veterans, and it is also a major nationally recognized medical research center.

We have invested in and produced this IMP to thoroughly analyze and address the impact of our development on the historic aspects of our own campus, as well as the impact on the historic adjacent properties. We believe you have raised some important suggestions, including the possibility of a Programmatic Agreement. We would like to discuss those suggestions further. In addition, we look forward to the opportunity to explain in further detail the healthcare imperatives and VA mission that make this project critically important.

Please contact Ken Carrico, AIA at (415) 221-4810, extension 6424 with any questions. We will be contacting your office shortly to schedule a meeting here in San Francisco.

Sincerely,

Lawrence H. Carroll

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – THE NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY EDMUND G. BROWN, JR., *Governor*

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

June 23, 2011

1). master plans
2).

Kathleen Schamel
Federal Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Office (00CFM)
Office of Construction & Facilities Management
Department of Veterans Affairs
811 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20420

Re: Veterans Administration Section 106 Compliance in California

Dear Ms. Schamel:

As you are aware a number of issues concerning VA Section 106 compliance in California have recently arisen. Because the VA possesses a vast quantity of historic properties and is dedicated to continuing to provide veterans with the best available care, it is of the utmost importance that the VA conducts an effective preservation program in this state. Furthermore, I am certain you agree on the importance and gravity of proper consultation with my office for current and future VA development to provide the best available treatment for California's veterans.

On more than one occasion over the past two years my staff has contacted you for assistance with coordinating VA Section 106 reviews and to address internal agency issues stemming from a lack of personnel meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.2(a)(1). This lack of qualified employees has resulted in my staff having to educate VA personnel in the Section 106 process, a task that your agency is federally mandated to oversee. Secondly, this paucity of expertise has resulted in the mismanagement of your historic properties and the violation of federal regulations.

Of specific concern are the San Francisco (SFVAMC) and Menlo Park facilities. San Francisco VA medical center houses a National Register Historic District in which the VA intends to initiate several improvement activities that could ultimately threaten the district's integrity. At no time did the VA consult with my office on the Master Plan despite being encouraged to do so by the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP). Timely, good faith consultation with my office as stipulated in 36 CFR Part 800 would have resulted in a sound management plan governed by a Programmatic Agreement. Currently, because of this lack of communication and effort on behalf of the VA, my office has but little choice to halt all SFVAMC reviews until the scope and effects of current and future projects on the district can be ascertained. Similarly, despite ongoing consultation with my office, the Menlo Park administration chose to proceed with undertakings, including the demolition of National Register eligible properties, without CA SHPO concurrence resulting in foreclosure pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.9(b) and as defined in 36 CFR Part 800.16(j).

Ms. Katry Harris, ACHP VA liaison in 2009, notified the VA of her concerns about their preservation program and lack of Section 106 compliance. She stressed that the VA is in ownership of a number of important historic properties and are therefore obligated to preserve the VA's legacy in California. Ed Carroll of my staff echoed these same issues and concerns with the VA via teleconference in December 2010 and May 2011, yet the VA failed to respond. Ultimately, it can be acknowledged that the VA does not possess the qualified staff to manage the VA'S historic properties in California nor do they have an effective agency protocol to manage historic properties in compliance with the NHPA despite repeated recommendations that they should do so.

My office is currently awaiting a response from the VA in addition to the following information:

- A list of contacts within the VA to assist my office with determining the appropriate point of contact for project and program related inquires;
- Copies of Master Plans and National Register nominations for all VA campus facilities in California.

It is unfortunate that the VA's low priority on their historic preservation program has been detrimental to historic resources. I would like to reiterate that an improved preservation program with qualified staff would be an invaluable asset for the VA as well as my staff in their efforts to foster the extensive growth of facilities and services planned over the next two decades. Given that there are several major VA facilities located in California, I cannot over emphasize the need for appropriate training, staffing and program oversight for the VA's preservation program. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Ed Carroll of my staff at (916) 445-7006 or at email at ecarroll@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely, SF.

Milford Wayne Donaldson

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer

CC:

Brian Lusher
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 803
Washington, DC 20004

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – THE NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY EDMUND G. BROWN, JR., *Governor*

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

June 16, 2011

Reply in Reference To: VA110426A

Lawrence Carroll
Medical Center Director
Department of Veteran Affairs
4150 Clement Street
San Francisco, CA 94121

Re: Section 106 San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center Institutional Master Plan and Veterans Affairs National Historic Preservation Act Compliance

Dear Mr. Carroll:

I am writing regarding the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center (SFVAMC) 26 April 2011 letter informing me that the Veterans Affairs (VA) intend to submit a Master Institutional Plan to my office regarding the future direction of development at the SFVAMC. I also wish to address the VA's programmatic approach to their management of historic resources in California.

As stated in their letter, the SFVAMC campus consists of 14 contributing structures to the SFVAMC Historic District in addition to eight non-contributing structures. Due to the age of the buildings on campus and because SFVAMC is in need of seismic and technological improvement, the VA intends to implement several construction and improvement projects over the next twenty years (in addition to those recently completed through Section 106 consultation with my office). Planned projects include building demolition, construction and seismic retrofitting, new parking structures, landscaping, drainage and infrastructure repair.

Because of the scale of the SFVAMC's planned development and in consideration of the number of projects completed or awaiting completion at this time, I feel it necessary to consider the effects of these current and future projects upon the historic district's integrity. Furthermore, it has come to my attention that the SFVAMC has been involved in litigation with neighborhood groups concerning the growth of the SFVAMC campus. While my office is not a party of said litigation, I retain similar apprehensions regarding the direction of SFVAMC's preservation program, specifically the consequences and effects of project implementation on the historic district's integrity. Because the SFVAMC historic district is adjacent to the East and West Fort Miley historic districts (currently under National Park Service stewardship), it appears that campus development also has the potential to affect these historic properties. My staff discussed these issues at length during a 24 May 2011 teleconference with VA Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) Kathleen Schamel, VA Advisory Council (ACHP) liaison Brian Lusher and others within the VA.

In April 2009, former VA ACHP liaison Katry Harris noted during her visit to the SFVAMC that the facility was currently preparing a Master Plan and that because of the campus's setting and historic nature, the VA was to include a historic preservation plan component before document finalization. It was further stated Doug Pulak of the VA would provide assistance. Importantly, Ms. Harris recommended the VA initiate Section 106 consultation with my office for the Master Plan with the intent of ultimately executing a Programmatic Agreement addressing the campus's future direction. Lastly, she suggested that the SFVAMC contact the ACHP, CA SHPO, recognized Native American tribes, the City of San Francisco and all other members of the public who have expressed concern over the facility's growth and historic preservation program. Ms. Harris remarked that she discussed the need for SFVAMC to staff their facility with individuals with Section 106 training and/or experience to oversee historic preservation compliance and ultimately recommended that the VA train appropriate staff on National Historic Preservation Act compliance. The fact that SFVAMC has submitted several projects to my office for Section 106 review without finalizing their Master Plan leads me to believe that Ms. Harris's comments have not been implemented into the VA's historic properties management plan.

According to CA SHPO records, the SFVAMC is currently in consultation with my office for the following undertakings:

1. Demolition and removal of Building 20, a district contributor;
2. Construction of Building 24 adjacent to NPS property (within historic district boundaries);
3. Creation of parking spaces and slope stabilization adjacent to Building 18, a district contributor (within historic district boundaries);
4. Installation of a 3,400 square foot modular building (within historic district boundaries).

Until the scope and effects of current and future projects can be ascertained and before any further review of SFVAMC Section 106 submittals by my office, I would like to request the following:

- A color map depicting recent, current and future project areas and an accompanying brief description of each project;
- Copies of the most recent Master Plan and National Register nomination for the SFVAMC historic district;
- That the VA initiate Section 106 consultation with my office for review of the SFVAMC Master Plan;
- Updated photographs of all contributing buildings;
- An assessment by a qualified historian or architectural historian meeting the Secretary of Interiors Standards for Professional Qualifications addressing the effects of recent, current and future projects on the district's contributors and overall integrity.

I understand and appreciate the VA's mission to improve the quality of this facility to provide the best possible care for veterans in the San Francisco Bay Area and I believe a satisfactory solution balancing VA mission objectives with the preservation of historic properties can be attained. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Ed Carroll of my staff at (916) 445-7006 or email at ecarroll@parks.ca.gov. I look forward to working with the VA to forge a program balancing their agency mission with stewardship of historic properties.

Sincerely,

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer

CC:

Brian Lusher
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 803
Washington, DC 20004

Kim Butt, AIA
Interactive Resources
117 Park Place 94801
Point Richmond, CA

Kathleen Schamel
Federal Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Office (00CFM1)
Office of Construction & Facilities Management
Department of Veterans Affairs
811 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20420

John Pechman
Facility Planner
San Francisco VA Medical Center (001)
4150 Clement Street
San Francisco, CA 94121

Paul Scolari, Ph.D.
Historian and American Indian Liaison
National Park Service
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason #201
San Francisco, CA 94123

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
Medical Center
4150 Clement Street
San Francisco, CA 94121

In Reply Refer To: 662/001

April 22, 2011

Mr. Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Parks & Recreation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Subject: Section 106 Initiation for the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center Institutional Master Plan

Dear Mr. Donaldson,

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is preparing an Institutional Master Plan (IMP) for the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center (SFVAMC) at Fort Miley in San Francisco, California (http:/www.sanfrancisco.va.gov/docs/IMP_2010.pdf). The SFVAMC is located on a 29-acre site in northwest San Francisco (see Exhibits 1 and 2) and is a major tertiary care facility that serves as a VA regional referral center for specialized medical and surgical programs. The SFVAMC serves Veterans of the San Francisco Bay Area and northern California coast counties. The 12-acre SFVAMC National Register historic district lies within the boundaries of the medical center. Per the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the VA is contacting you to initiate consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA and to solicit your comments on the VA's proposed approach for complying with Section 106.

Proposed Undertaking

The SFVAMC, the only VA medical center in San Francisco County, has major space and parking deficiencies at the Fort Miley site. The mission of the SFVAMC is to be a major primary and tertiary health care center providing cost-effective and high-quality care to eligible veterans in the San Francisco Bay Area and northern California. The SFVAMC strives to deliver needed care to veterans while contributing to health care knowledge through research. In addition, the SFVAMC is a ready resource for Department of Defense backup in a national emergency. Therefore, new major construction initiatives that would transform SFVAMC over the next 20 years are needed in order to adequately serve veterans of the greater San Francisco Bay Area.

The SFVAMC's IMP outlines a potential future direction for the existing campus through new construction initiatives that would occur over a 20 year period. The focus of the IMP is to mitigate physical plant shortcomings through the renovation, expansion, and operation of the existing SFVAMC campus to better serve Veterans in the San Francisco Bay Area. The campus is over 75 years old and retains an outdated infrastructure as well as space deficiencies. The plan also addresses seismic upgrading needs, some of which are structurally critical and some that are already under way. The overarching goals of the IMP include:

- Expansion of the SFVAMC Campus to meet the space needs of research, clinical, administrative, and educational programs;
- Enhancing the SFVAMC Campus' function as a vital medical center for the Veterans in need; and
- Construction of a state-of-the-art medical facility to serve Veterans well into the future.

The specific objectives of the IMP are to:

- Address the 945,000 square foot space deficiency at the SFVAMC Campus;
- Retrofit existing buildings to the most current seismic safety requirements.
- Expand medical research programs
- Expand clinical inpatient and outpatient primary & specialty care
- Improve inefficient clinical & administrative space through renovation and reconstruction
- Correct patient privacy and ADA deficiencies;
- Expand parking/mitigate demand to meet current and future needs;
- Improve internal and external campus circulation;
- Improve external and internal campus utilities and infrastructure; and
- Maintain/improve public transit access to the SFVAMC Campus.

Table 1 provides detailed square footage and phasing related to implementation of the near-term project components of the IMP, and Table 2 provides details related to the long-term project components of the IMP.

Table 1: Proposed Near Term Area and Massing on the Existing SFVAMC Campus through 2020

Phase	Proposed Action	Bulk Area	Approximate Height
1.1	Building 16 Annex (Research/Lab Space)	7,200 sf	2 levels
1.2	Patient Welcome Center Drop-Off	0 sf	N/A
1.3	Mental Health Parking Garage	162 spaces	2 levels
1.4	Mental Health Expansion	15,000 sf	4 levels
1.5	Building 22 Hoptel Addition	9,000 sf	2 levels
1.6	Research Vivarium	15,000 sf	2 levels
1.7	Parking Garage[1]	350 spaces	5 levels above + 2 below
	Total Phase 1 Area	**46,200 sf**	
2.1	Parking Garage	640 spaces	6 levels above + 2 below
2.2	Clinical and Research Expansion	150,000 sf	1 level
2.3	Patient Welcome Center	10,000 sf	1 level
2.4	Mental Health Expansion	15,000 sf	4 levels
2.5	Research Expansion	120,000 sf	10 levels
2.6	Mixed-Use Building	36,000 sf	4 levels
2.7	Administration/Mixed-Use	20,000 sf	2 levels
	Total Phase 2 Area	**351,000 sf**	
Total SFVAMC Campus New Area through 2020		**397,200 sf**	

Notes:
1 - This table reflects above-grade parking structures only; two additional levels of below-grade parking at all new major construction should be assumed minimal in order to meet the on-site parking requirements for the 2018 target

Table 2: Proposed Long Term Area and Massing on the Existing SFVAMC Campus (2020-2030)

Phase	Proposed Action	Bulk Area	Approximate Height
3.1-A	Clinical and Research	180,000 sf	6 levels
3.1-B	Clinical and Research	175,000 sf	7 levels
	Total Phase 3 Area	**355,000 sf**	
4.1	Research Building	132,000 sf	6 levels
4.2	Administration/Mixed-Use	40,000 sf	5 levels
	Total Phase 4 Area	**172,000 sf**	
Total SFVAMC Campus New Area (2020-2030)		**527,000 sf**	

Notes: This table reflects above-grade parking structures only

Project Alternatives

In parallel with coordination of Section 106 review, the VA is conducting review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) with preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS as currently scoped will analyze the IMP (the proposed action or NEPA Alternative 1), two project alternatives, and a no-action alternative. However, NEPA alternatives 2 and 3 involve relocation of services to as yet unspecified locations within the Mission Bay/South of Market Area (SOMA) of San Francisco (see Exhibit 3).

Alternative 2: Existing SFVAMC Campus plus SOMA/Mission Bay Site Alternative

This alternative would entail new development and seismic retrofitting on the existing SFVAMC Campus as shown above under Alternative 1 but with relocation of some aspects of the medical center within a 50,000 square-foot leased Research space within the City of San Francisco. The leased space would be located somewhere within an area bounded by Market Street on the north, 2nd Street and San Francisco Bay on the east, Cesar Chavez Street on the south, and 7th/Brannan/Potrero Streets on the west (see Exhibit 3). This alternative would also involve development of patient care buildings, research buildings, administrative buildings, hoptel buildings (short-term patient accommodations), and parking structures.

Alternative 3: SOMA/Mission Bay Site Alternative

The relocation and reconstruction of the medical center campus would involve construction of new buildings (and potentially the occupation of existing buildings) up to 2,000,000-square-foot space within the City of San Francisco. This space would be located somewhere within an area bounded by Market Street on the north, 2nd Street and San Francisco Bay on the east, Cesar Chavez Street on the south, and 7th/Brannan/Potrero Streets on the west (see Exhibit 3). This alternative would primarily involve development of an ambulatory care center, patient care buildings, research buildings, administrative buildings, hoptel buildings, and parking structures.

Alternative 4: No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no project would proceed.

Area of Potential Effects

The proposed undertaking includes planned improvements within and adjacent to the SFVAMC historic district and adjacent to the Fort Miley Military Reservation, a listed NRHP district that is administered by the Golden Gate National Recreational Area (GGNRA). The proposed archaeological and architectural areas of potential effects (APEs) have been drawn to include the entire SFVAMC Campus, which encompasses the construction footprint and all construction areas and any buildings or structures adjacent to those areas where potential project-related effects may occur (see Exhibit 4). Due to the close proximity of the Fort Miley Military Reservation boundary, there is some potential to indirectly affect setting, feeling, or association of the historic district through proposed construction at the SFVAMC. This potential is significantly reduced on the north and northwest sides of the SFVAMC Campus, due to a dramatic drop in topography that renders the SFVAMC Campus difficult to see from that portion of the adjacent Fort Miley Military Reservation Historic District. Thus, the architectural APE extends into a portion of Fort Miley to the northeast and east of the SFVAMC Campus. The architectural APE also extends southwest of the SFVAMC Campus to include residential buildings immediately adjacent to the SFVAMC boundary to account for potential effects to setting, feeling, and association of these buildings.

Plan for Public Involvement

The VA has identified organizations that have a demonstrated interest in the treatment of historic properties in San Francisco. These parties will be notified of their opportunity to participate in the

Section 106 process as consulting parties, as well as being provided the opportunity to comment. At a minimum, the following organizations will be notified:

- City and County of San Francisco (Certified Local Government)
- Planning Association for the Richmond
- Friends of Lands End
- California Preservation Foundation
- National Trust for Historic Preservation, Western Regional Office
- National Park Service, Western Regional Office
- Golden Gate National Recreational Area
- California Palace of the Legion of Honor
- Presidio Trust

In tandem with the process for meeting public involvement requirements of Section 106 and in recognition of the heightened interest of some parties in the proposed undertaking, the VA intends to provide for public input through the NEPA process. Opportunities for public input will be provided through posting a Notice of Intent, holding a public scoping meeting, circulating the public EIS, and holding additional public meetings as warranted. These activities may lead to the identification of additional consulting parties.

Identification of Historic Properties

The SFVAMC Campus was originally part of U.S. Army, Fort Miley. Fort Miley was a coastal artillery battery that the U.S. Army constructed in the late 19th century to protect the City of San Francisco from potential naval attacks. In 1932, the VA acquired 29 acres of Fort Miley and began construction of the SFVAMC. When completed, the SFVAMC consisted of several Art Deco buildings primarily located in the northern and eastern part of the SFVAMC site. Few changes occurred at the site until the 1960s, when the VA undertook efforts to modernize the SFVAMC through the addition of several new buildings and parking lots and the modification of existing buildings.

Previous Studies

A records search was conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) in June 2010. The NWIC records search indicated that no archaeological resources, sites, or features of Native American cultural importance have been identified at SFVAMC. Four prehistoric midden sites have been identified and recorded within approximately ¼ mile of the project area. The project area is within Fort Miley, which was originally the site of the City Cemetery Reservation. The City Cemetery Reservation included a large portion of present-day Fort Miley, Lincoln Park, and the SFVAMC. Records indicate the burials were removed in 1908; however, construction activities at the Palace of the Legion of Honor (located approximately ¼ mile to the northeast) uncovered human remains in 1921 and 1993.

In 1980, the VA conducted a survey of its potential historic properties at SFVAMC to fulfill the requirements of Section 110 of the NRHP. In 1981, the Keeper of the National Register issued a Determination of Eligibility Notification for SFVAMC. The district boundaries in that determination were altered in 1982 due to significant construction and renovation work since the original facility was built. In 2005, a formal NRHP nomination was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Keeper of the NRHP. In May 2005, SHPO concurred with the finding that the historic district was eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of health and medicine for its association with early 20th century innovative and comprehensive health care for American veterans and Criterion C in the areas of architecture and engineering as an early example of a federal complex designed with seismic-resistant building technologies.

Due to physical changes at the campus, in 2008, the VA withdrew the original nomination and resubmitted a modified version to the Keeper of the NRHP. The updated documentation recommended that the SFVAMC historic district is eligible under NRHP Criterion A as a site of an early standardized VA

hospital and under Criterion C as an early example of a federal building designed with seismic-resistant buildings technologies and for its Mayan Art Deco design. The period of significance for the updated district is 1934-1941. The historic district was listed in the National Register in April 2009. Based on the content of the resubmitted nomination, the request for Section 106 consultation herein accounts for the new boundaries of the SFVAMC historic district (see Exhibit 5).

SFVAMC Historic District

Construction of the SFVAMC hospital and diagnostic center began in 1933, and the hospital was dedicated in November 1934. In 1934, the SFVAMC consisted of twenty-one concrete buildings designed in the Art Deco style with Mayan inspired ornamentation. The original campus was designed by VA architects and built by the Herbert M. Baruch Corporation. The buildings were clustered in the northern and eastern sections of the lushly landscaped campus in order to lessen the impact on the adjacent neighborhood, as well as to provide space for patient convalescence and recreation. Several major building campaigns since 1934 have dramatically altered the semi-pastoral character of the campus by adding over a dozen buildings whose design and locations do not support the design plan of the original campus. The large size of many of these new buildings, combined with their awkward siting and incompatible materials and design, have affected the overall integrity of the original campus. In addition, many of the original 1934 buildings have been unsympathetically altered, particularly those that have received large additions. The boundaries of the historic district do not include most of the latter non-significant buildings.

Projects proposed under the IMP will affect buildings and structures within the SFVAMC historic district. The historic district contains 14 contributing buildings and structures (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 20 and 27) and 8 non-contributing buildings or structures (14, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 210, and 202) set on 12 acres of the overall 29-acre campus.

The SFVAMC is surrounded on three sides by GGNRA lands. The perceived boundary between the SFVAMC and GGNRA lands is somewhat fluid. Aside from a chain link fence (much of which is either broken or concealed behind vegetation) there is little to physically define where one begins and the other ends. Although historically Fort Miley and the SFVAMC were kept clear of trees and shrubs, dense stands of Monterey Cypress, willows, and cottonwoods have grown up since the 1940s along the fringes of the SFVAMC and throughout Fort Miley.

In 1934, a considerable amount of the SFVAMC budget was devoted to creating areas of lawn and semi-formal landscaping around the principal buildings. Other, less ornamental, expanses of lawn were planted adjacent to most of the original 1934-era buildings on the SFVAMC Campus. These served as buffers between the buildings and the internal circulation system of roads and walkways. The lawns also performed the function of softening the impact of the rather large concrete buildings on the surrounding landscape. Lawns still exist adjacent to Buildings 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 18.

Today, there are also several areas of the SFVAMC, which, although not landscaped, feature stands of trees and scrub. These areas are largely confined to the edges of the campus on steep slopes or other non-buildable areas. Following the SFVAMC hospital dedication in 1934, all areas of the campus that were not developed or formally landscaped, including much of the western part of the campus, the northern slope, as well as a patch near the water tower, were allowed to grow wild. Although this semi-wild vegetation was not formally planted and does not contribute to the understanding of the historic uses of Fort Miley or the SFVAMC, it forms a green buffer between the institution, the Outer Richmond neighborhood, and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Technical Memorandum and Finding of Effect

Several previous studies have been prepared for the SFVAMC campus. The VA has contracted with AECOM to prepare Section 106 deliverables for Section 106 coordination of the current undertaking (the IMP). At this time, we anticipate that these will include a technical memorandum for archaeology and architectural history discussing previous historic properties identification efforts at SFVAMC, and a Finding of Effect (FOE) document analyzing the effects of the proposed undertaking on historic properties.

The VA anticipates that the identification phase of Section 106 review for the IMP will be based on existing documentation and previous studies. Thus, the technical memorandum will summarize previous archeological and architectural surveys, describe previously identified resources, address the potential for identification of additional historic properties, and provide detailed information about historic properties likely to be affected by the proposed undertaking.

In the FOE, Section 106 criteria for adverse effect will be applied to determine whether the IMP has adequately provided for the protection of historic properties as part of the IMP's goals, guidelines and phased development plans, or whether there are aspects of the IMP that, if implemented, could impair the integrity of historic properties within the APE. This analysis will be based on the IMP as currently drafted, which is also the proposed action for the purposes of NEPA.

Recognizing that an historic district is more than just a sum of its buildings, the IMP's proposed landscaping, traffic circulation, and construction plans will be assessed for their potential to adversely affect the SFVAMC historic district or other historic properties in the APE. The FOE will also consider the potential for the proposed construction projects to disturb archaeological resources and the potential for visual impacts on adjacent historic properties such as the Fort Miley Military Reservation historic district.

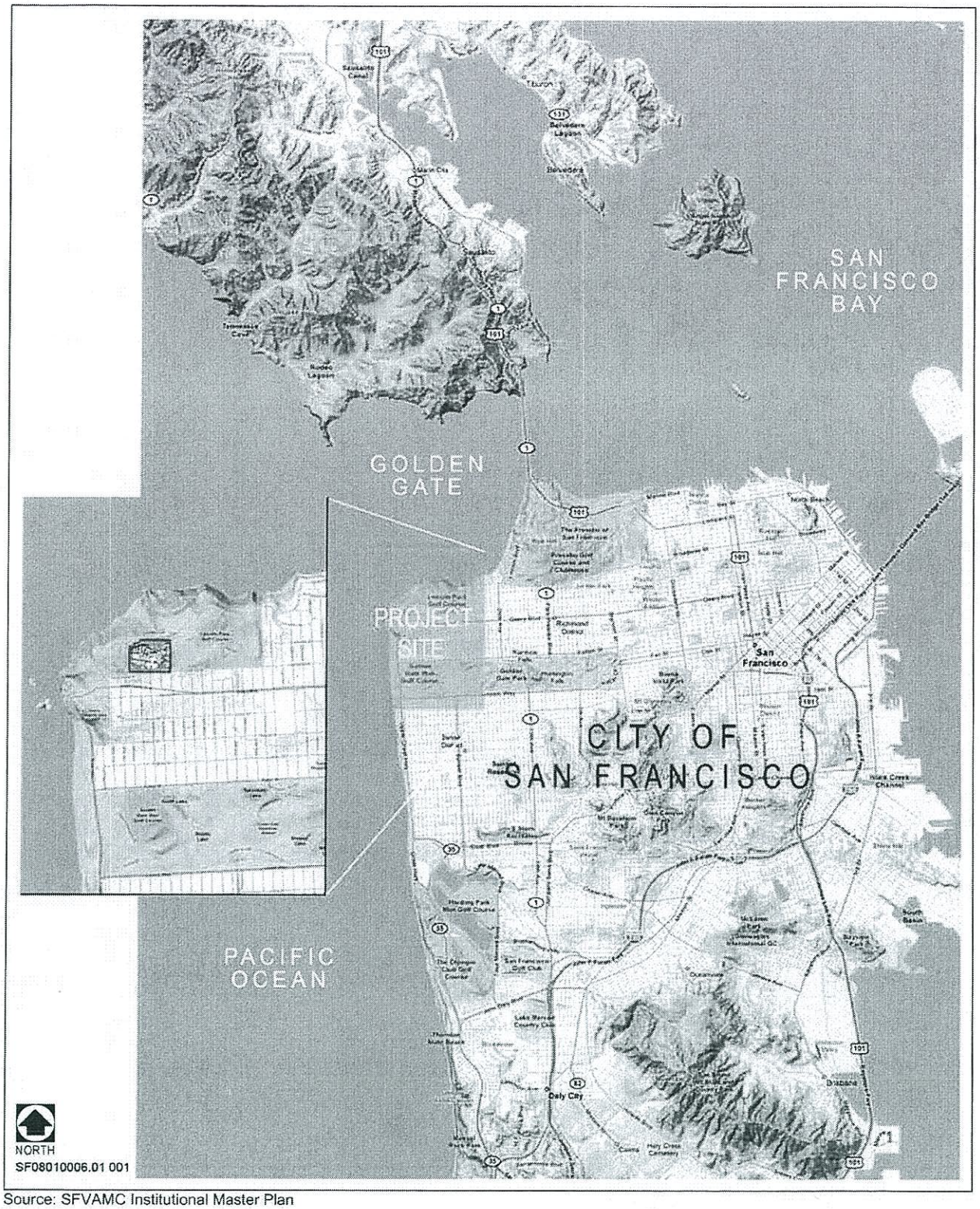
The VA would like to initiate consultation on the proposed undertaking, the SFVAMC IMP, in accordance with Section 106 requirements of the NHPA. We request your comments and concurrence with the definition of the undertaking, proposed approach for Section 106 deliverables, and the delineation of the APEs. We are also interested in streamlining the Section 106 process with the NEPA process, as afforded by the Section 106 regulations, and would appreciate the opportunity to discuss this approach along with the information described above. Please let us know whether you are available for a meeting at the SFVAMC campus in the near future.

Should you have any questions about this project, please contact John Pechman, Facility Planner, at (415) 221-4810, extension 4600.

Sincerely,

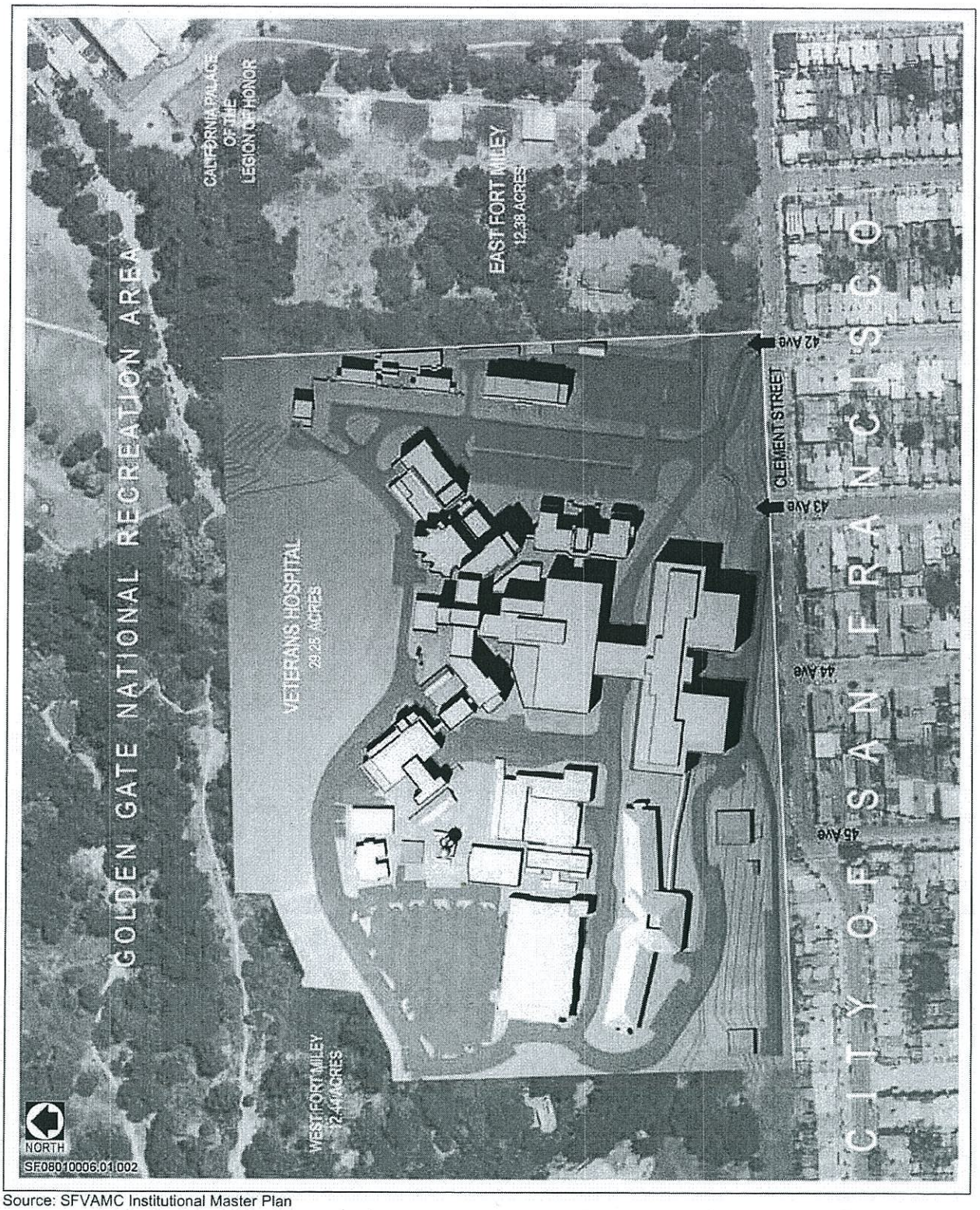
Lawrence H. Carroll
Medical Center Director

Attachments: Exhibit 1 (Project Location)
Exhibit 2 (Existing SFVAMC Campus)
Exhibit 3 (NEPA Alternatives Locations)
Exhibit 4 (Archaeological and Architectural APEs)
Exhibit 5 (SFVAMC Historic District)



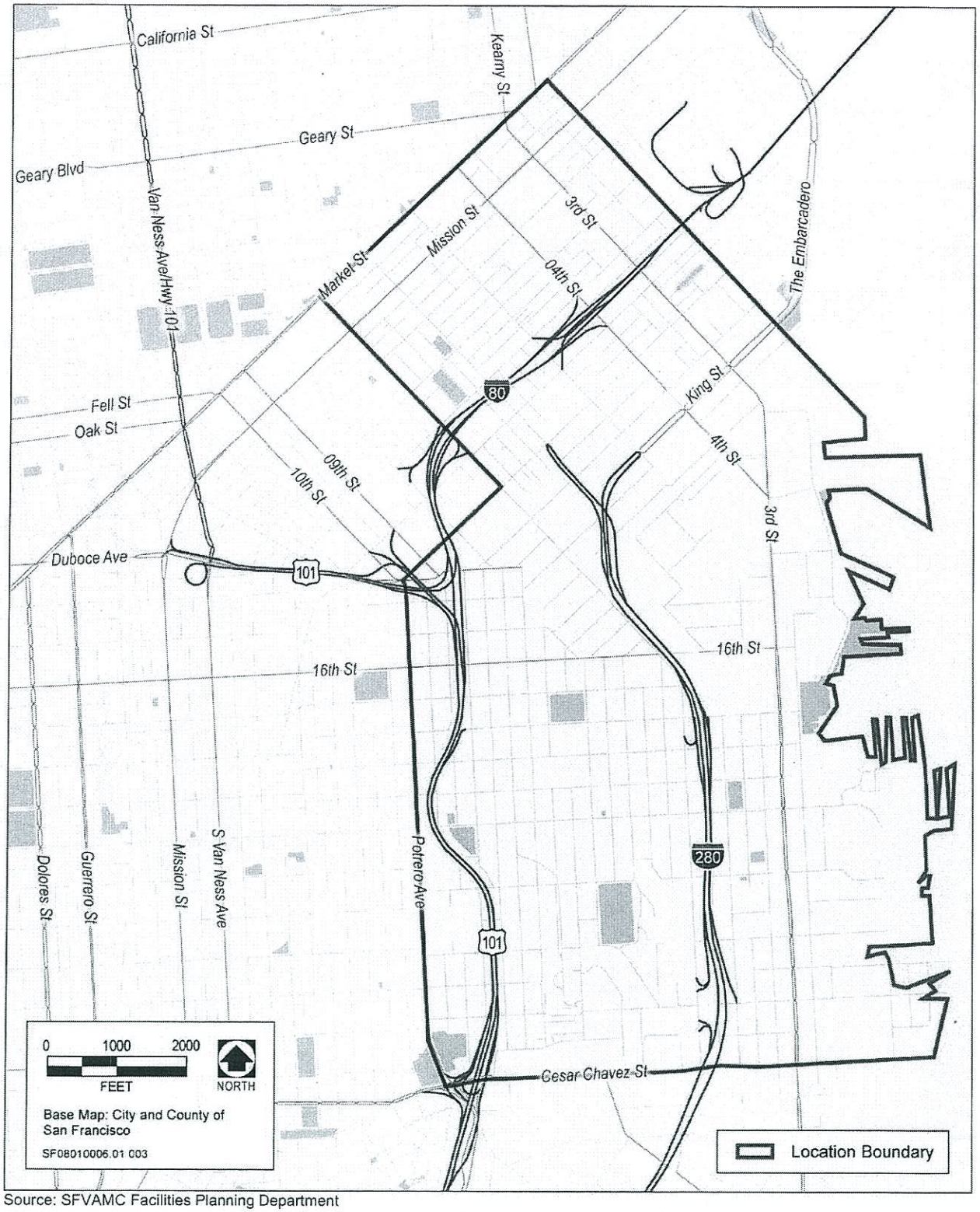
Source: SFVAMC Institutional Master Plan

Project Location **Exhibit 1**



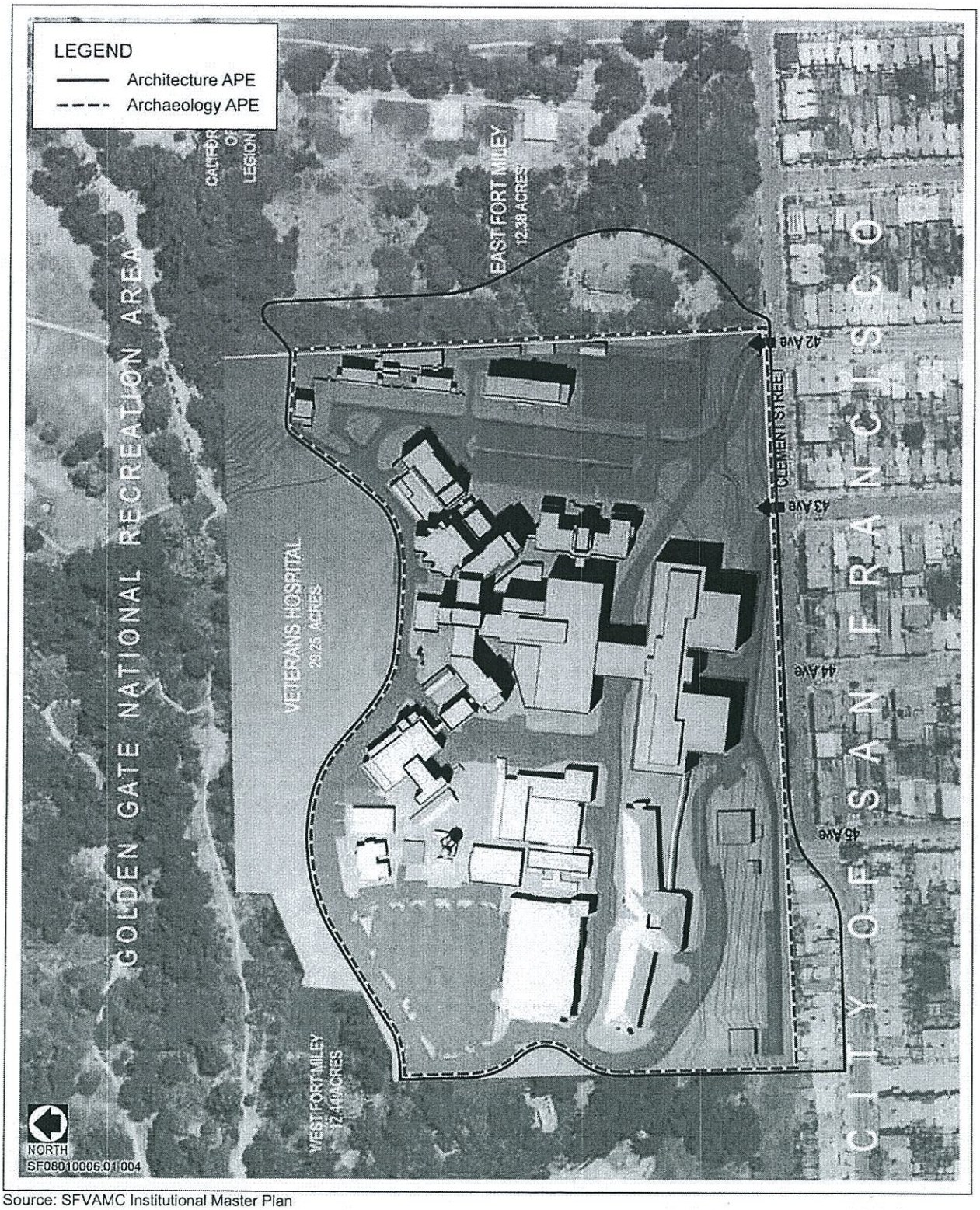
Source: SFVAMC Institutional Master Plan

Existing SFVAMC Campus **Exhibit 2**



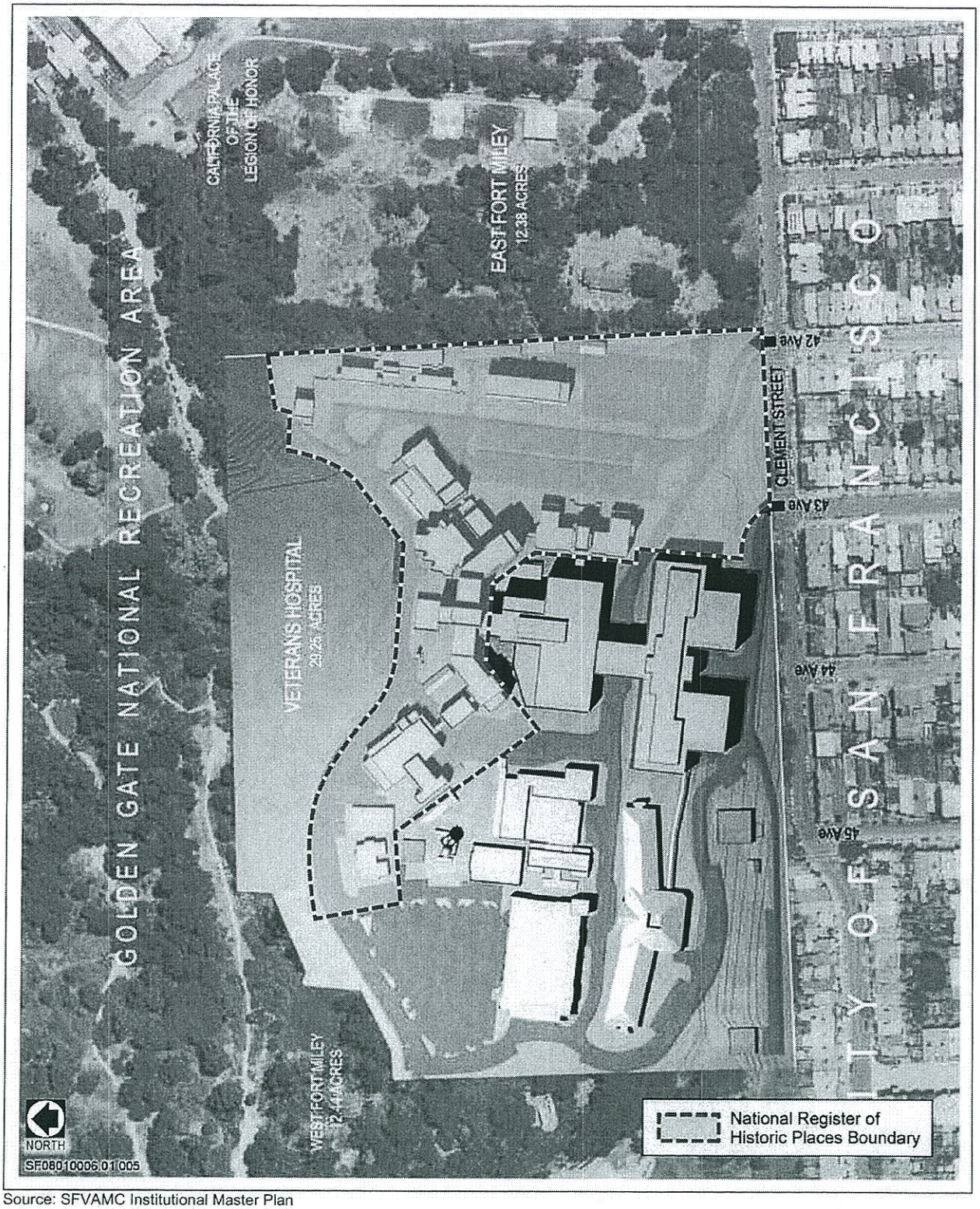
Source: SFVAMC Facilities Planning Department

Location of EIS Alternative 3 and Off-Site Portion of EIS Alternative 2 **Exhibit 3**



Source: SFVAMC Institutional Master Plan

Archaeological and Architectural Areas of Potential Effect **Exhibit 4**



Source: SFVAMC Institutional Master Plan

SFVAMC Historic District **Exhibit 5**

Interactive Resources, Inc.
117 Park Place
Pt. Richmond, CA 94801

April 15, 2011

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer
California Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Subject: **Request for Section 106 Consultation on the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center (SFVAMC) Clinical Expansion for Mental Health Care and Sleep Lab Units**

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

Under the authority of the US Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Interactive Resources, Inc., in association with eCIFM Solutions, Inc., is overseeing the Section 106 consultation for the proposed Clinical Expansion for Mental Health Care and Sleep Lab Units at the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center (SFVAMC).

The VA is requesting consultation with the California Office of Historic Preservation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Included for your review are the project description, the definition of the Area of Potential Effects (APE), a description of the historic properties within the APE, an evaluation of eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), a discussion of the application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (CFR 2004:800.5 [b-2, and b-3]) pursuant to Section 106 compliance, and potential mitigation measures for these effects.

Project Methodology

The Section 106 review for the proposed project at the eastern edge of the SFVAMC campus is based on a site visit conducted on September 14, 2010, and an examination of the following documents: *National Register of Historic Places Resubmitted Nomination, SFVAMC*, (December 3, 2008), 65% Construction Documents by eCIFM, *Administrative Draft Environmental Assessment*, Winzler & Kelly (January 7, 2011), and the *Archaeological Resources Records Search for the Veteran's Affairs Medical Center, City and County of San Francisco, California*, (June 22, 2010). All proposed work has been reviewed for consistency with the *Secretary of the Interior's*

Standards and applicable guidelines, and the potential adverse effects of this project pursuant to Section 106 compliance have been examined.

Project Description and Project-Related Construction Activities

The SFVAMC is located on a 29-acre site in northwest San Francisco, and is a major tertiary care facility that serves as a VA regional referral center for specialized medical and surgical programs. The SFVAMC sits atop a bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean and is bordered by the residential Outer Richmond district to the south, East Fort Miley and Lincoln Park to the east, Golden Gate National Recreation Area to the north, and West Fort Miley to the west.

The proposed Clinical Expansion for Mental Health Care and Sleep Lab Units (the project) includes the relocation and consolidation of the psychiatric care and sleep lab units into one new facility adjacent to Mental Health Building 8. The project serves to meet the existing needs of the Mental Health and Sleep Disorder departments, as well as the need for expansion of services. Psychiatric care is currently provided in a portion of Building 203, which is in poor physical condition with deficiencies in indoor air quality, patient safety, noise, and crowding. The existing Sleep Lab is co-located in Building 9 and is overcrowded and lacks space for critical functions. These conditions have resulted in a backlog of care for veterans who are unable to receive sleep studies.

A new building, to be called Building 24, would be designed to provide a 10-bed unit for psychiatric care with space for supporting staff and facilities, a 4-bed Sleep Lab with the capability for overnight monitoring, and space for a Sleep Lab technician and a computer room. The new facility will have the capability to perform sleep studies and diagnosis on all types of sleep disorders. The proposed free-standing, three-story building would be located directly east of Building 8, north of Parking Lot A, and along the western border of East Fort Miley next to the earthen berm. Building 24 would occupy a 5,000 square-foot ground footprint and provide approximately 15,000 square feet of space. The building would be approximately the same height as existing Building 8, and would offer pedestrian access from sidewalks on the west, south and north sides of the building.

Removal of Existing Buildings 20 and 32

A temporary staging area would be established north of the proposed construction area. The staging area would be used for delivery and storage of building materials. Material delivery trucks would enter from 42nd Avenue and access the staging area through the driveway between Buildings 8 and 9. Currently the area north of the project site is occupied by Building 20. Building 20, a storage facility, was constructed in 1934 and added on to in 1941. The building is a contributing historic resource to the SFVAMC National Register Historic District (NRHD) and is slated for demolition. **A separate continuation letter for the Section 106 consultation is being prepared to address the demolition of Building 20**.

Building 32 currently occupies the proposed site for Building 24 and must be removed to proceed with construction of the new building. Building 32 is a one-story, temporary modular building that was located on site in 1991 and currently houses the Cheryl Andersen-Sorensen Childcare Center. Building 32 is within the SFVAMC NRHD boundaries, but is not a contributing structure. The existing building would be removed and the child care facility would be relocated into two new modular buildings that are proposed to be located within the historic district north of existing Building 11. **A separate Section 106 consultation request letter is being submitted to address the relocation of the childcare facility**.

Several actions are included in the removal of Building 32. First, all the existing utility lines to Building 32 would be removed and capped off at the project boundary. All other utility lines on and adjacent to the construction area would be protected or removed. After removal of existing underground utilities, trenches would be backfilled and re-compacted. Additional aboveground features to be removed include one light pole, multiple bollards, wooden retaining walls, and a chained link fence.

Site Grading/ Storm Water Drainage/Utilities/Fire Protection

Site grading would involve excavation for the structure's foundation and for utility trenches. The existing pavement would be removed and the sub grade beneath the pavement would be scarified. The spread footings would be a minimum of 12 inches wide and would be founded at least 18 inches below the lowest adjacent grade. The installation of utility connections would consist of open trench construction. The open trench method involves ground clearing of the work area, grading or pavement cutting, excavation of the trench, installation of the pipe, backfilling of the trench, and restoration of the work surface. It is estimated that construction would require excavation and disposal of up to 600 cubic yards of soil and import of up to 75 cubic yards of fill.

A new storm drainage collection system would be provided for Building 24, designed for a ten year storm per the VA Sanitary Design Manual for Hospital Projects and the City of San Francisco Drainage Design Manual. Roof and site runoff would be routed into storm drainage piping and connected into the existing combined sanitary system located in the grass area on the east side of Veterans Drive.

A new waterline would be provided to Building 24, which would connect to an existing eight inch waterline along Veterans Drive. A new sanitary sewer service line would be provided to the building and would connect into an existing six inch sewer line located in the grass area on the east side of Veterans Drive. Electrical services would be supplied from a new substation being constructed as part of the ongoing electrical system upgrade of the campus. Power from a substation to be located at the northeast corner of Building 8 would be supplied via an underground conduit to Building 24. Emergency power for Building 24 would be supplied from the existing campus Life Safety and Critical Power Distribution Panels.

A new fire service line would be provided to Building 24, designed to comply with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) requirements, and sized based upon the required sprinkler demand for the building and the existing water supply pressure and flow. New fire hydrants would be located and installed in accordance with the VA Fire Protection Design Manual, the local fire district and the NFPA.

Landscaping, Sidewalks and Retaining Walls

The proposed project would require selective pruning of trees along the eastern property line that grow onto the VA property from East Fort Miley. Removal of trees would not be required. The project would include landscaping features complimentary to the immediate adjacent sites. The area to the north would be landscaped within ten feet of Building 24 with ground cover and small plants. To the south, pergolas, trellises and tall plants would be used to screen Building 24 from cars and the future Mental Health Parking Addition. On the east side of the building, landscaping would include ground cover, columnar plant materials and wall-mounted trellises. To the west, placement of taller columnar plants would be used to protect against winds. An automated irrigation system and a rainwater capture system would also be installed.

New concrete sidewalks ranging from four to eight feet wide would surround the new building on three sides and would connect to existing sidewalks at the east and west sides. New pole-mounted lighting fixtures would be located along paths and sidewalks. At the north end of the project site a

new six inch concrete curb is planned along the edge of the existing asphalt paving. Finally a new concrete or concrete masonry unit retaining wall would be constructed along the eastern edge of the project site and connect to the new parking garage. Ranging from two-and-one-half feet to six feet in height, the retaining wall would hold back the existing earthen berm at East Fort Miley.

Building Structure
Proposed Building 24 would be steel framed and supported on conventional spread foundations, using cantilevered steel columns where required. Construction would utilize cast-in-place concrete at ground level for the foundation. A concrete or concrete masonry retaining wall would be necessary along the east side of the new Building 24. Excavation behind the wall would be minimal (approximately two feet) to establish concrete form work or to install a layer of drainage rock. The use of tiebacks is not anticipated. The temporary cuts may extend partially into the National Park Service property to the east. No damage to trees roots would be anticipated and no permanent construction would cross property lines.

Building Design
The proposed building is being designed to harmonize with the historic surroundings, while still appearing as a clearly contemporary structure. The three story building would be the same general height as adjacent Building 8 and would be located behind Building 8 so as cause the least interference with any significant historic resources or significant relationships within the district.

The primary design feature of the building would be a curved entry tower located at the southwest corner. The entry tower would be the most visible feature of the building, as it would be located between Building 8 and the planned parking garage, and would be visible from Veterans Drive. The proposed entry tower would feature a glass curtain wall system set within a curved limestone panel clad wall. A metal canopy above the tower's ground level would identify the building's main entrance.

The building's primary elevations would face south and west. Both elevations would feature vertically organized fenestration separated by spandrels of opaque glass. The elevations would be clad in a combination of a terracotta rain screen wall system, stucco, and limestone panels. The proposed color scheme for most materials would be similar to the existing off-white color and earth tones used throughout the campus. A secondary entrance would be located in the middle of the south elevation and would be protected by the overhang of curved wall section directly above the entrance. The mechanical equipment would be installed on the roof and would be shielded from view by parapet on the south and west elevations.

The building's secondary or rear elevations would face north and east and would feature expanses of cement plaster clad walls with a dozen punched window openings. Finally, a ground floor exit on each elevation is articulated by a recession in each wall plane that extends to the height of the building.

Existing Facilities

The project site is located in the southeastern portion of the SFVAMC campus and historic district and borders the eastern section of the Fort Miley Military Reservation National Register Historic District (figures 13 and 14). Historic Building 8 stands directly west of the site and to the south is existing Parking Lot A. Building 32, a modular building, currently occupies the proposed building site and historic Building 20 is directly to the north. The project site is flat and the ground is paved with asphalt. An earthen berm at the eastern edge of the project site was created with the construction of the adjacent parking lot in the 1960s. Today the berm is covered with trees and scrub and serves as a buffer between the two historic districts.

Figure 1: View of the project site from in front of Building 1 and across Parking Lot B and Veterans Drive. The site is located behind Building 8. Note: Buildings 9 and 10 to the north of Building 8 along Veterans Drive.

Figure 2: The project site is located east of Building 8 and adjacent to the East Fort Miley Historic District. Note Parking Lot A in the foreground.

Figure 3: The project site looking south. Note: Building 20 in the foreground, Building 32 in the background, Building 8 at the right and East Fort Miley at the left.

Figure 4: The project site from atop the earthen berm looking west toward the rear of Buildings 8 and 32.

Figure 5: Southwest corner of existing Building32 and its associated play lot.

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The APE for this undertaking encompasses the construction footprint and any buildings, structures or other cultural resources from which the project may be visible or potentially have an effect. The proposed project is located within the SFVAMC historic district and adjacent to the East Fort Miley historic district.

Description of the Historic Properties within the APE

Historic resources in the SFVAMC NRHD that may be impacted by the project include Buildings 8, 9, and 20, Veterans Drive, and the main entrance location. The Ordnance Storehouse building, which is currently used by the National Park Service, is the only structure in Fort Miley included in the APE.

SFVAMC Historic District

In 1932 the U.S. Army deeded the central portion of the Fort Miley Military Reservation to the VA for a new hospital. The post at the center of Fort Miley was cleared for the medical center that would permanently divide Fort Miley into eastern and western sections. The original campus was completed in 1934 and featured twenty-one concrete buildings designed in the “Mayan Deco” style and set in a sprawling semiformal landscape of lawns and undulating paths.

The SFVAMC campus is listed on the NRHP under Criteria A for its significance as an early standardized VA hospital and under Criteria C for its seismic-resistant technologies and Mayan Art Deco ornamentation. A portion of the campus was originally determined eligible for listing in 1981 and the Determination of Eligibility was signed by the Keeper of the National Register in 1987. A NRHP nomination was submitted in 2005, but later withdrawn. The nomination was resubmitted in 2008 and the district became officially listed on the NRHP in 2009.

The historic district contains thirteen contributing buildings, six noncontributing buildings, and one noncontributing structure set on twelve acres of the overall twenty-nine-acre campus. Only a portion of the campus is included in the district due to decades of unsympathetically designed new buildings and additions, which have diminished the historical integrity of much of the site. The

period of significance for the historic district has been established from 1934 to 1941. The contributing buildings were primarily constructed between 1933 and 1934. No site features were designated as contributing, however the nomination does describe the significance of the formally planned landscapes, lawns, roads and walkways within the campus.

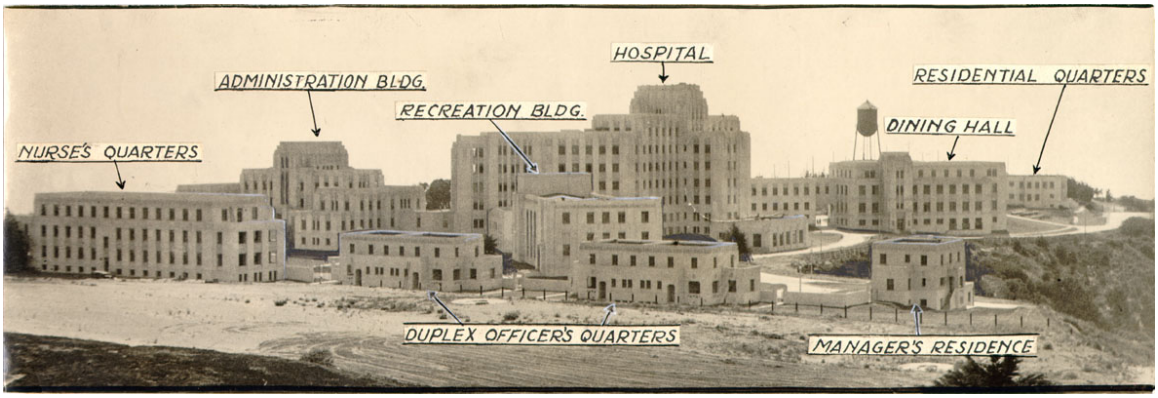


Figure 5: Aerial photograph c.1934. Note: Building 8 is identified as the "Nurse's Quarters."
San Francisco Historical Photograph Collection,
San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library.

Figure 6: Aerial photograph of the campus c.1935. Building 8 and the project site are located on the far right of the photo.
San Francisco Historical Photograph Collection,
San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library.

Landscape

The original campus design included expanses of lawn and semi-formal landscaping around the principal buildings. The primary landscaped areas were on the southern side of the main buildings which faced south toward Clement Street. Additionally, lawns surrounded most campus buildings to provide a buffer between the buildings and the internal circulation system of roads and sidewalks and to soften the impact of the large concrete buildings on the surrounding landscape.

A natural earthen berm historically was located in the southeastern portion of campus. During the Fort Miley era the berm was referred to on maps as “sand hill.” A section of the berm was removed for the construction of Building 8 and was replaces with small lawn. The hill that remained was covered in scrub and Monterey Cypress during the 1940s and 50s. In the 1960s Parking Lot A was developed south of Building 8 and required the regrading of the site. While much of the hill was removed, some of the earth was bulldozed into a pile along the eastern boundary of the campus, giving the earthen berm its current form.

Roads and Walkways (Veterans Drive)

The basic campus circulation pattern of roads and walkways has been partially retained, primarily within the historic district. Veterans Drive is the historic road through the campus, and it runs north from the historic main entrance to Building 11, where it rounds a corner and heads west along the slide area. Veterans Drive still follows its original 1934 route and maintains its historic alignment to the contributing buildings that face it. The curbs, sidewalk and stairs leading to the entrance of Buildings 8, 9, 10 and 11 also maintain their original configuration, with the exception of a new accessible ramp. Other areas along Veterans Drive no longer maintain their original curbs or alignment due to the construction of parking lots.

A concrete sidewalk and stair provide the only pedestrian access point north of the Parking Lot A between the SFVAMC campus and East Fort Miley. The sidewalk runs along the south side of Building 20 and diverges into two paths: one that leads to a stair that goes up the earthen berm and the other that runs along the southern edge of the berm. Both paths connect to the only paved road through East Fort Miley. Most likely the sidewalks and stair were construction in the 1960s after the creation of the earthen berm.

Contributing Buildings within the Project Area

Building 8
Building 8 maintains a visually prominent location on the campus as the first, and largest, in a row of historic buildings along the east side of Veterans Drive. The building is a 25,521-square-foot, three-story-over-basement, reinforced concrete building with a flat roof. It was construction the 1934 as the main nurses’ quarters and currently houses mental health programs. The facade is fourteen bays wide and features a prominent entrance in the center with a suspended metal canopy and terra cotta surrounds. The rest of the facade is articulated by an alternating arrangement of stepped pilasters and recessed window bays with terra cotta spandrel panels. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

The exterior has undergone relatively few changes, with the exception of the replacement of all the original windows in 1964 and the more recent the widening of the rear exterior stair and addition of an accessible entry. Building 8 is a contributing historic structure to the SFVAMC Historic District.

Figure 7: Front view of Building 8 from across a Parking Lot B and Veterans Drive.

Building 9

Building 9 is located just north of Building 8 along Veterans Drive. An asphalt driveway separates the two buildings. Building 9 is identical to the building directly to its north, Building 10; both buildings were constructed in 1934 as residential duplexes for medical officers. The building now provides lodging for patients and spouses before and after surgery. Building 9 is a two-story-over-basement, 7,312-square-foot, reinforced concrete building. The façade is eight bays wide,; the two outer bays are only one-story in height. There are two entrances symmetrically located at the third and sixth bays. The building features a sculpted terra cotta frieze, pylon-shaped door hoods, and other Mayan-inspired ornament. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco. The exterior has undergone relatively few alterations with the exception of the replacement of the original windows. The building is a contributing historic resource to the historic district.

Figure 8: View of Building 9 looking northeast from across Veterans Drive.
Note the corner of Building 8 on the right and the Building 10 on the left.

Building 20
Building 20 is located behind Buildings 8 and 9 at the eastern boundary of the campus. The original portion was constructed in 1934 as a garage only four bays wide. In 1941 an additional eight bays of the same design were added. Building 20 is a one-story wood-frame structure with a rectangular plan and a shallow-pitched roof. The building's design elements are Craftsman in character and do not match the campus' Art Deco motif. The most notable features of the building are the exposed wood knee braces and rafter tails with decorative cut ends. The most significant alterations to building include the replacement of the original garage doors and the construction of a small addition at the southwest corner. Today the building is used for storage. Although the historical integrity of the building has been somewhat compromised, it is listed as a contributing resource to the historic district in the National Register nomination.

Figure 9: West elevation of Building 20.

Fort Miley Historic District

Fort Miley Military Reservation National Register Historic District is located directly east and west of the SFVAMC campus. Only East Fort Miley is included in the APE, as the proposed project would not be visible from West Fort Miley. Construction at Fort Miley began in 1897 at the site of the former Golden Gate Cemetery. Fort Miley was used as a military post until 1943 when it was permanently deactivated.

The property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a district in 1980. Historic structures in East Fort Miley include two batteries and the ordnance storehouse. The remainder of the property features a park-like setting with picnicking facilities. The boundary between SFVAMC and Fort Miley is delineated with a chain-link fence and dense vegetation that has overgrown since Fort Miley was decommission after World War II.

Ordnance Storehouse
The ordnance storehouse is located in southwestern section of East Fort Miley and is currently used by the National Park Service as a maintenance building. The gable-roof, wood-frame building is thirty feet wide by seventy-five feet long and is clad in horizontal wood siding. The building was constructed in 1902 and features original wood windows and doors. It was originally located a short distance northeast of its current site and is thought to have been moved in the 1930s. The building sits on a flat site and is surrounded by a small asphalt-covered parking area. The front façade faces

west toward the earthen berm and the SFVAMC campus. The ordnance storehouse is a contributing resource to the Fort Miley Military Reservation National Register Historic District.

Figure 10: Ordnance Storehouse in East Fort Miley

Figure 11: West elevation of the Ordnance Storehouse viewed from the top of the earthen berm.

Evaluation of Significance

SFVAMC Historic District

The SFVAMC Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places effective April 20, 2009 at a level of national significance under Criteria A and C. The District represents thematic VA hospitals developed in the early twentieth century to provide innovative and comprehensive health care for veterans. Additionally, the District embodies the distinctive characteristics of Art Deco design featuring Mayan-inspired ornamentation.

The original campus consisted of large open spaces and a naturalistic setting. The numerous alterations and additions to the overall campus have dictated the narrow boundaries of the historic district, as the eastern and north central areas have undergone the fewest permanent alterations.

Fort Miley Historic District
The Fort Miley Historic District is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is nationally significant for its role in the defense of San Francisco harbor from the late nineteenth century to the end of World War II. Despite being subdivided by the SFVAMC, Fort Miley Military Reservation retains a high level of integrity.

Application of the Criteria of Adverse Effect (CFR 2004:800.5 [b-2, and b-3])

The proposed project includes the removal of existing Building 32 and the construction of a new building east of Building 8. Additionally a new retaining would be constructed along the east side of Building 24. The following analysis looks only at the potential impact of the removal of Building 32 and the construction of Building 24 on the existing historic resources.

The demolition of Building 20, which will in part provide a construction staging area, and the relocation of the childcare facilities currently housed in Building 32 are not discussed in this analysis as they essentially constitute two separate undertakings. The demolition of Building 20, a contributing resource, will be treated as one project discussed in a separate Section 106 consultation request letter and the relocation of the childcare center from Building 32 into a new structure will also be treated as a separate project discussed in a third Section 106 consultation request letter.

The undertaking will have potential adverse effects on the APE pursuant to Section 106. The potentially impacted resources include Buildings 8 and 9, the earthen berm and East Fort Miley. The primary adverse effect to the SFVAMC historic district would be the introduction of a visual element (a new building) that may diminish the integrity of the property.

Removal of Building 32
Building 32 is a temporary modular building that was installed on Parking Lot A behind Building 8 in 1991 to house a childcare center. In addition to the single story modular building the childcare center also includes a play lot surrounded by a chain link fence with privacy screening, a wood deck, a shed, and numerous bollards that surround the facility. The building and its associated features are located within the SFVAMC NRHD, but do not contribute to the significance of the district; their removal would not have an adverse effect on the SFVAMC NRHD, the Fort Miley NRHD, or on any historic resource within the APE.

Construction of Building 24
Proposed Building 24 would be a freestanding three-story building situated between existing Building 8 and the earthen berm at East Fort Miley. The construction of a new building at the proposed location would have no impact on any of the characteristic that qualify the SFVAMC NRHD for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A, but may have an impact under Criterion C. The new building would introduce a new visual element within the historic district boundaries.

Building 8 would be the most directly impacted resource, as the new building would stand directly behind it. However it does not appear that Building 9, while included in the APE, would be affected by the new construction. The new building would be visible from the rear of Building 9, but would not impact any existing views or relationships associated with Building 9. Further, because the proposed building is located at the south end behind Building 8, it would not interfere with the relationship between Buildings 8 and 9. Additionally, the new building would be visible from the

southern portion of Veterans Drive and from the main campus entrance.

The new building would also be somewhat visible from East Fort Miley, but it does not appear that proposed Building 24 would have an adverse effect on the Fort Miley NRHD or any of the historic resources within the district boundaries. Currently dense vegetation, including large Cypress trees, provides a visual screen between the two districts. Additionally, the earthen berm at the western edge of East Fort Miley would remain and would further screen the new building from Fort Miley. The western edge of the earthen berm would be regraded for the construction site and a new retaining wall would be installed to support the earthen berm at the property line. The new building would maintain essentially the same height as Building 8 and its east elevation would be clad in plaster colored similarly to the rest of the campus. While the new building will be somewhat visible through the existing natural screening, it would essentially maintain the current relationship of Building 8 to East Fort Miley, as Building 24 would be approximately the same height and color.

Figure 12: View of the proposed project site from just northwest of the Ordnance Storehouse at East Fort Miley.

Application of the *Secretary of the Interiors Standards*

The project will be done in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.* An analysis of the project in respect to the *Standards* is presented below.

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

- The proposed new medical building maintains the same overall use of the SFVAMC campus of providing health care to veterans since its construction in 1934. The selected project site behind Building 8 remained an undeveloped green space for decades. The use of the site as a green buffer was altered in the 1960s with the construction of Parking Lot A. In 1991, a temporary modular building housing a childcare facility was located on the proposed project site. The addition of a new medical building to serve veterans will continue the historic use of the campus. Further, the area to the rear of Building 8 does not contribute to the understanding of the historic district and has been developed since the

listing of the district on the National Register in 2009. Therefore the proposed project does not constitute a change in the historic use of the property.

2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

- The construction of Building 24 would not require the removal or alteration of any historic materials or features. Building 32 and its associated site features would be removed, but do not contribute to the historic district. Historic Building 8 will not be physically impacted by the proposed construction, as the buildings will not be internally connected and no work is planned for Building 8. The space behind Building 8, the proposed project site, is not included in the National Register Nomination as a space that characterizes the property. *(The removal of contributing Building 20 is being considered as a separate undertaking in an additional analysis.)*

3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

- The design of the Building 24 is clearly modern and does not include the use of any historic architectural elements or create any sense of false historicism.

4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

- N/A. There are no resources that have acquired historic significance within the scope of the project.

5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.

- N/A. There are no alterations to historic features, finishes, or construction techniques within the scope of the project. *(The removal of contributing Building 20 is being considered as a separate undertaking in an additional analysis.)*

6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

- N/A. There is no work involving historic features within the scope of the project.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

- N/A. No chemical or physical treatments will be undertaken in this project.

8. Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

- A qualified archeologist would be present during all ground disturbing activities associated with the project.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

- The construction of proposed Building 24 would not destroy any historic resources that characterize the property. The new building would be located twenty feet from historic Building 8 and would not be physically connected to it. Building 32 would be removed to allow for the footprint of the new building, but Building 32 is not historic. *(The removal of contributing Building 20 is being considered as a separate undertaking in an additional analysis.)*

- The new building is designed to be compatible with the SFVAMC campus and its existing historic buildings in massing, size, scale, and architectural features.

  Site: The proposed building is to be located twenty feet east of Building 8 and twelve-and-one-half feet north of the planned Mental Health Parking Addition. The planned footprint is just over five feet, at its nearest location, from the eastern property line and East Fort Miley. The building is approximately 114 feet in length and is to be situated such that the building's southernmost wall is nearly ten feet to the south of Building 8 southernmost wall. The majority of the building would be essentially hidden from view behind Building 8. From East Fort Miley, much of the building would be obscured by the existing earthen berm.

  Massing: The proposed building's overall massing would be compatible to the existing historic structures within the district and specifically it would be compatible with Building 8. Building 24 would be three-stories and would reach forty-eight feet above grade at its highest points at the north end. The majority of the building would stand approximately forty-five feet in height, just slightly above adjacent Building 8. Building 8 is also three-stories and stands approximately fifty feet tall with the grade level being at least five feet below the grade of proposed Building 24.

  Size: The proposed building is approximately 50 feet wide by 114 feet long. Existing Building 8 is approximately 40 feet wide by 150 feet long. Therefore, the majority of the proposed building's west elevation would be hidden from view behind Building 8, and the visible southern elevations of both buildings would be similar in width.

  Architectural Features:

    - <u>Form:</u> Similar to other buildings along Veterans Drive the building would be essentially rectangular in form; however the rear, east wall would be canted to align with the property line. The main entrance at the southwest corner would feature a curved entry tower. The proposed curved tower, while not a form typical of the historic district, would illustrate a modern interpretation of the use of towers and highly ornamented pavilions to denote entrances throughout the historic campus. Similarly, the west side entrance would be accentuated by the curved wall section above it.

- Material: Much of the new building would be clad in stucco, similar to the contributing buildings within the historic district. Other materials have been selected for the primary west and south facades that would be clearly more modern, yet still compatible with typical materials in the district. Both the terracotta rain screen wall system and the limestone panels will be compatible in both color and finish to the existing historic materials found on campus.

- Fenestration: The organization of the windows on the west and south elevations reflect the existing vertical window bays on the historic buildings. The windows would also feature opaque spandrel panels at the floor levels, similar to the use of terracotta spandrel panels on the historic buildings.

- Color: Most of the selected building materials would feature muted earth tones similar to the color palette of the historic district.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

- Proposed Building 24 is freestanding and does not physically connect to any existing historic structures. Additionally, it is sited at the rear of contributing Building 8 and is to be accessed from existing walkways and an existing driveway. Therefore, if the building was to be removed in the future, no historic building or significant landscape features would be impacted and the integrity of the historic property and its environment would remain unimpaired.

Mitigation Measures

The proposed undertaking will have adverse effects on historic resources pursuant to Section 106. The following measures would be taken to mitigate the potential effects of the proposed new construction on these resources:

Proposed Building 24

- The proposed building site would locate the new construction behind Building 8 and the planned Mental Health Parking Addition. Therefore it would be mostly out of view from significant locations within the SFVAMC NRHD.
- The new building design would be consistent with *Secretary of the Interior's Standards.*

Building 8

- The new building would be located at the rear of Building 8 and would not impact the historic building's current associations with Veterans Drive and other historic resources.
- The new building would be located twenty feet away and would not physically connect to the historic building.

- No construction work is proposed for historic Building 8.

Veterans Drive/Main Campus Entrance

- The new building is proposed to be located at the rear of Building 8. Therefore only the southernmost portion of the new building would be visible from most of Veterans Drive.
- None of the proposed construction would interfere with the existing road configuration or with the existing relationship of any historic resources to Veterans Drive.
- The view of the new building would be partially obscured by the construction of the planned Mental Health Parking Addition at Parking Lot A.
- The proposed south and west elevations, which would be partially visible from Veterans Drive and the main entrance, would feature designs that would be compatible with the historic surrounds and adjacent Building 8.

Earthen Berm

- The project would maintain the earthen berm at East Fort Miley.
- The proposed retaining wall at the east side of the project would serve to support the earthen berm and protect it from erosion, while allowing for the partial regrading of the building site.

East Fort Miley

- The dense vegetation between East Fort Miley and the SFVAMC would be maintained in order to continue to provide a visual screen between the two sites.
- The existing earthen berm would remain and would block much of the new building from view, especially from the Ordnance Storehouse which is situated downhill of the earthen berm.
- The new building would maintain a similar appearance to the existing rear of Building 8, thereby essentially maintaining the existing relationship between the two NRHDs.
- The proposed sidewalk would connect to the existing sidewalks at East Fort Miley in order to maintain the existing pedestrian connection.

Archaeological Resources

- A qualified archaeologist is to be present during any ground disturbing activities that may affect archaeological or historical materials.
- If archaeological or historical materials are discovered during construction, the ground-disturbing activities will be halted and a qualified archaeologist will be retained to evaluate the significance.

Summary

The VA is requesting consultation on the above undertaking to fulfill Section 106 requirements of the NHPA. The proposed work includes the removal of Building 32 and the construction of Building 24. The removal of Building 32 has been found to have no adverse effect on the historic properties within the APE. Further, the proposed Building 24 as designed would also have no adverse effect on the historic properties within the APE pursuant to Section 106 (CFR 2004:800.5

[b-2, and b-3]). The VA respectfully requests your comments and concurrence with the above findings in regards to this undertaking.

Please direct your comments to Matthew Pechman, Project Manager, San Francisco VA Medical Center, 4150 Clement Street, San Francisco, CA, 94121, (415) 221-4810, ext. 4529 or Travis Dilts, COTR, (415) 221-4810, ext. 3810.

Please contact me at (510) 220-7145 or kim.butt@intres.com with any questions, and if possible please forward a copy of the SHPO response letter to me.

Regards,

Kimberly Butt, AIA
Preservation Architect, Architectural Historian
Interactive Resources, Inc.

(Pursuant to Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61, the author meets the Secretary of the Interior's qualification standards for professionals in historic architecture and architectural history.)

Attachments:
Figure 13 – Project Location Maps
Figure 14 – Area of Potential Effects

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – THE NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY EDMUND G. BROWN, JR., *Governor*

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

March 21, 2011

Reply in Reference To: VA110311A

Christopher Brazell
Project Engineer COTR
VA Medical Center
4150 Clement Street
San Francisco, CA 94121

Re: Section 106 Consultation for Construction of Parking and Emergency Response Structure, San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco, CA

Dear Mr. Brazell:

Thank you for initiating consultation on behalf of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) regarding their efforts to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f), as amended, and its implementing regulation found at 36 CFR Part 800.

You have identified the undertaking as the construction of a new parking and emergency structure at the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center (SFVAMC), a listed National Register Historic District. The proposed project area is adjacent to the historic district boundaries but there is no planned construction or demolition within the SFVAMC district boundaries. According to submitted documentation, the VA is proposing the following project activities:

- Construction of an approximately 8,000 square foot, five level emergency response and parking structure;
- Removal and repair of asphalt;
- Removal of four light poles, multiple bollards and landscaping features;
- Grading for drainage and electrical improvements;
- New landscaping features;
- Installation of solar photovoltaic panels on top floor of parking structure;
- Ground disturbance to approximately 15 feet below grade.

The project site is in the northwest area of the campus and adjacent to the Fort Miley Military Reservation historic district. Due to dense foliage, the proposed project area is not visible from the Fort Miley district. The structure will be constructed within close proximity to two contributors to the SFVAMC district (Buildings 6 and 18) in addition to five non-contributors (Buildings 21, 205, 209, T-23 and water tower), including an existing parking structure. While the proposed project area is not within either district, the structure has been designed to be sympathetic and compatible with the SFVAMC district.

The results of a record search indicates that no eligible or listed National Register resources are located within the direct area of potential effect (APE); however, the project area has historically been the location of, or adjacent to the City Cemetery Reservation (ca. 1872), the Fort Miley Military Reservation and a telegraph station (ca. 1861). Additionally, a prehistoric midden site (CA-SFR-20) has been identified and recorded within ¼ mile of the project area. Given the project area's proximity to the

Fort Miley Military Reservation Historic District, and the possibility of the unanticipated discovery of subsurface cultural materials, I propose that the VA ensures that a qualified archeologist is present during all ground disturbing activities associated with this project. Finally, the VA is requesting my concurrence with their determination that this project will not adversely affect historic resources.

The VA has submitted maps delineating the project's location and APE, a narrative project description, photographs, selected ½ size Architectural, Civil, Structural and Landscape drawings from the 95% Construction Document Set (January 2011), and evidence of tribal consultation in support of this undertaking. After reviewing this information, I have the following comments:

1) I concur that the Area of Potential Effect (APE) has been properly determined and documented pursuant to 36 CFR Parts 800.4 (a)(1) and 800.16(d).

2) As proposed, the project appears compatible with its location as well as the adjacent historic structures and would appear to have no significant impacts to the adjacent historic structures or the eligibility of the adjacent districts. If you agree to the above mentioned monitoring condition, I suggest a finding of conditional No Adverse Effect pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.5 (b) is appropriate for this project and that the documentation supporting this finding has been provided pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.11(d).

3) Please be advised that under certain circumstances, such as an unanticipated discovery or a change in project description, you may have future responsibilities for this undertaking under 36 CFR Part 800.

If you agree with the conditions that I have proposed, please evidence your agreement by signing the signature block below. Please return the letter to me as soon as possible. Alternatively, you may provide me with a separate letter concurring in the proposed determinations. Thank you for seeking my comments and considering historic properties as part of your project planning. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Ed Carroll of my staff at (916) 445-7006 or at email at ecarroll@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Susan K Stratton for

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer

Date 04/04/2011

Chris Brazell, Project Engineer
San Francisco VA Medical Center

Appendix C
State Historic Preservation Officer Correspondence

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

February 15, 2011

Reply in Reference To: VA101223A

Jonathan Bassignani
Project Engineer, Engineering
San Francisco VA Medical Center
4150 Clement Street
San Francisco, CA 94121

Re: Section 106 Consultation for Construction of Medical Research Facility at San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco, CA

Dear Mr. Bassignani:

Thank you for initiating consultation on behalf of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) regarding their efforts to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f), as amended, and its implementing regulation found at 36 CFR Part 800.

You have identified the undertaking as the construction of a new medical research building at the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center (SFVAMC), a listed National Register Historic District. The proposed project area is adjacent to the historic district boundaries but there is no planned construction or demolition within the SFVAMC district boundaries with the exception of proposed utility trenching. Project components include:

- Demolition and removal of Building T-17 (portable trailer) and relocation or removal of several utility sheds;
- Construction of an approximately 15,000 square foot , two-story building;
- Construction of retaining wall on the southwest corner of the project area
- Utility trenching

The results of a record search indicated that no eligible or listed National Register resources are located within the direct area of potential effect (APE); however, the project area has historically been the location of or adjacent to the City Cemetery Reservation (ca. 1872), the Fort Miley Military Reservation and a telegraph station (ca. 1861). Additionally, a prehistoric midden site (CA-SFR-20) has been identified and recorded within ¼ mile of the project area. Given the project area's close proximity to the Fort Miley Military Reservation Historic District, and the possibility of the unanticipated discovery of subsurface cultural materials, I propose that the VA ensures that a qualified archeologist is present during all ground disturbing activities associated with this project. As a result of this information, the VA is requesting my concurrence with their determination that this project will not adversely affect historic resources.

The VA has submitted maps delineating the project's location and APE, a narrative project description, photographs, and evidence of tribal consultation in support of this undertaking. After reviewing this information, I have the following comments:

1) I concur that the Area of Potential Effects (APE) has been properly determined and documented pursuant to 36 CFR Parts 800.4 (a)(1) and 800.16(d).

2) Should the VA decide to relocate any of the above referenced temporary structures within the boundaries of the SFVAMC historic district, please consult with my office regarding this relocation's potential to adversely affect historic properties before initiating project activities. Additionally, it is my understanding that all proposed work, with the exception of utility trenching, will occur beyond the historic district boundaries. If this in incorrect, please notify my office immediately to further this consultation.

3) As proposed the project appears compatible with its location as well as the adjacent historic structures and would appear to have no significant impacts to the adjacent historic structures or the eligibility of the adjacent district or any of its contributing buildings. If you agree to the above mentioned monitoring condition, I suggest a finding of conditional No Adverse Effect pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.5 (b) is appropriate for this project and that the documentation supporting this finding has been provided pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.11(d).

4) Please be advised that under certain circumstances, such as an unanticipated discovery or a change in project description, you may have future responsibilities for this undertaking under 36 CFR Part 800.

If you agree with the conditions that I have proposed, please evidence your agreement by signing the signature block below. Please return the letter to me as soon as possible. Alternatively, you may provide me with a separate letter concurring in the proposed determinations. Thank you for seeking my comments and considering historic properties as part of your project planning. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Ed Carroll of my staff at (916) 445-7006 or at email at ecarroll@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Susan K Stratton for

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer

Date 5/3/2011

Jonathan Bassignani
Project Engineer, Engineering
San Francisco VA Medical Center

CC:

George Taylor Louden, AIA
Historical Architecture and Preservation
6330 Green Valley Circle #3301
Culver City, CA 90230

George Taylor Louden AIA
Historical Architecture & Preservation

6330 Green Valley Circle # 3301 Culver City CA 90230
Tel 310.410.0433 Mobile 310.874.8783 Fax 310.410.0433
e: taylorlouden@earthlink.net Ca license no. C-24087

GTL | HA

HISTORICAL FIELD RECORD MEMO

25 January 2011 Revisions highlighted in yellow, 07 February 2011

Project: **VA SF MC: Proposed Medical Research Facility Project design**

Subject: Response to initial review comments discussed with Ed Carroll on 18 January 2011 for a design of the Proposed Medical Research Facility Project for the San Francisco Veterans Administration Medical Center (SF VA MC) that is compatible with the existing historical site context. Clarifications and revisions are highlighted in yellow.

Following are responses:

1

Forwarding of letters describing project to Tribal leaders on the Native Americans contact list:

This request has been forwarded to Richard Norwood, author of the Technical Memorandum to the Project File addressing the cultural resource record search. His memo dated 13 December 2010 was submitted along with the request for SHPO consultation, addressing the record search on page 4. Documentation of these requests will be submitted to SHPO by an updated Environmental Assessment Memorandum; Tribal responses will be forwarded when received.

2

Clarification of Area of Potential Effect (APE) on Site Plan:

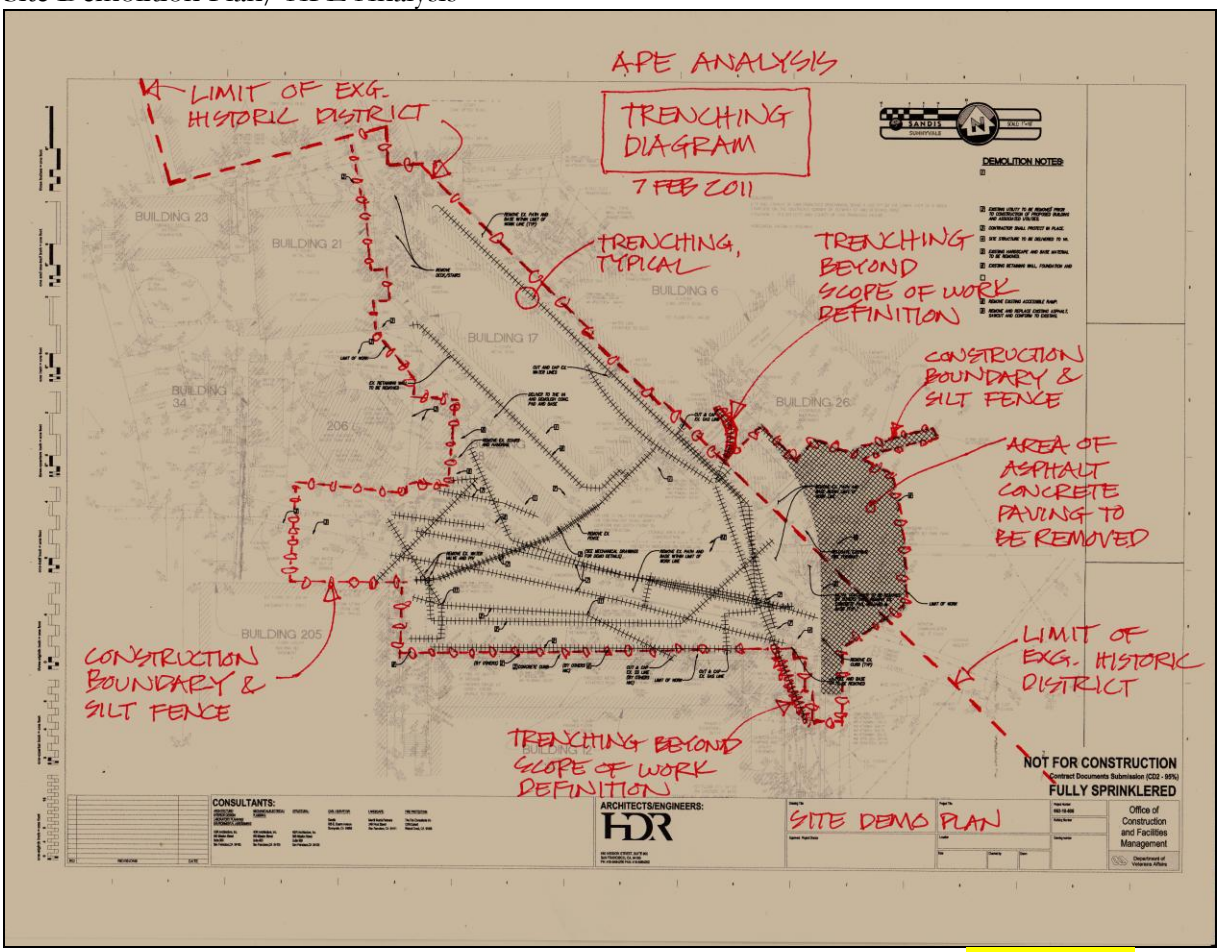
A more detailed description follows, referencing page 12/19 on 08 December 2010 Request for Consultation submittal:

Project-related construction activities include the transport and removal of construction supplies, materiel, equipment, personnel, demolition and removal of site debris. Construction staging activities will be temporary, and predominantly confined to areas outside of the defined historic district. An APE would encompass the precise location of the proposed building footprint, the area proposed for landscaping, the outline of the proposed temporary construction and silt fence, as well as all areas proposed to be temporarily allowed for construction lay-down and storage areas. Extrapolating, further potential project-related effects may result from the construction traffic on and off-site.

Historic resources that are within the APE include the SF VA MC's main entrance location, defined as part of the Historic District. Depending on the site access allowed, the perimeter loop of Veterans' Drive to the north and east of the site is within the Historic District, and the loop to the south and west is not. Laydown storage areas are not defined, but the construction site access is indicated to be from the east parking area. Laydown areas could be located in the east parking area, adjacent to Building 12, or in the west area parking lots (number 9, 10, and 11), which are all adjacent to the proposed project site while outside the defined Historic District.

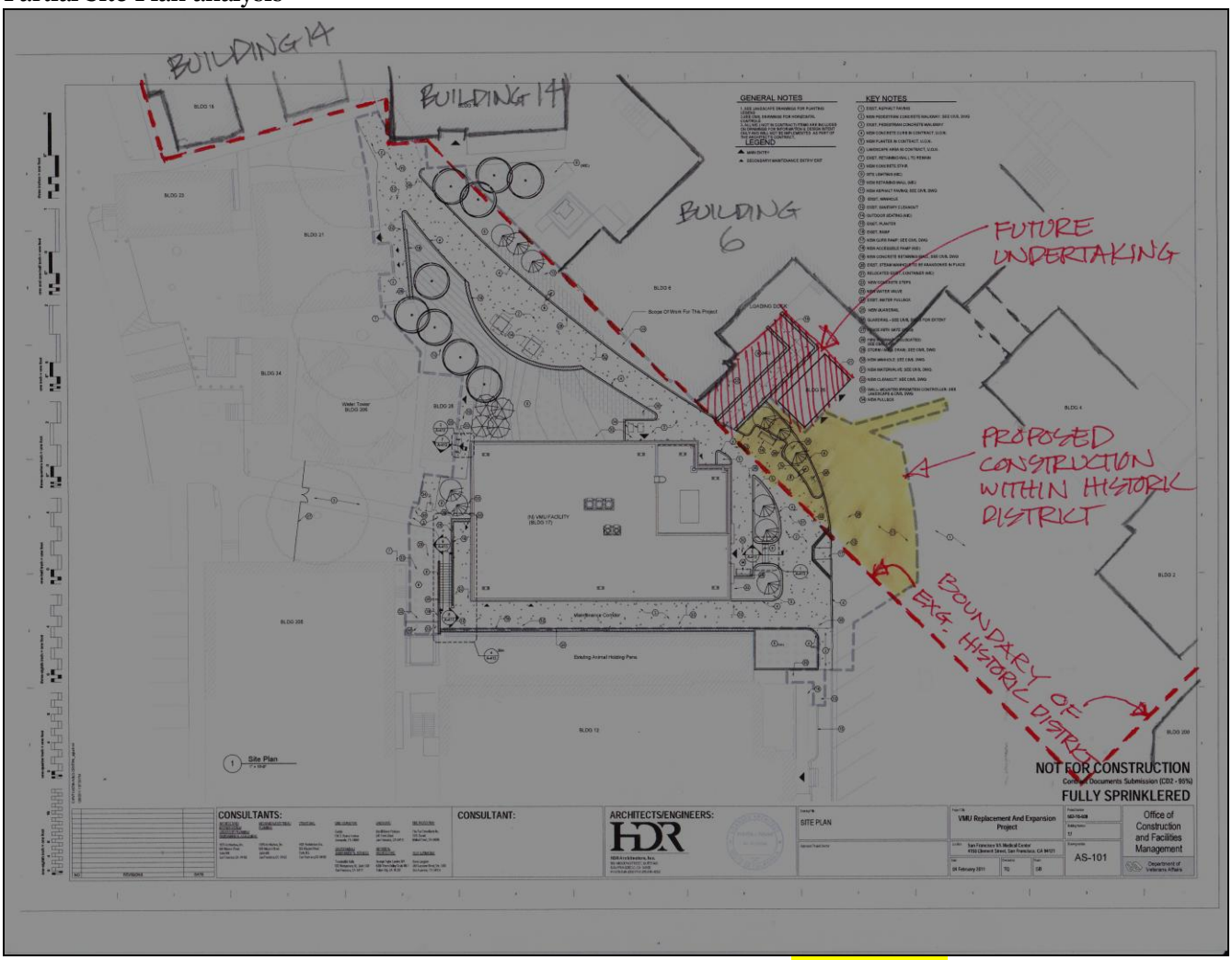
Trenching will be required as part of this project, shown on Site Demo Plan C-101. The majority of this work is contained within the area diagrammatically shown as dashed lines labeled "Scope of Work for this Project". Trenching as shown is located outside of the Scope of Work line; shown on a site plan markup:

Site Demolition Plan/ APE Analysis



HDR Inc Site Demolition Plan, coordination & mark ups by Taylor Louden AIA Historical Consultant; 07 February 2011

Partial Site Plan analysis



HDR Inc Site Plan, coordination & mark ups by Taylor Louden AIA Historical Consultant; 07 February 2011

Site plan showing markups of coordinated location of defined Historic District boundary, with proposed project construction located within defined Historic District boundary;
Location of proposed future project undertaking;
(Approximate) locations of trenching located beyond the defined project scope of work boundary;
Location of the construction perimeter fencing is shown.

3

Determination of Overall Effect:

Referencing page 16/19 on 08 December 2010 Request for Consultation submittal:

The Overall Effect is expected to occur primarily at the area of the proposed building footprint, with the limited site landscaping immediately surrounding it to the east, south, and west, and a larger landscaped area to the north.

Excavation for this structure will be required to extend down to the bottom of footings. Per details shown on the structural drawings, the extent of excavation required varies by location. The main entrance at the east façade is at ground level called elevation +0'-0", actual above datum 341.75'. Bottom of footing would be +/-5'-6" below grade. This excavation elevation depth is similar at the north elevation, where the site slope varies up to about 12'-0" above datum.

A site retaining wall is proposed at the southwest corner of the site. At the west building elevation, including the retaining wall, the bottom of footing is 8'-0" below the 0'-0" datum. This total depth below natural grade along the west façade would be roughly 20'-0" at the highest point, northwest corner. At the south elevation, the bottom of footing is 8'-0" below the 0'-0" datum. Here the finish elevation variation is less, and the grade elevation is close to the 0'-0" datum.

These effects are beneficial to the project design by reducing the apparent height of the structure. In the short term, excavation and removal of the excavation materiel will generate additional trips generated.

The proposed construction will be minimally visible from off-site areas due to the lowered elevation, the presence of surrounding vegetation, and natural site form. From the defined Historic District to the east, views from within the complex are limited to a view through the existing original Building 4 bridge to Building 6. The proposed project is designed to address that axial vista, and acts to conceal later non-contributors to remain such as Buildings 28, 34, and 205 in the background. Once within the area roughly triangular in shape, the proposed building acts to reinforce the geometry of adjacent Building 12. A more extensive area of landscaping is proposed to the north of the proposed building, currently occupied by Trailer T-17. This proposed design opens a vista and circulation to the parking area and Buildings 14 and 18. In all cases, the existing mature trees nearby to or within the proposed scope of work area are scheduled to be protected during construction.

Currently the roughly triangular area between Buildings 6, 12, and 18 is a collection of metal temporary structures and storage containers including a major pedestrian connection to the hospital complex from the parking area to the southwest. Many underground utility lines cross the site due to the proximity of Building 205, erected in 1972 as the boiler plant replacement. In the original development of the site as Fort Miley, this high ground was the location of a water tower. The current water tower structure is on the same site,

replaced in 1972.

The placement of the proposed medical research facility will require removal of a structure that is a non-contributor to the Historic District. Structures that are required to be demolished and removed, with no historical-cultural impacts, include Building T (for trailer) 17. Miscellaneous metal storage sheds are located in the immediate vicinity and are proposed to be relocated or removed as part of a separate undertaking by the VA, including Building 26, adjacent to the Building 6 loading dock. Removals of such later, non-contributing metal sheds pose limited historical-cultural impacts. No construction document records of these structures were found in the VA archives. These aluminum modular style buildings are estimated to date from the 1990's. The water tower (structure #208, dating from 1972) and the adjacent telecommunication structure (Building 28, drawings dated 1987) are non-contributors scheduled to remain. A beneficial overall effect includes the removal of some of these identified non-contributing structures.

The conclusion section of HDR|DTA's Technical Memorandum dated 13 December 2010 states their cultural resources record search suggests "…the APE has low sensitivity for the occurrence of pre-historic period sites…." Further, "The APE is considered sensitive for the occurrence of historic period resources, and perhaps, human remains, since the APE was once within a Nineteenth Century cemetery." Two successive major building campaigns occurred within the APE in the early Twentieth century. The Golden Gate Cemetery (opened in c1868) was closed and the internments purportedly removed for the construction of Fort Miley beginning in late 1899. Subsequently the Fort structures were dismantled and largely removed in early 1933 to allow the substantial site alterations for construction of the VA SF MC in 1933-1934. Again referencing the Conclusion in HDR|DTA's Technical Memorandum, "While internments are reported to have been removed prior to the construction of Fort Miley, there is a possibility that some remains were overlooked and may be exposed during any ground-disturbing Project activities. It is possible that construction and maintenance of Fort Miley in the late-Nineteenth and early-Twentieth centuries removed or destroyed any internments that may have been missed….Buried cultural deposits associated with Fort Miley may be present within the APE. Construction and maintenance of the subsequent (VA SF MC) may have further disturbed or removed any remains dating to the cemetery or Fort Miley periods of use. Still, intact pockets of cultural deposit could occur." The memo's concluding recommendation that monitoring of ground disturbances during construction excavation activities is sound practice, and should mitigate effects of the proposed construction activities.

It is requested that SHPO concur with our findings recommending a Determination of "No Effect" of the proposed project on the VA SF MC historic district and the immediate site.

4

Clarification of general project description, of a "rocky outcropping":

Referencing page 2/19 on 08 December 2010 Request for Consultation submittal:

A notation of a "rocky outcropping" adjacent to the water tower was referenced on a Fort Miley-era site plan dated October 1919-1928. The proposed project site is adjacent to this high point of the site. This notation was cited in the Request for Consultation to indicate an unlikelihood that this specific site would yield historic or prehistoric era resources, particularly for the presence of internment sites from the Golden Gate Cemetery use era. Site observations made during the historical research review included some unremarkable examples of rock, which were photographed (see below). As documented, there have been multiple generations of construction activities at this specific site location over the years. It may also be the case that the existing conditions noted are not consistent with a defined "outcropping" of rock. This area has been modified over time as a consequence of site utility work, documented on VA SF MC utility plans.

Recommendations were made in Richard Norwood's previously cited Technical Memorandum to the Project File dated 13 December 2010 for monitoring by a qualified professional archaeologist during ground disturbance activities. This recommendation for a professional evaluation of this physical resource will mitigate effects of construction.

Following are site photographs of the two of the general rocky site features:

GTL |HA July 2010 site recordation photograph; observed rock present at the "rocky outcropping" area.
Left image: rock near existing water tower and high point of site; Right image, rock adjacent to buildings 2 and 4.

5

Design comments regarding centered and symmetrical entrance elements:

Ed Carroll stated the submitted design generally was acceptable and compatible with the historic context. A question was raised as to whether the main entrance could be centered on the façade, leaving equal amounts of wall on either side.

Referencing page 16/19 on 08 December 2010 Request for Consultation submittal:

The original construction of this complex was an unusual blend of strong Beaux-Arts influenced site planning organizing the seventeen different structures, with an overall aesthetic design in a Mayan/ Aztec/ Mesoamerican-stylistic influenced Art Deco. Bas-relief design presences of flower and stalk images, geometric patterns, and sun motifs vary by building and location. Limited numbers of cast aluminum decorative details also remain as examples of this style, notably wall sconce light fixtures, metal screens and trims, and stair newel posts.

Building entrances are typically all surmounted by a doubled, overlapping row of chevrons at the head of typical openings. The massing and positioning of building entrances in some instances have generally a symmetrical composition, but also show a dynamic symmetry, or an asymmetric design compositionally. In the example of Building 12 immediately adjacent to the west, the entrance has an overall symmetry, but one that in the original design scheme presented an asymmetric figure. This asymmetry was continued in the subsequent later additions.

The design forwarded considered these complex compositions. Our proposed design references the asymmetrical existing Building 12 structure with the location of the proposed main entrance. Partly this addresses the asymmetry of the original design with a dynamic resolution by the use of two asymmetries. This is a reference to the existing style and formal structure of the original VA SF MC structures, without a direct copying of the feature.

Further, the off-centered design of the main entrance also reflects issues with a limited site area and tight program arrangement requirements. The entrance aligns axially with a circulation hall located between vertical circulations to the south and specific functional programs including holding rooms and procedure rooms to the north.

For the record, the following considerations were conveyed to the project team in design development:

- <u>Preliminary design considerations:</u>

> There is a history of ongoing development and remodeling on this site.
>Site context and alterations to the site context have generally maintained the integrity of the settings.
>An overall articulation of massing with decorative detailing of features in an Art Deco style is present in the 1932 design.
>There is a consistency of massing forms with recessed, punched openings, and generally a vertical emphasis of fenestrations and surrounds.
> Individual buildings are generally arranged symmetrically, set in asymmetrical compositions with each other on the site.
>Entrance features are both projected and recessed in plan and volume.

The submitted design is suggested to be considered compatible with existing structures, with a degree of differentiation necessary to indicate the later construction. As stated, the elevations and massing of the building form as submitted appears generally conforming with the historical context.

6

<u>Clarification of landscaping improvements and construction shown within the defined Historic District:</u>

Summary of review comment response:

It was conveyed by SHPO in our discussion of review that simply by designating certain elements of a project as "NIC", or Not In Contract, does not remove the consideration for future effects of the proposed present action. It was suggested by SHPO that all work shown as outside the project scope be eliminated.

As discussed, landscape improvements present potentials for effect on the original and later character of the site context. This follow-up to the initial review response confirms the work shown on the drawings as "N.I.C." in the area of the Building 6 loading dock will be forwarded by the VA SF MC as a future project undertaking.

The area shown on the site plan to the northeast of the proposed building corner indicates a small landscaped area within the defined Scope of Work for this proposed project. A heavy dashed red line defines the western boundary of the Historic District along the southwest façade of Building 6, continuing northwest to near Building 14. This small area of landscaping proposed as part of this project is located within the Historic District. The landscaping is shown on the attached plan. A bench shown diagrammatically will be described by the VA as part of a future undertaking. This is significant, as this small site area is the only part of the proposed project located within the Historic District. Refer to the APE clarification site plan diagrammatic drawing, page 3/12.

Construction includes a proposed replacement for the existing historically non-conforming ramp. This action will be described by the VA as part of a future undertaking, with this separate project being scheduled prior to the completion by 2013 of the current project under review. Although this is indicated in error on the proposed project drawings as to be constructed of concrete, it is recommended to pursue a use of alternate materials (metals, etc.) that do not present a potential confusion between new and historical construction. Landscape improvements within the Historic District are limited to concrete walkways and some area of planted material. These should be considered as appropriate material selections for this site context. If necessary, the irrigated planted area could be replaced with non-vegetative ground cover such as decomposed granite.

Consequently, the following project elements were recommended by SHPO to be described in greater detail for the currently submitted defined project scope for consistency and necessary for their review:

- Design and details for a "New Pedestrian Concrete Walkway";
- Construction of new concrete curbs;
- Construction of new asphalt paving at existing paved area;
- Landscape design and material selection proposed on landscape drawing L-101.

Including these landscape improvements within the scope of work for this project is recommended to be considered as having no adverse effect.

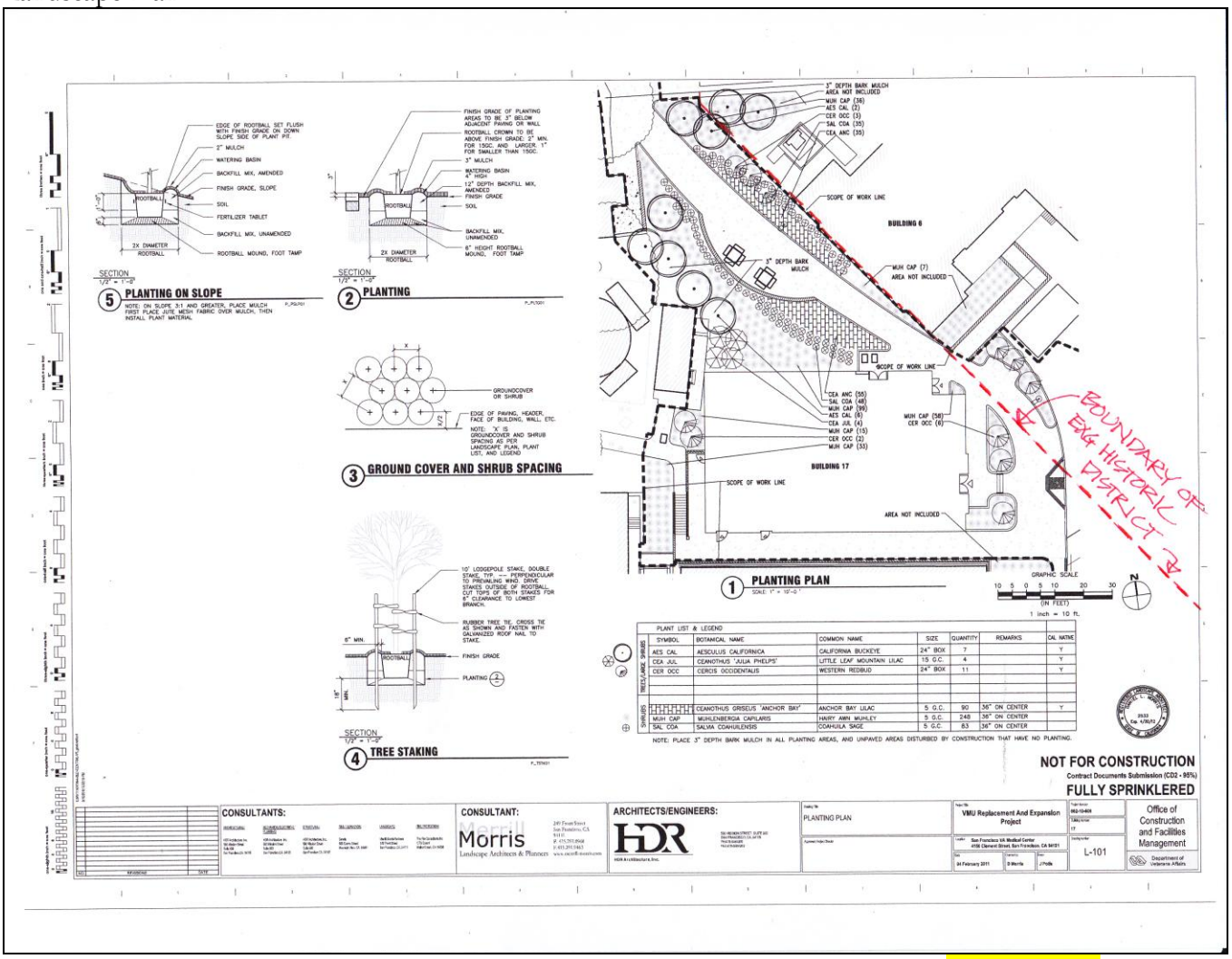
The following project elements were recommended by SHPO to be removed from the currently submitted project scope. These must be added to a future undertaking scope planned by the VA SF MC as part of a separate project scope, required to be forwarded for SHPO review. These items do not need to be clarified for the present action proposed for review:

- Relocation of a storage container named Building 26, already existing in the Historic District, nearby to a different orientation with the Historic District;
- Removal of an existing accessible ramp of non-historical era construction, and replacement with a new ramp design to be forwarded for review near to the existing location; this ramp serves the Building 6 loading dock, located within the Historic District;
- Removal of existing concrete curbs and site features which will be defined as historic-era or not;
- Construction of new concrete foundations for the storage container named Building 26;
- Site lighting design selection (either bollard style or post mounted);
- Outdoor seating design specification selection, currently shown as a bench. This may be recommended to be relocated outside the Historic District area;
- Proposed new planter area adjacent to Building 6, including proposed planting materiel description.

Historical notes:
In the 1932 site design, this site area was effectively a "back of house" area, figured to be fronted by a future addition of a new "Ward Building", axially symmetrical with Building 1, and adjacent to Building 12. As effectively the back-of-house area for the original hospital complex, the area of the proposed project has numerous examples of service- oriented structures. Beginning with the 1932 designed structures, Building 6 has a loading dock serving what originally was a kitchen for the staff and patient's dining rooms at an upper level. Building 12 as noted was originally a garage and engineering shops. To the southwest is Building 13, originally the Laundry building. Later construction reinforced that service oriented theme. A 50,000 gallon water tower from the Fort Miley era was replaced by the current 40,000 gallon, 102' tall tower design in 1972. This was seismically upgraded in 1990.

Additional drawing for clarification:

Landscape Plan



HDR Inc Landscape Planting Site Plan, coordination & mark ups by Taylor Louden AIA Historical Consultant; 07 February 2011

7

Summary:

Summary of review comment response:

The SF VA MC is requesting SHPO's consultation on the described undertaking in order to fulfill the Section 106 requirements of the NHPA. We have concluded that the project design as submitted presents no significant impact to the historic district and historic properties within the Area of Potential Effect. The SF VA MC hereby requests comments from SHPO, and their concurrence with these recommendations and findings for the described undertaking.

GTL|HA comment:

End of Historical Record Memo
Issue date 25 January 2011
Revised 07 February 2011

George Taylor Louden AIA
Historical Architect
Historical Architecture Consultant to H D R Inc

INTERACTIVE
RESOURCES

Architects & Engineers

Interactive Resources, Inc.
117 Park Place
Pt. Richmond, CA 94801

September 10, 2010

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer
California Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Subject: **Request for Section 106 Consultation on the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center (SFVAMC) North Slope Stabilization Project**

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

Under the authority of the US Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Interactive Resources, Inc., in association with Winzler and Kelly, is overseeing the Section 106 consultation for the proposed North Slope Stabilization Project at the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center (SFVAMC).

The VA is requesting consultation with the California Office of Historic Preservation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Included for your review are the project description, the definition of the Area of Potential Effects (APE), a description of the historic properties within the APE, an evaluation of eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), a discussion of the application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (CFR 2004:800.5 [b-2, and b-3] pursuant to Section 106 compliance, and potential mitigation measures for these effects.

Project Methodology

The Section 106 review for the proposed project at the northern slope of the SFVAMC campus is based on a site visit conducted on April 21, 2010, and an examination of the following documents: the National Register of Historic Places Resubmitted Nomination, SFVAMC, (December 3, 2008), the SFVAMC North Slope Seismic/Geologic Stabilization, 100% Construction Documents (March 19, 2010), CalTrans Concrete Barrier Type 25 Detail Drawing B11-53 (February, 2006), and the Archaeological Resources Records Search for the Veteran's Affairs Medical Center, City and County of San Francisco, California, (June 22, 2010.) All proposed work has been reviewed for consistency with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and applicable guidelines, and the potential adverse effects of this project pursuant to Section 106 compliance have been examined.

Project Description

The SFVAMC is located on a 29-acre site in northwest San Francisco, and is a major tertiary care facility that serves as a VA regional referral center for specialized medical and surgical programs. The SFVAMC is designated as a VA Mission Critical Facility, and as such, is required to remain in operation after a seismic event to support the VA and local communities. The SFVAMC is also designated as a Federal Coordinating Center (FCC) for the City of San Francisco, and serves as a Primary Receiving Center (PRC) for the City and Department of Defense (DoD) as contingency backup to DoD medical services in times of a natural disaster or national emergency.

Major and minor landslides, as well as surface slumping, have historically occurred on the slope below the northern side of the SFVAMC campus due to high rainfall, seismic movement, and standard land erosion. Due to the steep grade and instability of the land the northern slope has never been formally developed. Rather, the area has been allowed to grow wild and serves as a buffer between the campus and the Golden Gate National Recreational Area.

The VA is proposing a land stabilization plan, referred to as the North Slope Seismic/Geologic Stabilization Project, to structurally stabilize the northern side of the SFVAMC campus. The project would mitigate slope and land instability and stabilize a section of Veterans Drive and adjacent buildings against natural events such as major earthquakes and heavy rain-related landslides. The project is required in order to ensure the SFVAMC's ability to meet its mission as a life-safety protected facility that can shelter VA patients, staff and visitors in case of an emergency, and serve as a FCC/PRC for the local and DoD communities.

The project consists of the construction of two permanently anchored retaining walls at the northern slope, storm drain improvements, site grading, and replacement landscaping. The stabilization project also includes the seismic correction of Building 25, and the partial seismic correction of Building 3.

Existing Facilities

The North Slope Project is located at the northern edge of the SFVAMC campus and historic district. The northern slope is a steep and active slide area covered in scrub and Monterey Cypress trees. The area is inaccessible except for a narrow footpath that runs down the slope just west of Building 11 providing access from the campus to the parking along El Camino Del Mar. The northern section of Veterans Drive follows the terrain at the top of the slide area. Buildings located on Veterans Drive within the project area include: Buildings 14, 6, 25, 3, 210, 7, and 11.

Figure 1: Composite photos of the northern slide zone looking southeast toward Buildings 3 and 6.

Figure 2: Photo of the northern slide zone looking east toward East Fort Miley.
Note in the foreground: the northern section of Veterans Drive, the road section above Building 25 and Building 3. From left to right in the background are Buildings 11, 10 and 7.

Figure 3: Path through the northern slide area connecting the campus to El Camino Del Mar.

Project-Related Construction Activities

The northern slope has never been developed due its steep grade and instability. As it continues to be an active slide area, it threatens the safety of the facilities at the campus' edge.

The no-action alternative does not involve any construction. The hillside would remain an active slide area and would threaten the stability of the northern side of campus.

The project alternative includes the construction of two retaining walls and structural improvements to Buildings 25 and 3. Additionally the project includes grading, landscaping, and paving.

Retaining Walls
The western retaining wall will be approximately 380 feet long and would be located just north of Veterans Drive. The eastern retaining wall will be approximately 120 feet long and will be positioned along the bluff just north of Building 11. The northern exposed face of the retaining walls will be finished with sculpted shotcrete, except at underground Building 25 which be finished in concrete. The shotcrete will be stained a brownish-gray color in order to have a rock-like appearance. The retaining wall will reach a height of just over forty feet at its tallest point. A six foot tall fence is to be located atop either a concrete barrier or curb above the new retaining walls (see details 4, 5, and 6 on sheet S5.2). The entire eastern wall and just over half of the length of the western wall will be capped with a standard California Department of Transportation concrete barrier Type 25, which is 2'-8" high. The remaining sections of the western wall will feature a 1'-0" high concrete curb at the top of the retaining wall.

The construction of the western retaining wall will require the removal of approximately a 550 foot section of Veterans Drive and the adjacent concrete curbs, gutters, and sidewalks. At the eastern wall, sections of a new parking lot will be removed from behind Building 11. All elements will be reconstructed upon the completion of the retaining walls. Additionally several items will be removed, salvaged and reinstalled, such as lamp posts, signs, and parking ticket vending machines.

Storm Drain Improvements
Presently surface water for the northern portion of the SFVAMC campus is collected into a storm drain system which is discharged onto the northern slope. The existing storm water pipes are old and damaged. Storm drain improvements include replacing existing catch basins, manholes, and storm drain piping to the northern slope. The outfall pipelines will be placed above ground to allow monitoring for potential damage or movement of the pipe over time, and to perform any necessary maintenance. The outfalls will discharge to energy dissipaters constructed of rock rip-rap embedded in concrete and underlain with overlapping sheets of a puncture-resistant vapor barrier. The vapor barrier would allow the energy dissipater to deform along with the slope without allowing water to undermine the rip rap.

Grading and Landscaping
Approximately 9,600 cubic yards of soil will be excavated for the project. Seven existing Monterey Cypress trees and all other vegetation within the project area will be removed. The finished grade at the north side of the walls will be at approximately 2 percent and will be replanted following the excavation.

Structural Improvements
In order to prevent any possible rotation of Building 25, which is located underground, several structural improvements are planned for both Buildings 25 and 3. As part of the work, the northern sidewalk will be demolished and reconstructed incorporating a new beam and a barrier rail. Also the existing slab between Building 25 and Building 3 will be replaced by a continuous concrete buttress between the footings of the buildings. Finally the retaining wall piles will be installed next to Building 25 and will extend to the bottom of the sidewalk.

Building 11
The construction of the eastern retaining wall will require the partial demolition of a new parking lot behind Building 11 and of a portion of the driveway west of the building. The parking lot and driveway will be reconstructed at the completion of the eastern retaining wall.

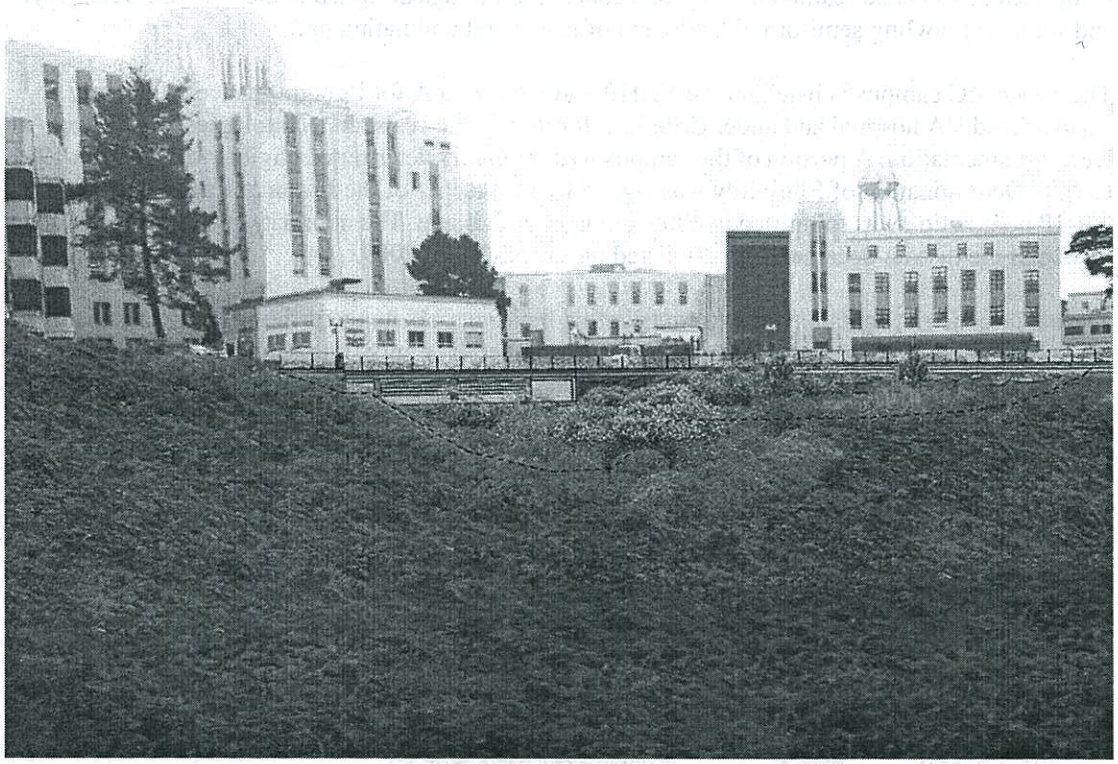


Figure 4: Rendering of the western portion of the proposed project.

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The APE for this undertaking encompasses the construction footprint, buildings that will receive structural upgrades and any buildings, structures or other cultural resources from which the project may be visible or potentially have an effect. The proposed project is located within the SFVAMC Historic District and includes work on the campus' northern slope, Veterans Drive, and Buildings 3 and 25. Historic buildings along Veterans Drive facing the project include Buildings 3, 6, 7, 10, and 11. East Forty Miley, which is part of a National Register Historic District, is located directly east of the project site and is also included in the APE. Finally the APE extends north into GGNRA lands from which the project may be visible.

Description of the Historic Properties within the APE

Historic resources within the APE include the northern portion of Veterans Drive, and Buildings 3, 6, 7, 10, and 11, all of which are contributing resources to the SFVAMC Historic District, and the northwestern corner of East Fort Miley, which is included in the Fort Miley Historic District.

SFVAMC Historic District

In 1932 the U.S. Army deeded the central portion of the Fort Miley Military Reservation to the VA for a new hospital. The post at the center of Fort Miley was cleared for the medical center that would permanently divide Fort Miley into eastern and western sections. The original campus was completed in 1934 and featured twenty-one concrete buildings designed in the "Mayan Deco" style and set in a sprawling semiformal landscape of lawns and undulating paths.

The SFVAMC campus is listed on the NRHP under Criteria A for its significance as an early standardized VA hospital and under Criteria C for its seismic-resistant technologies and Mayan Art Deco ornamentation. A portion of the campus was originally determined eligible for listing in 1981 and the Determination of Eligibility was signed by the Keeper of the National Register in 1987. A NRHP nomination was submitted in 2005, but later withdrawn. The nomination was resubmitted in 2008 and the district became officially listed on the NRHP in 2009.

The historic district contains thirteen contributing buildings, six noncontributing buildings, and one noncontributing structure set on twelve acres of the overall twenty-nine-acre campus. Only a portion of the campus is included in the district due to decades of unsympathetically designed new buildings and additions, which have diminished the historical integrity of much of the site. The period of significance for the historic district has been established from 1934 to 1941. The contributing buildings were primarily constructed between 1933 and 1934. No site features were designated as contributing, however the nomination does describe the significance of the formally planned landscapes, lawns, roads and walkways within the campus.

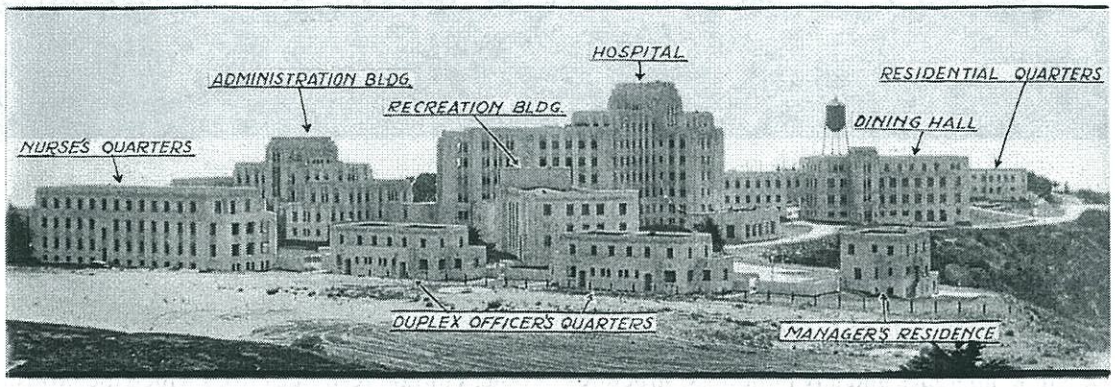


Figure 5: Aerial photograph c.1934. Note Veterans Drive running at the edge of the northern slide area. San Francisco Historical Photograph Collection, San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library.

Figure 6: Aerial photograph of the campus c.1935. Note the campus is oriented to the south and has commanding views out toward the Golden Gate San Francisco Historical Photograph Collection, San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library.

Landscape

The original campus design included expanses of lawn and semi-formal landscaping around the principal buildings. The primary landscaped areas were on the southern side of the main buildings which faced south toward Clement Street. The campus sits atop a bluff overlooking the Golden Gate and at the northern edge of campus a steep slide area slopes down to GGNRA lands. Most of the northern slope has never been formally landscaped and has essentially been allowed to grow wild. According to the nomination, there was a strip of formal landscaping that featured ornamental plantings running along the north side of Veterans Drive most of which have succumbed to the active slide area.

Roads and Walkways (Veterans Drive)

The basic campus circulation pattern of roads and walkways has been partially retained, primarily within the historic district. Veterans Drive is the historic road through the campus, and it runs north from the historic main entrance to Building 11, where it rounds a corner and heads west along the slide area. Veterans Drive still follows its original 1934 route and maintains its historic alignment to the contributing buildings that face it. The curbs, sidewalk and stairs leading to the entrance of Buildings 8,9,10 and 11 also maintain their original configuration, with the exception of a new accessible ramp. Other areas along Veterans Drive no longer maintain their original curbs or alignment due to the construction of parking lots.

Contributing Buildings within the Project Area

Building 3
Building 3 is a small building located between Building 2 and Veterans Drive. Building 3 is a one-story-over-basement, 5,756-square-foot, reinforced-concrete building constructed in 1934 to house the heating plant. Building 3 now contains the engineering department. This modest building features characteristic Mayan Deco massing and detailing, such as stepped pilasters and incised vertical speed lines. The most significant exterior alteration to Building 3 is the replacement of the original steel industrial widows with fixed metal sash over concrete and stucco infill.

Building 25, a non-contributing building constructed in 1947, occupies the area beneath Veterans Drive just north of Building 3.

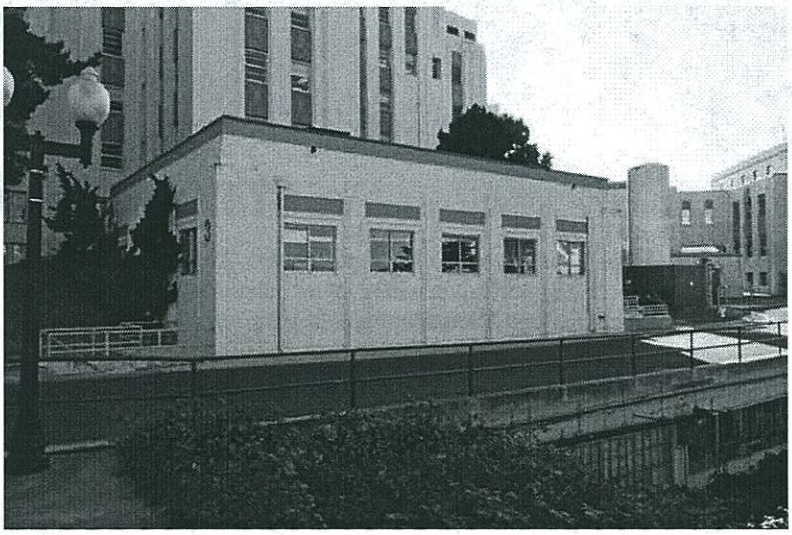


Figure 7: North side of Building 3 with Building 25 in the foreground below the roadway. Image from the National Register Nomination dated October 2008.

Building 6
Building 6 stands at the south side of Veterans Drive across from the western edge of the project area. The 14,250-square-foot, three-story-over-basement building was constructed in 1934 as a dining hall and staff quarters. Today the building houses the library, various research departments and storage rooms. The building features characteristic Mayan Deco detailing and a highly embellish entry pavilion. Although the building has undergone some significant alterations it still retains enough integrity to be a contributing resource.

Figure 8: Northeast corner of Building 6. Note Veterans Drive in the foreground. Image from the National Register Nomination dated October 2008.

Building 7

Building 7 is located at the western turn of Veterans Drive. The 36,128-square-foot, three-story-over-basement building was constructed in 1934 and originally was used as a recreation hall. The building now contains the canteen, a chapel and various conference rooms. This building also features distinctive Mayan Deco detailing. Numerous alterations have been made to Building 7 including the addition of a "greenhouse" style canteen at the north elevation along Veterans Drive.

Figure 9: Northeast corner of Building 7 (center of the photograph) from the western edge of East Fort Miley behind Building 10.

Building 10
Building 10 was constructed in 1934 as part of a cluster of buildings that were to house SFVAMC staff. The two-story-over-basement, reinforced-concrete building is 7,312 square feet and has an irregularly shaped plan. The building features modest ornamentation and has undergone few changes since its construction.

Building 11
Building 11 was constructed in 1934 as the director's quarters and is a two-story, reinforced-concrete, 4,562-square-foot building with a rectangular shaped plan and a flat roof. The building is part of a cluster of buildings including Buildings 8, 9, and 10, which were originally built to house medical center staff. According to National Register Nomination, the building's exterior retains a high level of architectural integrity despite having undergone a few alterations. The alterations include: the replacement of the original metal windows with double-hung wood windows, and the addition of an entrance awning, small lean-to on the west side, and a sunroom on the flat roof in the rear.

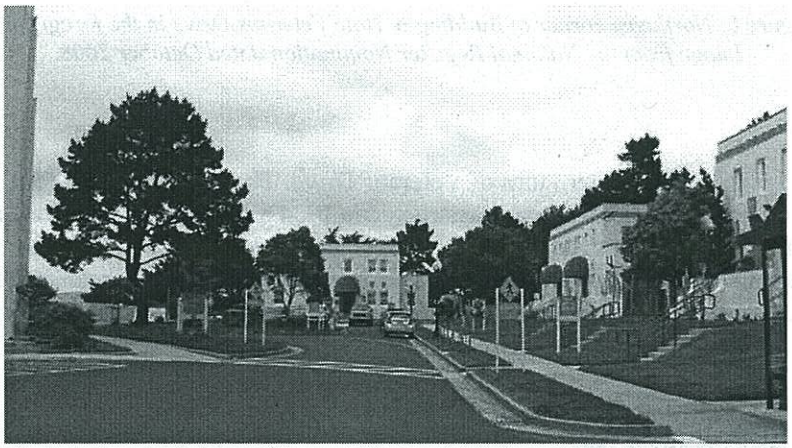


Figure 10: View of Buildings 11(left) and 10 (right) looking north up Veterans Drive.

Fort Miley Historic District

Fort Miley Military Reservation National Register Historic District is located directly east and west of the SFVAMC campus. Only East Fort Miley is included in the APE, as the proposed project would not be visible from West Fort Miley. Construction at Fort Miley began in 1897 at the site of the former Golden Gate Cemetery. Fort Miley was used as a military post until 1943 when it was permanently deactivated.

The property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a district in 1980. Historic structures in East Fort Miley include two batteries and a storehouse. The remainder of the property features a park-like setting with picnicking facilities. The boundary between SFVAMC and Fort Miley is delineated with a chain-link fence and dense vegetation that has overgrown since Fort Miley was decommission after World War II.

Figure 11: Picnic area in East Fort Miley

Figure 12: View from East Fort Miley looking west toward the SFVAMC campus and the project area.

Evaluation

SFVAMC Historic District
The SFVAMC Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places effective April 20, 2009 at a level of national significance under Criteria A and C. The District represents thematic VA hospitals developed in the early twentieth century to provide innovative and comprehensive health care for veterans. Additionally, the District embodies the distinctive characteristics of Art Deco design featuring Mayan-inspired ornamentation.

The original campus consisted of large open spaces and a naturalistic setting. The numerous alterations and additions to the overall campus have dictated the narrow boundaries of the historic district, as the eastern and north central areas have undergone the fewest permanent alterations.

Fort Miley Historic District
The Fort Miley Historic District is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is nationally significant for its role in the defense of San Francisco harbor from the late nineteenth century to the end of World War II. Despite being subdivided by the SFVAMC, Fort Miley Military Reservation retains a high level of integrity.

Application of the Criteria of Adverse Effect (CFR 2004:800.5 [b-2, and b-3]

The proposed project includes the construction of two retaining walls at the edge of the bluff at the northern slide area. The retaining walls will serve to stabilize Veterans Drive and the numerous buildings at the northern edge of the campus. The retaining walls end just above Veterans Drive and extend down to distances of over forty feet at the lowest points. The north face of both walls is to be finished in sculpted shotcrete in all areas except for at Building 25 which will be surfaced with a smooth finished concrete. As a protective measure, a six-foot fence atop a concrete curb or barrier is proposed to top the retaining walls. Also included in the project is the partial seismic stabilization of Buildings 25 and 3.

The undertaking will have adverse effects on the APE pursuant to Section 106. The affected resources include northern portions of Veterans Drive, and the settings of Buildings 3, 6, 7, 10, and 11. East Fort Miley would not be affected by this undertaking as planned as the dense vegetation between the two districts obscures the visibility of the project. The primary adverse effect to the SFVAMC historic district is the introduction of visual elements that may diminish the integrity of the property.

Retaining Walls
The largest undertaking of the project will be the construction of the two retaining walls and the new grading of the northern slide area. Only the walls' northern elevations will have an outward face and they will be completely below the grade of the campus. The new retaining walls will not be visible from most of the SFVAMC historic district, but will be visible from oblique views along the northern section of Veterans Drive. The walls are to be finished in a stained sculpted shotcrete in order to give them a more natural appearance, and the area north of the retaining walls will be heavily landscaped. Both the new and existing landscaping will serve to partially screen the new walls.

The two retaining walls will not alter the essential historic character of the northern slide area as the undeveloped rear boundary of the campus which provides a buffer between the SFVAMC and the GGNRA lands. The walls will introduce a new visual element that will be able to be seen from sections of Veterans Drive and possibly from some portions of the GGNRA, however they will not be visible from East Fort Miley due to the existing vegetation. The walls themselves do not threaten the integrity of the historic campus since they will not essentially alter any historic fabric, setting or relationship.

Storm Drain Improvements
Four outfall pipelines will be located above ground on the northern slope, are 12" in diameter, and are planned to be screened with landscaping. The outfalls discharge to energy dissipater made of rock rip-rap. The dissipaters are approximately 10' square. The use of rock in the dissipaters and the vegetative screening will help to maintain the existing natural setting and appearance of the northern slope.

Curbs, Barriers, and Fencing
The top of the retaining walls will be capped with a six-foot tall fence atop either concrete curbs or barriers. The fencing is required for public safety since portion of the wall will drop down over forty feet. Historically the campus has maintained commanding views of the Golden Gate, especially from the northern section of Veterans Drive and from the buildings near the northern slide area. The introduction of a six-foot tall fence will obscure views and introduce an element that is may not be sympathetic to the character of the SFVAMC historic district.

Along Veterans Drive new concrete curbs and barriers will be replacing the existing concrete curb. The curbs will be one-foot high and the concrete barriers will be 2'-8" high. The concrete barriers

behind Building 11 will not be visible from most areas of the SFVAMC Historic District; however they will be visible along the northwestern section of Veterans Drive. The barriers will not alter any of the existing historic fabric, but will change the northern border of Veterans Drive and the views toward the ocean. Even though the barrier will block some of the view, the fence or railing above the barrier is designed with enough transparency to allow for visibility from the campus to the ocean and the GGNRA lands below.

Partial Seismic Upgrade of the Buildings 25 and 3
The plan for the partial seismic upgrade of Buildings 25 and 3 includes work at the foundations of both buildings and work to the north elevation of Building 25. Building 25 is a non-contributing underground structure and only the north elevation is exposed. The alterations to Building 25 will have no adverse effect on any historic resource within the APE. The work proposed for Building 3 is all at the foundation and will not impact any of the building's historic exterior.

Veterans Drive
Portions of Veterans Drive, the adjacent sidewalk, and various items located at the road's northern edge will be demolished or removed for the construction of the retaining wall. All sections are to be reconstructed to match the existing alignment of the road and all salvaged items, including lampposts, will be reinstalled at the completion of the work. The alteration to Veterans Drive will not have an adverse effect on the historic district.

Building 11
The eastern retaining wall behind Building 11 will be visible from the northern section of Veterans Drive and from GGNRA lands below. The proposed work will not alter Building 11 or its existing relationship to other historic buildings within the district.

Mitigation Measures

The following measures are being taken in order to mitigate the potential effects of this project on the historic resources within the APE:

Fence/Protective Barrier

- The fence or protective barrier design is sympathetic to the surrounding historic district. The simple tube railing construction will mimic the accessible handrails installed at the entrance to the historic buildings along Veterans Drive and will be painted a rust color to match.

- The protective barrier will maintain transparency, so the views to the Pacific Ocean and the GGNRA remain visible from the historic district. The components of the barrier will be designed to allow for as much space between them as possible, while still providing the requisite safety measures.

Summary

The VA is requesting consultation on the above undertaking to fulfill Section 106 requirements of the NHPA. Whereas the majority of the work is located within an undeveloped area at the rear boundary and below the finished grade of the SFVAMC Historic District, the project as designed has no significant impact to the historic properties within the APE. The VA is requesting your comments and concurrence on this undertaking.

Please direct your comments to Matthew Szeto, Project Engineer, San Francisco VA Medical Center, 4150 Clement Street, San Francisco, CA, 94121, (415) 221-4810, ext. 2858.

Please contact me at (510) 220-7145 with any questions.

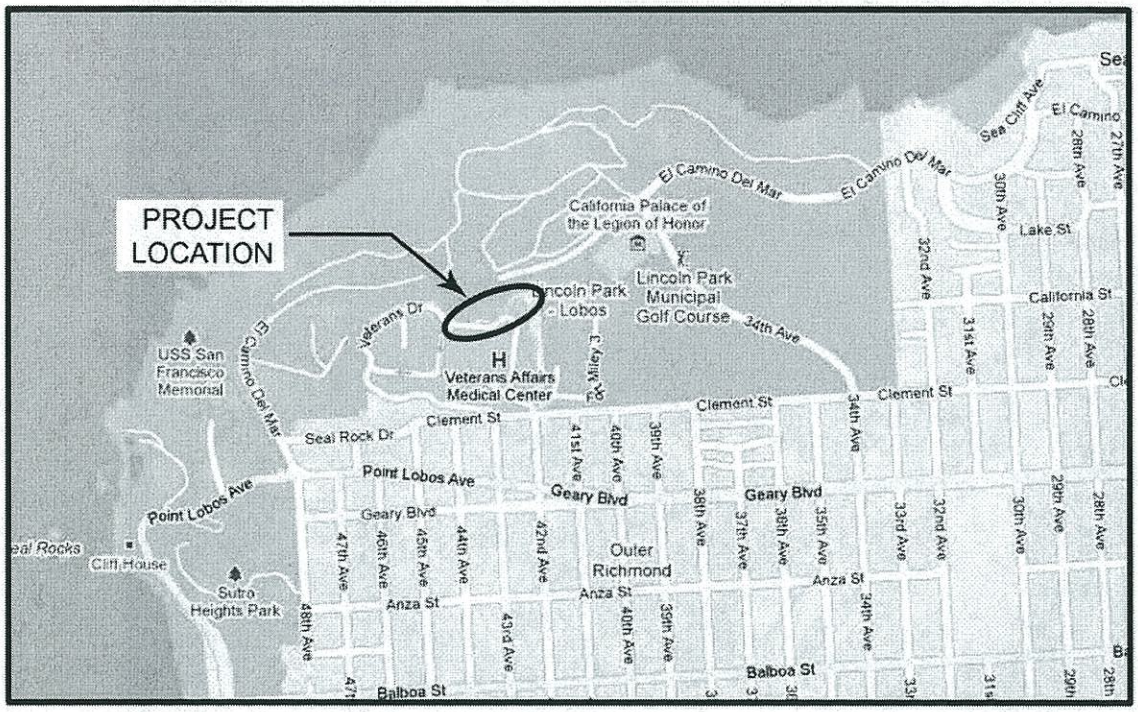
Regards,

Kimberly Butt, AIA
Preservation Architect, Architectural Historian
Interactive Resources, Inc.

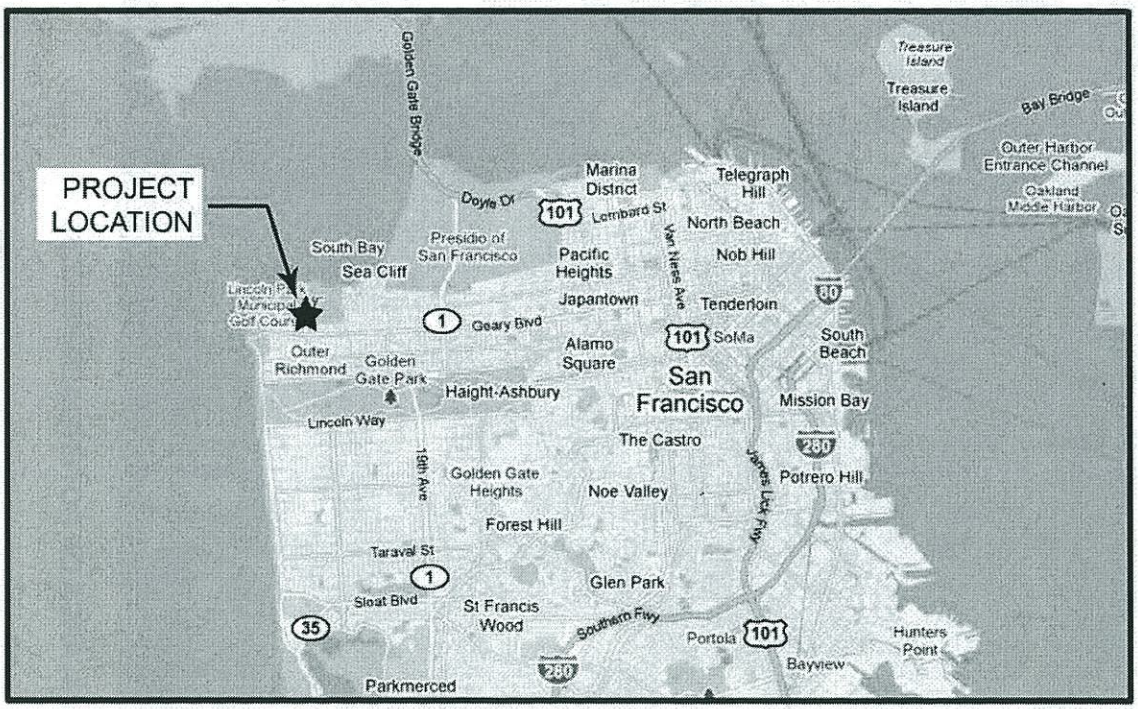
(Pursuant to Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61, the author meets the Secretary of the Interior's qualification standards for professionals in historic architecture and architectural history.)

Attachments:

Figure 13 – Site Location/Project Location Map
Figure 14 – Area of Potential Effects



LOCATION MAP N.T.S.



VICINITY MAP N.T.S.

FIGURE 13

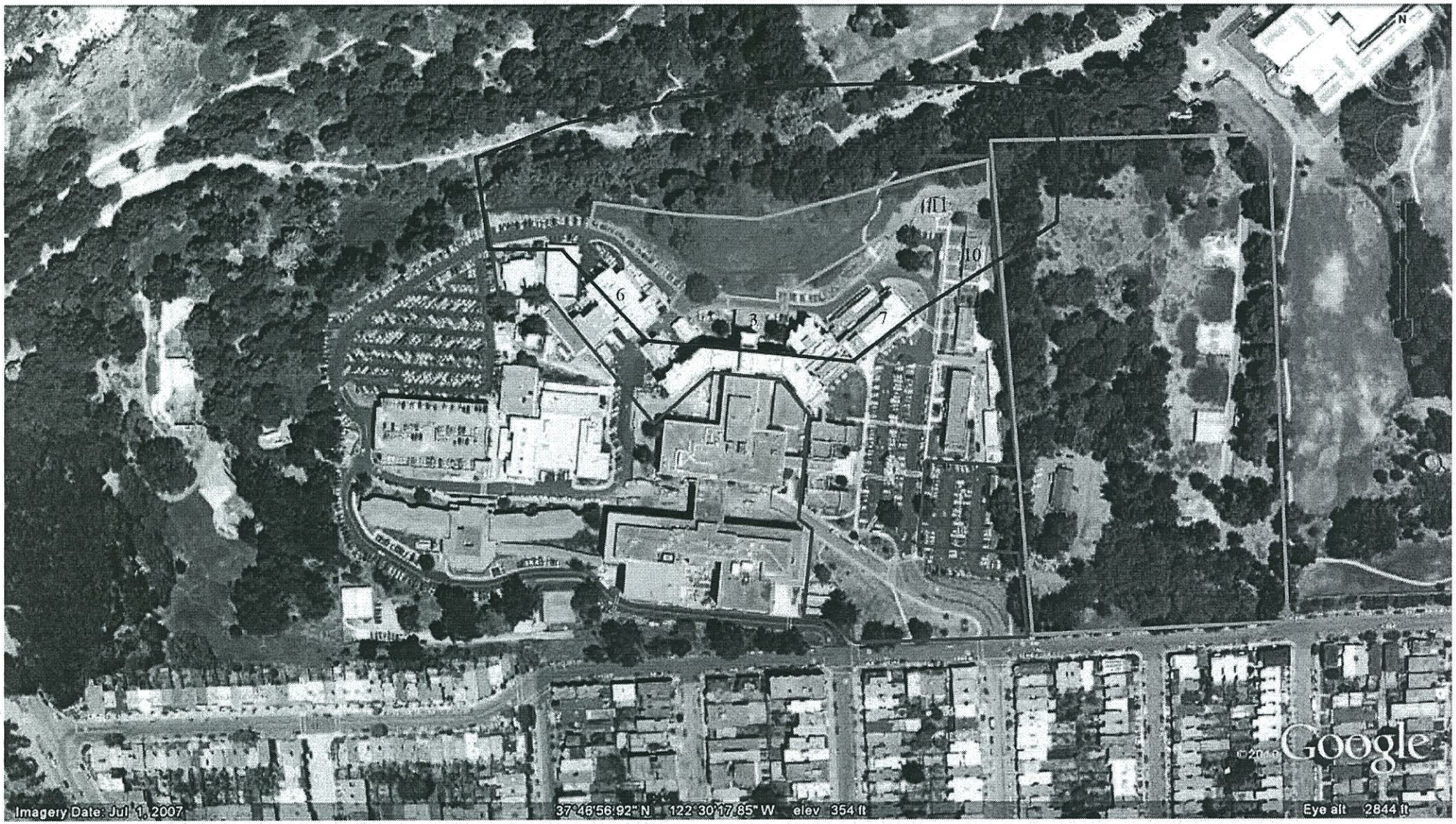


FIGURE 14- AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

PROJECT AREA

SFVAMC HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY

EAST FORT MILEY HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY

NORTH

Appendix C
Correspondence with SHPO

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – THE RESOURCES AGENCY ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, *Governor*

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

November 01, 2010

Reply in Reference To: VA100913B

Matthew Szeto
Project Engineer
San Francisco VA Medical Center
4150 Clement Street
San Francisco, CA 94121

Re: Section 106 Consultation for Seismic Retrofit for Buildings 3 and 25, San Francisco Veterans Medical Center, San Francisco, CA

Dear Mr. Szeto:

Thank you for continuing consultation regarding the Department of Veteran's Affairs (VA) efforts to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f), as amended, and its implementing regulation found at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your 10 October 2010 letter in response to my request for more information regarding the above referenced project. This undertaking is a segment of a more comprehensive land stabilization effort known as the North Slope Stabilization project and is designed to improve seismic and erosion conditions at the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center (SFVAMC) Historic District. To achieve this, the VA is proposing the following project activities:

- Demolition and replacement of north sidewalk at Building 25 to allow for installation of western retaining wall piles;
- Extension of concrete beam at the bottom of Building 25;
- Installation of new concrete beam into new sidewalk and construction of barrier rail;
- Removal of concrete slab between Building 25 and 3 and installation of continuous buttress between the concrete footings of the two buildings.

As Building 3 is a contributor to a historic district, it is my understanding that all work will be performed in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and its exterior will be unaffected by project activities. The VA has submitted maps, project plans and narrative, color photographs, and evidence of tribal consultation. The VA is requesting my concurrence with their determination that this project will not adversely affect historic properties.

After reviewing the information submitted by the VA in support of this undertaking, I have the following comments:

1) I concur that the Area of Potential Effects (APE) has been properly determined and documented pursuant to 36 CFR Parts 800.4 (a)(1) and 800.16(d).

2) I concur that a finding of No Adverse Effect is appropriate pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.5(b) for this project and that the documentation supporting this finding has been provided pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.11(d).

3) Please be advised that under certain circumstances, such as an unanticipated discovery or a change in project description, you may have future responsibilities for this undertaking under 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for seeking my comments and considering historic properties as part of your project planning. I look forward to continuing consultation with the VA. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Ed Carroll of my staff at (916) 445-7006 or at email at ecarroll@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Susan K Stratton for

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – THE RESOURCES AGENCY

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, *Governor*

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

November 04, 2010

Reply in Reference To: VA100913A

Matthew Szeto
Project Engineer
San Francisco VA Medical Center
4150 Clement Street
San Francisco, CA 94121

Re: Section 106 Consultation for North Slope Stabilization Project, San Francisco Veterans Medical Center, San Francisco, CA

Dear Mr. Szeto:

Thank you for continuing consultation regarding the Department of Veteran's Affairs (VA) efforts to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f), as amended, and its implementing regulation found at 36 CFR Part 800.

I am writing in response to your 10 October 2010 letter addressing my request for additional information regarding this undertaking. The results of a record search identified the San Francisco VA Medical Center (SFVAMC), a listed National Register Historic District (NRHD), as being located within the direct project area. However, the project area has historically been the location of, or adjacent to, the City Cemetery Reservation (ca. 1872), the Fort Miley Military Reservation Historic District and a telegraph station (ca. 1861). Additionally, four prehistoric midden sites (CA-SFR-20, CA-SFR-5, CA-SFR-21, and CA-SFR-24) have been identified and recorded just over ¼ mile from the project area.

Submitted project plans indicate that ground disturbing activities are expected to reach a maximum of 41 feet below grade. Given the depth of ground disturbance associated with this undertaking, the project area's immediate proximity to the Fort Miley Military Reservation Historic District, and the possibility of the unanticipated discovery of subsurface cultural materials, I suggest the VA ensures that a qualified archeologist monitors all ground disturbing activities associated with this project *to a depth of eight feet below original ground surface.*

It is my understanding that the construction of these two retaining walls at the center's northern boundary will not affect its historic character and furthermore that all applicable project activities will be performed in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. At this time, the VA is requesting my concurrence with their determination that this project will not adversely affect historic resources.

The VA has submitted maps delineating the project's location and APE, project plans, photographs, and evidence of tribal consultation in support of this undertaking. After reviewing this information, I have the following comments:

1) If you agree to the above mentioned monitoring condition and adhere to the project description and analysis presented in your 10 October 2010 letter, I suggest a finding of conditional No Adverse Effect pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.5 (b) is appropriate for this project and that the documentation supporting this finding has been provided pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.11(d).

2) Please be advised that under certain circumstances, such as an unanticipated discovery or a change in project description, you may have future responsibilities for this undertaking under 36 CFR Part 800.

If you agree with the conditions that I have proposed, please evidence your agreement by signing the signature block below. Please return the letter to me as soon as possible. Alternatively, you may provide me with a separate letter concurring in the proposed determinations. Thank you for seeking my comments and considering historic properties as part of your project planning. If you have any questions, please contact Ed Carroll of my staff at your earliest convenience a (916) 445-7006, or email at ecarroll@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Susan K Stratton for

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer

_____ Date _____

Matthew Szeto
Project Engineer,
San Francisco VA Medical Center

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
Medical Center
4150 Clement Street
San Francisco, CA 94121

In Reply Refer To: 662/138

Mr. Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816-7053

November 8, 2010

RE: Section 106 Consultation for North Slope Stabilization Project, San Francisco Veterans Medical Center, San Francisco, CA

Dear Mr. Donaldson,

Thank you for your timely response regarding the San Francisco VA Medical Center (SFVAMC) request for Section 106 Consultation for the North Slope Stabilization Project.

I am writing in response to your letter dated 04 November 2010 regarding the Section 106 Consultation for the North Slope Stabilization project. In the letter, the Office of Historic Preservation listed proposed conditions that the SFVAMC must undertake to achieve a finding of No Adverse Effect for this project. These undertakings include retention of a qualified archeologist throughout project construction to monitor all ground disturbing activities to a depth of eight feet below original ground surface and that all project activities are performed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Concurrently, the SFVAMC will adhere to the project description and analysis presented in our 10 October 2010 letter providing additional for this consultation.

The SFVAMC fully agrees with the proposed conditions and will implement them for this project.

Thank you for your continued work on this project. If you have any questions, please contact Matthew Szeto, Project Engineer, at 415-221-4810 x2858, or by email at Matthew.Szeto@va.gov.

Sincerely,

Dirk Minnema
Acting Chief of Engineering
San Francisco VA Medical Center

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Memorandum

Date: August 27, 2010

From: Chief, Engineering Service (138)

Subj: Request for Approval of the Demolition of Building 20 to Enable Construction of New Hoptel, Clinical Expansion for Mental Health, and Mental Health Research Annex.

To: Medical Center Director (00)
Thru: Associate Medical Center (001)

1. Attached are two copies of the Section 106 Evaluation for the Demolition of Building 20.

2. Please review the Section 106 Evaluation for a finding of No Adverse Effect to either historical districts, prehistoric or cultural resources, or other eligible property on the SFVAMC campus or surrounding areas.

3. For any additional information, please contact Floyd Devenbeck, Chief of Engineering Services, at ext. 6424.

Floyd Devenbeck

Concur/~~Non-Concur~~

Ezra R. Safdie
Associate Medical Center Director

Approve/~~Disapprove~~

Lawrence H. Carroll
Medical Center Director

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
Medical Center
4150 Clement Street
San Francisco, CA 94121

In Reply Refer To: 662/138

9/2/2010

Mr. Milford W. Donaldson
California State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation, Dept. of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001
Tel. (916)-445.7000

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

The Department of Veterans Affairs requests your consultation with regard to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C.470 (f)) in accordance with 36 CFR part 800. The Department of Veterans Affairs proposes to demolish Building 20, a single story, 2,400 GSF garage located on the eastern border of the San Francisco VA Medical Center at 4150 Clement Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94110.

Building 20 was constructed with reinforced concrete as a three bay garage in 1934. In 1941 it was expanded by seven bays into the current, ten-bay storage facility. Originally used to park vehicles, Building 20 has evolved into a general storage facility, housing equipment, tools and a large inventory of plants and landscaping features.

Building 20 is located behind Buildings 8 and 9. Our five year capital plan FY2012 – 2017 calls for constructing three buildings in the area near building 20. The first Building is a major expansion of much needed Hoptel space slated for FY2011 Construction. The second FY2012 facility will create a Clinical Expansion for Mental Health, including 15 temporary beds, to assist veterans who need services or have just completed care and have no place to call home. This project will bring Social Work and Mental Health services together and serve our neediest veterans in a sub-acute lodging and day support facility. The third FY2014 facility planned for this area is a Mental Health Research Annex. SFVAMC is home to the nation's largest VA research program and has a tremendous space deficiency of nearly 400,000 dgsf.

The Department of Veterans Affairs has determined that the project's area of potential effect includes both the footprint of the existing Building 20 and the immediate northern and southern areas which are obstructed from construction by the presence of Building 20. The medical center will have a difficult time staging and siting each of these three projects if Building 20 is not demolished.

Building 20 has no commercial value and donation of the property to a public body is not feasible. Public notice of the proposed demolition is not required, as the property had an actual or estimated original cost of less than $1,000 and its value is so low and the cost of its care and handling is so great, that its retention in order to post public notice is clearly not economical. The cost to upgrade building 20 to remain useful would more than equal the cost to replace it, and the upgraded facility would continue to drain scarce medical center resources.

Enclosed is our Section 106 evaluation for this proposed undertaking. The VA has determined that the undertaking proposed by this project does not have the potential to cause effects on the historical districts, and have no further obligations under Section 106. A copy of these findings will be provided to our consulting parties.

The Department of Veterans Affairs does list Building 20 as having a contributory impact on the Historical District on the east side of the SFVAMC campus. However, the ability to relocate storage elsewhere on campus along with the vital long term needs of these three buildings far outweighs any lasting need for preservation of this old garage with significant deficiencies.

The Department of Veterans Affairs requests SHPO Section 106 Consultation of our local determination of no effect for this proposed demolition of Building 20 coupled with construction of three new mission essential buildings. We request that the California State Historic Officer review our findings. We have included attachments containing site maps, aerial and elevation photographs and a multi-year campus master plan.

If you have any questions or need additional information in regard to this Section 106 Review, please contact Floyd Devenbeck, Chief Engineer, at (415) 221.4810 ext. 2009.

Sincerely,

Lawrence H. Carroll,
Medical Center Director

Attachments:

Section 106 Evaluation of Building 20, San Francisco VA Medical Center
SFVAMC Site Plan Existing
SFVAMC Site Plan Proposed with Projects Identified
Exterior Photos of Building 20

cc

DVA Historic Preservation Officer (182B)
VA Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Section 106 Evaluation
Demolition of Building 20 to Enable Construction of
New Hoptel, Clinical Expansion for Mental Health, and Mental Health Research Annex.
VA Medical Center, San Francisco, CA
June 1, 2010

Establish Undertaking: Scope of Project

The VA proposes to demolish building 20, the 2,373 gross square foot 1934/1941 garage/storage building and replace it with three mission critical buildings over the period 2011 – 2013. The first building, Building 22 Hoptel Space, will complete Hoptel Expansion having up to 70 total beds and provide renovated facilities for lodgers complying with privacy and ADA accessibility. The second building, Building 23 Clinical Expansion for Mental Health, constructs a long needed Transitional Support Unit which offers temporary lodging for veterans awaiting or completing acute medical, Mental Health or Social Work Care. Finally, the 2013 building, Building 24 Mental Health Research Annex, would be constructed behind the main Mental Health Outpatient Building 8. Altogether, the three buildings will construction 35,000 gsf of space on and around the footprint of Building 20.

Identify Historic Properties: Building 20

Building 20 is located roughly midway along the eastern boundary of the VA Medical Center campus, directly east of Buildings 8 and 9. It was constructed in 1934 as a 3-bay garage and had a 7-bay addition in 1941. The garages are now being used for storage of facilities equipment and landscaping supplies. Building 20 is a one-story, wood-frame structure with a rectangular plan and a shallow-pitched gable end roof. The most notable characteristic of this building is its network of regularly spaced exposed struts. The interior walls are made of hollow-clay tile and the vehicular openings are fitted with contemporary garage doors.

Building 20 has had minimal exterior changes since 1934/1941 except as noted below and does not possess any noteworthy architectural significance. The most significant change to Building 20 has been the replacement of the original doors and the construction to correct deterioration on southwest corner of the building. These changes have compromised the architectural integrity of the building to some degree. The original May 1981 Determination of Eligibility for inclusion of building 20 onto the National Register of Historic Places noted the building as "intrusion", but the most recent historical assessment concluded that ***Building 20 is "contributing***" resource to the historical district.

Assess Effect No Adverse Effects:

Compared to other buildings of significant historical importance, Building 20 has little or no architectural features of historical value. The function of the building

will be within the classification of the historical district, that is, a "healthcare use" following the demolition and replacement. The architectural classification as a result of this project will also remain the same.

The National Register criteria used in the VA Medical Center's May 27, 2003, nomination to the National Register of Historical Places was "C", ***property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose component lacks individual distinction.*** The proposed project does not change or alter these criteria. In fact, it is only the buildings directly facing Veterans Drive which might have an adverse impact, but definitely not those facilities directly behind Buildings 8, 9, 10 or 22.

CA State SHPO Consultation:
SFVAMC respectfully requests the SHPO to evaluate the SFVAMC Section 106 review and concur if you agree with our findings of "No Adverse Effects". We will solicit input from the SFVAMC Neighborhood Council regarding the demolition of Bldg. 20 in order to enable the other three buildings. We would ask, if necessary, that you develop an MOU that incorporates the input of all interested parties to this VA undertaking and to communicate all findings and a draft MOU back to the VA Historic Preservation Officer.

Conclusions / Findings:
Based on our cultural resource review of the proposed project, it is the opinion and determination of the SFVAMC Planning Office, Engineering Service and medical center management that the proposed project will result in no adverse effect to either historical districts, prehistoric or cultural resources, or other eligible property on the SFVAMC campus or surrounding areas.

Floyd Devenbeck
Chief, Engineering Service (138)

Lawrence H. Carroll
Medical Center Director

Enclosures:

Figure 1. Location Map

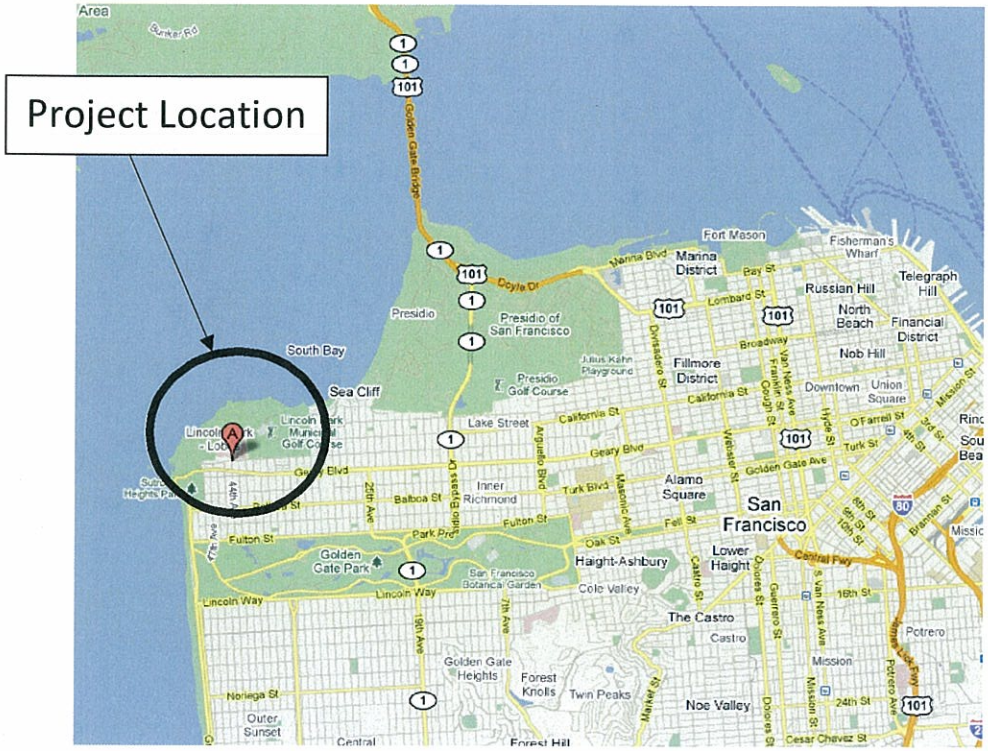
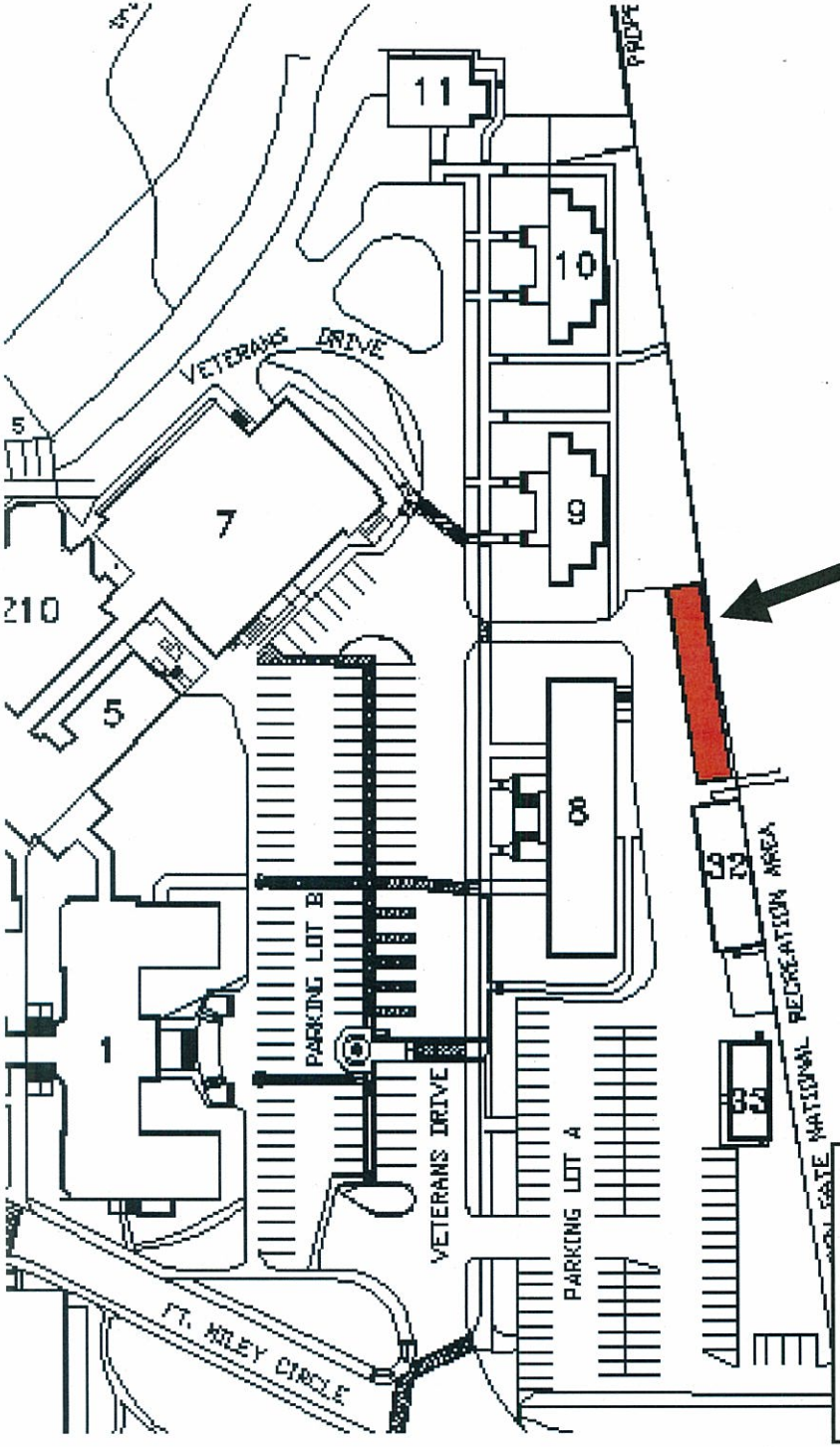


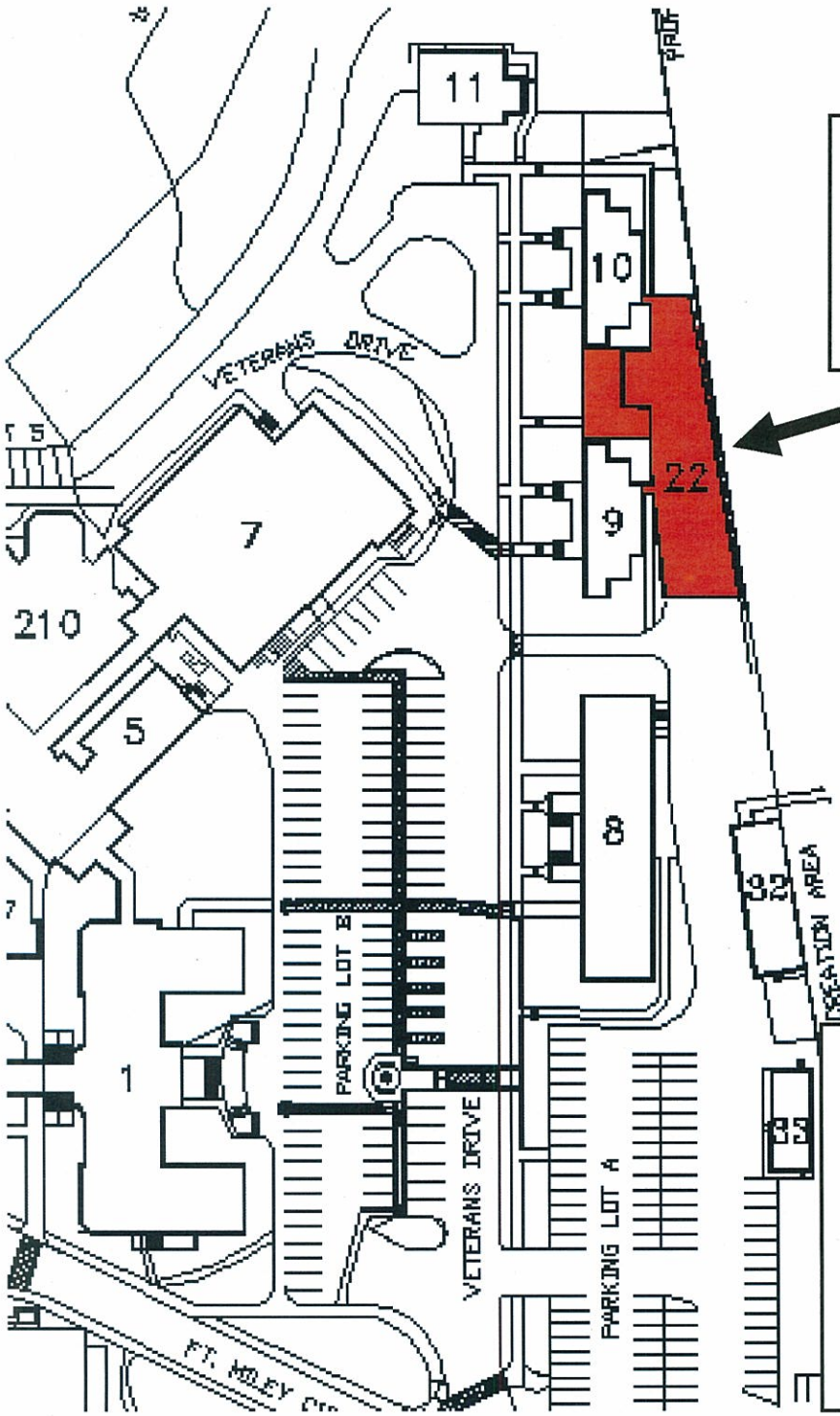
Figure 2. Vicinity Map



BUILDING 20

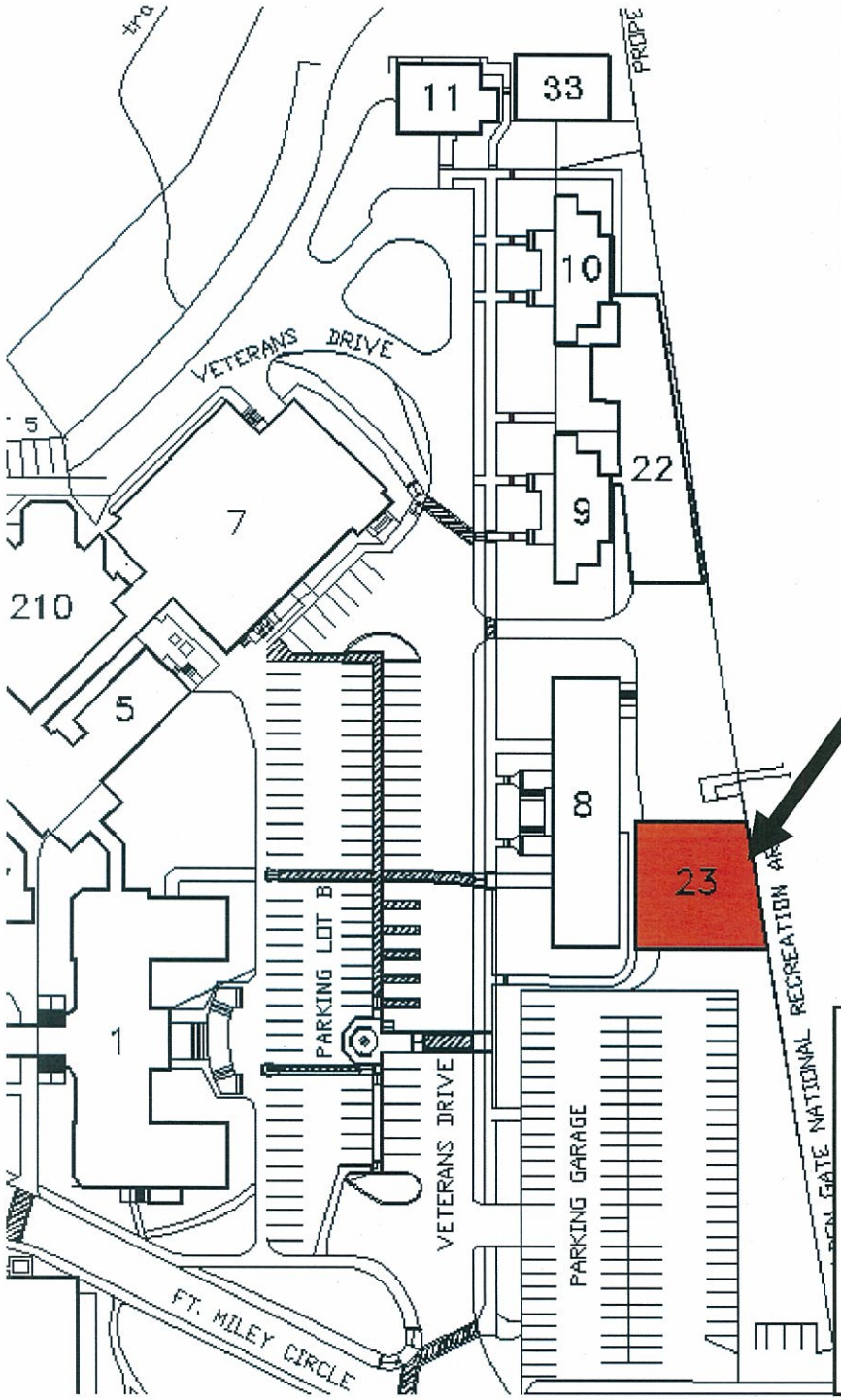
San Francisco VA Medical Center

Site Plan – Existing Conditions



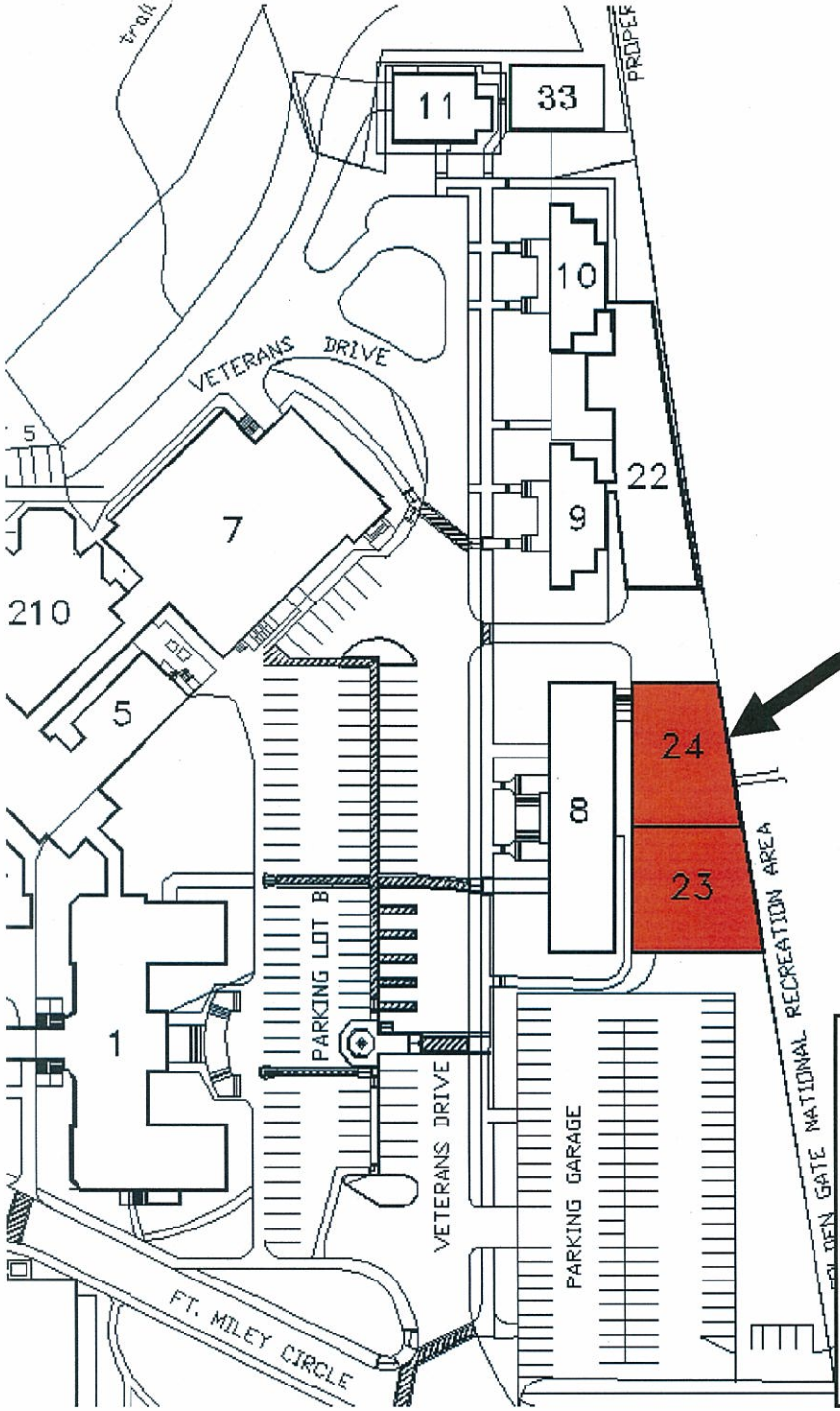
BUILDING 22: Hoptel Space. 2010-2011

San Francisco VA Medical Center Site Plan – Approved Plan 2010-2011



BUILDING 23: Clinical Expansion for Mental Health. 2011-2012

San Francisco VA Medical Center Site Plan – Proposed Plan 2011-2012



BUILDING 24: Mental Health Research Annex. 2013-2014

San Francisco VA Medical Center Site Plan – Proposed Plan 2013-2014

Existing West Elevation

Original 1934 Garage

Existing North and West Elevations

INTERACTIVE
RESOURCES

Architects & Engineers

Interactive Resources, Inc.
117 Park Place
Pt. Richmond, CA 94801

April 15, 2011

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer
California Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Subject: **Request for Section 106 Consultation on the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center (SFVAMC) Clinical Expansion for Mental Health Care and Sleep Lab Units**

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

Under the authority of the US Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Interactive Resources, Inc., in association with eCIFM Solutions, Inc., is overseeing the Section 106 consultation for the proposed Clinical Expansion for Mental Health Care and Sleep Lab Units at the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center (SFVAMC).

The VA is requesting consultation with the California Office of Historic Preservation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Included for your review are the project description, the definition of the Area of Potential Effects (APE), a description of the historic properties within the APE, an evaluation of eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), a discussion of the application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (CFR 2004:800.5 [b-2, and b-3]) pursuant to Section 106 compliance, and potential mitigation measures for these effects.

Project Methodology

The Section 106 review for the proposed project at the eastern edge of the SFVAMC campus is based on a site visit conducted on September 14, 2010, and an examination of the following documents: *National Register of Historic Places Resubmitted Nomination, SFVAMC*, (December 3, 2008), 65% Construction Documents by eCIFM, *Administrative Draft Environmental Assessment*, Winzler & Kelly (January 7, 2011), and the *Archaeological Resources Records Search for the Veteran's Affairs Medical Center, City and County of San Francisco, California*, (June 22, 2010). All proposed work has been reviewed for consistency with the *Secretary of the Interior's*

Standards and applicable guidelines, and the potential adverse effects of this project pursuant to Section 106 compliance have been examined.

Project Description and Project-Related Construction Activities

The SFVAMC is located on a 29-acre site in northwest San Francisco, and is a major tertiary care facility that serves as a VA regional referral center for specialized medical and surgical programs. The SFVAMC sits atop a bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean and is bordered by the residential Outer Richmond district to the south, East Fort Miley and Lincoln Park to the east, Golden Gate National Recreation Area to the north, and West Fort Miley to the west.

The proposed Clinical Expansion for Mental Health Care and Sleep Lab Units (the project) includes the relocation and consolidation of the psychiatric care and sleep lab units into one new facility adjacent to Mental Health Building 8. The project serves to meet the existing needs of the Mental Health and Sleep Disorder departments, as well as the need for expansion of services. Psychiatric care is currently provided in a portion of Building 203, which is in poor physical condition with deficiencies in indoor air quality, patient safety, noise, and crowding. The existing Sleep Lab is co-located in Building 9 and is overcrowded and lacks space for critical functions. These conditions have resulted in a backlog of care for veterans who are unable to receive sleep studies.

A new building, to be called Building 24, would be designed to provide a 10-bed unit for psychiatric care with space for supporting staff and facilities, a 4-bed Sleep Lab with the capability for overnight monitoring, and space for a Sleep Lab technician and a computer room. The new facility will have the capability to perform sleep studies and diagnosis on all types of sleep disorders. The proposed free-standing, three-story building would be located directly east of Building 8, north of Parking Lot A, and along the western border of East Fort Miley next to the earthen berm. Building 24 would occupy a 5,000 square-foot ground footprint and provide approximately 15,000 square feet of space. The building would be approximately the same height as existing Building 8, and would offer pedestrian access from sidewalks on the west, south and north sides of the building.

Removal of Existing Buildings 20 and 32

A temporary staging area would be established north of the proposed construction area. The staging area would be used for delivery and storage of building materials. Material delivery trucks would enter from 42nd Avenue and access the staging area through the driveway between Buildings 8 and 9. Currently the area north of the project site is occupied by Building 20. Building 20, a storage facility, was constructed in 1934 and added on to in 1941. The building is a contributing historic resource to the SFVAMC National Register Historic District (NRHD) and is slated for demolition. **A separate continuation letter for the Section 106 consultation is being prepared to address the demolition of Building 20.**

Building 32 currently occupies the proposed site for Building 24 and must be removed to proceed with construction of the new building. Building 32 is a one-story, temporary modular building that was located on site in 1991 and currently houses the Cheryl Andersen-Sorensen Childcare Center. Building 32 is within the SFVAMC NRHD boundaries, but is not a contributing structure. The existing building would be removed and the child care facility would be relocated into two new modular buildings that are proposed to be located within the historic district north of existing Building 11. **A separate Section 106 consultation request letter is being submitted to address the relocation of the childcare facility.**

Several actions are included in the removal of Building 32. First, all the existing utility lines to Building 32 would be removed and capped off at the project boundary. All other utility lines on and adjacent to the construction area would be protected or removed. After removal of existing underground utilities, trenches would be backfilled and re-compacted. Additional aboveground features to be removed include one light pole, multiple bollards, wooden retaining walls, and a chained link fence.

Site Grading/ Storm Water Drainage/Utilities/Fire Protection
Site grading would involve excavation for the structure's foundation and for utility trenches. The existing pavement would be removed and the sub grade beneath the pavement would be scarified. The spread footings would be a minimum of 12 inches wide and would be founded at least 18 inches below the lowest adjacent grade. The installation of utility connections would consist of open trench construction. The open trench method involves ground clearing of the work area, grading or pavement cutting, excavation of the trench, installation of the pipe, backfilling of the trench, and restoration of the work surface. It is estimated that construction would require excavation and disposal of up to 600 cubic yards of soil and import of up to 75 cubic yards of fill.

A new storm drainage collection system would be provided for Building 24, designed for a ten year storm per the VA Sanitary Design Manual for Hospital Projects and the City of San Francisco Drainage Design Manual. Roof and site runoff would be routed into storm drainage piping and connected into the existing combined sanitary system located in the grass area on the east side of Veterans Drive.

A new waterline would be provided to Building 24, which would connect to an existing eight inch waterline along Veterans Drive. A new sanitary sewer service line would be provided to the building and would connect into an existing six inch sewer line located in the grass area on the east side of Veterans Drive. Electrical services would be supplied from a new substation being constructed as part of the ongoing electrical system upgrade of the campus. Power from a substation to be located at the northeast corner of Building 8 would be supplied via an underground conduit to Building 24. Emergency power for Building 24 would be supplied from the existing campus Life Safety and Critical Power Distribution Panels.

A new fire service line would be provided to Building 24, designed to comply with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) requirements, and sized based upon the required sprinkler demand for the building and the existing water supply pressure and flow. New fire hydrants would be located and installed in accordance with the VA Fire Protection Design Manual, the local fire district and the NFPA.

Landscaping, Sidewalks and Retaining Walls
The proposed project would require selective pruning of trees along the eastern property line that grow onto the VA property from East Fort Miley. Removal of trees would not be required. The project would include landscaping features complimentary to the immediate adjacent sites. The area to the north would be landscaped within ten feet of Building 24 with ground cover and small plants. To the south, pergolas, trellises and tall plants would be used to screen Building 24 from cars and the future Mental Health Parking Addition. On the east side of the building, landscaping would include ground cover, columnar plant materials and wall-mounted trellises. To the west, placement of taller columnar plants would be used to protect against winds. An automated irrigation system and a rainwater capture system would also be installed.
New concrete sidewalks ranging from four to eight feet wide would surround the new building on three sides and would connect to existing sidewalks at the east and west sides. New pole-mounted lighting fixtures would be located along paths and sidewalks. At the north end of the project site a

new six inch concrete curb is planned along the edge of the existing asphalt paving. Finally a new concrete or concrete masonry unit retaining wall would be constructed along the eastern edge of the project site and connect to the new parking garage. Ranging from two-and-one-half feet to six feet in height, the retaining wall would hold back the existing earthen berm at East Fort Miley.

Building Structure
Proposed Building 24 would be steel framed and supported on conventional spread foundations, using cantilevered steel columns where required. Construction would utilize cast-in-place concrete at ground level for the foundation. A concrete or concrete masonry retaining wall would be necessary along the east side of the new Building 24. Excavation behind the wall would be minimal (approximately two feet) to establish concrete form work or to install a layer of drainage rock. The use of tiebacks is not anticipated. The temporary cuts may extend partially into the National Park Service property to the east. No damage to trees roots would be anticipated and no permanent construction would cross property lines.

Building Design
The proposed building is being designed to harmonize with the historic surroundings, while still appearing as a clearly contemporary structure. The three story building would be the same general height as adjacent Building 8 and would be located behind Building 8 so as cause the least interference with any significant historic resources or significant relationships within the district.

The primary design feature of the building would be a curved entry tower located at the southwest corner. The entry tower would be the most visible feature of the building, as it would be located between Building 8 and the planned parking garage, and would be visible from Veterans Drive. The proposed entry tower would feature a glass curtain wall system set within a curved limestone panel clad wall. A metal canopy above the tower's ground level would identify the building's main entrance.

The building's primary elevations would face south and west. Both elevations would feature vertically organized fenestration separated by spandrels of opaque glass. The elevations would be clad in a combination of a terracotta rain screen wall system, stucco, and limestone panels. The proposed color scheme for most materials would be similar to the existing off-white color and earth tones used throughout the campus. A secondary entrance would be located in the middle of the south elevation and would be protected by the overhang of curved wall section directly above the entrance. The mechanical equipment would be installed on the roof and would be shielded from view by parapet on the south and west elevations.

The building's secondary or rear elevations would face north and east and would feature expanses of cement plaster clad walls with a dozen punched window openings. Finally, a ground floor exit on each elevation is articulated by a recession in each wall plane that extends to the height of the building.

Existing Facilities

The project site is located in the southeastern portion of the SFVAMC campus and historic district and borders the eastern section of the Fort Miley Military Reservation National Register Historic District (figures 13 and 14). Historic Building 8 stands directly west of the site and to the south is existing Parking Lot A. Building 32, a modular building, currently occupies the proposed building site and historic Building 20 is directly to the north. The project site is flat and the ground is paved with asphalt. An earthen berm at the eastern edge of the project site was created with the construction of the adjacent parking lot in the 1960s. Today the berm is covered with trees and scrub and serves as a buffer between the two historic districts.

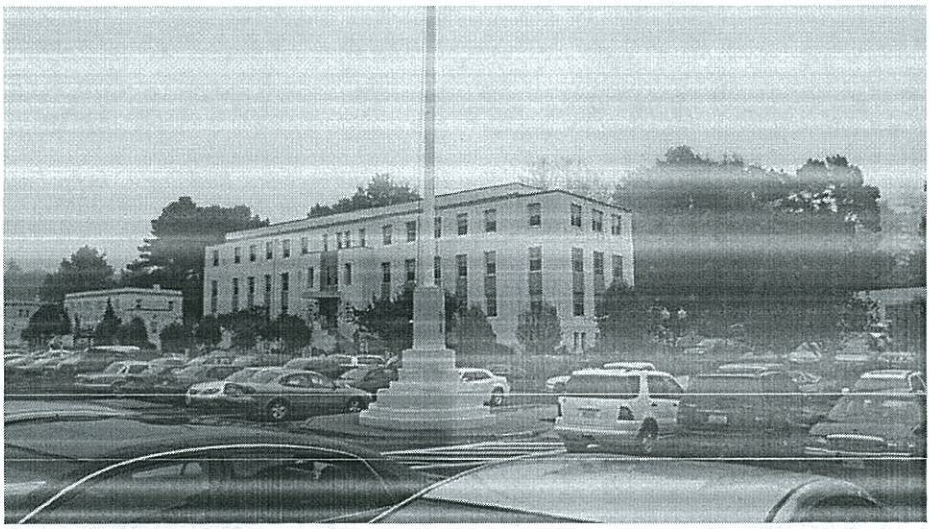


Figure 1: View of the project site from in front of Building 1 and across Parking Lot B and Veterans Drive. The site is located behind Building 8. Note: Buildings 9 and 10 to the north of Building 8 along Veterans Drive.

Figure 2: The project site is located east of Building 8 and adjacent to the East Fort Miley Historic District. Note Parking Lot A in the foreground.

Figure 3: The project site looking south. Note: Building 20 in the foreground, Building 32 in the background, Building 8 at the right and East Fort Miley at the left.

Figure 4: The project site from atop the earthen berm looking west toward the rear of Buildings 8 and 32.

Figure 5: Southwest corner of existing Building32 and its associated play lot.

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The APE for this undertaking encompasses the construction footprint and any buildings, structures or other cultural resources from which the project may be visible or potentially have an effect. The proposed project is located within the SFVAMC historic district and adjacent to the East Fort Miley historic district.

Description of the Historic Properties within the APE

Historic resources in the SFVAMC NRHD that may be impacted by the project include Buildings 8, 9, and 20, Veterans Drive, and the main entrance location. The Ordnance Storehouse building, which is currently used by the National Park Service, is the only structure in Fort Miley included in the APE.

SFVAMC Historic District

In 1932 the U.S. Army deeded the central portion of the Fort Miley Military Reservation to the VA for a new hospital. The post at the center of Fort Miley was cleared for the medical center that would permanently divide Fort Miley into eastern and western sections. The original campus was completed in 1934 and featured twenty-one concrete buildings designed in the "Mayan Deco" style and set in a sprawling semiformal landscape of lawns and undulating paths.

The SFVAMC campus is listed on the NRHP under Criteria A for its significance as an early standardized VA hospital and under Criteria C for its seismic-resistant technologies and Mayan Art Deco ornamentation. A portion of the campus was originally determined eligible for listing in 1981 and the Determination of Eligibility was signed by the Keeper of the National Register in 1987. A NRHP nomination was submitted in 2005, but later withdrawn. The nomination was resubmitted in 2008 and the district became officially listed on the NRHP in 2009.

The historic district contains thirteen contributing buildings, six noncontributing buildings, and one noncontributing structure set on twelve acres of the overall twenty-nine-acre campus. Only a portion of the campus is included in the district due to decades of unsympathetically designed new buildings and additions, which have diminished the historical integrity of much of the site. The

period of significance for the historic district has been established from 1934 to 1941. The contributing buildings were primarily constructed between 1933 and 1934. No site features were designated as contributing, however the nomination does describe the significance of the formally planned landscapes, lawns, roads and walkways within the campus.

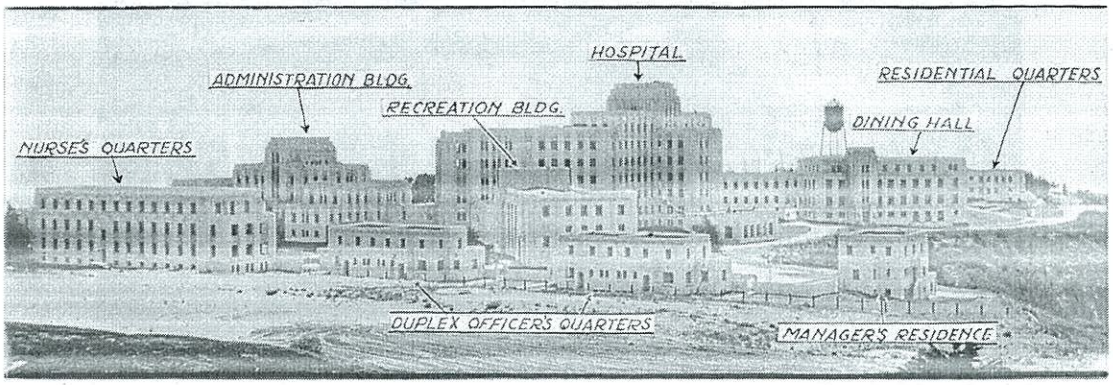


Figure 5: Aerial photograph c.1934. Note: Building 8 is identified as the "Nurse's Quarters."
San Francisco Historical Photograph Collection,
San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library.

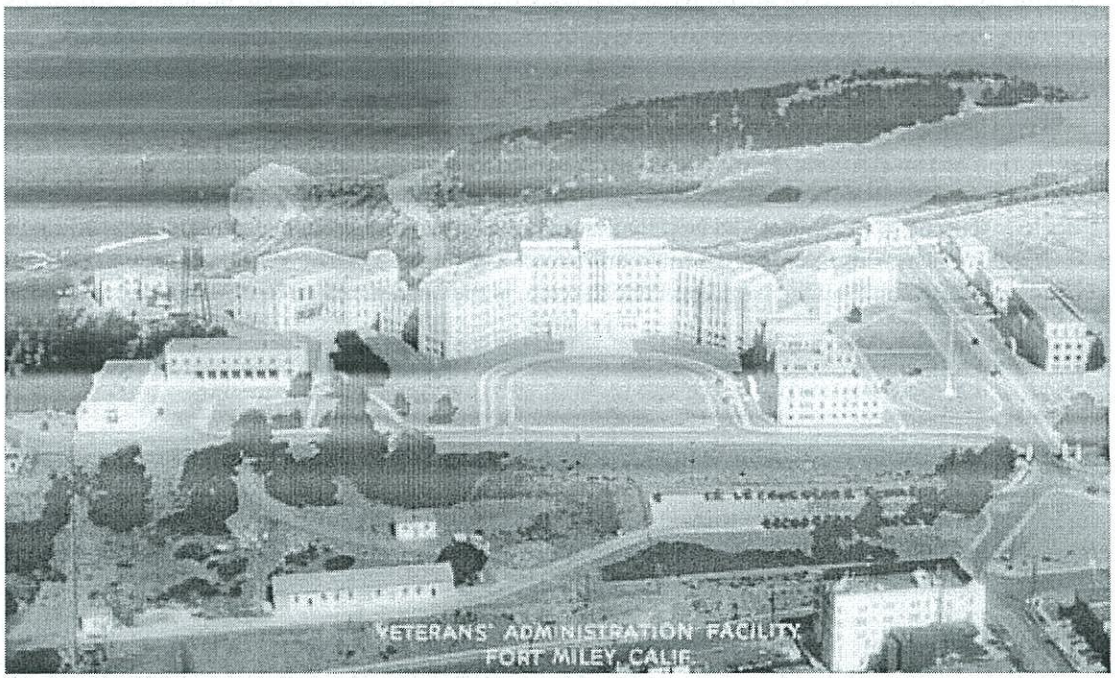


Figure 6: Aerial photograph of the campus c.1935. Building 8 and the project site are located on the far right of the photo.
San Francisco Historical Photograph Collection,
San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library.

Landscape

The original campus design included expanses of lawn and semi-formal landscaping around the principal buildings. The primary landscaped areas were on the southern side of the main buildings which faced south toward Clement Street. Additionally, lawns surrounded most campus buildings to provide a buffer between the buildings and the internal circulation system of roads and sidewalks and to soften the impact of the large concrete buildings on the surrounding landscape.

A natural earthen berm historically was located in the southeastern portion of campus. During the Fort Miley era the berm was referred to on maps as "sand hill." A section of the berm was removed for the construction of Building 8 and was replaces with small lawn. The hill that remained was covered in scrub and Monterey Cypress during the 1940s and 50s. In the 1960s Parking Lot A was developed south of Building 8 and required the regrading of the site. While much of the hill was removed, some of the earth was bulldozed into a pile along the eastern boundary of the campus, giving the earthen berm its current form.

Roads and Walkways (Veterans Drive)

The basic campus circulation pattern of roads and walkways has been partially retained, primarily within the historic district. Veterans Drive is the historic road through the campus, and it runs north from the historic main entrance to Building 11, where it rounds a corner and heads west along the slide area. Veterans Drive still follows its original 1934 route and maintains its historic alignment to the contributing buildings that face it. The curbs, sidewalk and stairs leading to the entrance of Buildings 8, 9, 10 and 11 also maintain their original configuration, with the exception of a new accessible ramp. Other areas along Veterans Drive no longer maintain their original curbs or alignment due to the construction of parking lots.

A concrete sidewalk and stair provide the only pedestrian access point north of the Parking Lot A between the SFVAMC campus and East Fort Miley. The sidewalk runs along the south side of Building 20 and diverges into two paths: one that leads to a stair that goes up the earthen berm and the other that runs along the southern edge of the berm. Both paths connect to the only paved road through East Fort Miley. Most likely the sidewalks and stair were construction in the 1960s after the creation of the earthen berm.

Contributing Buildings within the Project Area

Building 8

Building 8 maintains a visually prominent location on the campus as the first, and largest, in a row of historic buildings along the east side of Veterans Drive. The building is a 25,521-square-foot, three-story-over-basement, reinforced concrete building with a flat roof. It was construction the 1934 as the main nurses' quarters and currently houses mental health programs. The facade is fourteen bays wide and features a prominent entrance in the center with a suspended metal canopy and terra cotta surrounds. The rest of the facade is articulated by an alternating arrangement of stepped pilasters and recessed window bays with terra cotta spandrel panels. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

The exterior has undergone relatively few changes, with the exception of the replacement of all the original windows in 1964 and the more recent the widening of the rear exterior stair and addition of an accessible entry. Building 8 is a contributing historic structure to the SFVAMC Historic District.

Figure 7: Front view of Building 8 from across a Parking Lot B and Veterans Drive.

Building 9

Building 9 is located just north of Building 8 along Veterans Drive. An asphalt driveway separates the two buildings. Building 9 is identical to the building directly to its north, Building 10; both buildings were constructed in 1934 as residential duplexes for medical officers. The building now provides lodging for patients and spouses before and after surgery. Building 9 is a two-story-over-basement, 7,312-square-foot, reinforced concrete building. The façade is eight bays wide,; the two outer bays are only one-story in height. There are two entrances symmetrically located at the third and sixth bays. The building features a sculpted terra cotta frieze, pylon-shaped door hoods, and other Mayan-inspired ornament. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco. The exterior has undergone relatively few alterations with the exception of the replacement of the original windows. The building is a contributing historic resource to the historic district.

Figure 8: View of Building 9 looking northeast from across Veterans Drive. Note the corner of Building 8 on the right and the Building 10 on the left.

Building 20
Building 20 is located behind Buildings 8 and 9 at the eastern boundary of the campus. The original portion was constructed in 1934 as a garage only four bays wide. In 1941 an additional eight bays of the same design were added. Building 20 is a one-story wood-frame structure with a rectangular plan and a shallow-pitched roof. The building's design elements are Craftsman in character and do not match the campus' Art Deco motif. The most notable features of the building are the exposed wood knee braces and rafter tails with decorative cut ends. The most significant alterations to building include the replacement of the original garage doors and the construction of a small addition at the southwest corner. Today the building is used for storage. Although the historical integrity of the building has been somewhat compromised, it is listed as a contributing resource to the historic district in the National Register nomination.

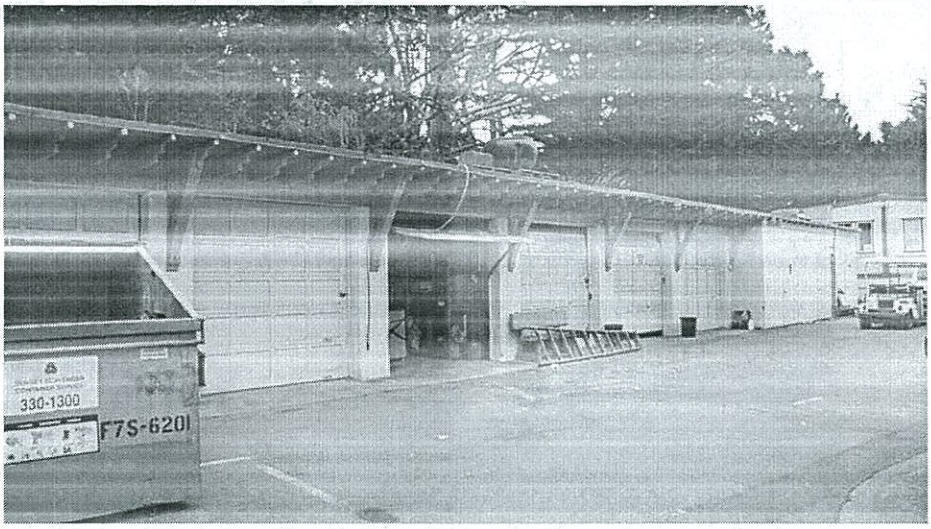


Figure 9: West elevation of Building 20.

Fort Miley Historic District

Fort Miley Military Reservation National Register Historic District is located directly east and west of the SFVAMC campus. Only East Fort Miley is included in the APE, as the proposed project would not be visible from West Fort Miley. Construction at Fort Miley began in 1897 at the site of the former Golden Gate Cemetery. Fort Miley was used as a military post until 1943 when it was permanently deactivated.

The property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a district in 1980. Historic structures in East Fort Miley include two batteries and the ordnance storehouse. The remainder of the property features a park-like setting with picnicking facilities. The boundary between SFVAMC and Fort Miley is delineated with a chain-link fence and dense vegetation that has overgrown since Fort Miley was decommission after World War II.

Ordnance Storehouse
The ordnance storehouse is located in southwestern section of East Fort Miley and is currently used by the National Park Service as a maintenance building. The gable-roof, wood-frame building is thirty feet wide by seventy-five feet long and is clad in horizontal wood siding. The building was constructed in 1902 and features original wood windows and doors. It was originally located a short distance northeast of its current site and is thought to have been moved in the 1930s. The building sits on a flat site and is surrounded by a small asphalt-covered parking area. The front façade faces

west toward the earthen berm and the SFVAMC campus. The ordnance storehouse is a contributing resource to the Fort Miley Military Reservation National Register Historic District.

Figure 10: Ordnance Storehouse in East Fort Miley

Figure 11: West elevation of the Ordnance Storehouse viewed from the top of the earthen berm.

Evaluation of Significance

SFVAMC Historic District

The SFVAMC Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places effective April 20, 2009 at a level of national significance under Criteria A and C. The District represents thematic VA hospitals developed in the early twentieth century to provide innovative and comprehensive health care for veterans. Additionally, the District embodies the distinctive characteristics of Art Deco design featuring Mayan-inspired ornamentation.

The original campus consisted of large open spaces and a naturalistic setting. The numerous alterations and additions to the overall campus have dictated the narrow boundaries of the historic district, as the eastern and north central areas have undergone the fewest permanent alterations.

Fort Miley Historic District
The Fort Miley Historic District is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is nationally significant for its role in the defense of San Francisco harbor from the late nineteenth century to the end of World War II. Despite being subdivided by the SFVAMC, Fort Miley Military Reservation retains a high level of integrity.

Application of the Criteria of Adverse Effect (CFR 2004:800.5 [b-2, and b-3])

The proposed project includes the removal of existing Building 32 and the construction of a new building east of Building 8. Additionally a new retaining would be constructed along the east side of Building 24. The following analysis looks only at the potential impact of the removal of Building 32 and the construction of Building 24 on the existing historic resources.

The demolition of Building 20, which will in part provide a construction staging area, and the relocation of the childcare facilities currently housed in Building 32 are not discussed in this analysis as they essentially constitute two separate undertakings. The demolition of Building 20, a contributing resource, will be treated as one project discussed in a separate Section 106 consultation request letter and the relocation of the childcare center from Building 32 into a new structure will also be treated as a separate project discussed in a third Section 106 consultation request letter.

The undertaking will have potential adverse effects on the APE pursuant to Section 106. The potentially impacted resources include Buildings 8 and 9, the earthen berm and East Fort Miley. The primary adverse effect to the SFVAMC historic district would be the introduction of a visual element (a new building) that may diminish the integrity of the property.

Removal of Building 32
Building 32 is a temporary modular building that was installed on Parking Lot A behind Building 8 in 1991 to house a childcare center. In addition to the single story modular building the childcare center also includes a play lot surrounded by a chain link fence with privacy screening, a wood deck, a shed, and numerous bollards that surround the facility. The building and its associated features are located within the SFVAMC NRHD, but do not contribute to the significance of the district; their removal would not have an adverse effect on the SFVAMC NRHD, the Fort Miley NRHD, or on any historic resource within the APE.

Construction of Building 24
Proposed Building 24 would be a freestanding three-story building situated between existing Building 8 and the earthen berm at East Fort Miley. The construction of a new building at the proposed location would have no impact on any of the characteristic that qualify the SFVAMC NRHD for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A, but may have an impact under Criterion C. The new building would introduce a new visual element within the historic district boundaries.

Building 8 would be the most directly impacted resource, as the new building would stand directly behind it. However it does not appear that Building 9, while included in the APE, would be affected by the new construction. The new building would be visible from the rear of Building 9, but would not impact any existing views or relationships associated with Building 9. Further, because the proposed building is located at the south end behind Building 8, it would not interfere with the relationship between Buildings 8 and 9. Additionally, the new building would be visible from the

southern portion of Veterans Drive and from the main campus entrance.

The new building would also be somewhat visible from East Fort Miley, but it does not appear that proposed Building 24 would have an adverse effect on the Fort Miley NRHD or any of the historic resources within the district boundaries. Currently dense vegetation, including large Cypress trees, provides a visual screen between the two districts. Additionally, the earthen berm at the western edge of East Fort Miley would remain and would further screen the new building from Fort Miley. The western edge of the earthen berm would be regraded for the construction site and a new retaining wall would be installed to support the earthen berm at the property line. The new building would maintain essentially the same height as Building 8 and its east elevation would be clad in plaster colored similarly to the rest of the campus. While the new building will be somewhat visible through the existing natural screening, it would essentially maintain the current relationship of Building 8 to East Fort Miley, as Building 24 would be approximately the same height and color.

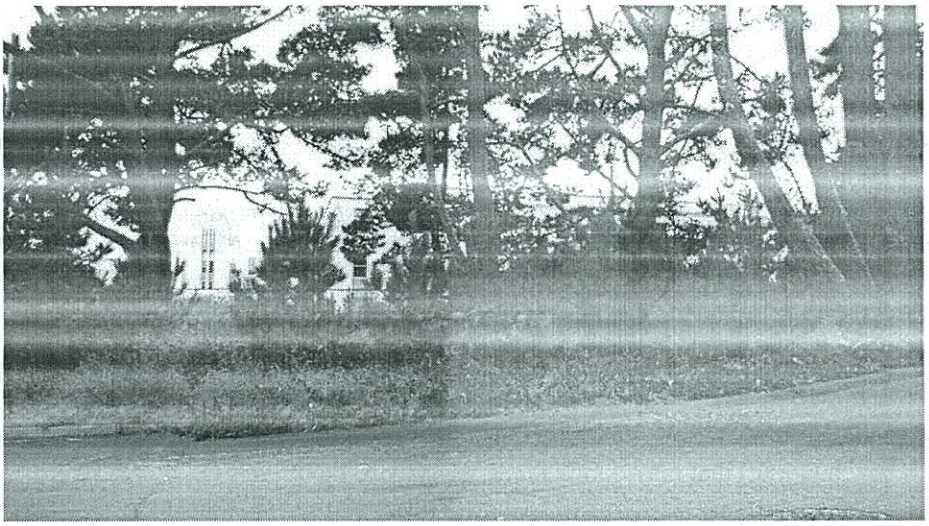


Figure 12: View of the proposed project site from just northwest of the Ordnance Storehouse at East Fort Miley.

Application of the *Secretary of the Interiors Standards*

The project will be done in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.* An analysis of the project in respect to the *Standards* is presented below.

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

- The proposed new medical building maintains the same overall use of the SFVAMC campus of providing health care to veterans since its construction in 1934. The selected project site behind Building 8 remained an undeveloped green space for decades. The use of the site as a green buffer was altered in the 1960s with the construction of Parking Lot A. In 1991, a temporary modular building housing a childcare facility was located on the proposed project site. The addition of a new medical building to serve veterans will continue the historic use of the campus. Further, the area to the rear of Building 8 does not contribute to the understanding of the historic district and has been developed since the

listing of the district on the National Register in 2009. Therefore the proposed project does not constitute a change in the historic use of the property.

2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

- The construction of Building 24 would not require the removal or alteration of any historic materials or features. Building 32 and its associated site features would be removed, but do not contribute to the historic district. Historic Building 8 will not be physically impacted by the proposed construction, as the buildings will not be internally connected and no work is planned for Building 8. The space behind Building 8, the proposed project site, is not included in the National Register Nomination as a space that characterizes the property. *(The removal of contributing Building 20 is being considered as a separate undertaking in an additional analysis.)*

3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

- The design of the Building 24 is clearly modern and does not include the use of any historic architectural elements or create any sense of false historicism.

4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

- N/A. There are no resources that have acquired historic significance within the scope of the project.

5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.

- N/A. There are no alterations to historic features, finishes, or construction techniques within the scope of the project. *(The removal of contributing Building 20 is being considered as a separate undertaking in an additional analysis.)*

6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

- N/A. There is no work involving historic features within the scope of the project.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

- N/A. No chemical or physical treatments will be undertaken in this project.

8. Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

- A qualified archeologist would be present during all ground disturbing activities associated with the project.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

- The construction of proposed Building 24 would not destroy any historic resources that characterize the property. The new building would be located twenty feet from historic Building 8 and would not be physically connected to it. Building 32 would be removed to allow for the footprint of the new building, but Building 32 is not historic. *(The removal of contributing Building 20 is being considered as a separate undertaking in an additional analysis.)*

- The new building is designed to be compatible with the SFVAMC campus and its existing historic buildings in massing, size, scale, and architectural features.

  Site: The proposed building is to be located twenty feet east of Building 8 and twelve-and-one-half feet north of the planned Mental Health Parking Addition. The planned footprint is just over five feet, at its nearest location, from the eastern property line and East Fort Miley. The building is approximately 114 feet in length and is to be situated such that the building's southernmost wall is nearly ten feet to the south of Building 8 southernmost wall. The majority of the building would be essentially hidden from view behind Building 8. From East Fort Miley, much of the building would be obscured by the existing earthen berm.

  Massing: The proposed building's overall massing would be compatible to the existing historic structures within the district and specifically it would be compatible with Building 8. Building 24 would be three-stories and would reach forty-eight feet above grade at its highest points at the north end. The majority of the building would stand approximately forty-five feet in height, just slightly above adjacent Building 8. Building 8 is also three-stories and stands approximately fifty feet tall with the grade level being at least five feet below the grade of proposed Building 24.

  Size: The proposed building is approximately 50 feet wide by 114 feet long. Existing Building 8 is approximately 40 feet wide by 150 feet long. Therefore, the majority of the proposed building's west elevation would be hidden from view behind Building 8, and the visible southern elevations of both buildings would be similar in width.

  Architectural Features:

    - <u>Form:</u> Similar to other buildings along Veterans Drive the building would be essentially rectangular in form; however the rear, east wall would be canted to align with the property line. The main entrance at the southwest corner would feature a curved entry tower. The proposed curved tower, while not a form typical of the historic district, would illustrate a modern interpretation of the use of towers and highly ornamented pavilions to denote entrances throughout the historic campus. Similarly, the west side entrance would be accentuated by the curved wall section above it.

- Material: Much of the new building would be clad in stucco, similar to the contributing buildings within the historic district. Other materials have been selected for the primary west and south facades that would be clearly more modern, yet still compatible with typical materials in the district. Both the terracotta rain screen wall system and the limestone panels will be compatible in both color and finish to the existing historic materials found on campus.

- Fenestration: The organization of the windows on the west and south elevations reflect the existing vertical window bays on the historic buildings. The windows would also feature opaque spandrel panels at the floor levels, similar to the use of terracotta spandrel panels on the historic buildings.

- Color: Most of the selected building materials would feature muted earth tones similar to the color palette of the historic district.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

- Proposed Building 24 is freestanding and does not physically connect to any existing historic structures. Additionally, it is sited at the rear of contributing Building 8 and is to be accessed from existing walkways and an existing driveway. Therefore, if the building was to be removed in the future, no historic building or significant landscape features would be impacted and the integrity of the historic property and its environment would remain unimpaired.

Mitigation Measures

The proposed undertaking will have adverse effects on historic resources pursuant to Section 106. The following measures would be taken to mitigate the potential effects of the proposed new construction on these resources:

Proposed Building 24

- The proposed building site would locate the new construction behind Building 8 and the planned Mental Health Parking Addition. Therefore it would be mostly out of view from significant locations within the SFVAMC NRHD.
- The new building design would be consistent with *Secretary of the Interior's Standards.*

Building 8

- The new building would be located at the rear of Building 8 and would not impact the historic building's current associations with Veterans Drive and other historic resources.
- The new building would be located twenty feet away and would not physically connect to the historic building.

- No construction work is proposed for historic Building 8.

Veterans Drive/Main Campus Entrance

- The new building is proposed to be located at the rear of Building 8. Therefore only the southernmost portion of the new building would be visible from most of Veterans Drive.
- None of the proposed construction would interfere with the existing road configuration or with the existing relationship of any historic resources to Veterans Drive.
- The view of the new building would be partially obscured by the construction of the planned Mental Health Parking Addition at Parking Lot A.
- The proposed south and west elevations, which would be partially visible from Veterans Drive and the main entrance, would feature designs that would be compatible with the historic surrounds and adjacent Building 8.

Earthen Berm

- The project would maintain the earthen berm at East Fort Miley.
- The proposed retaining wall at the east side of the project would serve to support the earthen berm and protect it from erosion, while allowing for the partial regrading of the building site.

East Fort Miley

- The dense vegetation between East Fort Miley and the SFVAMC would be maintained in order to continue to provide a visual screen between the two sites.
- The existing earthen berm would remain and would block much of the new building from view, especially from the Ordnance Storehouse which is situated downhill of the earthen berm.
- The new building would maintain a similar appearance to the existing rear of Building 8, thereby essentially maintaining the existing relationship between the two NRHDs.
- The proposed sidewalk would connect to the existing sidewalks at East Fort Miley in order to maintain the existing pedestrian connection.

Archaeological Resources

- A qualified archaeologist is to be present during any ground disturbing activities that may affect archaeological or historical materials.
- If archaeological or historical materials are discovered during construction, the ground-disturbing activities will be halted and a qualified archaeologist will be retained to evaluate the significance.

Summary

The VA is requesting consultation on the above undertaking to fulfill Section 106 requirements of the NHPA. The proposed work includes the removal of Building 32 and the construction of Building 24. The removal of Building 32 has been found to have no adverse effect on the historic properties within the APE. Further, the proposed Building 24 as designed would also have no adverse effect on the historic properties within the APE pursuant to Section 106 (CFR 2004:800.5

[b-2, and b-3]). The VA respectfully requests your comments and concurrence with the above findings in regards to this undertaking.

Please direct your comments to Matthew Pechman, Project Manager, San Francisco VA Medical Center, 4150 Clement Street, San Francisco, CA, 94121, (415) 221-4810, ext. 4529 or Travis Dilts, COTR, (415) 221-4810, ext. 3810.

Please contact me at (510) 220-7145 or kim.butt@intres.com with any questions, and if possible please forward a copy of the SHPO response letter to me.

Regards,

Kimberly Butt, AIA
Preservation Architect, Architectural Historian
Interactive Resources, Inc.

(Pursuant to Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61, the author meets the Secretary of the Interior's qualification standards for professionals in historic architecture and architectural history.)

Attachments:
Figure 13 – Project Location Maps
Figure 14 – Area of Potential Effects

Attachment B: VA Cultural Resources Checklist

VA Cultural Resource Checklist

Table of Contents

PART ONE Checklist Items (General Cultural Resource Management)

Welcome

How VA activities and CRM requirements interact

Checklist: Compliance with CRM requirements

American Indian Religious Freedom Act

Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act

Archaeological Resources Protection Act

Abandoned Shipwrecks Act

Exec. Order 12898

Exec. Order 13007

Exec. Order 13287

Federal Records Act

National Environmental Policy Act

National Historic Preservation Act

- Sec. 106
- Sec. 110
- Sec. 111
- Sec. 112

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Religious Freedom Restoration Act

Sunken Military Craft Act

PART TWO Checklist Items (Section 106 NHPA)

Get Started (Initiate)

Identify historic properties

Assess effects

Resolve adverse effects

Help and Advice

How early is early?

Describing the project

Contacting SHPOs and THPOs

Involving other consulting parties

Involving the public

Identify historic properties

Eligibility for National Register

Determining effects

Resolving adverse effects

Implementing resolutions

Coordination with NEPA

Letter Templates

Letter Template A: Initiating consultation

Letter Template B: No historic property

Letter Template C: Treat as eligible

Letter Template D: Determine eligible/ineligible

Letter Template E: No adverse effect

Letter Template F: Conditional No Adverse Effect

Letter Template G: Report completion

Definitions

PART THREE Checklist (Supporting/Reference Pages)

Definitions

Guidelines

Adaptive use historic properties

Agreements under Sec. 106

Anticipatory destruction

Cautionary note re. archaeology

Considering cumulative effects

Environmental justice

Examples: archaeological destruction

Examples: cultural resource studies

Examples: interference with religion

Historic properties: what are they?

How early is early?

NEPA terminology

National Register of Historic Places

Plan of Action (NAGPRA)

Tribal consultation: VA Dir. 8603

Model Scope of Work

Contacts

Source: https://www.historicpreservation.gov/web/guest/va106checklist

Attachment C: SFVAMC Contacts List

SFVAMC Section 106 + NEPA Contract
Contact List

NAME	TITLE	TEL/FAX	E-MAIL
ADC, Inc. (Contract Prime)—998 Park Avenue San Jose, CA 95126-3034			
Lorenzo Rios	Principal		
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs			
San Francisco VA Medical Center—4150 Clement Street San Francisco, CA 94121			
Ezra (Ed) Safdie	Medical Center Assistant Director		
Ken Carrico	Chief, Engineering Service	d. (415) 221-4810 x2009 c. (415) 725-4470	Ken.Carrico@va.gov
Allan Federman	Facilities Planner/ Mechanical Engineer	(415) 850-7281	Allan.Federman@va.gov
Matt Pechman	Electrical Engineer	d. (415) 221-4810 x4529 c. (415) 741-4918	Matthew.Pechman@va.gov
Judi Cheary	Director of Public Affairs	d. (415) 750-2250 c. (415) 760-8449	Judi.cheary2@va.gov
Department of Veterans Affairs Federal Historic Preservation Office (00CFM), Office of Construction & Facilities Management—811 Vermont Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20420			
Kathleen Schamel	Federal Preservation Officer	(202) 461-8254	
Doug Pulak	Deputy Federal Preservation Officer		Douglas.Pulak@va.gov
Department of Veterans Affairs—Other			
Lawrence G. (Larry) Jaynes	Capital Asset Manager VISN 21	d. (707) 562-8213 c. (707) 333-8562	

NAME	TITLE	TEL/FAX	E-MAIL
Richard (Rich) Crowe	Director of BRAC/EU Development Office, V21	(559) 255-6100 X 5194	richard.crowe@va.gov
AECOM San Francisco—(415) 955-2800			
David Reel	Principal In Charge	(415) 955-2973	david.reel@aecom.com
Jayni Allsep	Project Director	(415) 955-2919	jayni.allsep@aecom.com
Kelsey Bennett	Project Manager; GHG Emissions; Socioeconomics/Environmental Justice	(415) 955-2807	kelsey.bennett@aecom.com
Susan Lassell	Project Manager; Section 106 and Cultural Resources	(415) 955-2963	susan.lassell@aecom.com
Pete Choi	Project Coordinator; Land Use, Geology/Soils	(415) 955-2864	pete.choi@aecom.com
Stephanie Klock	Community Services		stephanie.klock@aecom.com
Kara Baker	Floodplains/Wetlands/Coastal Mgmt; Hydrology/Water Quality		kara.baker@aecom.com
Angela Yu	Utilities; Solid/Hazardous Materials		angela.yu@aecom.com
Vick Germany	Wildlife/Habitat		vick.germany@aecom.com
AECOM Sacramento—(916) 414-5800			
Jeffrey Chan	Traffic, Parking		jeffrey.chan@aecom.com
Whitney Leeman	Air Quality		whitney.leeman@aecom.com
Madeline Bowen	Cultural Resources/Architectural History		madeline.bowen@aecom.com

NAME	TITLE	TEL/FAX	E-MAIL
Jesse Martinez	Cultural Resources/Archaeology		jesse.martinez@aecom.com
Chris Mundhenk	Noise		chris.mundhenk@aecom.com
California Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO) Department of Parks and Recreation—1725 23rd Street, Suite 100 Sacramento, CA 95816-7100, o. (916) 445-7000 f. (916) 445-7053			
Milford Wayne (Wayne) Donaldson, FAIA	State Historic Preservation Officer		mwdonaldson@parks.ca.gov
Susan Stratton	Senior State Archaeologist, Cultural Resources Program Supervisor (Project Review Unit)		sstratton@parks.ca.gov
Ed Carroll	State Historian I (Project Review Unit)	(916) 445-7006	ecarroll@parks.ca.gov
Mark Beason	State Historian II (Project Review Unit)		mbeason@parks.ca.gov
Tim Brandt	Architectural Review Program Supervisor		tbrandt@parks.ca.gov

Attachment D: Supplemental Documentation: NRHP Nomination 4/20/09

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280
APR 14 2009
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OMB No. 1024-0018

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration For* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for 'not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instruction. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center

other names/site number:

2. Location

street and number: 4150 Clement Street — N/A not for publication

city or town: San Francisco — N/A vicinity

state:CA county:075 zip code: 94121

3. State/Federal/Tribal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [X] nationally [ ] statewide [ ] locally. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kathleen Schomel FPO 4/14/09
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Dept. Veterans Affairs
State or Federal agency or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

[✓] entered in the National Register.
[ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register.
[ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[ ] removed from the National Register.
[ ] other. (explain:)

4/20/2009

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [ ] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [X] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
13	7	buildings
0	0	sites
1	1	structures
0	0	objects
14	8	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Health Care

Historic Subfunctions
(Enter subcategories from instructions)

Hospital

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Health Care

Current Subfunctions
(Enter subcategories from instructions)

Hospital

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	Concrete
Walls	Concrete
	Stucco
Roof	Asphalt
Other	Terra Cotta

Narrative Description
(See attached continuation sheets.)

Description

The San Francisco Veteran's Affairs Medical Center (SFVAMC) occupies a 29-acre campus in the northwest corner of San Francisco, California, between Point Lobos and the Golden Gate. The historic district, approximately 12 acres, resides within this campus and enjoys dramatic views of the Golden Gate Bridge and the Marin Headlands to the north and east, the Pacific Ocean to the west and San Francisco's Richmond District to the south. The district boundaries are segregated to the eastern and northern edge of the SFVAMC campus. It includes buildings running on either side of Veterans Drive, beginning with its intersection with Clement Street on the southwest corner of the SFVAMC campus, running north to the northeast corner, then commencing west, terminating at Building 18 (see attached map). The district is bordered by the Golden Gate National Recreation Area to the north and east, and Clement Street to the south. The topography of the site is relatively level in its center, but it drops off steeply toward the north. In addition, there is a steep and active slide area along the northern edge of the district, which is now covered with dense stands of Monterey cypress, eucalyptus, willow and chaparral. Outside the slide area there is little remaining open space within the district. The buildings in the district were mainly constructed in 1933-1934 in an Art Deco style. These buildings are augmented with ornate terra cotta moldings of Mayan inspired motifs termed Mayan-Deco in several previous reports describing the architecture. On the remainder of the SFVAMC campus (outside the district), the construction of new buildings, the reorientation of roads, and the removal of most of the historic landscaping during the 1960s – 1990s have diminished the historic integrity of this area to the point of insignificance. Therefore, buildings, structures, and landscaping in this area have been excluded from the district nomination.

When it was completed in 1934, the SFVAMC consisted of twenty-one concrete buildings designed in the Art Deco style with Mayan inspired ornamentation. These buildings were clustered in the northern and eastern sections of the lushly landscaped campus in order to lessen the impact on the adjacent neighborhood, as well as to provide space for patient convalescence and recreation. Several major building campaigns since 1934 have dramatically altered the semi-pastoral character of the campus by adding over a dozen buildings whose design and locations do not support the design plan of the original campus. The large size of many of these new buildings, combined with their awkward siting and incompatible materials and design, have harmed the overall integrity of the original campus. In addition, many of the original 1934 buildings have been unsympathetically altered, particularly those that have received large additions. The boundaries of the historic district do not include most of the latter non-significant buildings. Seven non-contributing buildings are included within the historic district boundaries.

The original SFVAMC campus was very consistent in terms of the building materials and design. Despite substantial alterations, many of the buildings retain enough historic fabric that they continue to be visually identified as historic structures, giving the historic sections of the campus a unified aesthetic that survives today. The massing and proportions of the historic buildings are generally very dramatic, suiting a bold Art- Deco aesthetic with the strong Mayan temple inspired artistic motifs. The play between horizontal and vertical is balanced with bold, horizontal podiums and thick concrete walls playing off delicate terra cotta ornament and strong vertical lines. The entrances are usually located in the center of each facade. Ornate terra cotta moldings, inscribed with design motifs, inspired by the Mayan architecture of Central America, embellish the entrances, making them the central visual foci. On the larger and more prominent buildings, a tower with a stepped parapet often projects above the roofline. The towers add substantial visual interest to the campus and help to give it a dramatic appearance reminiscent of an idealized Mayan temple design, the antecedent is the Mayan architecture found in the Yucatan region of Mexico. The ornament, inspired by historic Mayan designs, appears on virtually

every original building - taking the form of molded and inscribed terra cotta door surrounds, friezes, belt courses and spandrel panels.
Much of the description of building materials and uses prior to this nomination are found in the comprehensive study of the SFVAMC prepared by Page & Turnbull, Inc. in 2002.

Relationship to the Fort Miley Military Reservation
The SFVAMC is surrounded on three sides by Fort Miley. Fort Miley, a National Register listed district, is one of several historic coastal artillery batteries built by the U.S. Army during the 1890s to guard San Francisco Bay against possible naval attack. Following the demolition of the cantonment in 1933 and the construction of the SFVAMC in the center of Fort Miley, the post was divided into two subposts - East and West Fort Miley. A historic 1942 aerial photograph illustrates this relationship. The boundary between the SFVAMC and Fort Miley is somewhat fluid. Aside from a chain link fence (much of which is either broken or concealed behind vegetation) there is little to physically define precisely where one begins and the other ends. Although historically Fort Miley and the SFVAMC were kept clear of trees and shrubs, dense stands of Monterey Cypress, willows and cottonwoods have grown up since the 1940's along the fringes of the SFVAMC and throughout Fort Miley[1].

Landscape
When the SFVAMC was completed in 1934, a considerable amount of the budget was devoted to creating areas of lawn and semi-formal landscaping around the principal buildings. The most important landscape feature was a large garden planted in front of Building 2. Prior to the construction of Building 200 in 1964, Building 2 (the main hospital building) was not only the largest building on the campus, it was also located at the heart of the campus.

Furthermore, it was the first building to be seen by visitors who would approach the campus via a horseshoe-shaped driveway. Due to the importance of this building, a large formally landscaped garden was planted in the forecourt defined by its driveway. Historic photographs indicate that it was planted with hedges, flowering bushes and fruit trees. The garden was also subdivided into quadrants by a network of axial footpaths that converged on a circular fountain in the center. This feature was removed in 1964 to make way for Building 200.

The center of the historic district featured a formally landscaped forecourt with a flagpole in front of Building 1(the administration building and the second-most prominent structure on the SFVAMC campus).[2] Although most of it was removed for the construction of Parking Lots 3 and 3a in 1964, it is the most significant relic of the original landscaping that remains. Historic photographs indicate that there was originally a strip of landscaping featuring ornamental plantings running along the north side of Veterans Drive, overlooking the Golden Gate. While some of this landscaping exists today, much of it has succumbed to the active slide area on the north side of the campus.

Other, less ornamental, expanses of lawn were planted adjacent to most of the original 1934-era buildings on the SFVAMC campus. These served as buffers between the buildings and the internal circulation system of roads and walkways. The lawns also performed the function of softening the impact of the rather large concrete buildings on the surrounding landscape. The most significant historic lawn that survives today is a roughly triangular patch located between the Forty-Second and Forty-Third Avenue entrance. Although this section of

[1] c. 1935-42 aerial photograph

[2] ibid

lawn has been modified and reduced in size over time to accommodate changing circulation patterns, it still serves its original function as the primary buffer between the buildings of the SFVAMC and the adjoining residential areas of the Outer Richmond residential neighborhood. Other lawns still exist adjacent to Buildings 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 18. Original plans and historic photographs indicate the existence of a large landscaped lawn located at the juncture of Buildings 12 and 13. It was destroyed when Building 12 was enlarged in 1967. There is also a small, roughly circular section of lawn indicated on the original site plan that still exists just west of Building 10.

Today, there are also several sections of the SFVAMC, which, although not landscaped, feature stands of trees and scrub. These areas are largely confined to the edges of the campus on steep slopes or other non-buildable sections. Following the construction of the SFVAMC in 1934, all sections of the campus that were not developed or formally landscaped, including much of the western part of the campus, the northern slide zone, as well as a patch near the water tower, were allowed to grow wild. Although this semi-wild vegetation was not formally planted and does not contribute to the understanding of the historic uses of either Fort Miley or the SFVAMC, it forms a green buffer between the institution, the Outer Richmond neighborhood, and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Roads and Walkways
Although the original network of the roads and walkways in the district has been changed incrementally over the years to accommodate new construction, the basic circulation pattern has been partially retained. The internal automobile circulation path for the SFVAMC consists of Veterans Drive. A short distance along the north edge of the historic district has been known as Fort Miley Circle; however, this was recently changed to unify the perimeter road as Veterans Drive. Fort Miley Circle was retained for the road that crosses the campus (east to west). Veterans Drive begins at the historic main entrance, at the intersection of Clement Street and Forty-Second Avenue. Soon after entering the campus, Veterans Drive heads north and forms the central axis of the eastern part of the campus (historic district) through parking area "A" and "B", with the facades of Buildings 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 all facing it. Just south of Building 11, Veterans Drive rounds a corner and heads west, gently meandering along the slide area, past Buildings 7, 210, 3, 4, 25 (above) and structure 202. At this point, Veterans Drive (old Fort Miley Circle) continues past Buildings 6, 14 and 18, until it leaves the historic district and reaches the large "J" parking area at the western part of the SFVAMC campus. The path that Veterans Drive follows is original to the 1934 design. In some areas, particularly adjacent to Buildings 8, 9, 10, and 11, the exact alignment is retained. The curbs, sidewalks and stairs leading to the entrances of these buildings are all in their original configuration. The construction of parking lots elsewhere along the route has resulted in changes to the alignment as well as the removal of most original curbs.

Entrance Gates
The most significant built landscape feature on the SFVAMC campus was a Mayan Deco gate consisting of four concrete pylons linked by decorative metal gates and a sentry post. This element appears on aerial photographs until the mid-1960s when it was removed, presumably in order to improve the circulation pattern at the Forty-Second Avenue entrance.[3]

[3] c. 1935-42 aerial photograph

Earthen Berm
In addition to lawns and other landscaping, an earthen berm is located in the southeastern part of the historic district. An analysis of historic maps and aerial photographs reveals that it is a natural feature. Maps made of Fort Miley in 1919 label the feature as a "sand hill." The construction of the SFVAMC left the hill largely intact, although the extreme northeastern corner was removed in order to construct Building 8, (the nurses' quarters). A photograph taken in 1942 shows the hill covered with scrub and Monterey Cypress. Aerial photographs of the area indicate that the hill remained unchanged until the mid-1960s. At some point in the early 1960s, the growing number of non-resident staff required the construction of two large parking lots near the main entrance at Forty-Second Avenue. Parking Lots 1 and 2 were constructed immediately south of Building 8. Grading required the removal of most of the sand hill and some of the spoils were bulldozed into a pile along the eastern boundary of the campus and historic district, giving the earthen berm the appearance that exists today.

Earthquake Resistance
The completion of the SFVAMC was commemorated in a full-length article by Homer M. Hadley in the January 1935 edition of *The Architect & Engineer*. According to Hadley, the SFVAMC was "one of the first government projects to be designed with studied consideration of earthquake hazard and prevention of earthquake damage." As an early example of its type, the earthquake resistant nature of the Medical Center's design deserves further discussion. Hadley said the buildings were designed to withstand earthquakes of a magnitude "1-10 G." By the early 1930s, engineers had already determined that buildings that move as a single unit are much less likely to collapse in the event of an earthquake. The buildings of the SFVAMC were designed with major concrete "bracing walls" (shear walls) interspersed throughout the interior. Furthermore, the exterior terra cotta detailing was attached to the underlying concrete by ties attached to vertical pencil rods and the intervening space slushed solid with mortar. This method of connecting the terra-cotta tiles to the building was unusual in the 1930's, although it has become the standard for new construction and for replacing terra-cotta on historic buildings to prevent the tiles from falling away from the face of the wall during an earthquake.

Buildings and Structures within the Historic District

Building 1
Located in the eastern half of the campus, Building 1 is immediately west of Veterans Drive. Originally constructed in 1934 as the administration building, Building 1 now contains offices and research laboratories. Located on the main north-south axis of the east campus, Building 1 is visually very prominent and features a high level of architectural detailing. The 37,765-square-foot building has an E-shaped plan composed of a central bar and two wings intersecting at right angles. The central pavilion rises to four stories in height with the wings dropping to three stories, and further to two stories for the foremost ends of the wings. The building is over a full basement. Reached by a monumental granite stair and capped by a tower, the central bay is the focal point of the facade. The entrance itself is very elaborate, featuring ornate terra cotta ornament and delicate concrete grills. The wings flanking the central bay are articulated by an alternating sequence of stepped pilasters and recessed window bays. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of smooth stucco.

Possessing one of the most significant and least altered exteriors, Building 1 is architecturally the most important surviving structure on the SFVAMC campus. With the exception of the replacement of the original steel industrial sash with double-hung aluminum windows, the exterior has undergone few changes. The interior of Building 1 has been heavily altered, resulting in the removal of significant historic materials in the entry vestibule. Due to its architectural significance and high level of exterior integrity, Building 1 is an important contributing resource.

Building 2
Located in the north-central part of the SFVAMC campus, Building 2 was constructed in 1934 as the main hospital. Presently, Building 2 houses administrative, clinical and research departments. At 126,249 square feet, Building 2 was originally the largest structure on the SFVAMC grounds and remains the largest in the historic district. Building 2 rises to a center tower above seven stories, with the remaining center section at six stories on each side of the tower. Further dramatizing the center tower's height, the side wings drop to five stories as they angle south. Like Building 1, the building has a full basement. It has a C-shaped plan composed of a central bar with wings extending outward at obtuse angles. Building 200 adjoins Building 2 to the south. The other three elevations are articulated by an alternating pattern of stepped pilasters and recessed bays punctuated by double-hung aluminum windows and terra cotta spandrel panels inscribed with Mayan motifs. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

Building 2 and its surroundings have undergone substantial changes. As the centerpiece of the 1934 campus, Building 2 originally presided over a large landscaped lawn and circular drive. The construction of Building 200 in 1964 resulted in the removal of this lawn as well as Building 2's ornate main entrance. Other significant exterior alterations include the replacement of the original metal casement windows with aluminum double-hung windows and the filling in of several window bays in 1990 as part of a comprehensive seismic upgrade. The interior stairwells appear to be the only historic interior materials or elements remaining from the period of significance. Building 2 has undergone many changes and its overall integrity has been compromised. Nevertheless, enough historic fabric survives on the north, east and west elevations to make it a contributing resource.

Building 3
On the north side of Building 2, linked to it by a one-story enclosed corridor, is Building 3. It is a one-story-over-basement, 5,756-square-foot, reinforced-concrete building. Building 3 was constructed in 1934 to house the heating plant. Building 3 now contains the engineering department. Due to its location on a sloping site, the east and west walls diminish in height toward the south. The facade faces north and is five bays wide. As a small support building, Building 3 was not designed with the same level of architectural detailing as Buildings 1 and 2. Nonetheless, Building 3 does feature characteristic Mayan Deco massing and detailing, such as stepped pilasters and incised vertical speed lines, which harmonize with its neighbors. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

The most significant exterior alteration on Building 3 occurred when the original steel industrial windows were replaced with fixed metal sash in 1964. This alteration resulted in the filling of the lower portions of each of the bays with concrete and stucco. The interior contains an aluminum plaque that was relocated from the now demolished vestibule of Building 2. It reads: "ERECTED A.D. 1933 BY THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION." Despite the alterations, Building 3 retains a sufficient level of exterior integrity to be a contributing resource.

Building 4
Located in the north-central part of the SFVAMC campus, Building 4 is linked to Building 2 by a two-story enclosed corridor and to Building 6 by an original enclosed sky bridge. Building 4 was constructed in 1934 as a hospital ward and it now houses research departments. Building 4 is a 7,127-square-foot, two-story-over-basement, reinforced-concrete building with rectangular plan with a projection on the southeast corner and a flat roof. The facade faces south and is six bays wide. As a subsidiary building, it does not possess the same degree of exterior ornament as Buildings 1 and 2. Nevertheless, it does have some simplified detailing that makes it compatible with its neighbors - in particular, a row of six decorative terra cotta panels, inscribed with Mayan-inspired motifs, above the second-floor windows on three sides. The sky bridge linking Buildings 4 and 6 is similarly detailed. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

Neither Building 4 nor the sky bridge have undergone any significant exterior changes aside from the replacement of the original metal casements with metal double-hung windows. Although the interior has been extensively changed, the exterior contributes to the overall architectural significance of the district and is a contributing resource.

Building 5
Within the historic district, Building 5 is 2,525 square feet in size and is located in the east central part of the SFVAMC grounds, between Buildings 2 and 7. It was constructed in 1934 as the radiology laboratory and now houses clinical and research offices. Connected to Building 2, it is similar to Building 4 in its subsidiary relationship. Building 5 has a restrained front facade that does not possess significant detailing. The facade faces southeast and is six bays wide. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

Although the exterior of Building 5 is very utilitarian, it has undergone few major changes aside from the filling of two window openings and replacing the original casements with double-hung aluminum sash in 1964. The interior has been heavily altered and bears little resemblance to its original appearance. Nevertheless, with a relatively unaltered exterior, and as a component of the original SFVAMC campus, Building 5 is a contributing resource.

Building 6
Near the north-central part of the SFVAMC campus on Veterans Drive within the historic district, Building 6 is 14,250 square feet in size. It is situated between Buildings 4 and 14 and is linked to the former building by a sky bridge. Building 6 was constructed in 1934 as a dining hall and staff quarters. It now accommodates the library, various research departments and storage rooms. Building 6 is a three-story-over-basement, reinforced-concrete building with a T-shaped plan. Unlike many of the buildings on the campus, Building 6 has an asymmetrically massed facade with a four-story tower placed east of the central axis. The exterior of Building 6 is detailed in a manner similar to Buildings 1 and 2, with a highly embellished entry pavilion flanked by elaborate terra cotta ornament, sculpted terra cotta spandrel panels and incised vertical speed lines. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

The most significant exterior changes to Building 6 include the 1980's construction of an enclosed stairwell on the northeast wall and the replacement of the original metal casements with anodized aluminum windows. The interior has undergone significant alterations. As the stairwell alterations are reversible and the exterior otherwise has a high level of architectural integrity, it is a contributing resource.

Building 7
Located in the northeastern part of the campus on Veterans Drive, Building 7 is linked to Building 2 by an enclosed corridor. Built in 1934, Building 7 was originally the recreation hall. It now contains the canteen, a chapel and various conference rooms. Building 7 is a 36,128-square-foot, three-story-over-basement, reinforced-concrete building with a nearly rectangular plan (articulation on the northwest corner and a cut out on the northeast) and a flat roof. The facade, which faces southeast toward Veterans Drive, is seven bays wide with projecting corner pavilions. The pavilion on the west side of the building rises a full floor level above the roof and was originally a fly tower for the theater. Mayan inspired terra cotta designs decorate the spandrels at mid point in the lower vertical window bays and in a band just below the cornice. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

The exterior of Building 7 has undergone a series of alterations that have resulted in the removal of much of its original ornate detailing, especially on the north elevation where a "greenhouse" style canteen addition was constructed with glass sections within a metal frame during the early 1960s. Another significant alteration was the replacement of the original windows with new sash and the filling of the lower sections of each window bay. The interior of Building 7 was originally quite significant. It contained a large auditorium finished with wood and plaster wainscoting, painted beams, sculpted brackets, and trim. The auditorium was subsequently removed and a modern mezzanine constructed in its place. Building 7 has undergone many alterations that compromise its overall level of integrity. Nevertheless, enough of the building's design and detailing survives to make it a contributing resource.

Building 8
Located on Veterans Drive, Building 8 is in the eastern part of the campus. It is the southernmost building in a row of structures built to house SFVAMC staff. Building 8 is a 25,521-square-foot, three-story-over-basement, reinforced-concrete building with a flat roof. It was constructed in 1934 as the main nurses quarters and now houses mental health offices and clinic group rooms. The facade is fourteen bays wide and features a prominent entrance in the center with a suspended metal canopy and terra cotta surrounds. The rest of the facade is articulated by an alternating arrangement of stepped pilasters and recessed window bays with terra cotta spandrel panels. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

Although the interior has been altered, the exterior of Building 8 has undergone comparatively few changes. The replacement of the original aluminum casements with double-hung aluminum windows in 1964 was the most significant exterior change. More recently, the exterior stair was widened and a handicapped entry added. Due to the building's visual prominence, architectural quality, and exterior integrity, it is a contributing resource.

Building 9
Building 9 is located between Buildings 8 and 10 and is aligned with them. It is part of a cluster of buildings that were originally built to house SFVAMC staff. It is identical to Building 10, its neighbor to the north. Both were constructed in 1934 as a pair of matching duplexes for the medical officers, primarily doctors, pharmacists, etc. The buildings now contain Hoptel and Hoptel support services (lodging for patients and spouses pre and post surgery). Building 9 is a two-story-over-basement, 7,312-square-foot, reinforced-concrete building with an irregularly shaped plan with side facades that step back to a smaller rear facade and a stepped parapet roof. The facade is eight bays wide, with the second floor stepped back to six bays. There are two entrances, one in the

third bay in from each corner. Although not as heavily detailed as Buildings 1, 2 or 7, the facade of Building 9 is elaborated to a relatively high degree with a sculpted terra cotta frieze, pylon-shaped door hoods and other Mayan-inspired ornament. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco. The exterior of Building 9 has undergone few changes aside from the replacement of the original casements with double-hung wood windows.[4] Due to its 1934 construction, significance, and high degree of integrity, Building 9 is an important contributing resource.

Building 10
Located in the northeastern section of the SFVAMC campus on Veterans Drive, Building 10 is between Buildings 9 and 11, and part of a cluster of buildings that were originally built in 1934 to house SFVAMC staff. Building 10 is identical to Building 9 and both were constructed as officers' duplexes (Public Health Service's medical officers). The current use is Hoptel and Hoptel support services (lodging for patients and spouses- pre and post surgery). It is a two-story-over-basement, 7,312-square-foot, reinforced-concrete building with an irregularly shaped plan and a stepped parapet roof. The facade is eight bays in width, with the second floor stepping back to six bays. There are two entries - one located in the third bay in from each corner. Although not as heavily detailed as Buildings 1, 2, or 7, the facade of Building 10 is architecturally significant with its sculpted terra cotta frieze, pylon-shaped door hoods and Mayan-inspired ornament. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

The exterior of Building 10 has undergone few changes aside from the replacement of the original metal casements with double-hung wood windows and the addition of awnings at the entrances. Due to its 1934 construction, significance and high degree of integrity, Building 10 is a contributing resource.

Building 11
Near the northeast corner of the SFVAMC campus, Building 11 is at the north end of Veterans Drive. It is part of a cluster of buildings including Buildings 8, 9, and 10, which were originally built to house medical center staff. Building 11 was constructed in 1934 as the director's quarters and today is used for research and mental health offices. Building 11 is a two-story, reinforced-concrete, 4,562-square-foot building with a rectangular shaped plan (projection on the east facade) and a flat roof. The facade is five bays in width, with the second floor stepped back to four bays. The entrance is located in the center bay of the facade and is the primary visual focus of the building. The entrance is articulated by concentric bands of recessed moldings and a projecting pylon-shaped hood. Each window on the first floor is surmounted by a lozenge-shaped terra cotta medallion and the second floor terminates in a sculpted terra cotta frieze. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

Aside from the replacement of the original metal windows with double-hung wood windows, and the addition of an entrance awning and small lean-to on the side, the exterior of Building 11 has undergone few changes that are visible from the front. In 2007, the interior was remodeled, and c. 2002 a sunroom was added to the flat roof in the rear. The exterior retains a high level of architectural integrity from 1934 making this is a contributing resource.

---

[4] Page & Turnbull, Department of Veterans Affairs, San Francisco Medical Center-Fort Miley, "Historical and Architectural Assessment" August 19,2002; Pg 11.

Building 14
Building 14 is a one-story modern modular building located on the northern edge of the SFVAMC campus, between buildings 18 and 6. The 5,625 square foot building was constructed on this site in 1999-2000. The building has a rectangular plan, a flat roof and is clad in stucco.

Due to the fact that it was constructed after the period of significance, Building 14 is a non-contributing resource.

Building 18
Located near the northwest section of the SFVAMC campus, Building 18 fronts on Veterans Drive. Looking out over the approaches to the Golden Gate, its closest neighbor within the historic district is Building 14 to the east. Building 18 was erected in 1897 as an apartment complex for military officers stationed at Fort Miley. In 1934, the building was extensively remodeled in the Mayan inspired Art Deco mode to match the rest of the new SFVAMC campus. The building presently contains clinical offices. Building 18 is a two-story-over-basement, 9,044-square-foot, wood-frame building with a U-shaped plan and a flat roof. The facade faces the former Fort Miley Circle, now Veterans Drive, and is eight bays in width. A four-bay wide central pavilion projects forward beyond the rest of the stucco-finished facade. The twin main entrances to the building flank this pavilion to either side. The entrances, which serve as the primary architectural focus points of the building, are similar to those of Buildings 9, 10, and 11.

Building 18 has been incrementally remodeled, resulting in the replacement of many of the double-hung wood windows with aluminum casements. Nevertheless, the building retains a sufficient level of architectural integrity from the substantial 1934 remodeling to be a contributing resource.

Building 20
Located along the eastern boundary of the SFVAMC campus, Building 20 is east of Buildings 8. It was constructed in 1934 as a garage and is now being used for storage. Building 20 is a one-story, wood-frame structure with a rectangular plan and a shallow-pitched roof. The design of this building does not follow the Art Deco motif of the SFVAMC campus. The design elements are Craftsman in character. The most notable feature of this building is its network of regularly spaced exposed wood rafters with decorative cut ends. The interior walls are made of hollow-clay tile and the vehicular openings are fitted with contemporary garage doors. According to the original plans, Building 20 was only four bays wide, although soon after 1934 an additional eight bays were constructed in the same deign.[5]

The most significant change to Building 20 has been the replacement of the original doors and the construction of an addition on the southwest corner of the building. These changes have compromised the architectural integrity of the building to some degree; however, Building 20 retains enough integrity to be a contributing resource.

Building 25
Located under Veterans Drive immediately north of Building 3, Building 25 is down a steep slope. It was constructed in 1947 to house engineering shops and today is used for engineering plan storage. As a partially subterranean building, only the north elevation of Building 25 is visible – and this only from the slide area north of Veterans Drive. Building 25 is a 2,145-square-foot, reinforced-concrete building designed in a utilitarian mode.

[5] Page & Turnbull, Department of Veterans Affairs, San Francisco Medical Center, 2002.:14

The north wall is an expanse of stucco covered concrete punctuated with a band of steel industrial sash. The building was constructed after the period of significance and is non-contributing in the historic district.

Due to the fact that it was constructed after the period of significance, it is a non-contributing resource.

Building 26
Located southeast of Building 6, Building 26 is a modular building constructed in 1953, after the period of significance. It is a non-contributing building in the historic district.

Structure 27
Located in the center of Parking Lot 3 and east of the main entrance to Building 1, the flag pole with stepped concrete base was constructed in 1934. The four line plaque added to the base reads "FORT MILEY, NAMED IN MEMORY OF, COLONEL JOHN DAVID MILEY, U.S. ARMY." It is a contributing resource.

Building 31
Located north of Building 4, the modular Building 31 was constructed in 1986. The building is non-contributing to the historic district.

Building 32
Located on the eastern edge of the historic district behind Building 8, Building 32 is a temporary modular building constructed in 1991 and is the Child Care Center. Building 32 is a non-contributing resource.

Building 33
Located along the eastern edge of the campus and historic district, Building 33 is south of Building 32 and is a modular building constructed c. 2000. Building 33 was constructed after the period of significance and is a non-contributing building.

Structure 202
Structure 202 is located northeast of Building 31 and west of Building 3. It was built c. 1960 as an oxygen storage facility and today is used for the same purpose. Structure 202 is simply a series of large metal tanks surrounded by a fence.

Structure 202 was constructed after the period of significance, and is a non-contributing resource.[6]

Building 210
Building 210 is located in the north-central part of the SFVAMC campus, north of Building 5. It was constructed in 1993 as an addition to Building 2 and was enlarged in 1999. It is a four-story, 20,182-square-foot, wood-frame building, clad in Dryvit. The building contains the chief counsel's office, the director's suite and other administrative offices. Constructed after the period of significance, Building 210 is a non-contributing resource.

[6] SFVAMC - Staff Engineering Department Interview Steve Albrecht

Buildings Constructed in 1934 that are Outside the Historic District

Building 12
Located north of Fort Miley Drive between Building 200 and Building 13, Building 12 was constructed in 1934 as the SFVAMC motor pool garage. At that time the building was two stories, ten bays wide, with nine open bays on the lower level.[7] Subsequent additions and remodeling in 1967 and again in 1984 eliminated the utilitarian design elements of the 1930's and more than doubled the size of the building, extending it to the south. The building is 38,910 square feet, constructed of concrete. Although the building retains compatible design elements of the 1930's architecture on the north and east façade, it has lost integrity. The historic district does not include Building 12.

Building 13
Although Building 13 is moderately significant in its own right and applicable to the period of significance for the district, it is not a contributing resource due to its separation from the district by non-contributing buildings. Since it is not appropriate to use the discontiguous district format to include an isolated resource which was once connected to the district but has since been separated through new construction, this building is not included in the district nomination.

Building 13 is located in the west-central part of the SFVAMC campus. It is located between Buildings 12 and 209 on the north side of Fort Miley Circle. Building 13 was constructed in 1934 as the main laundry facility and today contains engineering shops and research laboratories. It is a one-story 12,906-square-foot, reinforced-concrete building with a rectangular plan and a flat roof. Built on the edge of the original campus for a utilitarian function, Building 13 was designed in a straightforward and unadorned mode with plain concrete walls, steel industrial multi-light sash, and minimal detailing.

Building 13 appears to have undergone comparatively few exterior changes since it was constructed. Although it is part of the group of unaltered 1934 structures, it does not have any significant interior elements nor possess a high level of architectural significance. Building 13 is separated from the other original buildings and is outside the historic district.

Building 15
Located on the southern edge of the SFVAMC campus east of Buildings 29 and 30, the 350 square foot Building 15 was constructed in 1933 as a pump house. In 1970 it was remodeled and has since been used for storage. The building has lost architectural integrity and is outside the historic district.

Building 21
Located south of Building 18 outside the historic district, Building 21 was originally a 4-car garage that was remodeled for research in 1972. The building has lost the architectural design of a 1930's garage and is outside the historic district.

[7] Aerial Photograph c.1934-1942.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES ON THE SFVAMC CAMPUS WITHIN THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Building #	Const Date, Alteration Date	Original Use	Current Use	Significance
Building 1	1934	Administration	Admin, Research	Contributing
Building 2	1934	Hospital	Admin, Clinics, Research	Contributing
Building 3	1934	Boiler House	Engineering	Contributing
Building 4	1934	Hospital Wards	Research	Contributing
Building 5	1934	Radiology	Clinic, Research	Contributing
Building 6	1934	Dining Hall, Staff LQ	Research, Library, Stg.	Contributing
Building 7	1934	Recreation Hall	Various	Contributing
Building 8	1934	Nurses Quarters	Mental Health, Clinic	Contributing
Building 9	1934	Officers Duplex	Hoptel	Contributing
Building 10	1934	Officers Duplex	Hoptel	Contributing
Building 11	1934	Director's Quarters	Research/Offices	Contributing
Building 14	2000	Offices	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 18	1897, 1934	Officers Quarters	Office	Contributing
Building 20	1934, 1941	Garage	Storage	Contributing
Building 25	1947	Engineering Shop	Plan storage	Non-Contributing
Building 26	1953	Storage	Same	Non-Contributing
Structure 27	1934	Flag Pole and Base	Same	Contributing
Building 31	1986	Home Based Care	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 32	1991	Offices	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 33	2000	Mental Health	Same	Non-Contributing
Structure 202	Unknown	Oxygen Storage	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 210	1993, 1999	Regional Counsel	Offices	Non-Contributing

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES ON THE SFVAMC CAMPUS OUTSIDE THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Building #	Const Date	Original Use	Current Use	Significance
Building 12	1934, 1967, 1984	Garage	Research	Non-Contributing
Building 13	1934	Laundry	Engineering	Non-Contributing
Building 15	1934/1970	Pump House	Storage	Non-Contributing
Building 16	2000	Offices	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 17	1971	Research	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 21	1934, 1972	4-car garage	Research	Non-Contributing
Building 28	2006	Storage	same	Non-Contributing
Structure 29	1973	Reservoir	Same	Non-Contributing
Structure 30	1973	Pumping Station	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 200	1964	Clinics	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 203	1976	Hospital	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 205	1973	Power Plant	Same	Non-Contributing
Structure 206	1973	Water Tower	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 207	1990	Computer Facility	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 208	1992	Nursing Home	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 209	1989	Parking Structure	Same	Non-Contributing

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

X **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

X **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is

A owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Politics/Government
Military
Health/Medicine

Period of Significance

1934-1941

Significant Dates

1934

Significant Person

(Complete if criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Builder: Herbert M. Baruch Corp.
Architect: Veterans Administration

SIGNIFICANCE

The San Francisco Veteran's Affairs Medical Center (SFVAMC) district is significant under National Register Criterion A and C. It qualifies under Criteria C due its integrity as a very early example of a federal building designed with seismic-resistant building technologies and for the design of its Mayan Art Deco ornamentation. It demonstrates integrity under Criteria A due to its significance as a site of one of the early standardized VA hospitals -Architecture, Politics/Government, Military Association, and Health/Medicine.

The SFVAMC was determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C in 1981. The determination of eligibility was made by Gjore J. Mollenhof, VA Historic Preservation Officer, and Karen R. Tupek, Architect. The Determination of Eligibility was signed by the Keeper of the National Register on May 11, 1987.

Page & Turnbull, Inc. prepared a comprehensive report titled: San Francisco Medical Center, Fort Miley, Historical and Architectural Assessment, August 19, 2002. Following extensive fieldwork and archival research, Page & Turnbull concurred with the 1981 determination that only a portion of the campus is eligible for inclusion in the National Register as a historic district due to over forty years of unsympathetically designed new buildings and additions.. Most of the post-1934 construction has been inappropriately sited and designed in relation to the historic structures, with loss of much of the original landscaping and open space to non-contributing structures and parking lots. In addition, many of the 1934 structures have been negatively impacted by new construction, unsympathetic additions and ad hoc repairs. As a result of these integrity issues, the district does not encompass the entire campus but only the north-central and eastern parts of the SFVAMC.

CRITERIA A - HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Fort Miley Period

The site of the SFVAMC was occupied by Fort Miley from 1902 until 1932, when the land was acquired by the Veterans Administration. In January 1893, the U.S. Army paid the City and County of San Francisco $75,000 for fifty-four acres of strategically situated Golden Gate Cemetery land overlooking the approaches to the Golden Gate. Construction did not begin right away, however. Construction of the Reservation at Point Lobos, as it was originally called, did not begin until 1897. The first buildings constructed included a half-dozen wood-frame barracks, storage buildings, an officers' club and administrative buildings.

In 1902 Fort Miley was officially completed and garrisoned as a subpost of the nearby Presidio of San Francisco. In 1932, twenty-nine acres of Fort Miley were acquired by the Veterans Administration for the construction of a new medical center. Two years later most of Fort Miley, except for the batteries, was demolished. Approximately ten barracks buildings, a mess hall, officer's club, stables and miscellaneous storage facilities were torn down to make way for the hospital and subsidiary buildings.

Depression and Second World War

The official dedication of the SFVAMC took place in early 1935, and for six years the history of the institution was relatively uneventful. In order to save money, the U.S. Army decided in 1937 to deactivate the batteries next door at Fort Miley. However, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, compelled the Army to reactivate Fort Miley. The batteries were put back into service and anti-aircraft guns added. Due to the proximity of the batteries to the SFVAMC, the patients were evacuated for the duration of the war. In 1943, Fort Miley was

permanently deactivated. In 1946, patients returned to the SFVAMC. Despite the dramatic increase in the number of veterans following the Second World War, the SFVAMC underwent comparatively few physical changes until 1963.

HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Department of Veterans Affairs

Throughout the history of the United States, the federal government has traditionally provided benefits to its war veterans. Today the Department of Veterans Affairs is one of the largest federal agencies, employing approximately 250,000 persons. The Department has many important functions, not the least of which is the operation of several hundred medical facilities across the country. Other functions include the distribution of pensions, the administration of disability benefits and the maintenance of national cemeteries.

Early History of Veterans' Benefits

The earliest recorded pension program for veterans in North America occurred in 1636 when the Plymouth Colony provided money to militia members injured in the Indian wars. Almost a century-and-a-half later, during the War of Independence, the Continental Congress sought to bolster enlistment and discourage desertion by instituting the nation's first comprehensive military pension law in 1776. However, the Federal Government was relatively weak prior to the adoption of the Constitution in 1789, and Congress did not actually have the authority to make pension payments. As a result, pension disbursements were left up to individual states after the War. In many cases land was given to veterans in lieu of money. For many years after the War of Independence, the disbursement of pensions and disability payments to veterans remained an ad hoc system. In 1792, the War Department assumed responsibility for pension payments. Generally, pensions were granted only to those who had suffered injuries in battle and payments were granted in accordance with rank. Progress was slow, and it wasn't until after the War of 1812 that veterans' benefits were extended to spouses and children of dead or disabled soldiers. Another important transformation of government policy toward veterans occurred in 1818 with the passage of the Service Pension Law. By the terms of the new law, every person who had served in the War of Independence or the War of 1812, regardless of injury status, would receive a fixed pension for life.

Bureau of Pensions and the General Pension Act

In 1849, the Department of the Interior assumed responsibility for administering veterans' benefits. The Bureau of Pensions was created within the Department to oversee distribution and, in 1858, authorized half pay for veteran's widows and children. After the start of the Civil War in 1861, the Federal Government recognized the needs of disabled veterans authorizing the General Pension Act of 1862. This act granted disability payments and pensions to all veterans of the Union Army, regardless of injury or disability, as well as to their widows and children. Simultaneously, Congress established the National Cemetery System in order to provide burial for the thousands of Union dead. Confederate Army veterans received no benefits. The conclusion of the Civil War in 1865 added 1.9 million disabled, injured and other veterans to the rolls of the Bureau of Pensions. The veterans of America's most deadly war overwhelmed the Bureau, which prior to the war had administered benefits for only 80,000 men.

Consolidation and Sherwood Acts

Between the Civil War and the First World War, Congress passed a series of acts that gradually extended and refined the range of benefits available to veterans. The most important of those laws was the Consolidation Act of 1873, which based disability payments on the degree of injury rather than rank. The Sherwood Act of 1912 was another important law affecting veterans' benefits. This law broke ranks with previous pension acts by awarding benefits to veterans of all wars rather than to veterans of a particular war. The terms of the Sherwood Act also awarded pensions to veterans regardless of combat or injury status.

Veterans Hospitals

The first national effort to provide centralized medical care to veterans occurred in 1812 with the establishment of the Naval Home in Philadelphia. This was followed four decades later with two hospitals in Washington, D.C., the Soldiers Home (1851) and St. Elizabeth's Hospital (1855). Following the Civil War the number of disabled veterans increased so dramatically that in 1865 Congress authorized the first federal medical facilities for surviving veterans in the United States. They were initially known as the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers until 1873 when the name was changed to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.[9] The first institution opened by this government body was the Togus Asylum, near Augusta, Maine.[10] By 1903, ten such homes were in operation across the nation where military veterans could retire and receive medical care. However, there was only one facility located west of the Rockies, the Pacific Branch home on Sawtelle Avenue in West Los Angeles, California. Although primarily geared toward providing room and board to disabled veterans, these homes began to provide more intensive medical care and by the 1920s most had achieved the same level available in hospitals. By the end of World War I, these facilities proved inadequate to cope with returning soldiers and their healthcare needs. Under the direction of Charles R. Forbes, the Veterans Bureau was created in 1921 to solve this problem and took over operation of the existing Public Health Service Hospitals in order to expand and improve services.

The Veterans Bureau was subsumed into the Veterans Administration in 1930. After World War II the Veterans Administration frequently constructed additional patient care buildings at its existing facilities to accommodate an influx of veterans. New medical center complexes were also constructed to care for World War II veterans.

Veterans Administration

United States involvement in World War One substantially increased the number of those qualifying for veterans benefits. Congress responded by passing a variety of bills, including the War Risk Insurance Act of l917, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1918 and the World War Adjusted Compensation Act of 1924. Congress established the Veterans Bureau in 1921 to coordinate the various programs being run by government agencies, including the Department of War, the Public Health Service and the Department of the Interior. With the onset of the Depression, veterans faced increased difficulties. President Herbert Hoover decided to create a new federal bureau whose only purpose would he to oversee veterans' affairs. On July 21, 1930, Hoover signed an executive order creating the Veterans Administration (VA). Brig. General Frank T. Hines, the former head of the Veterans Bureau, was named the head of the VA. In one fell swoop the act united the Bureau of Pensions, Veterans Bureau and the National Home for Disabled Veterans under one umbrella.

---

[9] http://www1.va.gov/opa/feature/history/history1.asp
[10] ibid

San Francisco Site Selected

Congresswoman Florence P. Kahn and San Francisco officials began lobbying for a Veterans Hospital in 1930. Wishing to stimulate the economy with new construction and to provide medical care for area veterans, a group started looking for available sites.[11] On April 6, 1931, California veterans advocate John J. Hayes, state commander of the Disabled Veterans of the World War, publicly pressured Administrator Hines to place California on the "priority schedule" of states that would receive new medical facilities. Hayes argued that of the more than twenty million dollars budgeted for new construction, virtually all of it was earmarked for facilities in the East and the Midwest. According to Hayes, California was more deserving because it was a growing state with more than a quarter of all veterans and only one major veterans hospital: the aging Sawtelle Veterans Hospital in Los Angeles. The next day Hines denied that California had been omitted from the list. In a telegram to Hayes, Hines maintained that the VA was awaiting a decision from San Francisco in regard to a suitable site. Mayor Angelo Rossi immediately appointed a site selection committee of thirty-two prominent individuals. On April 8, 1931, the committee announced that work was underway and that they would have a site selected within the next two weeks.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF VA MEDICAL CENTERS

VA Department of Construction Services

After 1930, control of medical facilities and convalescent homes was transferred from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to the Veterans Administration. As part of its mission, the nascent Veterans Administration began to expand the number of hospitals and care facilities. Between 1931 and 1941, the number of VA facilities increased from sixty-four to ninety-one, and the number of beds from 33,669 to 61,849. By the end of the Second World War, the number of hospitals had grown to ninety-seven, with a total capacity of 82,24l patients.[12] Postwar demobilization unleashed a dramatic jump in admissions to VA hospitals and in response to the long waiting lists Gen. Omar Bradley initiated a tremendous construction campaign. In 1947 alone the VA built twenty-nine new hospitals.

The VA's Director of Construction, Col. Louis H. Tripp, began in 1930 to develop a prototype plan and health care delivery philosophy for a new generation of hospitals. These common prototypes were adapted to each specific site as were the exterior architectural styles that were chosen by region. The exterior appearance of each medical complex was determined by local architectural styles and traditions and included: Georgian Revival, Tudor Revival, Art Deco, Spanish Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, and even Egyptian Revival. The use of standard designs was not a new concept in government; However, the manner in which standard designs were used for these medical facilities was new and innovative since the designs reflected the desire for efficient patient care and efficient architecture that was supported at the highest levels of the VA. As medical care advanced, a universal prototype plan was developed to successfully deliver a broad range of services in 50 sites across the nation. Together, these medical centers illustrate the agency's early concept in the delivery for health care to veterans.

---

11 "Vet Hospital Site Sought," San Francisco Chronicle (April 8, 1931)
[12] Page & Turnbull, Inc. San Francisco 1980;25

In these standard VA hospitals, variations on exterior architectural styles were approved at the highest levels of the agency. This illustrates the VA's conscious policy to visually respond to and be a part of the host community. The distribution of various styles across the country reflects an appreciation of local history, architectural preferences, and tradition. The site's particular style was carried through to the staff and director quarters, as well as the engineering and support buildings. This responsiveness to locale ended with WWII, when the tremendous number of casualties created a need for greatly increased capacity. These newer facilities reflected modern design principles and resulted in larger unadorned structures, bringing an end to the agency's policy of custom tailoring each medical facility to reflect regional architectural history.

Standardization

In order to coordinate the efficient construction of new medical centers, the VA's Department of Construction Services began to devise standardized architectural plans for the various building types that would typically be built as part of new hospital facilities. Standardized plans were developed for wards, clinics, residence halls, recreation halls, dining halls, libraries, chapels, engineering shops, boiler plants and staff dwellings. Instead of housing all necessary functions within one or two large buildings, as had been done in the earlier hospitals, the VA now preferred to build a campus consisting of several independent buildings, each one housing one or two discrete functions.[13]

Siting

The layout of individual medical center campuses was standardized as much as possible during the 1930s and 1940s but constraints imposed by location were taken into account. Siting new medical centers near urban centers was the norm before widespread automobile ownership allowed them to be constructed in suburban areas. Despite perennial budget constraints, every attempt was made by the Department of Construction Services to site each new Veterans Administration facility so that it would blend into its host community. Abundant landscaping provided the two-fold purpose of creating a buffer between the facility and surrounding neighborhoods, as well as providing a tranquil and serene place for convalescent patients to enjoy the outdoors.

CRITERIA C - ARCHITECTURE

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO VA MEDICAL CENTER

Planning

In 1932 the U.S. Army deeded twenty-five acres in the center of Fort Miley to the Veterans Administration. Within a year, an additional four-and-a-quarter acres were added to the parcel. By November 1932, the VA Department of Construction Services drew up plans for the new San Francisco VA Medical Center. An article in the Nov. 6, 1932 edition of the San Francisco Chronicle announced that construction of the facility would begin in January 1933. The $1.5 million public works project was to be paid in part by President Hoover's Finance Corporation. The article included a rendering of the proposed complex as well as a detailed description of it:

---

[13] Veterans Affairs and the National Building Museum, *The Nation Builds for those Who Served,* (Washington, D.C.: The National Building Museum, 1980), p. 18,19.

> The group will crown the Fort Miley Hill at Forty-second Avenue and Clement Street. In the center, facing the south, will stand a monolithic seven-story building with a tower, with two horseshoe wings; at the east the Veterans' Bureau building; at the west a unit to be constructed later. Radiating from the main building will be a two-story recreation building to house a film theater and library, quarters for officers and attendants east of the Affairs center, with a huge mess hall, ward building, warehouse, garage, heating plant and X-ray building-a total of fourteen separate structures.

The article describes how the Medical Center would accommodate 404 men and employ 200 administrative staff. The SFVAMC would collaborate with the nearby University of California Medical School and "draw patients from all of the Western States."

Construction

The construction of the San Francisco VA Medical Center took almost two years to complete. First, the site had to be cleared. In February 1933, the U.S. Army began demolishing the twenty-odd barracks and related buildings at Fort Miley. Excavation and foundation work began in March of that same year. The construction bid went to the Los Angeles-based Herbert M. Baruch Corporation. Construction alone was to cost $898,000 in addition to $235,000 for plumbing, $30,000 for elevators and $19,000 for electrical work. Construction continued through the first three-quarters of 1934. By that autumn, the SFVAMC was largely completed and began accepting patients.

Earthquake Resistance

The completion of the SFVAMC was commemorated in a full-length article by Homer M. Hadley in the January 1935 edition of *The Architect & Engineer*. According to Hadley, the SFVAMC was "one of the first government projects to be designed with studied consideration of earthquake hazard and prevention of earthquake damage." As an early example of its type, the earthquake resistant nature of the SFVAMC's design deserves further discussion. Hadley said the buildings were designed to withstand earthquakes of a magnitude "1-10 G." By the early 1930s engineers had already determined that buildings that move as a single unit are much less likely to collapse in the event of an earthquake. The buildings of the SFVAMC were designed with major concrete "bracing walls" (shear walls) interspersed throughout the interior. Furthermore, the exterior terra cotta detailing was attached to the underlying concrete by ties attached to vertical pencil rods and the intervening space slushed solid with mortar (concrete).

Design

Although the floor plans of the buildings at the SFVAMC were based on standardized plans, the "Mayan Deco" style chosen for the exterior and significant public interiors spaces was unique. This was in keeping with VA's policy of selecting a "regional" architectural style to most effectively make its large new facilities fit in with their host communities. The style was quite popular in California during the early 1930s, particularly in Los Angeles. In the article in *The Architect & Engineer*, Hadley complemented the design of the buildings "not as an architectural splurge" but rather as "clean-cut, efficient and intent upon its business." According to Hadley, the dominant impression of the SFVAMC was its appearance of permanence, strength, cleanliness and efficiency.

Chronology

1897 Construction of Reservation at Point Lobos begun.

1900 Reservation at Point Lobos renamed Fort Miley in honor of Lieutenant Colonel John D. Miley.

1902 Fort Miley Main Post completed and officially garrisoned as a subpost of the Presidio of San Francisco.

1930 President Hoover signs Executive Order establishing Veterans Administration.

City of San Francisco, in competition with other California cities, seeks to influence the Federal Board of Hospitalization to locate a new Veterans Hospital and Diagnostic Center in the city. City offers two sites for consideration: Pine Lake Park, near Sigmund Stern Grove, and Fort Miley, which was then under consideration for deactivation by the U. S Army.

1932 U.S. Army deeds 25 acres in the central part of Fort Miley Reservation to Veterans Administration. Within a year, another 4.25 acres were added to the original parcel. Plans are drawn by VA Department of Construction Services for a new hospital and diagnostic center.

1933 Demolition of the Main Post of Fort Miley undertaken, resulting in the destruction of several barracks, officers' club and support structures. Only Building 18 is left standing.

1934 Twenty-one buildings at the SFVAMC campus at Fort Miley completed by Herbert M. Baruch Corporation of Los Angeles for $1,182,000.

1941 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor leads to immediate reactivation of Fort Miley batteries. Patients were evacuated from VA Medical Center.

1946 Patients returned to VA Medical Center.

1947 Building 25 completed for use by the engineering department.

1963 SFVAMC awarded sizable grant to undertake three-phase modernization of Fort Miley campus.

1964 Building 200 completed.

1973 Building 205, the power plant, completed. Buildings 29 and 30 also completed.

1990 Renovation and seismic upgrade of Buildings 2 and 4, completed 1992

1993 Two-story Building 210 constructed to house Regional Counsel.

1999 Construction of two additional floors on Building 210 completed.

2000 One-story Building 14 completed for the Northern California Institute for Research Education (Veterans Health Research)

2000-2008 No substantial construction work occurred within the historic district.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS:)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- X previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

☐ See continuation sheet for additional HABS/HAER documentation.

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- X Federal Agency (Repository Name: Veterans Affairs)
- Local Government
- University
- Other

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 12.00

UTM References

(UTM references are on the continuation sheet for Section 10.)

Verbal Boundary Description

(Verbal boundary and Justification are found on the continuation sheet for Section 10.)

Boundary Justification

(Verbal boundary and Justification are found on the continuation sheet for Section 10.)

Bibliography

Articles

"Army Offices Ordered Moved," *San Francisco Call* (June 9, 1911).

"The Changing Face of Fort Miley," *San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle* (October 17, 1976), p. 8.

"Construction Starts on Ft. Miley Addition," *San Francisco Progress* (August 8-9, 1962), p. 9.

"Fort Miley Meeting on New Building Design," *San Francisco Chronicle* (November 19, 1969), p. 7.

"Ft. Miley Work Will Start at Once," *San Francisco Call-Bulletin* (February 2, 1933).

"Hines Priority List Assailed by Veterans," *San Francisco Chronicle* (April 6, 1931).

"Hines Urges City to Name Hospital Site," *San Francisco Chronicle* (April 7, 1931).

"Hoover's Vet Bill Receives Setback," *San Francisco Chronicle* (April 11, 1930).

"L.A. Concerns Bid Low on Ft. Miley Building," *San Francisco Chronicle* (December 22, 1932).

"New Hospital Wing," *San Francisco Examiner* (August 4, 1962).

"New Vets' Hospital to be Started Soon," *San Francisco Chronicle* (December 25, 1932).

"VA Will Build Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital Here," *San Francisco Chronicle* (October 25, 1946), p. 3.

"Vet Hospital Site Sought," *San Francisco Chronicle* (April 8, 1931).

"Veterans Hospital Will be Erected This Winter," *San Francisco Chronicle* (November 6, 1932).

Books, Reports and Pamphlets

Mollenhoff, Gjore J. and Karen R. Tupek. "Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco," *National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility*, 1981.

Page & Turnbull, "Department of Veterans Affairs, San Francisco Medical Center -Fort Miley,"Historical and Architectural Assessment" August 19, 2002

Thompson, Erwin N. "Fort Miley Military Reservation, Point Lobos Military Reservation," *National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, 1979.

Veterans Affairs. *VA History in Brief.* Washington, D.C.: VA Department of Public Affairs, n.d.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bibliography

Veterans Affairs. *An Introduction to the Architectural Heritage of the Veterans Affairs*. Washington, D.C: Veterans Affairs and the National Building Museum, 1980.

Veterans Affairs. *Inventory of Historic and Cultural Resources*. Washington, D.C.: VA Historic Preservation Office, 1989.

Veterans Affairs Medical Center. *VA Medical Center: 50 Years: 1934-1984*, San Francisco: San Francisco VA Medical Center, 1984.

Website

http://www.va.gov/facmgt/historic/Arch_Set.asp

http://www1.va.gov/opa/feature/history/index.asp

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
The district consists of a 12-acre parcel of the 29 acre VA Medical Center campus, located in the northwest corner of the City and County of San Francisco. The irregular parcel is located in the northern and eastern edges of the campus with the eastern boundary following the campus boundary adjacent to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA)and the northern boundary on the north side of Veterans Blvd (upper edge of the bluff) the northern boundary of the campus. It is bounded on the west by the remainder of the VA Medical Center campus turning south on the west side of Building 18, going east behind that building to the corner of Building 14 and then angling southeast between Buildings 6 and 17 to the NW corner of Building 200. Then NE to the connection of Building 200 and Building 2, east to turn SE between Buildings 207 and 2, then south to jog around Building 203 and south to the edge of Miley Circle where the boundary follows the curve of the road then straight east on the right of way on Clement Street, to the point of beginning at the south- eastern corner and the border with the GGNRA., Reference the map and UTM coordinates for exact boundaries.

Verbal Boundary Justification
The boundaries of the historic district correspond to the sections of the campus that retain the concentration of buildings with the highest degree of architectural integrity as well as important pieces of historic landscaping, particularly the entrance and main flag pole. The boundaries of the twelve-acre district follow, as closely as possible, natural features, roads and separations between buildings. Where contributing buildings have been joined to non-contributing buildings by an enclosed corridor, the boundary extends between these buildings, close to the face of the historic resource and does not include the enclosed corridors. Non-contributing resources (buildings and structures post-dating the period of significance) were excluded wherever possible. Buildings constructed during the period of significance that have been severely altered or that are separated from the main collection of historic resources by the development of contemporary buildings were not included in the district. This maintains the visual integrity of the concentration of contributing buildings and the contiguous relationship of contributing buildings. The boundary is in conformance with guidelines in the National Register Bulletin: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties.

UTM References

#	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	543448	4181907
2	10	543621	4181874
3	10	543703	4181944
4	10	543753	4181944
5	10	543761	4181759
6	10	543763	4181694
7	10	543448	4181907
8	10	543666	4181654
9	10	543448	4181906
10	10	543646	4181716
11	10	543630	4181732
12	10	543630	4181794
13	10	543622	4181816
14	10	543582	4181822
15	10	543597	4181793
16	10	543482	4181866
17	10	543450	4181857
18	10	543764	4181661

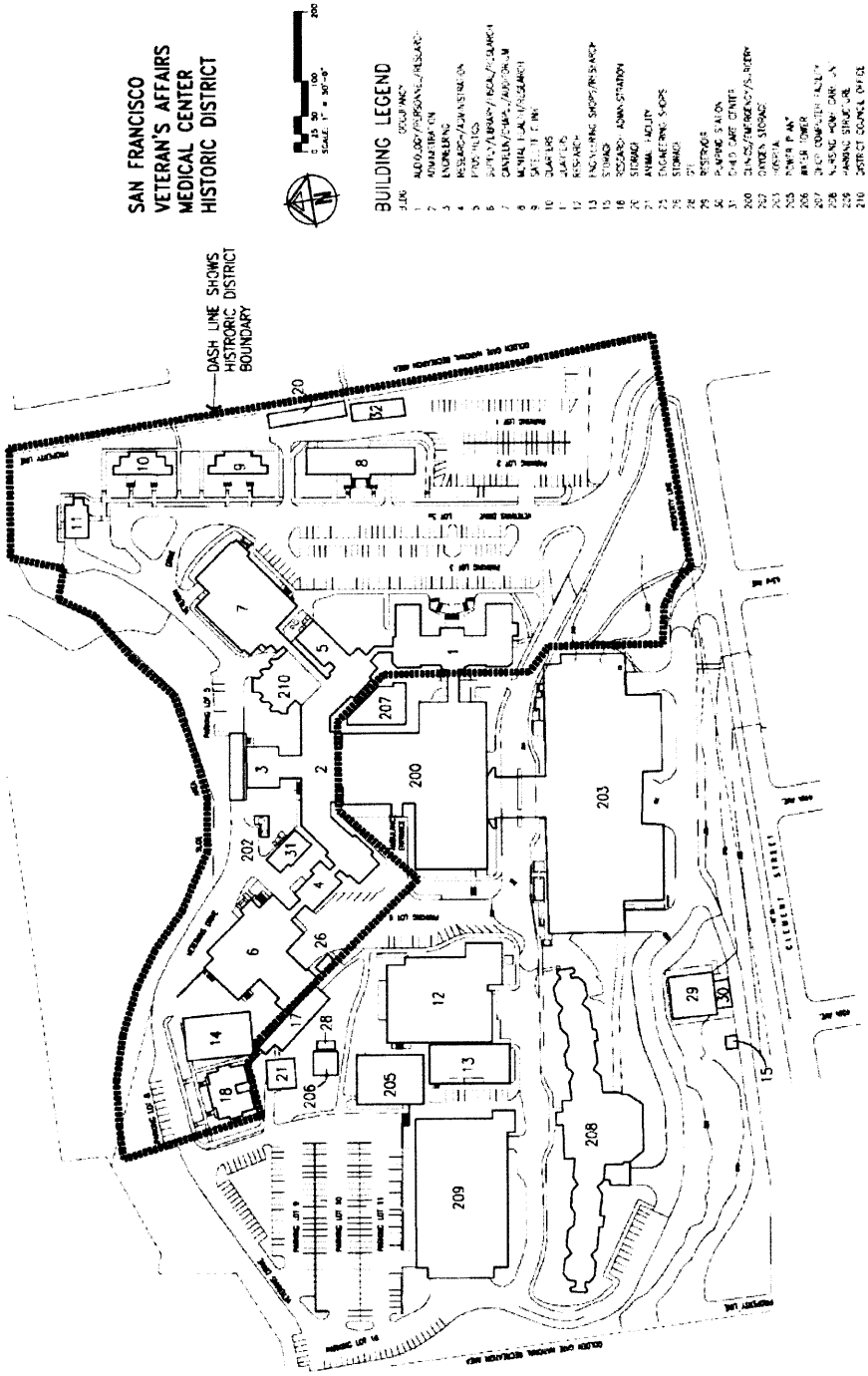
NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10. Geographical Data



11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Douglas Bright (Architectural Historian) and Bonnie Bamburg

organization: Urban Programmers

date: 12/3/2008

street & number: 10710 Ridgeview Avenue

telephone: (408) 254-7171

city or town: San Jose

state: California

zip code: 95127-2643

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name: Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center

street & number: 4150 Clement Street

telephone: (415) 221-4810

city or town: San Francisco

state: California

zip code: 94121-1545

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Program Center, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington DC 20240; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1993 O - 350-416 QL 3

SFVAMC - Photograph List
Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2427 Eaton Ave. San Carlos CA
Dates: October & November 2008
Photographs: Digital- tiff, Printed-black & white ("F" finish, RC paper, 10 mill), 4 X 6

Building	1	Photograph	#1-1	Rear facade
			#1-2	Front Facade
			#1-3	West & South Facade
			#1-4	South Facade
			#1-5	Front Facade
			#1-6	East Facade with Flag Pole in front
			#1-7	North facade
			#1-8	North facade
			#1-9	Plaque on Flag Pole base
Building	2	Photograph	#2-1	West wing-South facade
			#2-2	West wing-rear-north facade
			#2-3	West wing-rear-north facade
			#2-4	West wing-south facade
			#2-5	West wing- west & south facade
			#2-6	Center (former front) and East wing-south facade
			#2-7	West wing of north (rear) facade
			#2-8	West wing-NW facade & south facade
			#2-9	East wing - south facade
			#2-10	North facade - Center
			#2-11	West wing-south facade
Building	3	Photograph	#3-1	North & West facades
			#3-2	North & West facades
			#3-3	West & North facades
			#3-4	North facade (Building 25 below roadway)
			#3-5	North façade - Below Building 3
			#3-6	West facade
			#3-7	East facade
Building	4	Photograph	#4-1	North facade
			#4-2	West & South facades
			#4-3	South facade
			#4-4	South facade (Building 2 on right)
			#4-5	South facade
			#4-6	South facade
			#4-7	North facade

Building	5	Photograph	#5-1	South facade adjacent to Building 2 on left
			#5-2	South facade
			#5-3	North side - sky bridge on left
			#5-4	South & East facades
			#5-5	South facade
			#5-6	South facade in relation to Building 2 on left and Building 7 on right
Building	6	Photograph	#6-1	West facade
			#6-2	East & North facades above hillside
			#6-3	North facade with stair tower addition
			#6-4	South facade
			#6-5	South & East facades
			#6-6	South facade - Water tower on left-containers in foreground
			#6-7	West facade
			#6-8	West interior facade
Building	7	Photograph	#7-1	East facade
			#7-2	South facade -Main entrance on right
			#7-3	North facade showing the "greenhouse" addition"
			#7-4	South facade showing the Height of the "fly" from the former use as a theater.
			#7-5	South facade- projecting east end
			#7-6	East & North facades shown on the right of the photograph
			#7-7	North facades showing the historic building behind the glass wall of the 1960's addition.
Building	8	Photograph	#8-1	North & West facades of the historic building's prime facade and main entrance
			#8-2	West facade - the historic building's prime facade and main entrance
			#8-3	South facade
			#8-4	North & West facade - relationship to Building 9 on left
			#8-5	South & West (rear) facade
Building	9	Photograph	#9-1	South & West (rear) facade
			#9-2	West (prime) facade
			#9-3	East (rear) & North facades
			#9-4	South facade (west side) and gate
			#9-5	South facade
			#9-6	East (rear) facade
Building	10	Photograph	#10-1	West (prime) facade
			#10-2	West (prime) facade
			#10-3	South facade
			#10-4	East (rear) facade

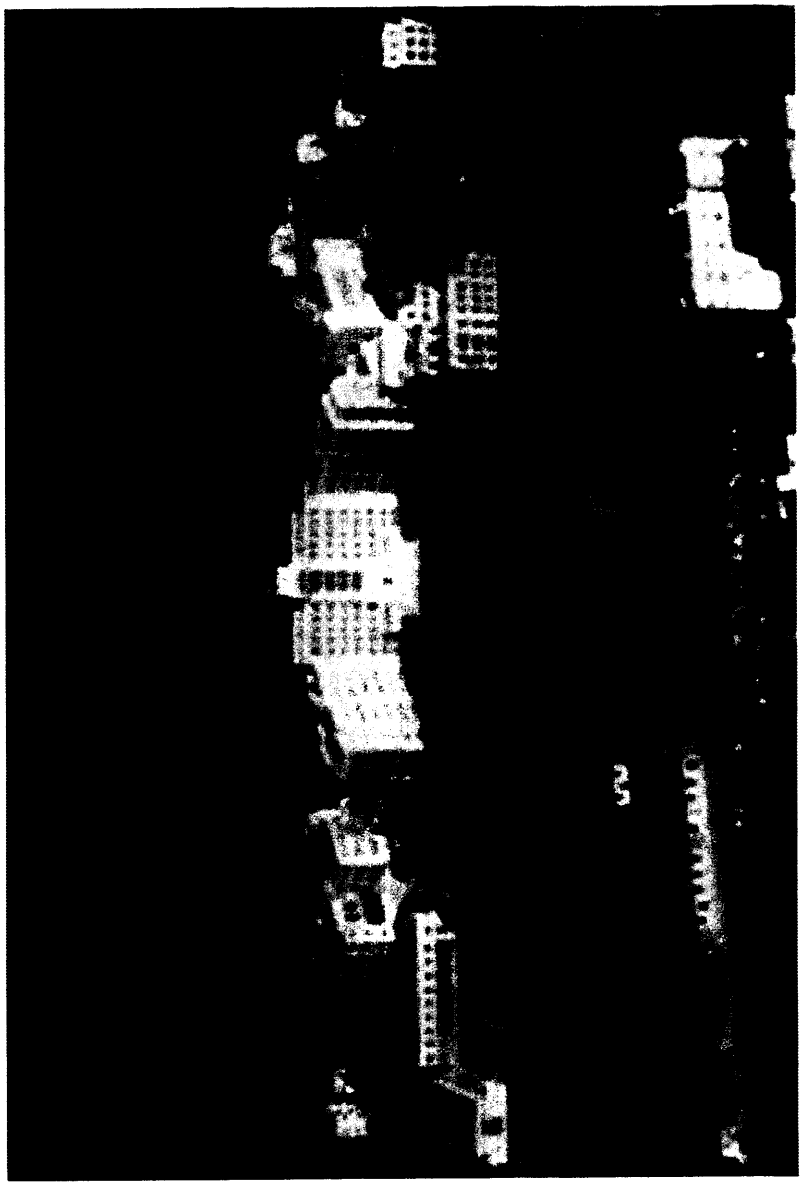
Building	11	Photograph	#11-1	South (Prime) facade
			#11-2	South (Prime) facade
			#11-3	East & North (rear) facade
			#11-4	North (rear) facade
Building	18	Photograph	#18-1	North (prime) facade
			#18-2	North (prime) facade
			#18-3	West facade
			#18-4	West (side) facade
			#18-5	South (rear) facade
			#18-6	East facade
Building	20	Photograph	#20-1	West (front) facade
			#20-2	North facade
			#20-3	South (end) facade
			#20-4	West facade with addition in foreground
			#20-5	Interior dividing walls - hollow clay tile
Building	12	Photograph	#12-1	West facade
			#12-2	West side north entrance
Building	13	Photograph	#13-1	South (prime) & West facades
			#13-2	South facade
			#13-3	West facade
Building	14	Photograph	#14-1	North facade
			#14-2	East facade
			#14-3	South facade (entrance)
Structure	26	Photograph	#26-1	South east sides - power plant-
Building	31	Photograph	#31-1	North facade
			#31-2	North & West facades
Building	32	Photograph	#31-1	South & East facades
Structure	202	Photograph	#202-1	Oxygen Storage Tanks
			#202-2	South side of fenced area
Building	205	Photograph	#205-1	North East facade
Fort Miley -SFVAMC			Site	c. 1935-1942

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

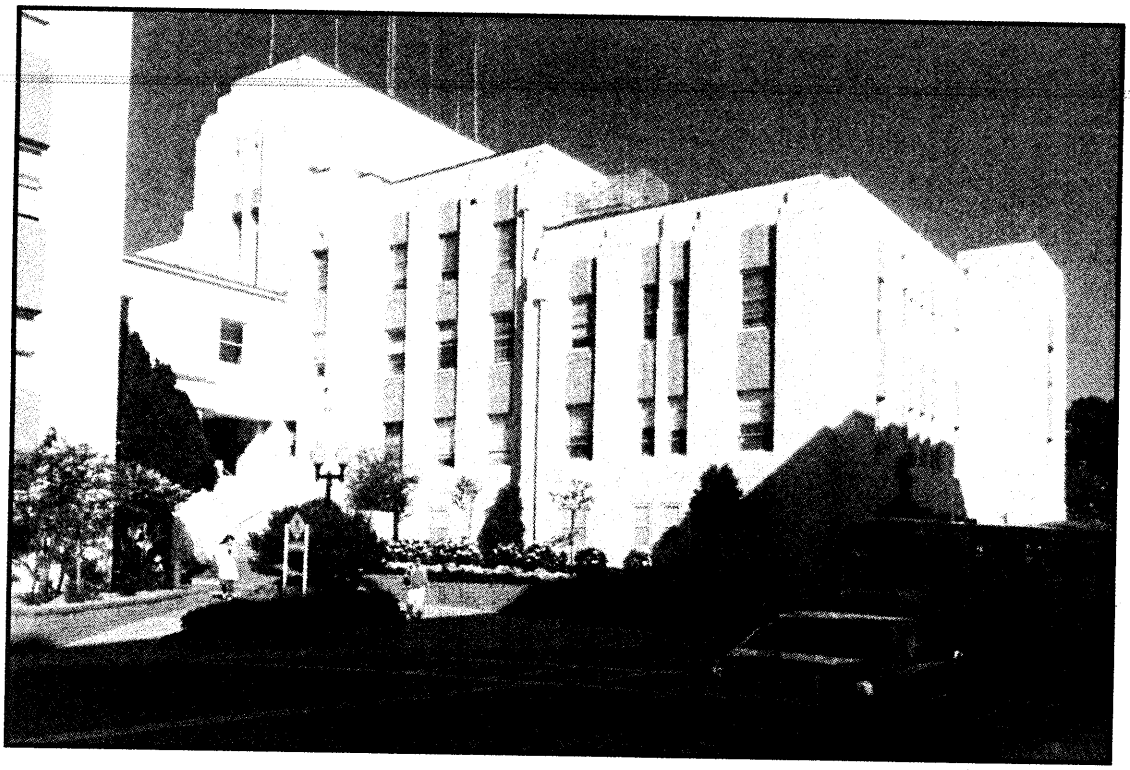
The following sections of photographs are divided by building number and each set of images has a legend sheet to show the location and direction of the camera when taking photographs of the significant buildings in the historic district. The hard copy black and white photographs are marked on the back with archival notations showing the SFVAMC title, of the building number, photograph number and the accession number. The electronic images to accompany the are in tiff format on six disks. The electronic nomination shows this information and provides color images in jpeg/pdf format.

Photograph: SFVAMC
Date: c. 1935-1942
Photographer: Unknown
Source: SFVAMC

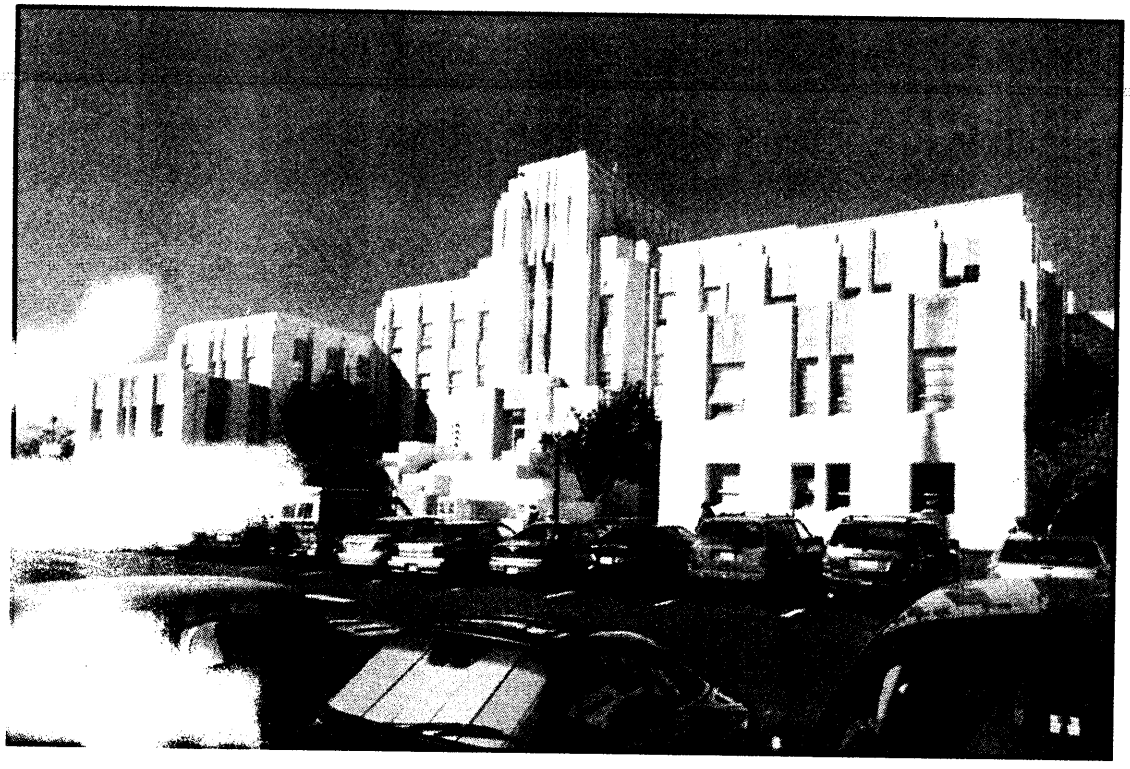


SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT
Photograph Date: October 2008
Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA
Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north
Photograph accession number, building number, frame number
Building No. 1

CA_SanFran_VA_HD01_Bld_1_1.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD02_Bld_1_2.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD03_Bld_1_3.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD04_Bld_1_4.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD05_Bld_1_5.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD06_Bld_1_6.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD07_Bld_1_7.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD08_Bld_1_8.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD09_Bld_1_9.tif

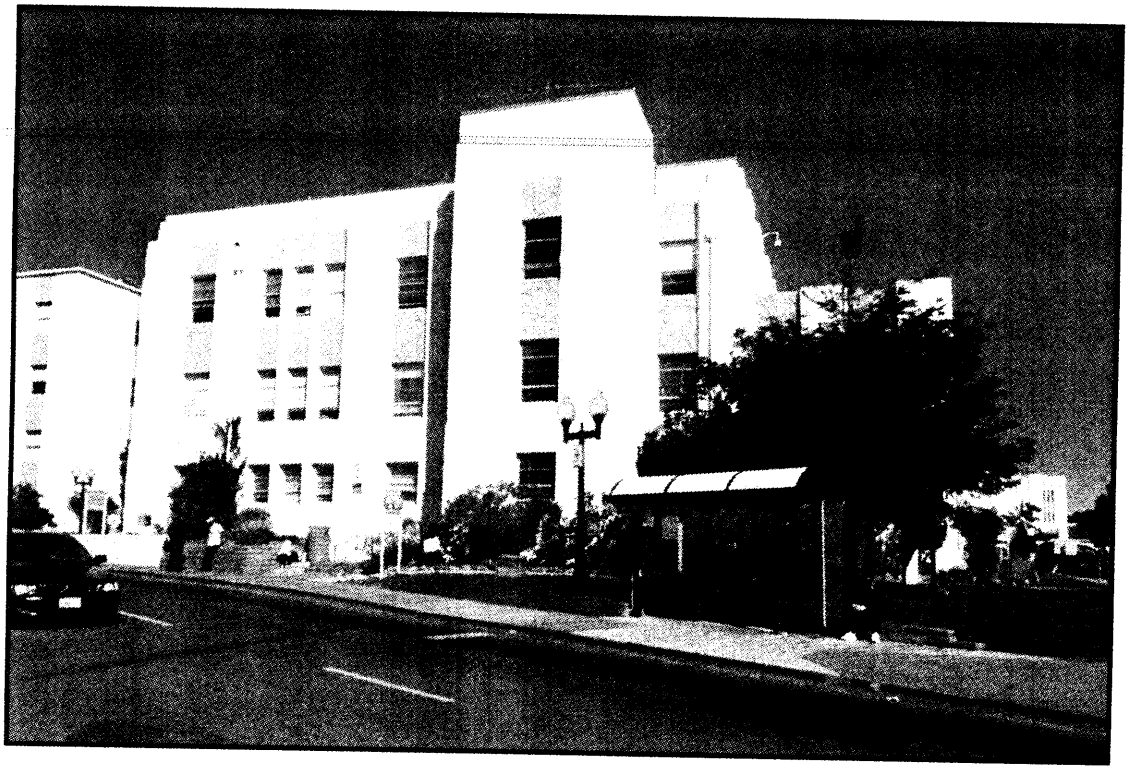


SFVAMC Historic District Building 1- Photograph No. 1
Building 1 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: Rear facade
Camera facing: NE



SFVAMC Historic District Building 1- Photograph No. 2
Building 1 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: Front facade
Camera facing: SW

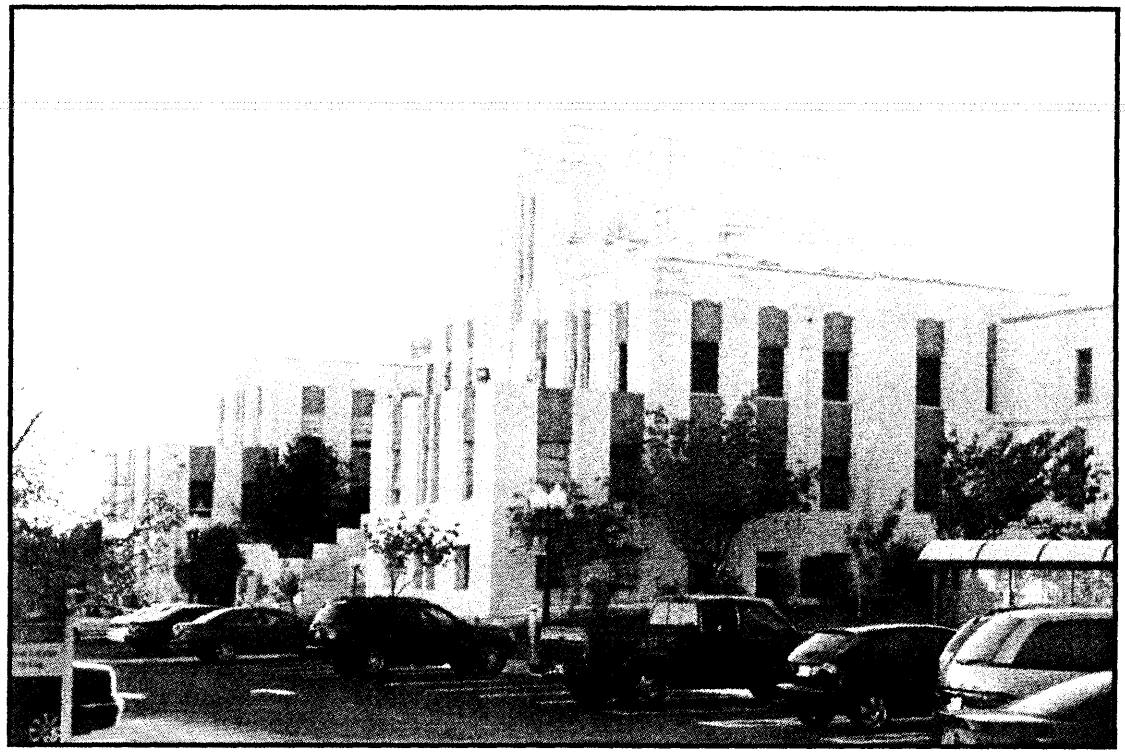
SFVAMC Historic District Building 1- Photograph No. 3
Building 1 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West & South facades
Camera facing: NE



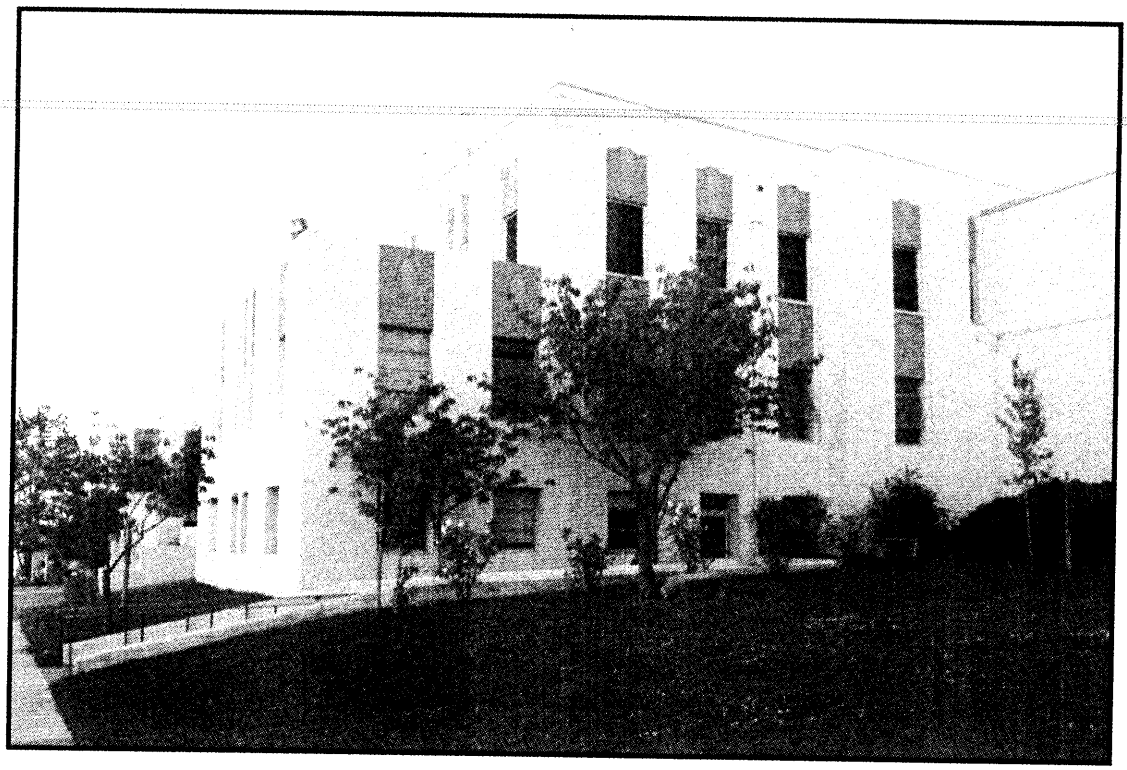
SFVAMC Historic District Building 1- Photograph No. 4
Building 1 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade
Camera facing: N

SFVAMC Historic District Building 1- Photograph No. 5
Building 1 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: Front (East) facade -north side
Camera facing: SW

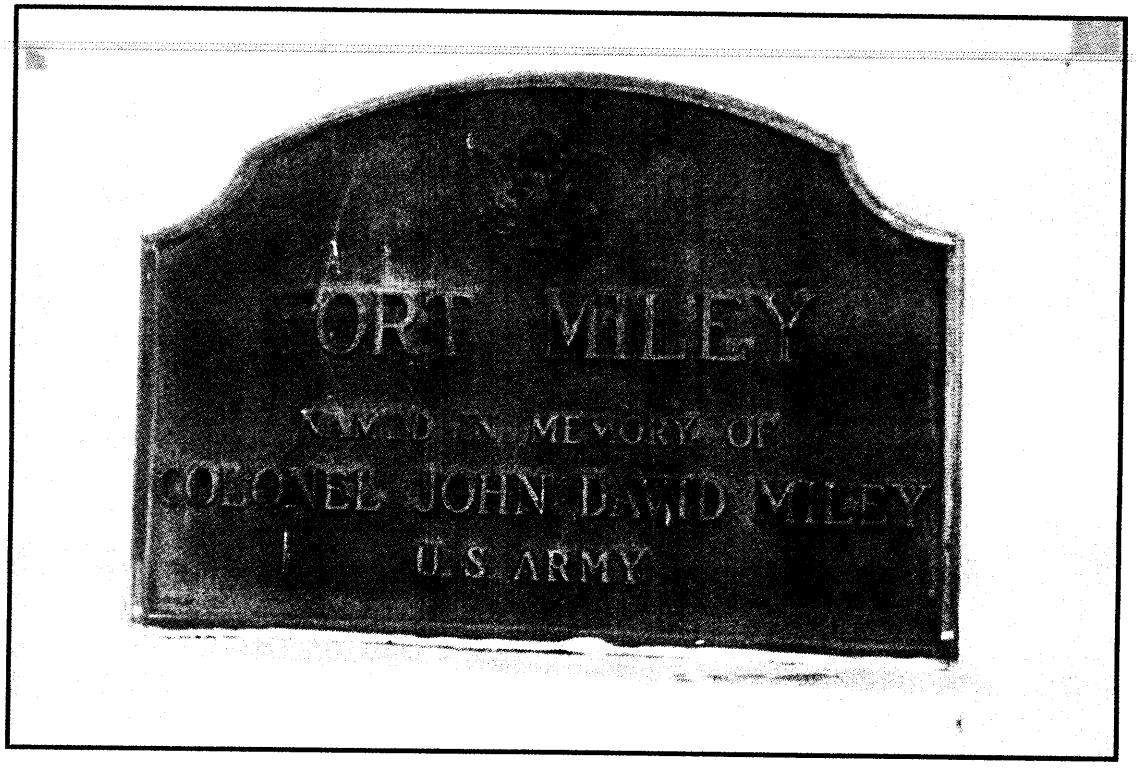
SFVAMC Historic District Building 1- Photograph No. 6
Building 1 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: Front facade
Camera facing: W



SFVAMC Historic District Building 1- Photograph No. 7
Building 1 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North Side facade
Camera facing: SW

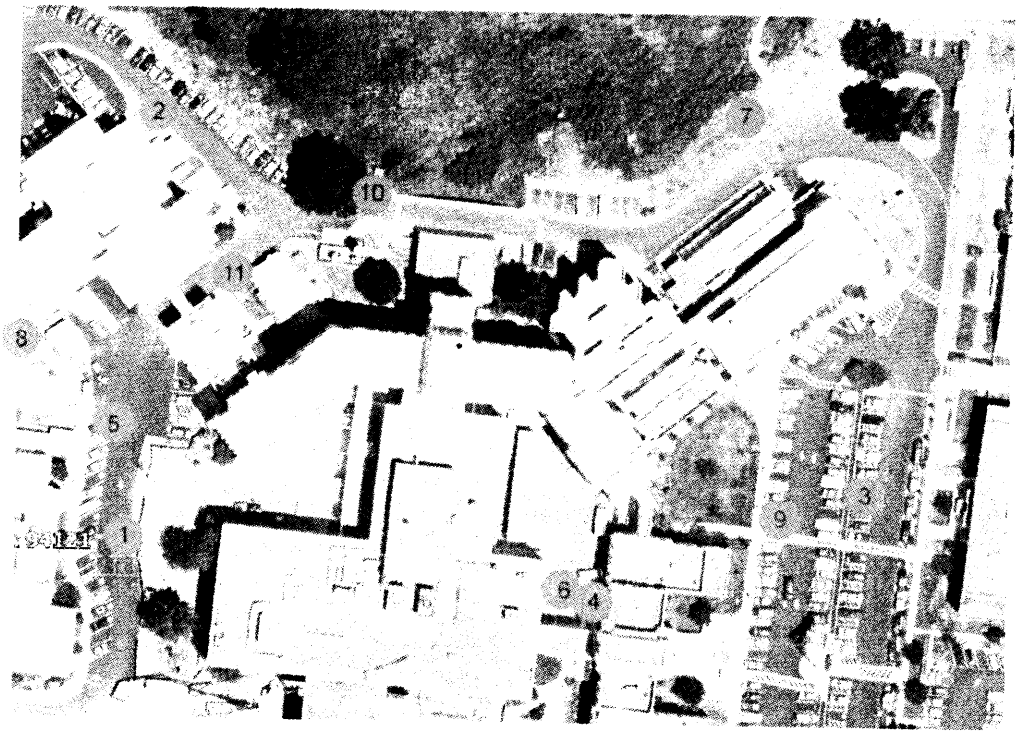


SFVAMC Historic District Building 1- Photograph No. 8
Building 1 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North facade
Camera facing: SW

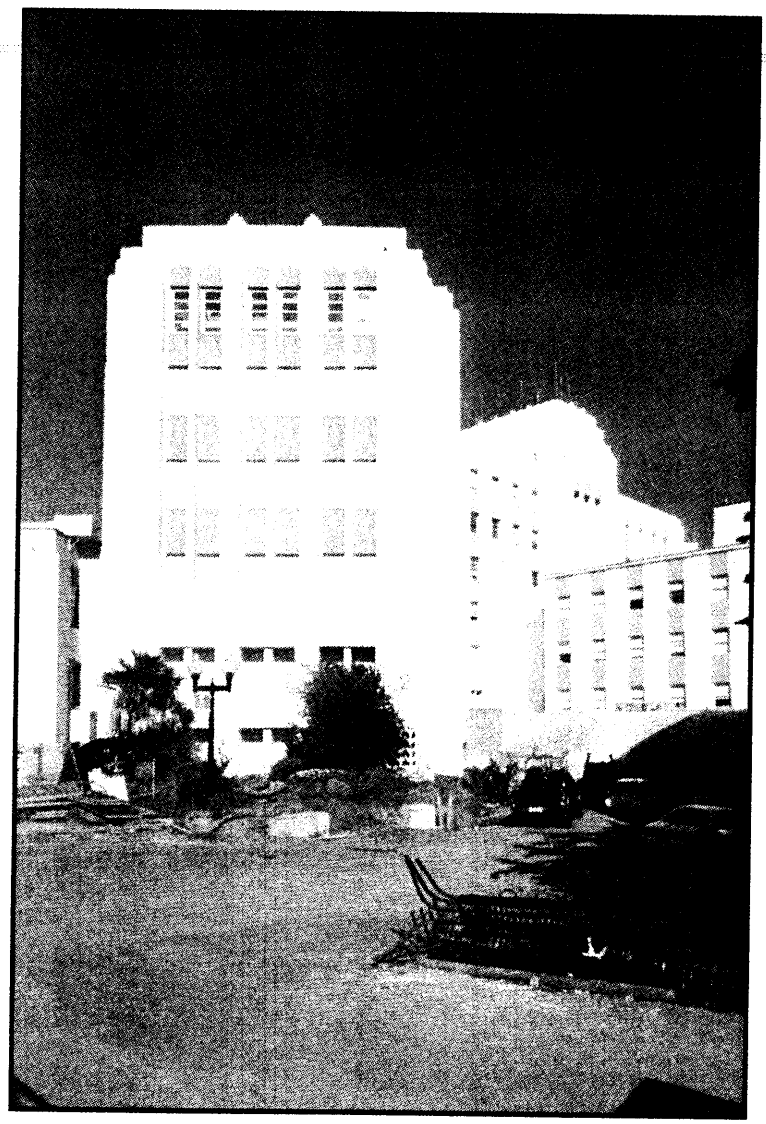


SFVAMC Historic District Building 1- Photograph No. 9
Flag Pole Structure is a contributing element in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: Plaque on base of flag pole parking lot 3
Camera facing: N

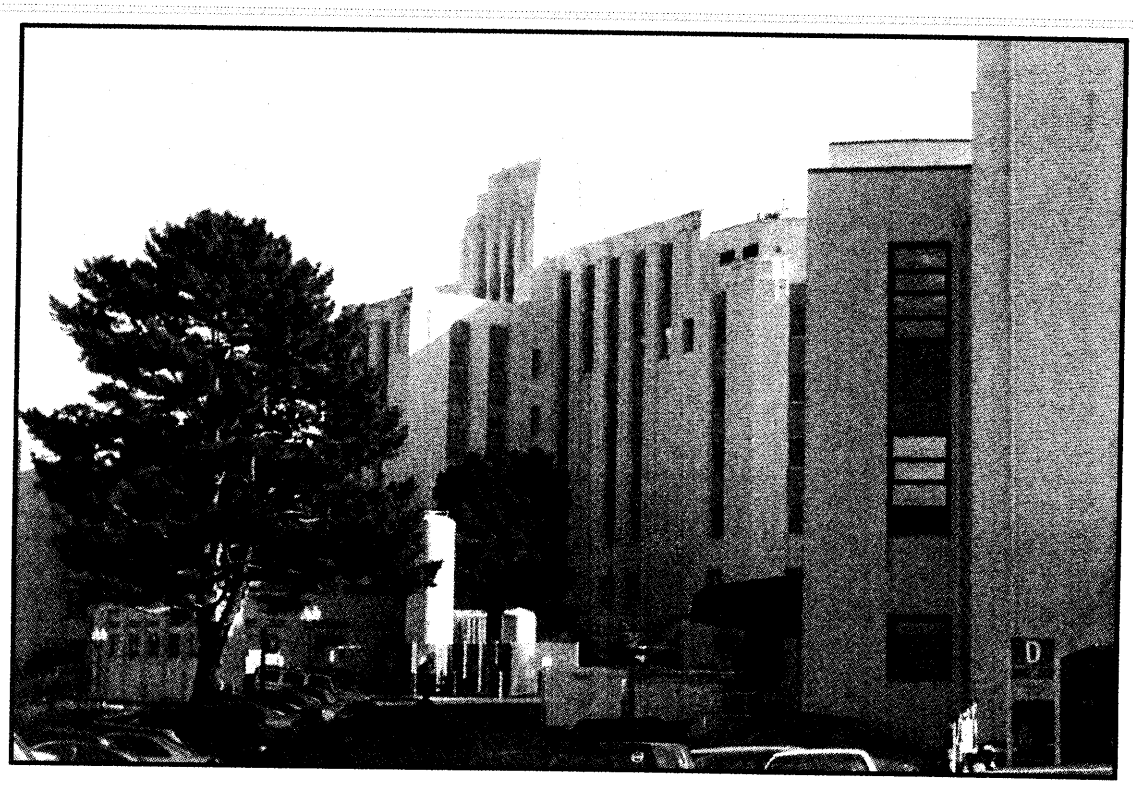
SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT
Photograph Date: October 2008
Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA
Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north
Photograph accession number, building number, frame number
Building No. 2



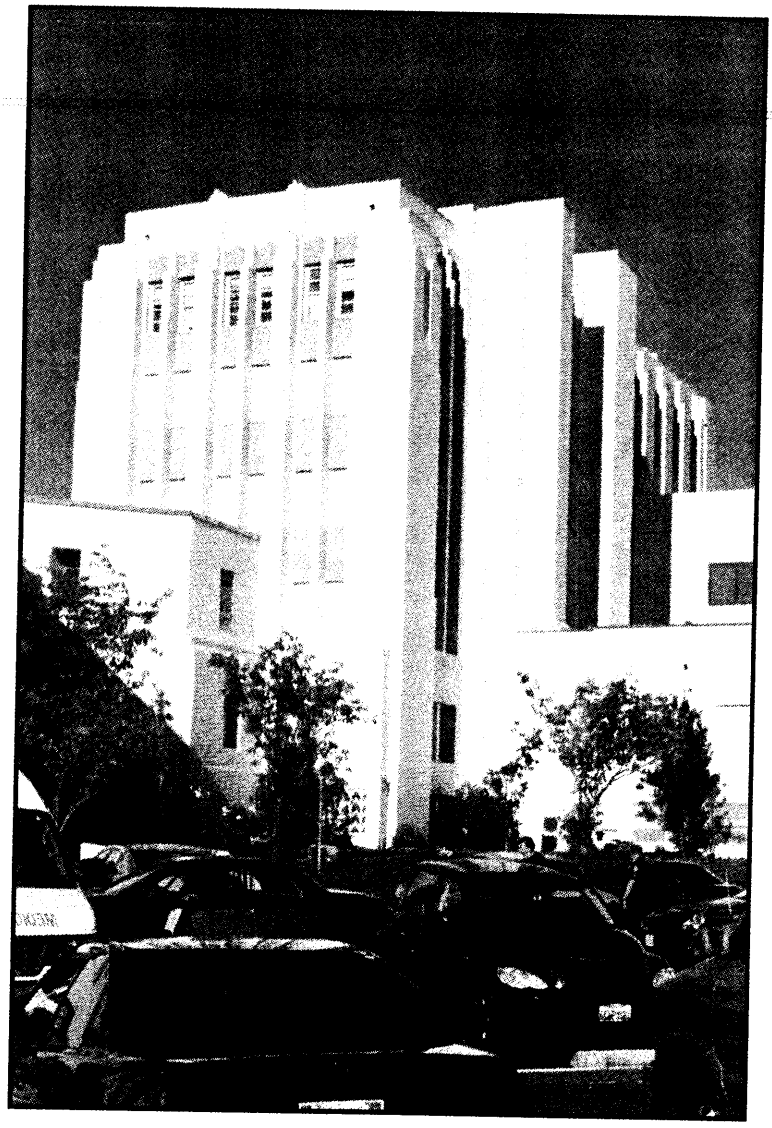
CA_SanFran_VA_HD10_Bld_2_1.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD11_Bld_2_2.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD12_Bld_2_3.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD13_Bld_2_4.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD14_Bld_2_5.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD15_Bld_2_6.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD16_Bld_2_7.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD17_Bld_2_8.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD18_Bld_2_9.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD19_Bld_2_10.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD20_Bld_2_11.tif



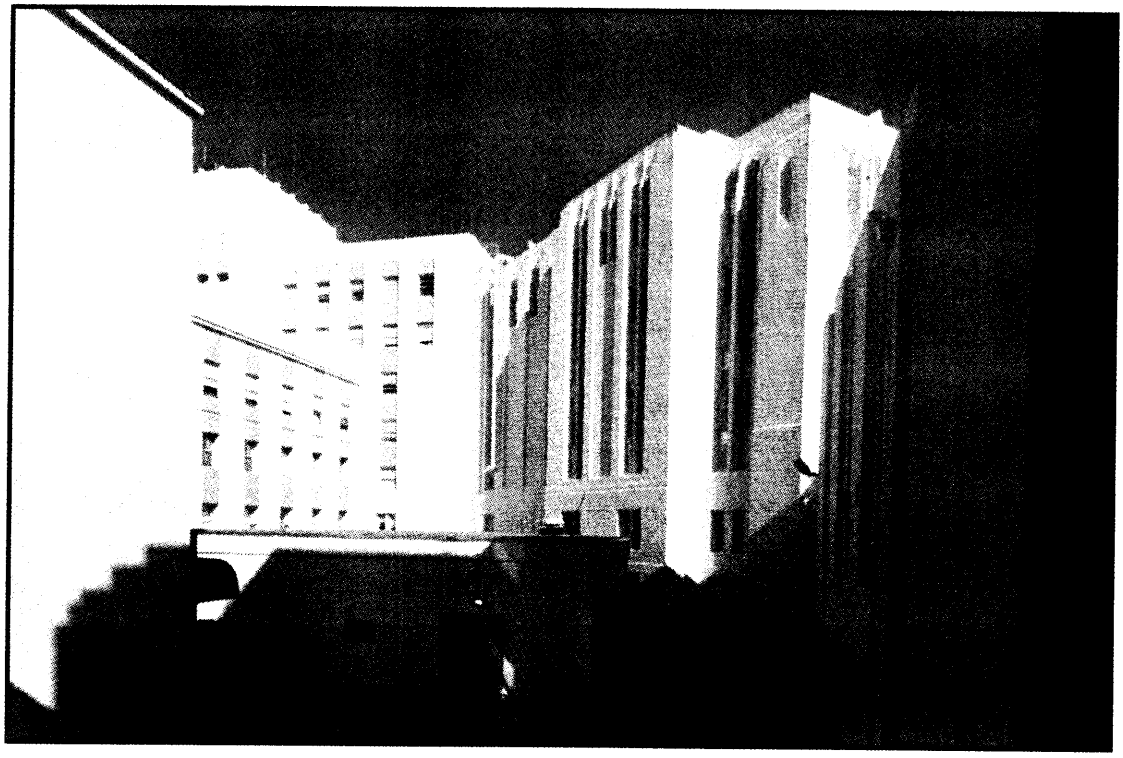
SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 1
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West wing-south facade
Camera facing: NW



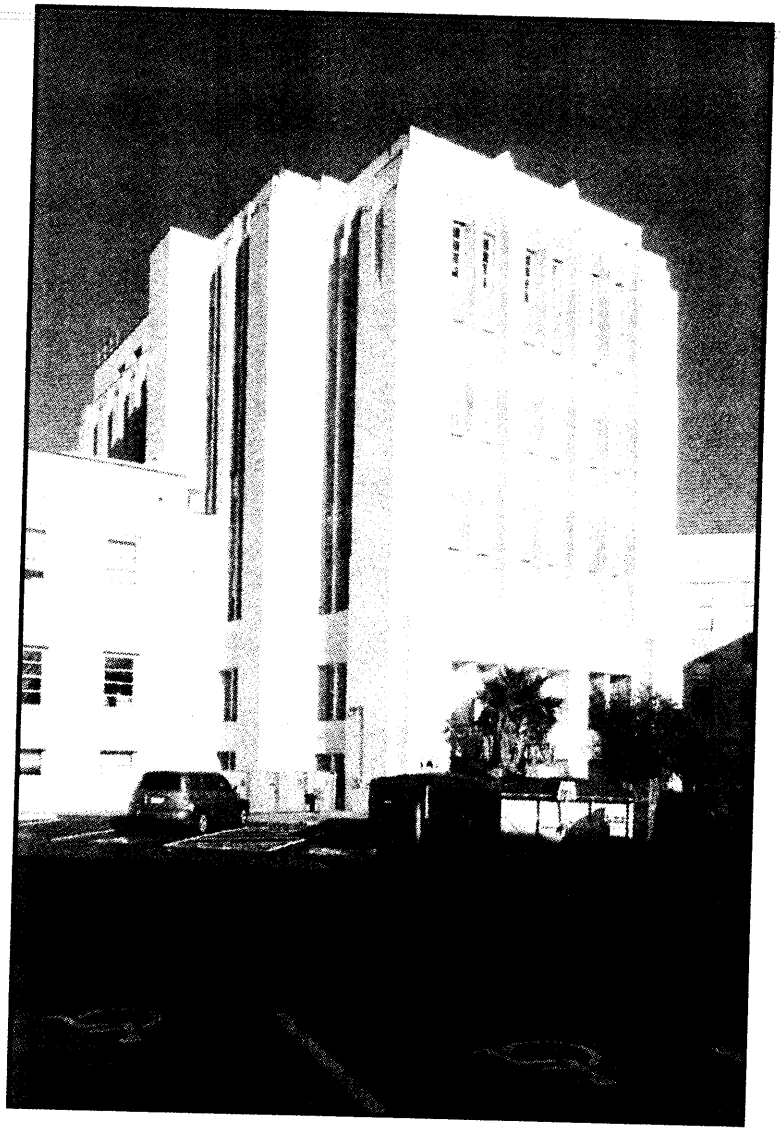
SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 2
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West wing-rear-north facade
Camera facing: SW



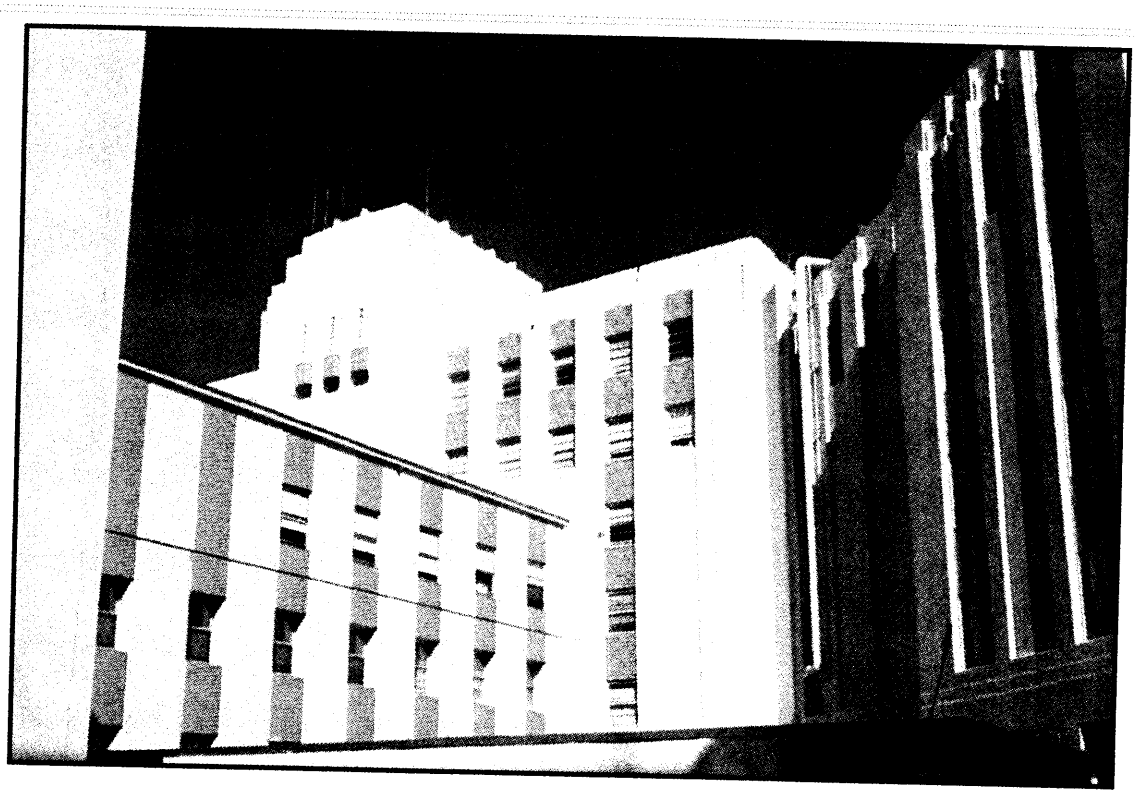
SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 3
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View West wing-rear-north facade
Camera facing: SW



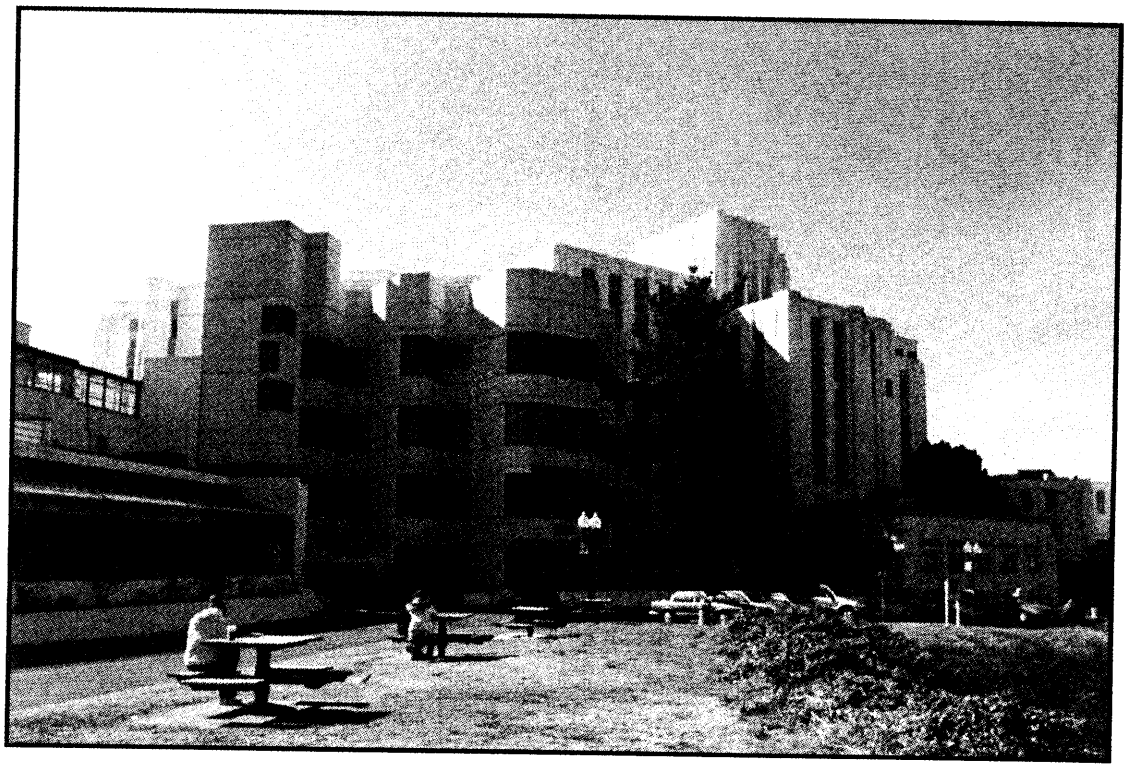
SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 4
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West wing-south facade
Camera facing: NW



SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 5
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West wing- west & south facade
Camera facing: NE

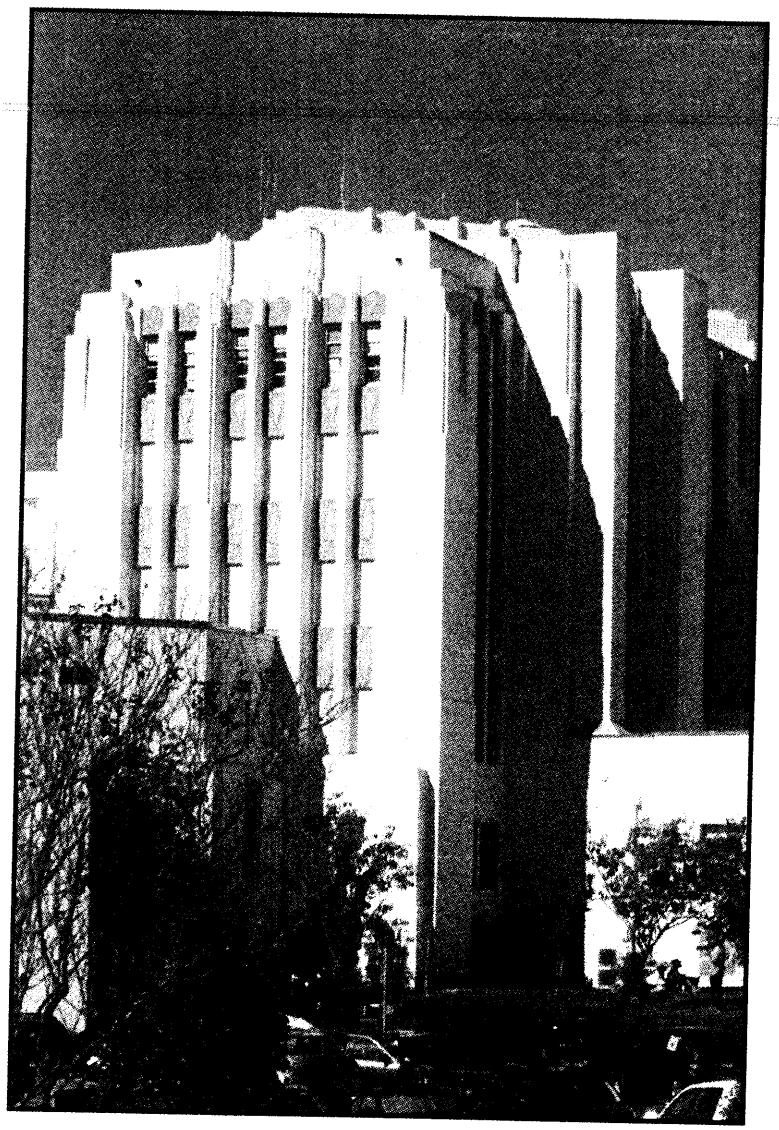


SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 6
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: Center (former front) and East wing-south facade
Camera facing: N

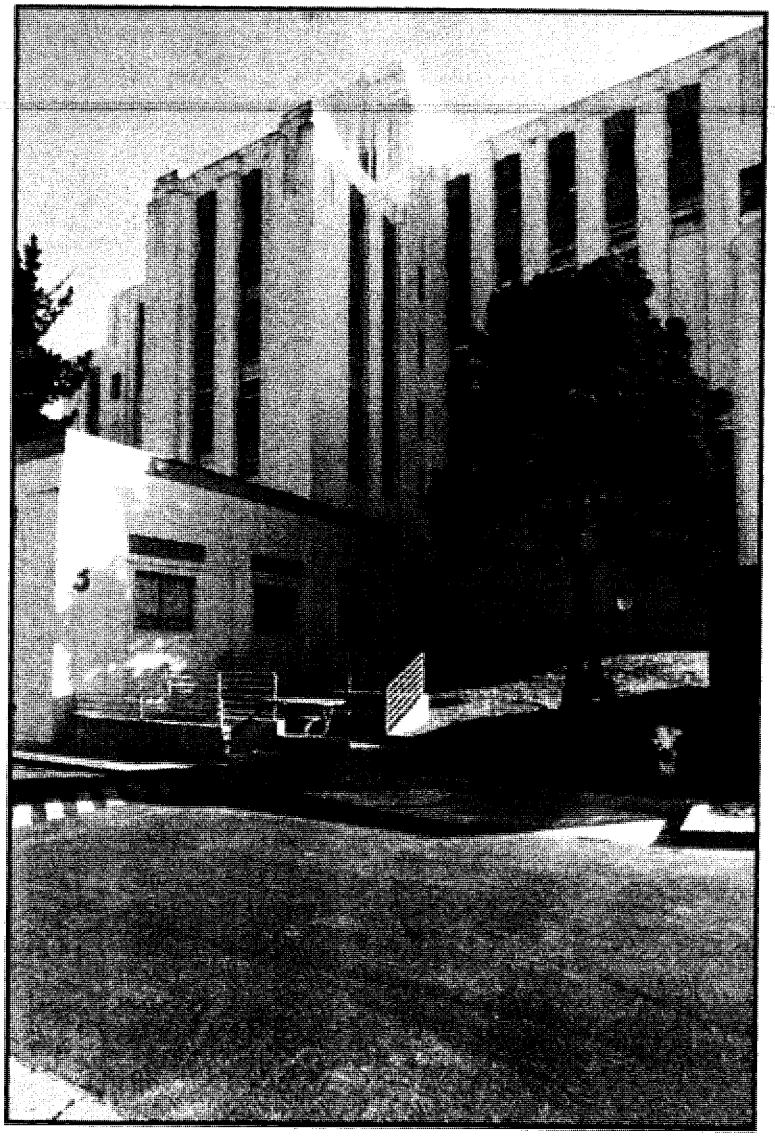


SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 7
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West wing of north (rear) facade
Camera facing: SW

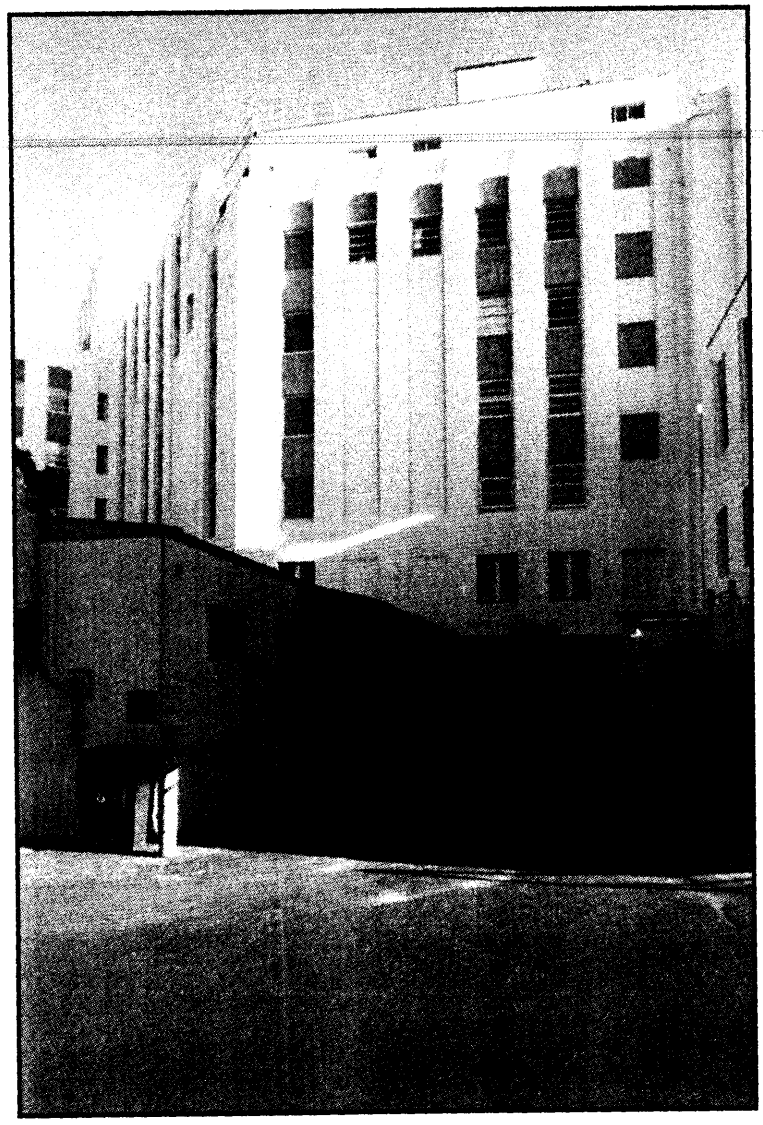
SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 8
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West wing-NW facade & south facade
Camera facing: NE



SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 9
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: East wing-south facade
Camera facing: NW

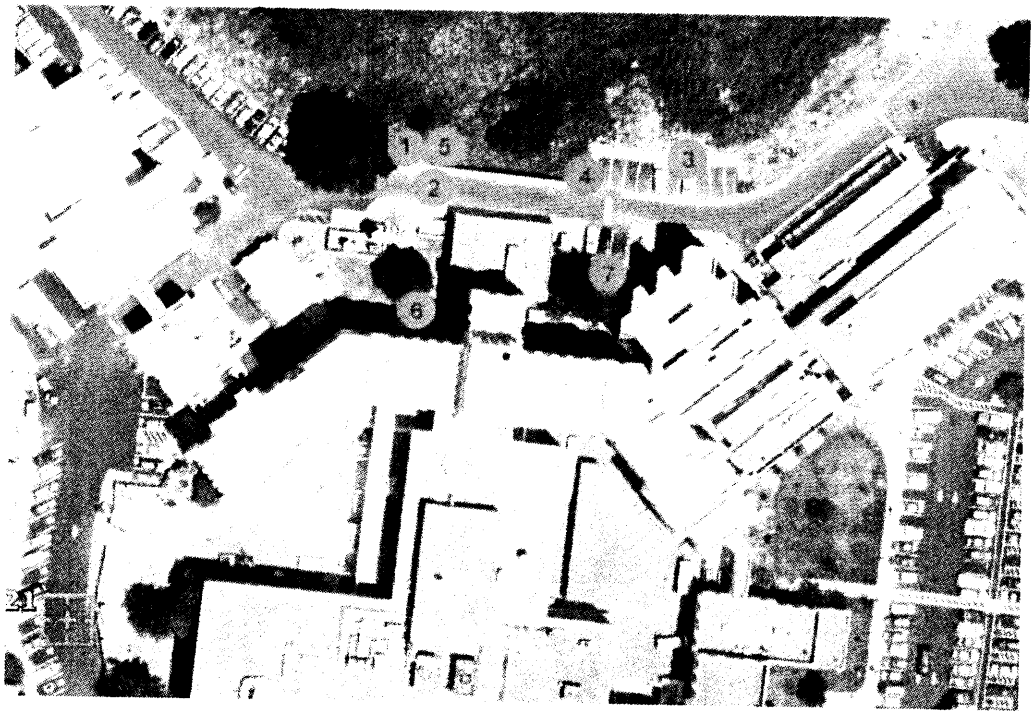


SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 10
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North facade - Center
Camera facing: S

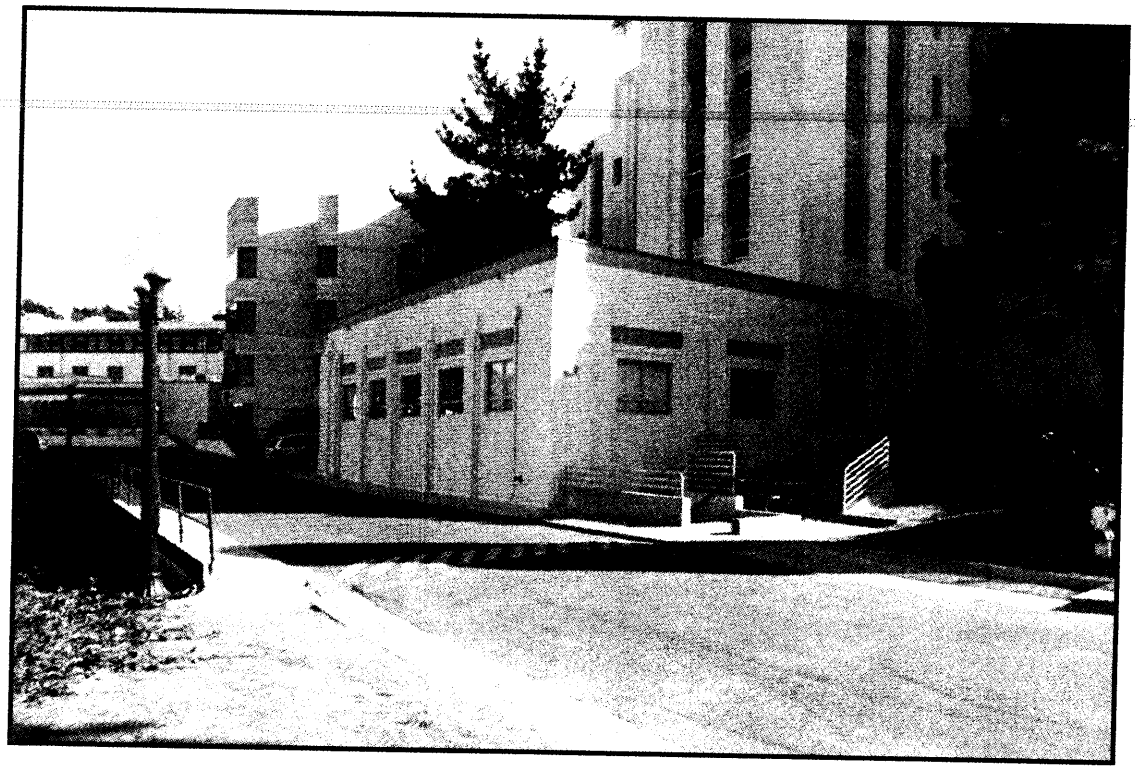


SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 11
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West wing-south facade
Camera facing: NW

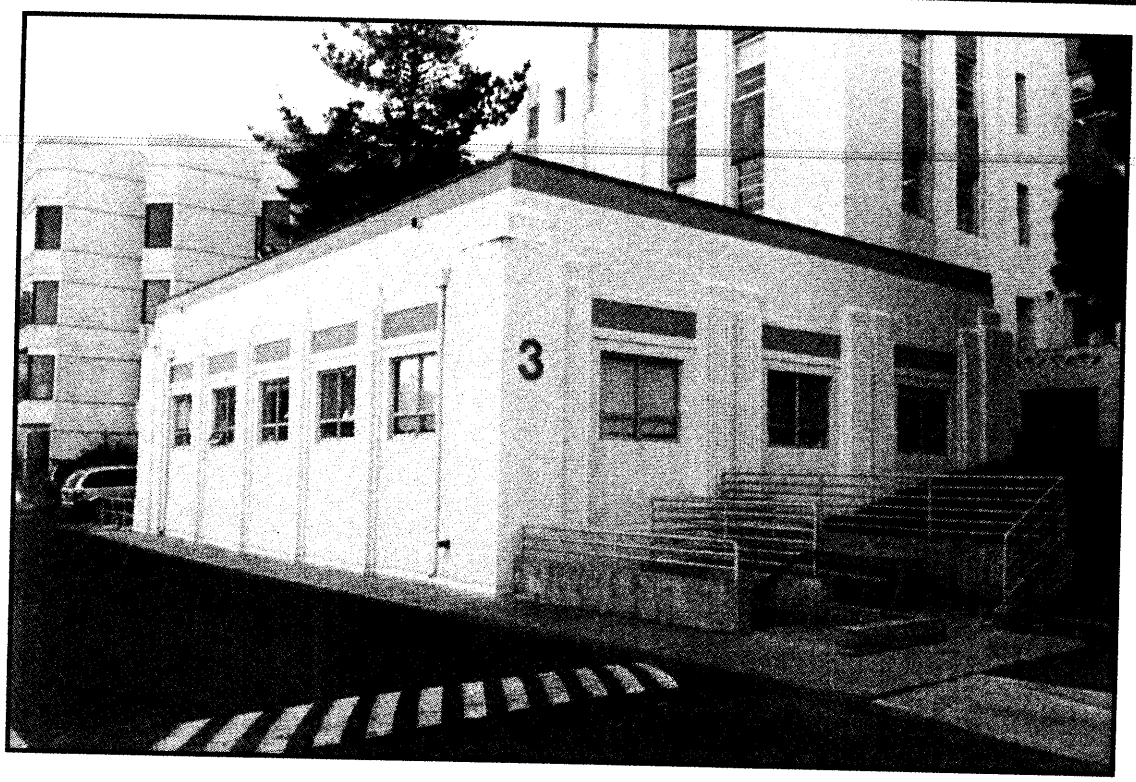
SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT
Photograph Date: October 2008
Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA
Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north
Photograph accession number, building number, frame number
Building No. 3



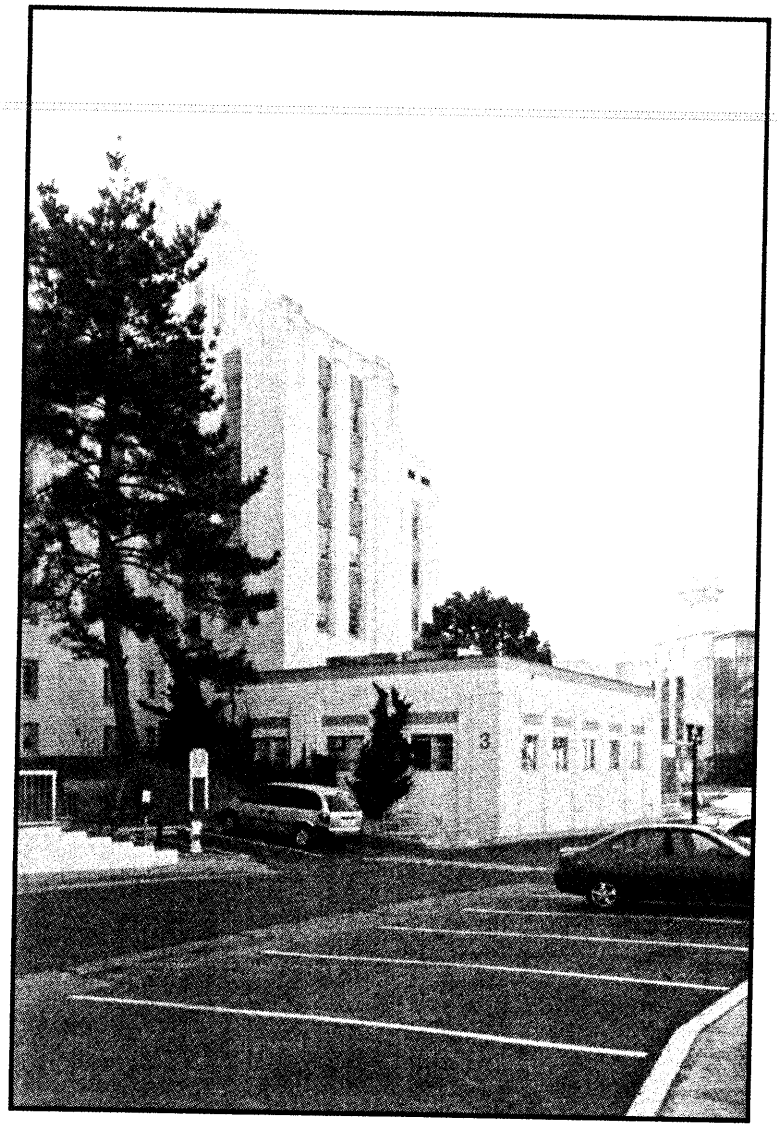
CA_SanFran_VA_HD21_Bld_3_1.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD22_Bld_3_2.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD23_Bld_3_3.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD24_Bld_3_4.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD25_Bld_3_5.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD26_Bld_3_6.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD27_Bld_3_7.tif



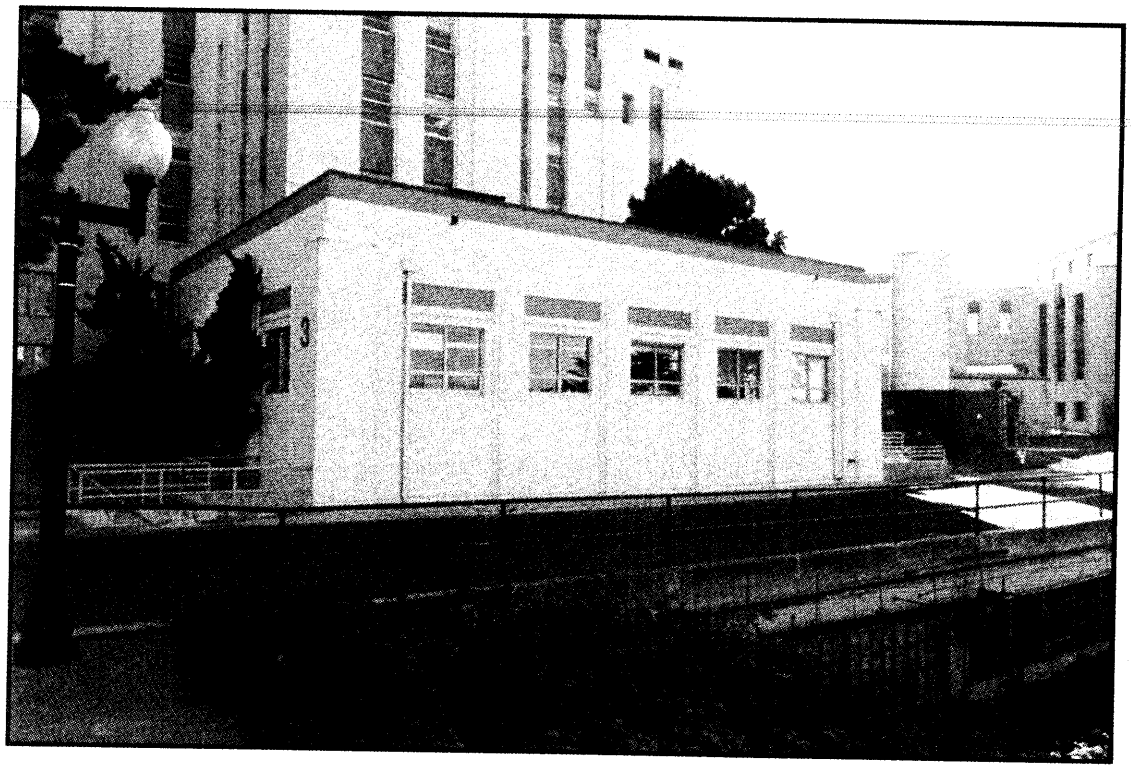
SFVAMC Historic District Building 3 - Photograph No. 1
Building 3 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North & West facades
Camera facing: SE



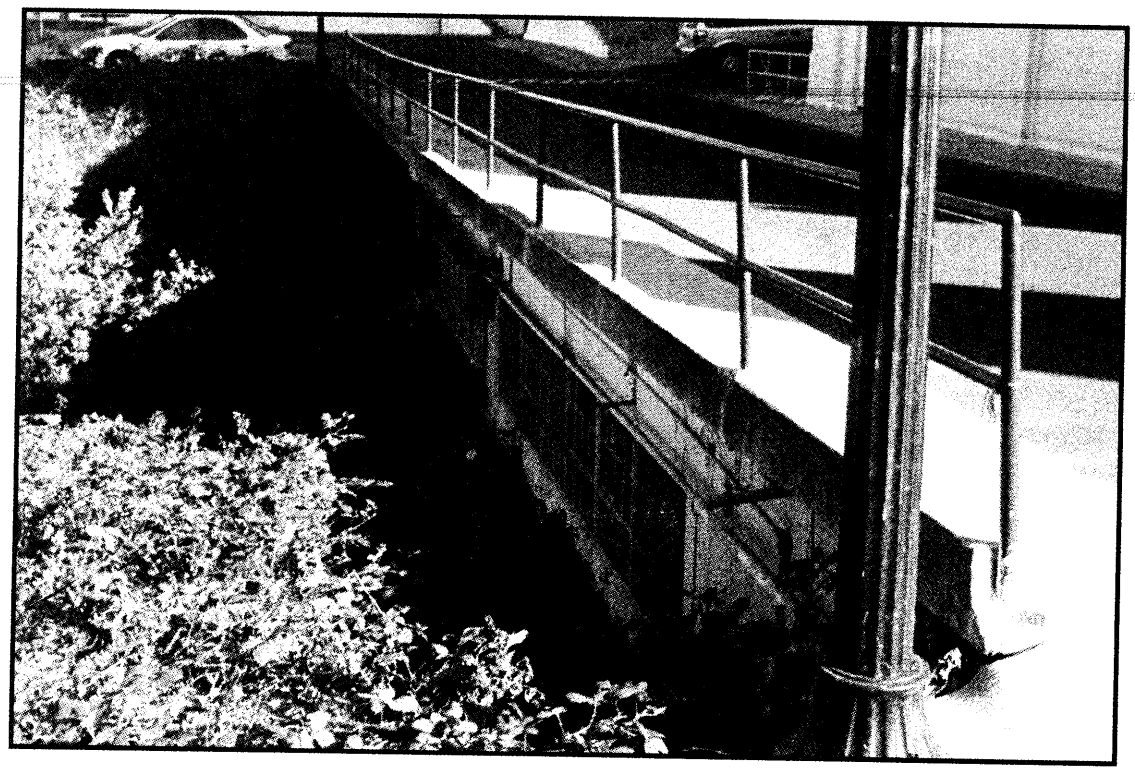
SFVAMC Historic District Building 3 - Photograph No. 2
Building 3 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North & West facades
Camera facing: ES



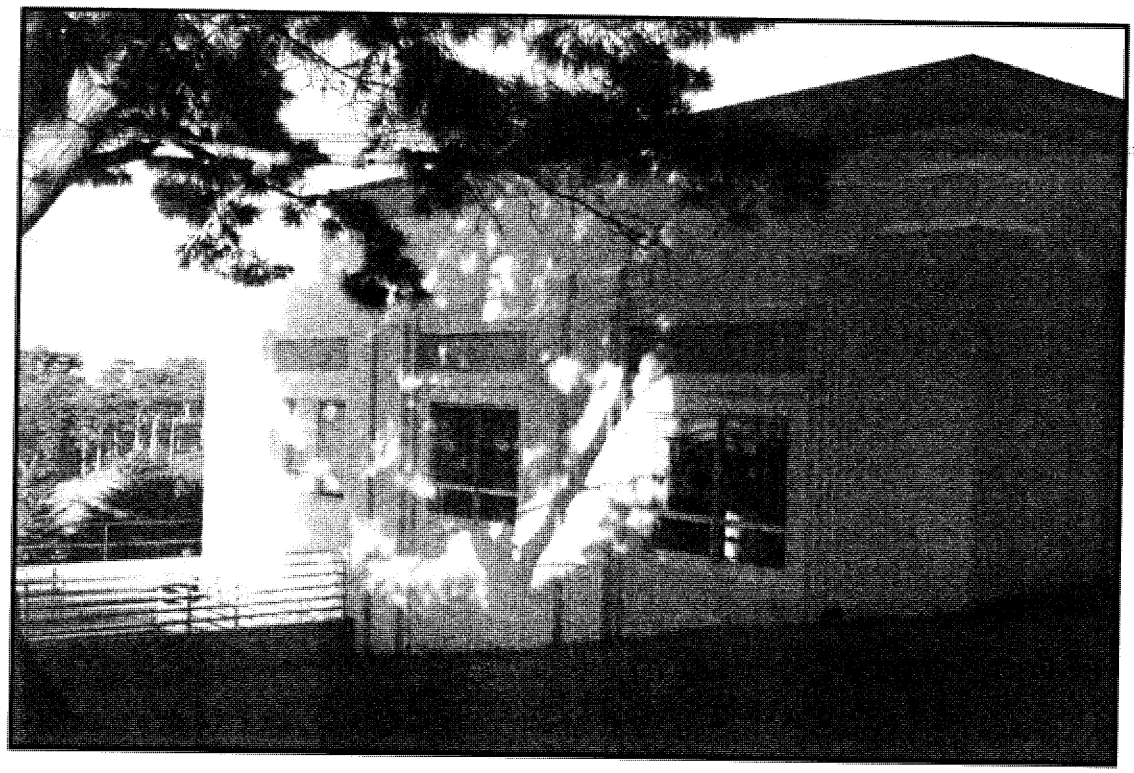
SFVAMC Historic District Building 3 - Photograph No. 3
Building 3 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West & North facades
Camera facing: W



SFVAMC Historic District Building 3 - Photograph No. 4
Building 3 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North facade (building 25 below roadway)
Camera facing: SW



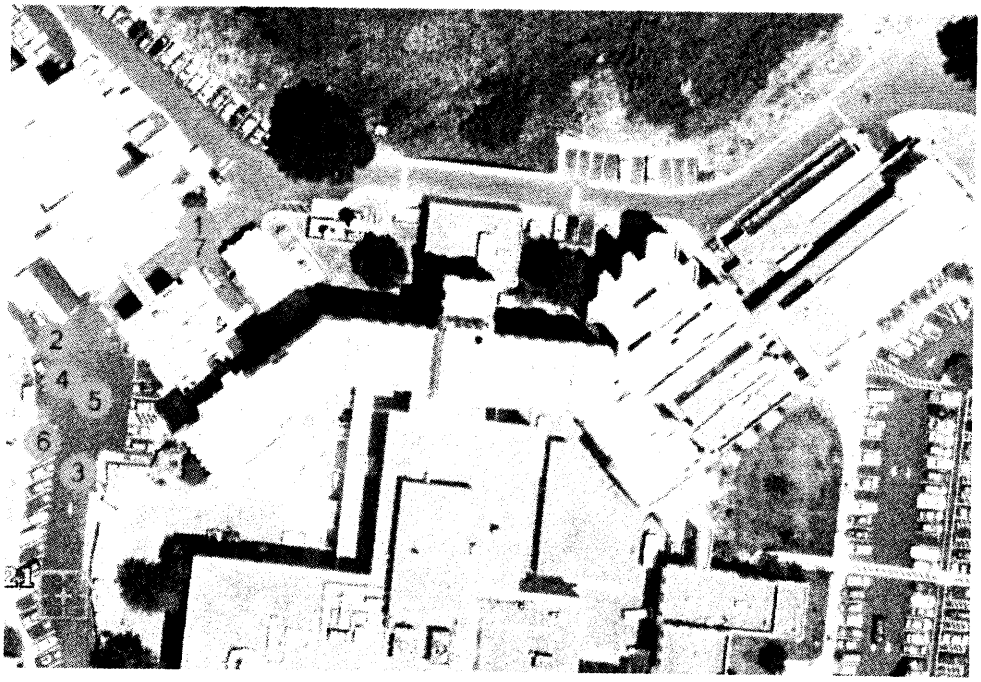
SFVAMC Historic District Building 3 - Photograph No.5
Building 3 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: Building 25 - Below Building 3 -North facade
Camera facing: SE



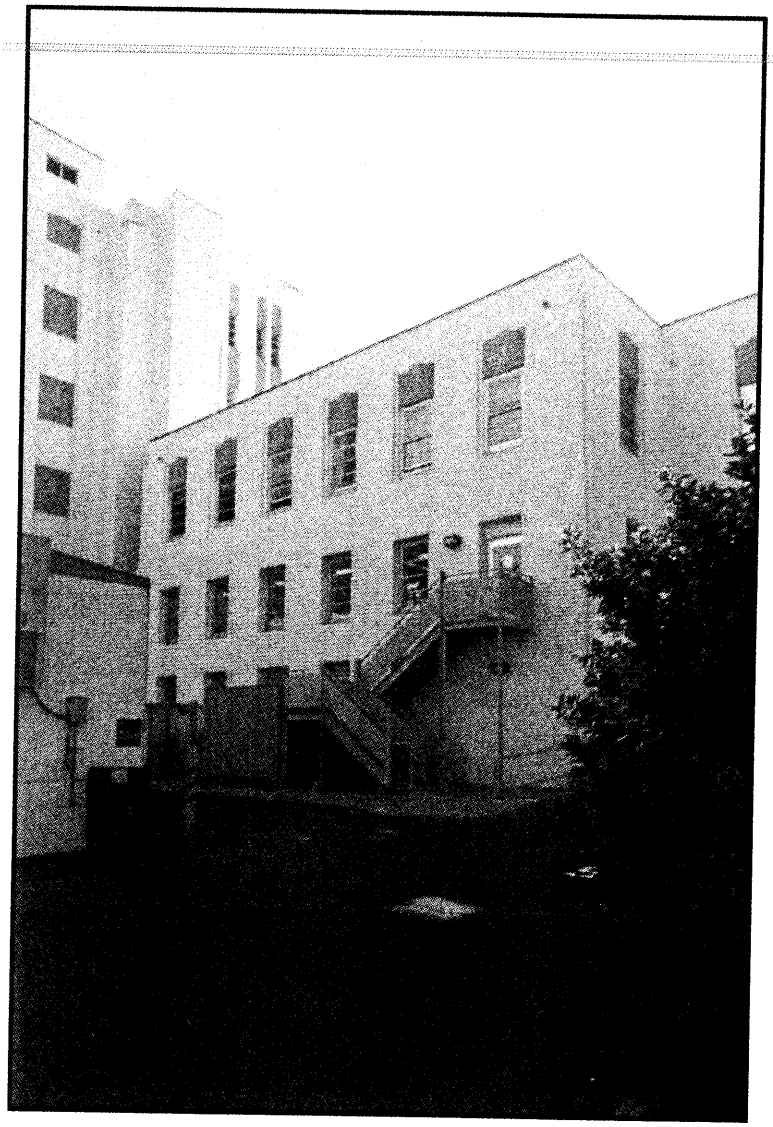
SFVAMC Historic District Building 3 - Photograph No. 6
Building 3 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West facade
Camera facing: NE

SFVAMC Historic District Building 3 - Photograph No. 7
Building 3 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: East facade
Camera facing: W

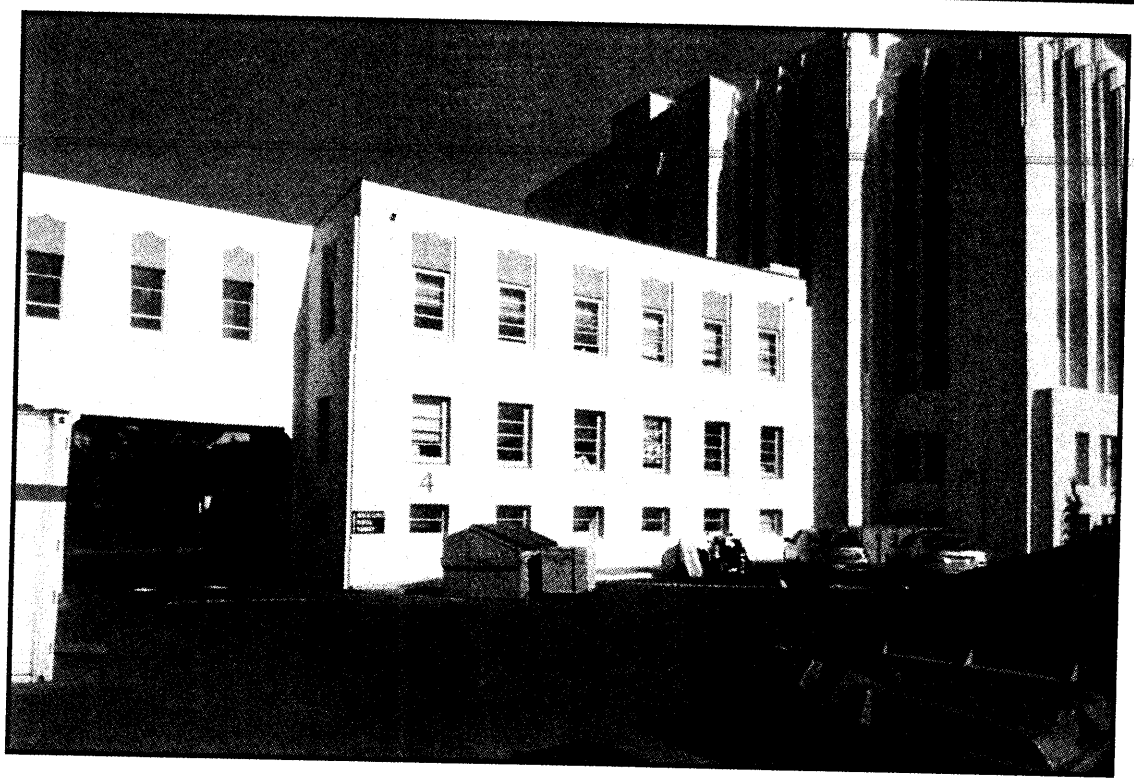
SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT
Photograph Date: October 2008
Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA
Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north
Photograph accession number, building number, frame number
Building No. 4



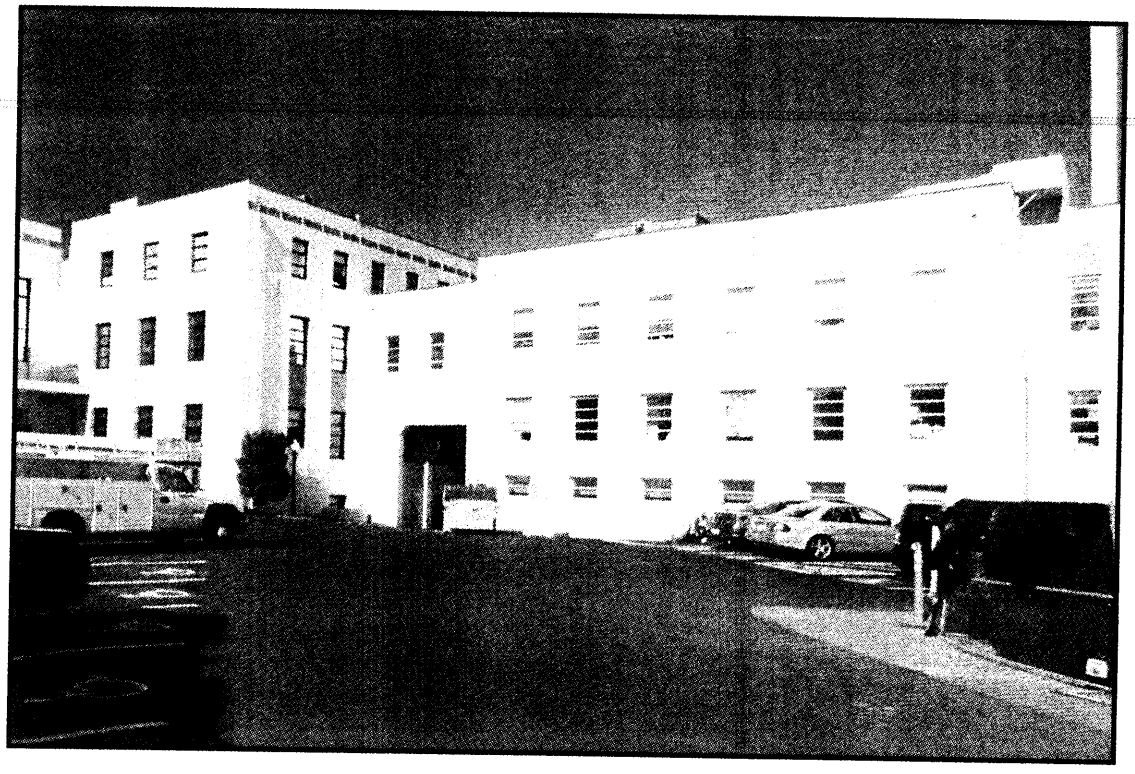
CA_SanFran_VA_HD28_Bld_4_1.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD29_Bld_4_2.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD30_Bld_4_3.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD31_Bld_4_4.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD32_Bld_4_5.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD33_Bld_4_6.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD34_Bld_4_7.tif



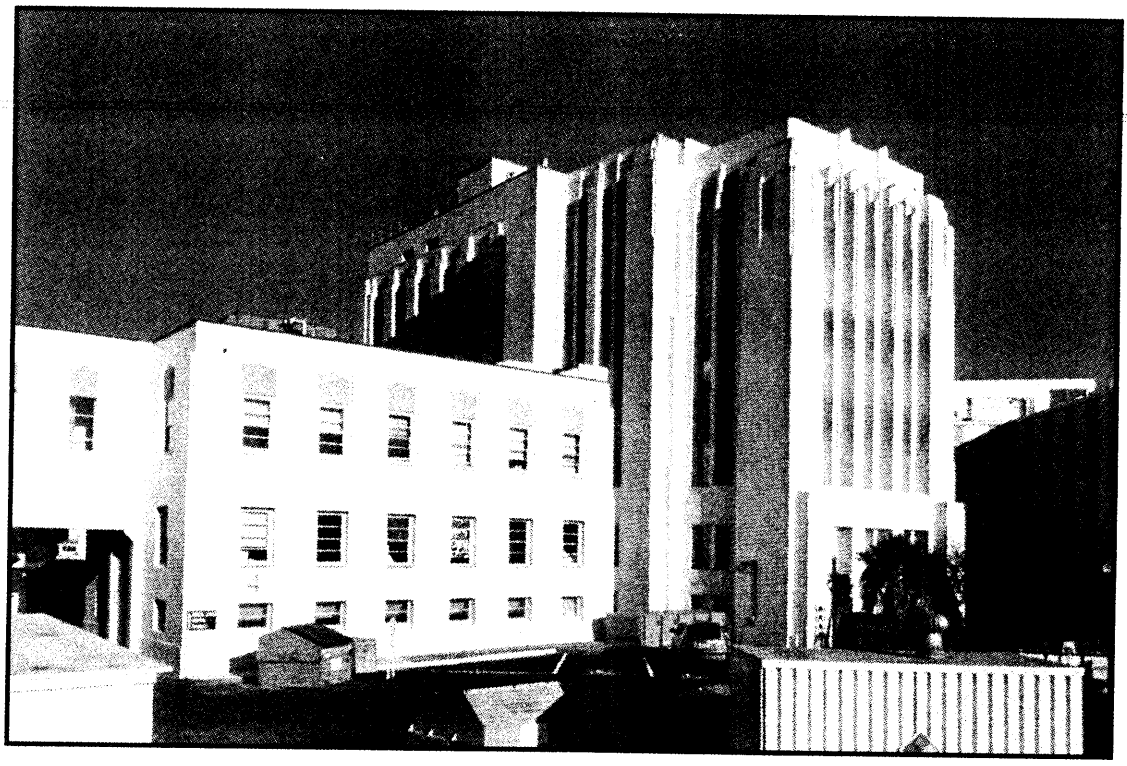
SFVAMC Historic District Building 4 - Photograph No. 1
Building 4 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North facade
Camera facing: S



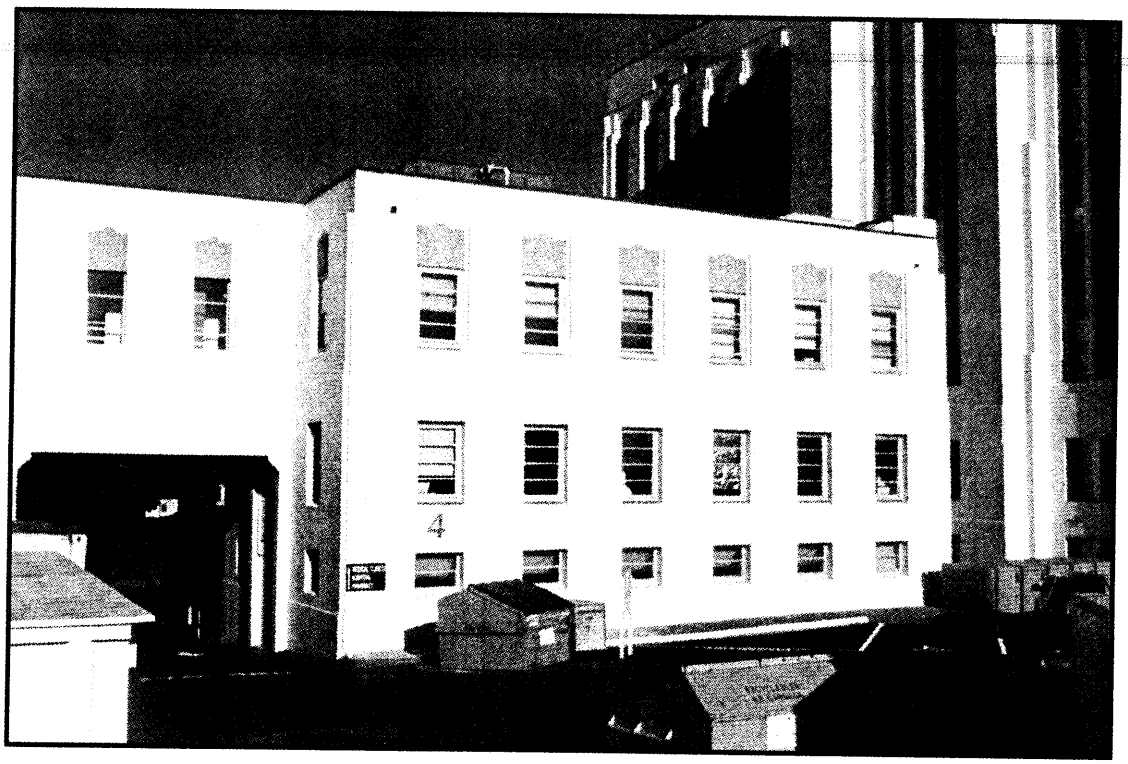
SFVAMC Historic District Building 4 - Photograph No. 2
Building 4 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West & South facades
Camera facing: NE



SFVAMC Historic District Building 4 - Photograph No. 3
Building 4 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: south facade
Camera facing: N

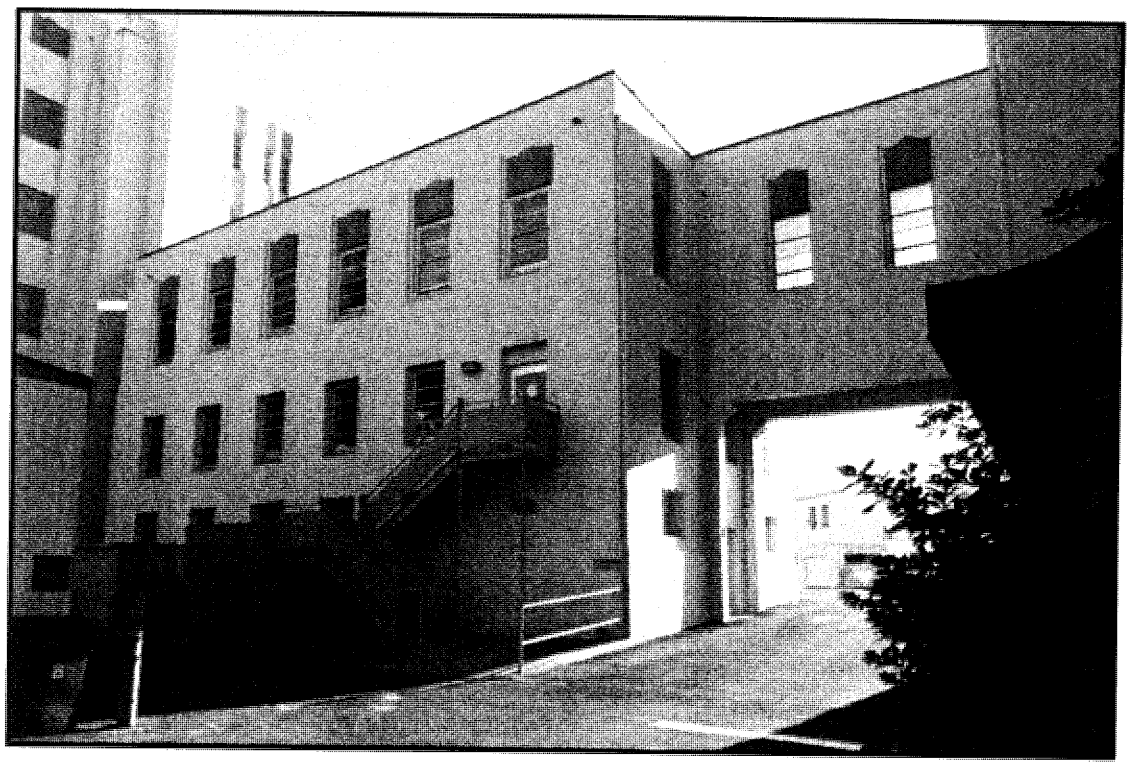


SFVAMC Historic District Building 4 - Photograph No. 4
Building 4 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade (Building 2 on right)
Camera facing: N



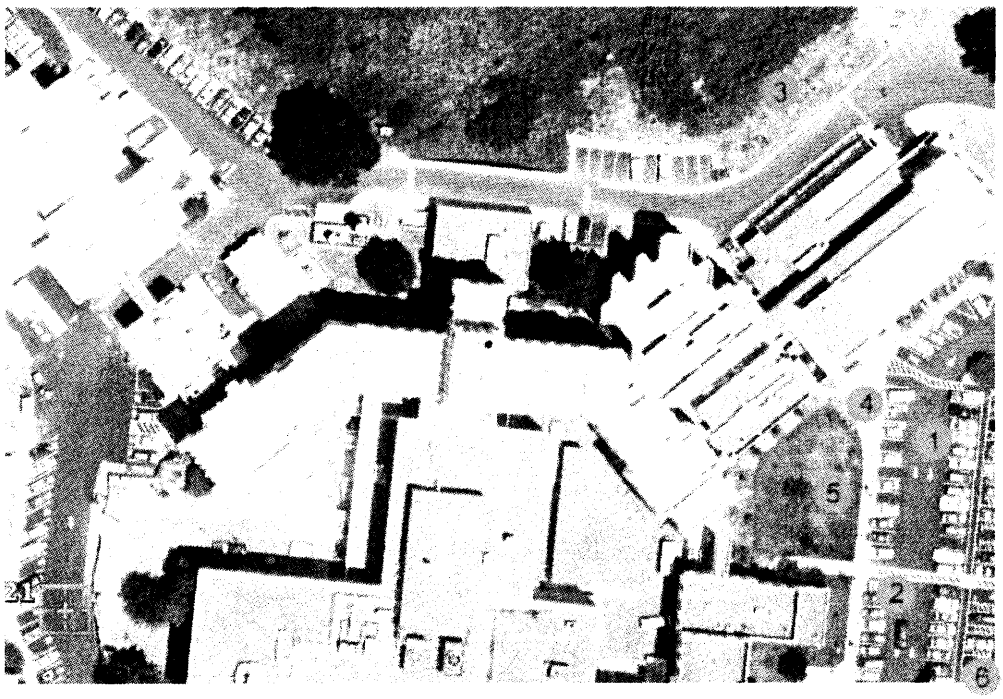
SFVAMC Historic District Building 4 - Photograph No. 5
Building 4 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View South facade
Camera facing: N

SFVAMC Historic District Building 4 - Photograph No.6
Building 4 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade
Camera facing: N



SFVAMC Historic District Building 4 - Photograph No. 7
Building 4 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North facade
Camera facing: S

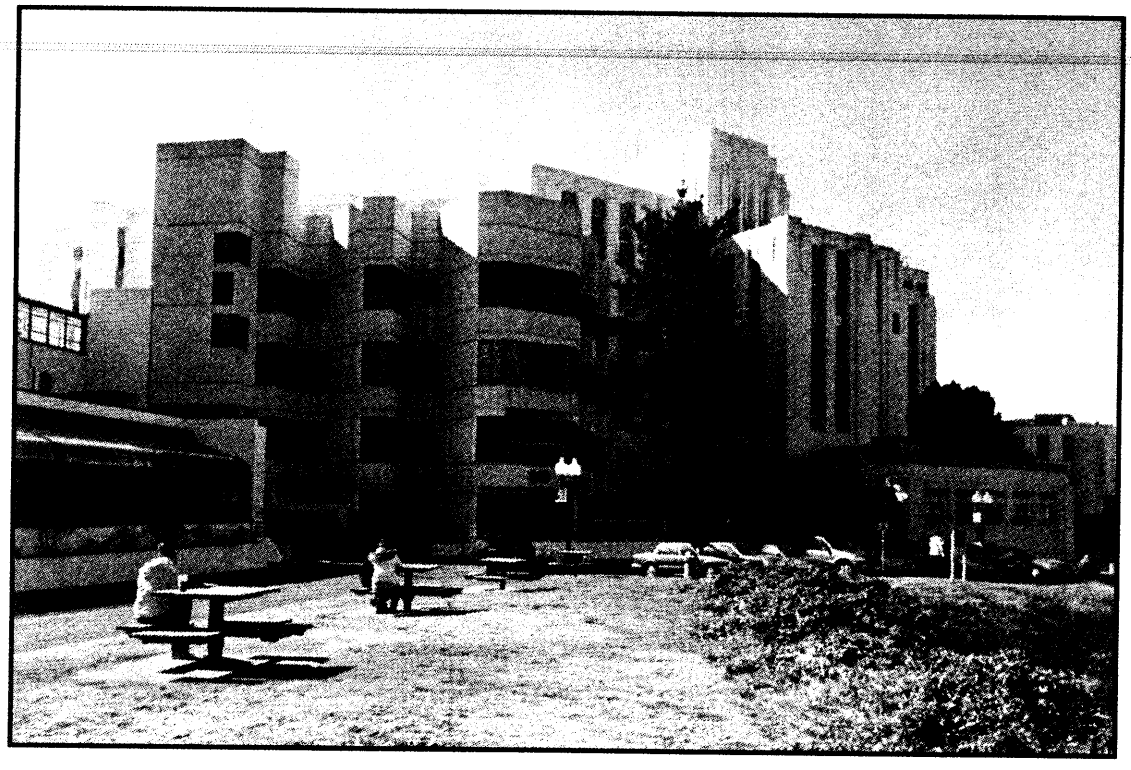
SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT
Photograph Date: October 2008
Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA
Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north
Photograph accession number, building number, frame number
Building No. 5



CA_SanFran_VA_HD35_Bld_5_1.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD36_Bld_5_2.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD37_Bld_5_3.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD38_Bld_5_4.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD39_Bld_5_5.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD40_Bld_5_6.tif

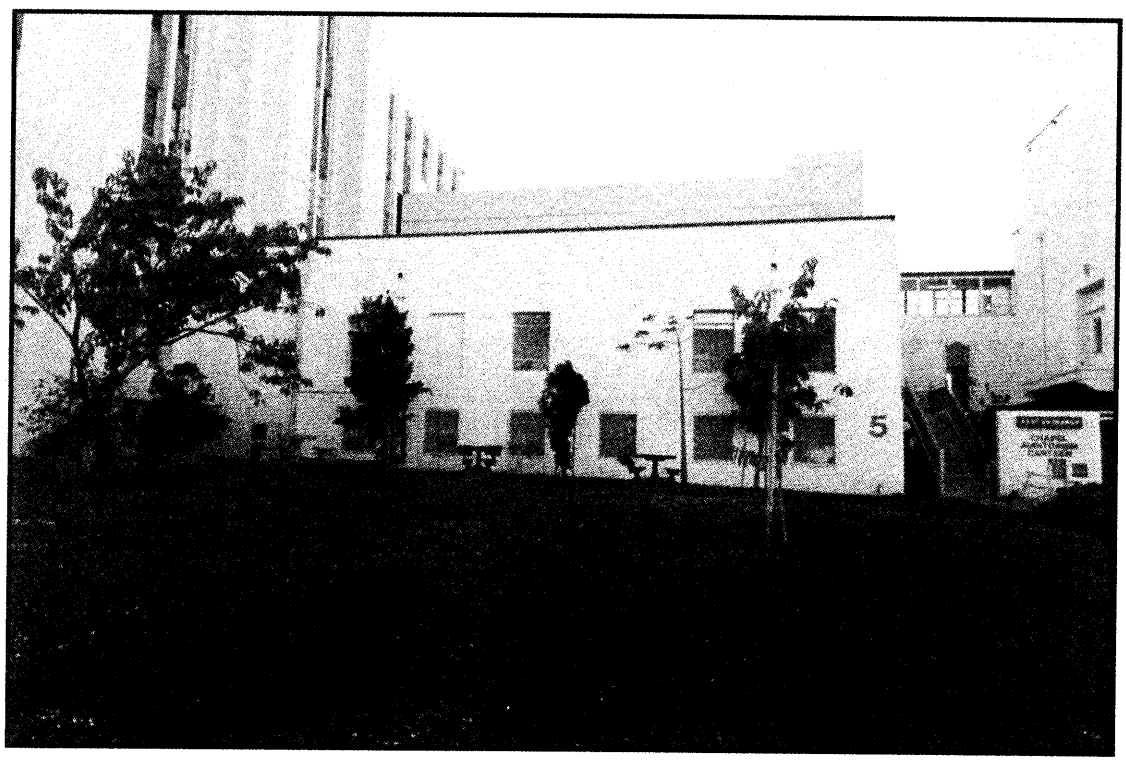
SFVAMC Historic District Building 5 - Photograph No. 1
Building 5 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade adjacent to Building 2 on left
Camera facing: NW

SFVAMC Historic District Building 5 - Photograph No. 2
Building 5 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade
Camera facing: N

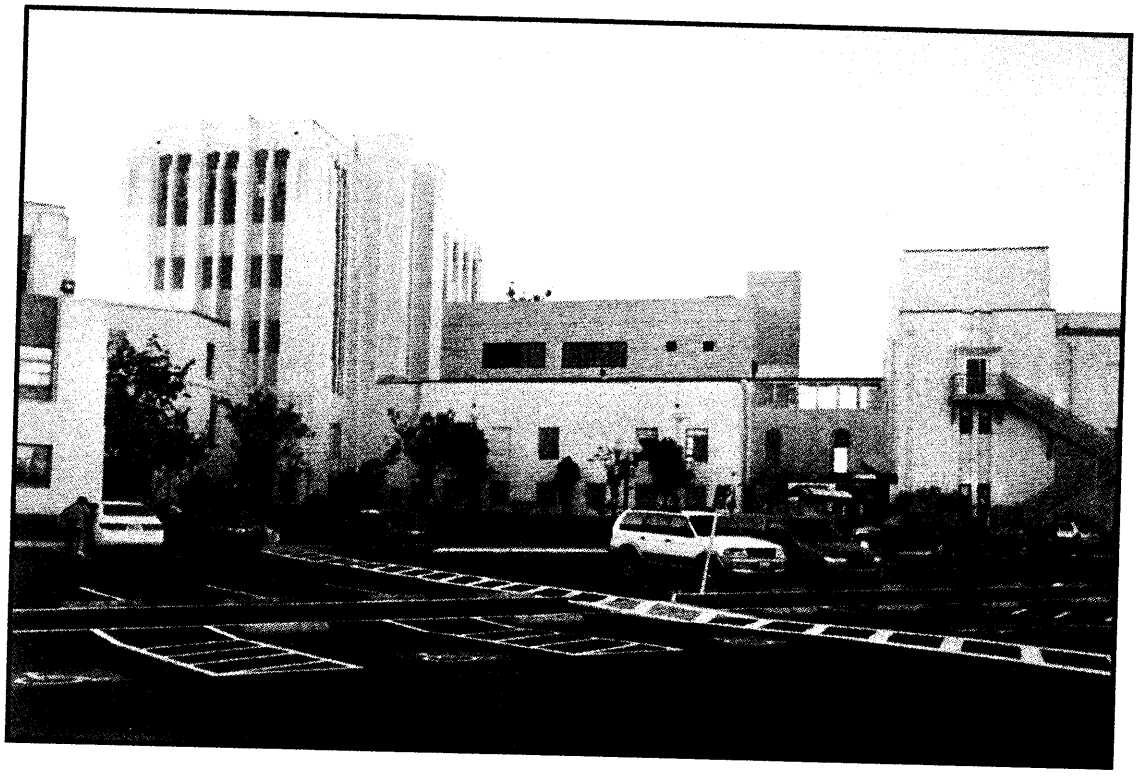


SFVAMC Historic District Building 5 - Photograph No. 3
Building 5 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North side sky- bridge on left
Camera facing: SW

SFVAMC Historic District Building 5 - Photograph No. 4
Building 5 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South & East facades
Camera facing: NW

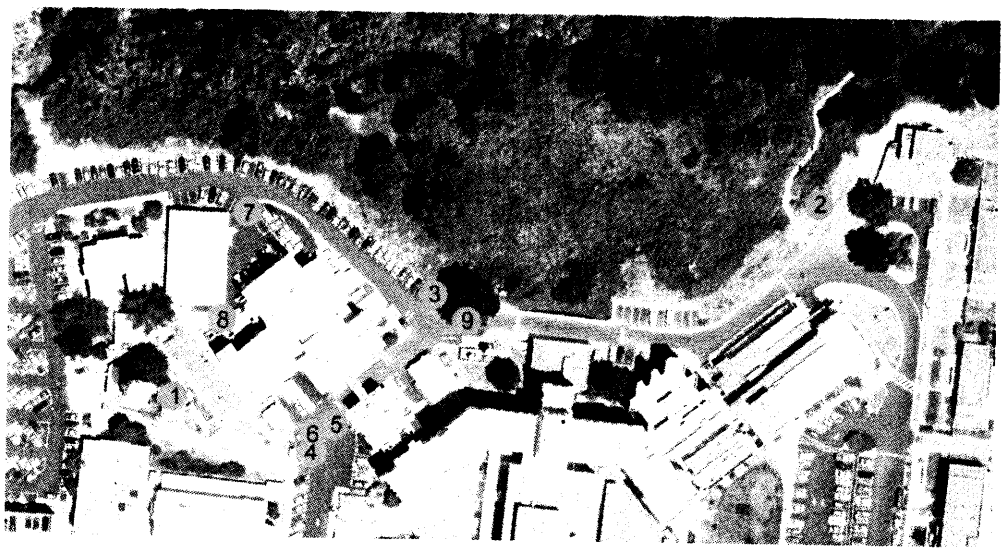


SFVAMC Historic District Building 5 - Photograph No 5
Building 5 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade
Camera facing: N

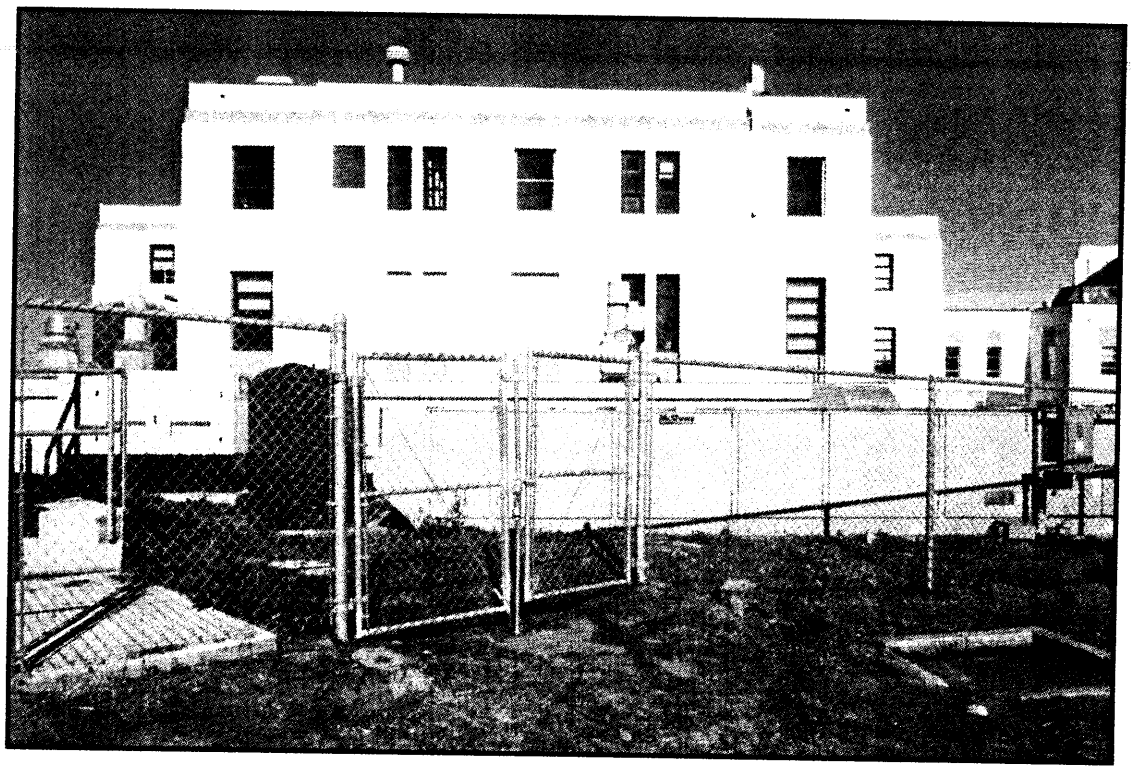


SFVAMC Historic District Building 5 - Photograph No. 6
Building 5 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade in relation to building 2 on left and building 7 on right
Camera facing: N

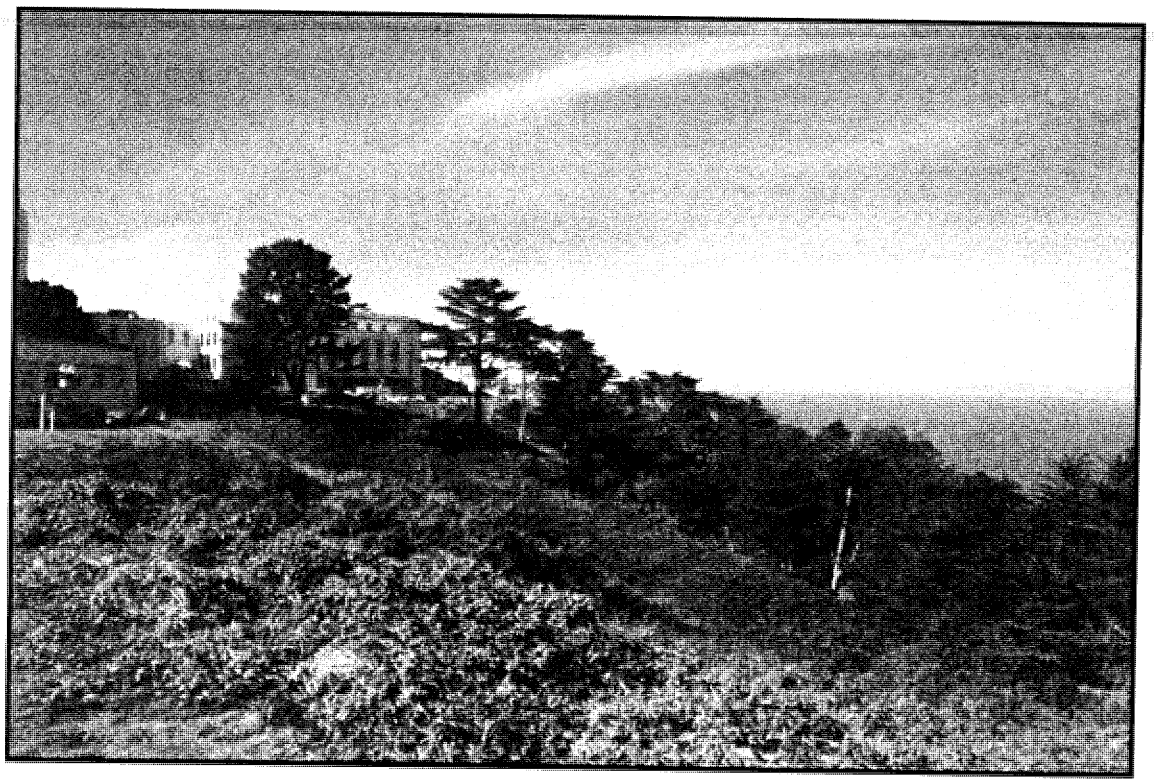
SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT
Photograph Date: October 2008
Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA
Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north
Photograph accession number, building number, frame number
Building No 6



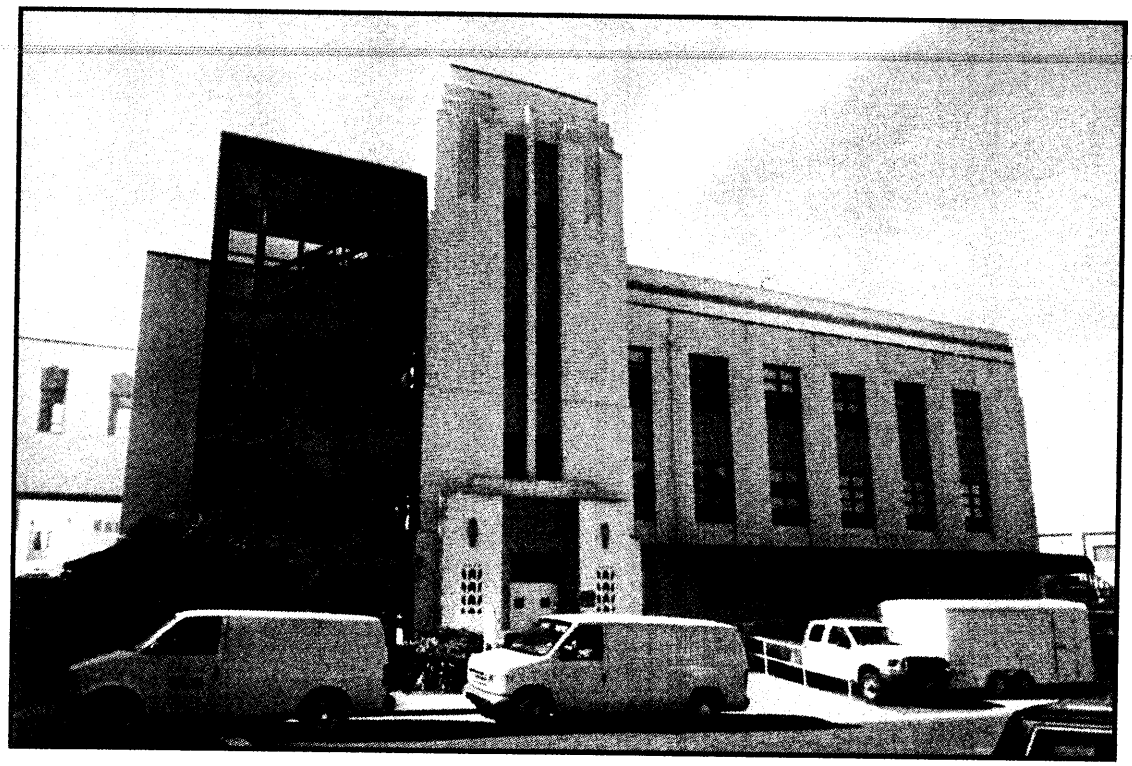
CA_SanFran_VA_HD41_Bld_6_1.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD42_Bld_6_2.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD43_Bld_6_3.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD44_Bld_6_4.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD45_Bld_6_5.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD46_Bld_6_6.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD47_Bld_6_7.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD48_Bld_6_8.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD49_Bld_6_9.tif



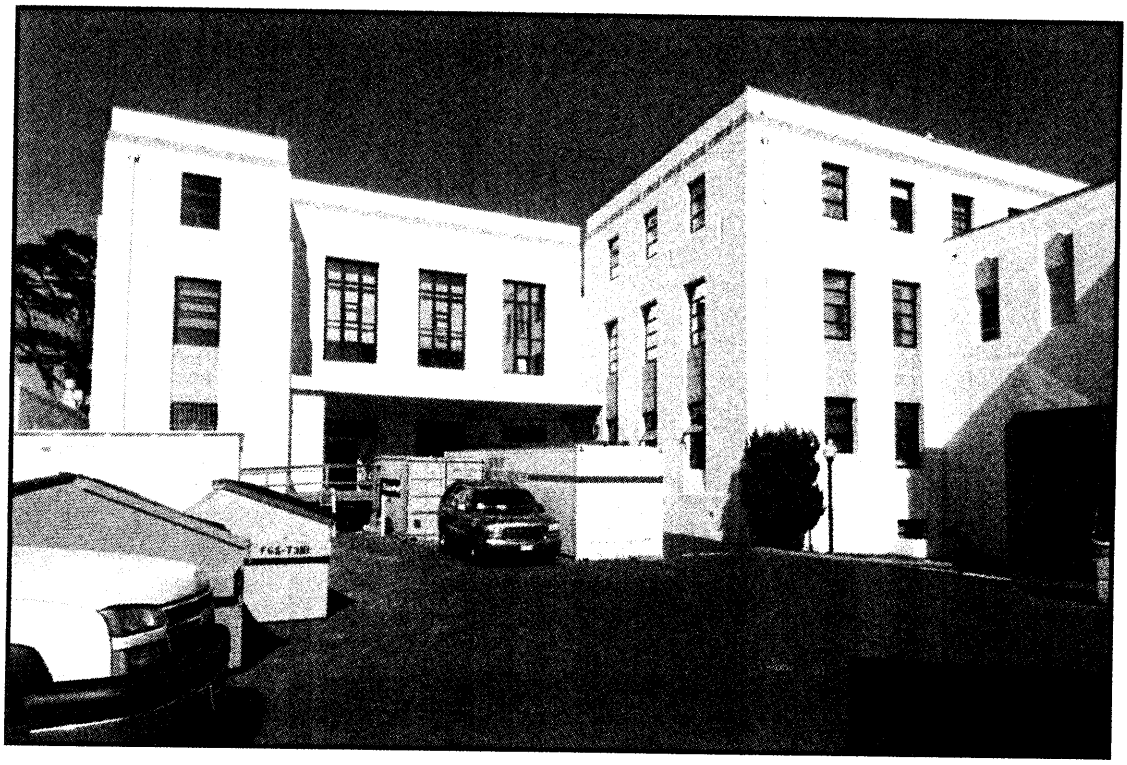
SFVAMC Historic District Building 6 - Photograph No. 1
Building 6 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West facade
Camera facing: NE



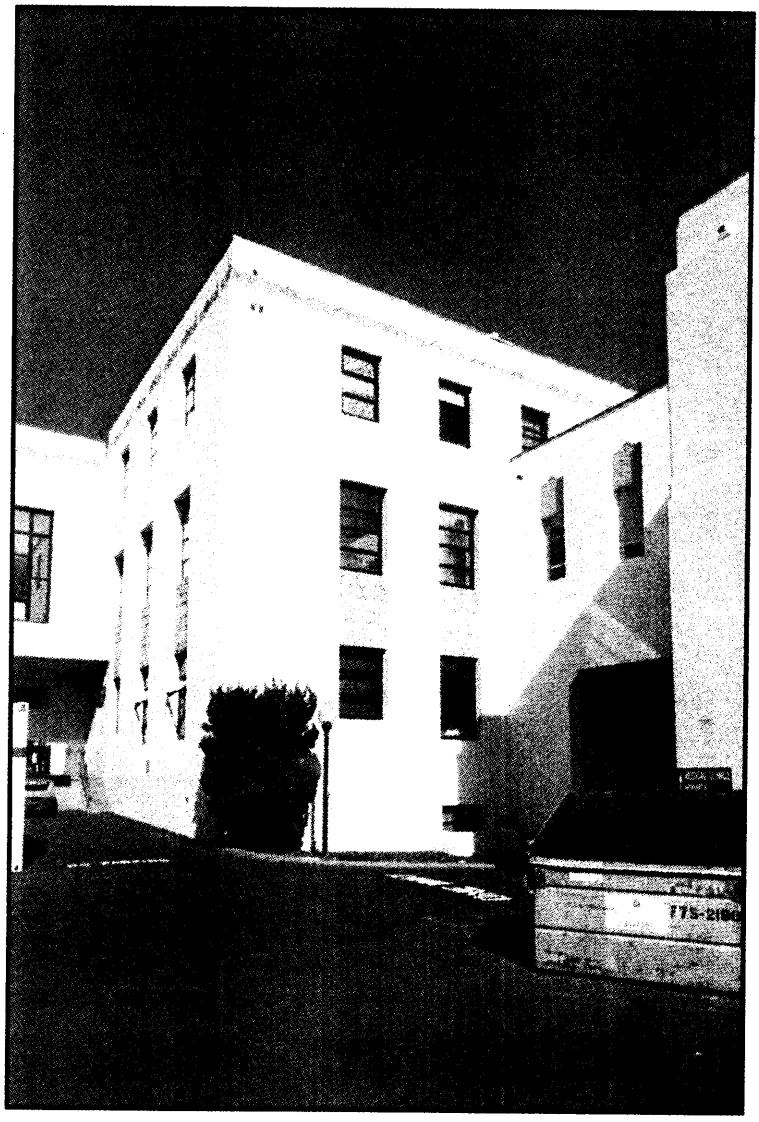
SFVAMC Historic District Building 6 - Photograph No. 2
Building 6 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: East and North facades above hillside
Camera facing: SW



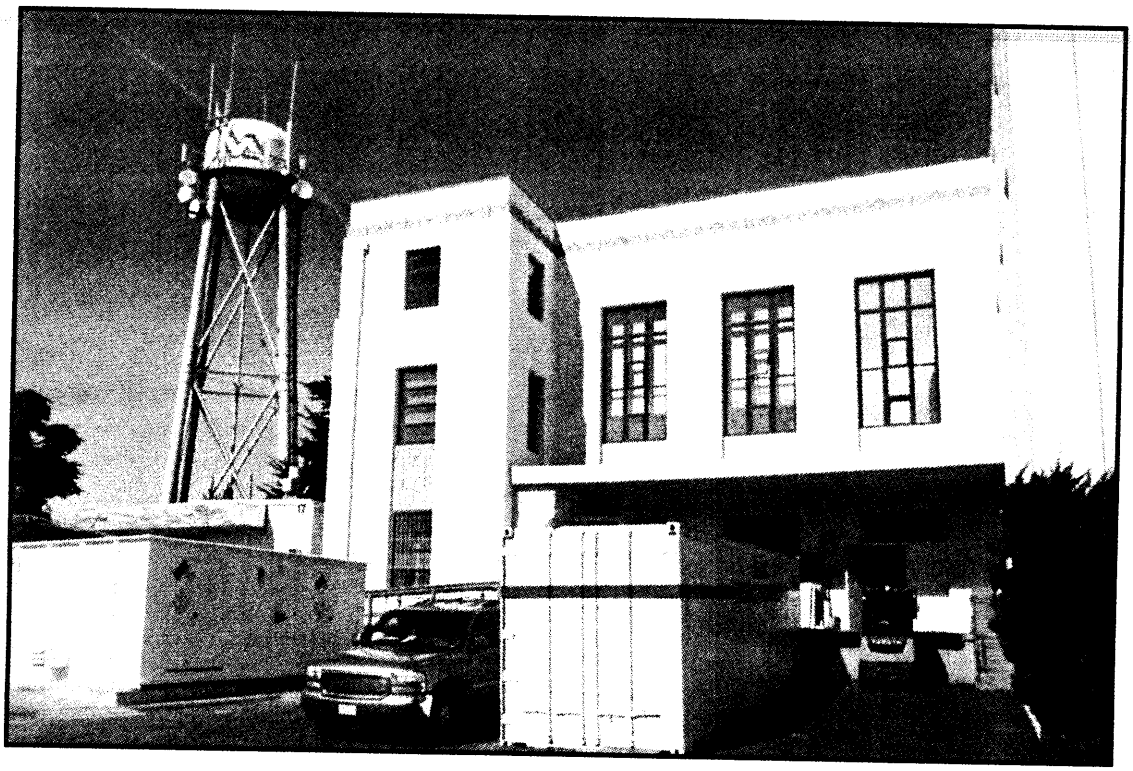
SFVAMC Historic District Building 6 - Photograph No. 3
Building 6 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North facade with stair tower addition
Camera facing: SW



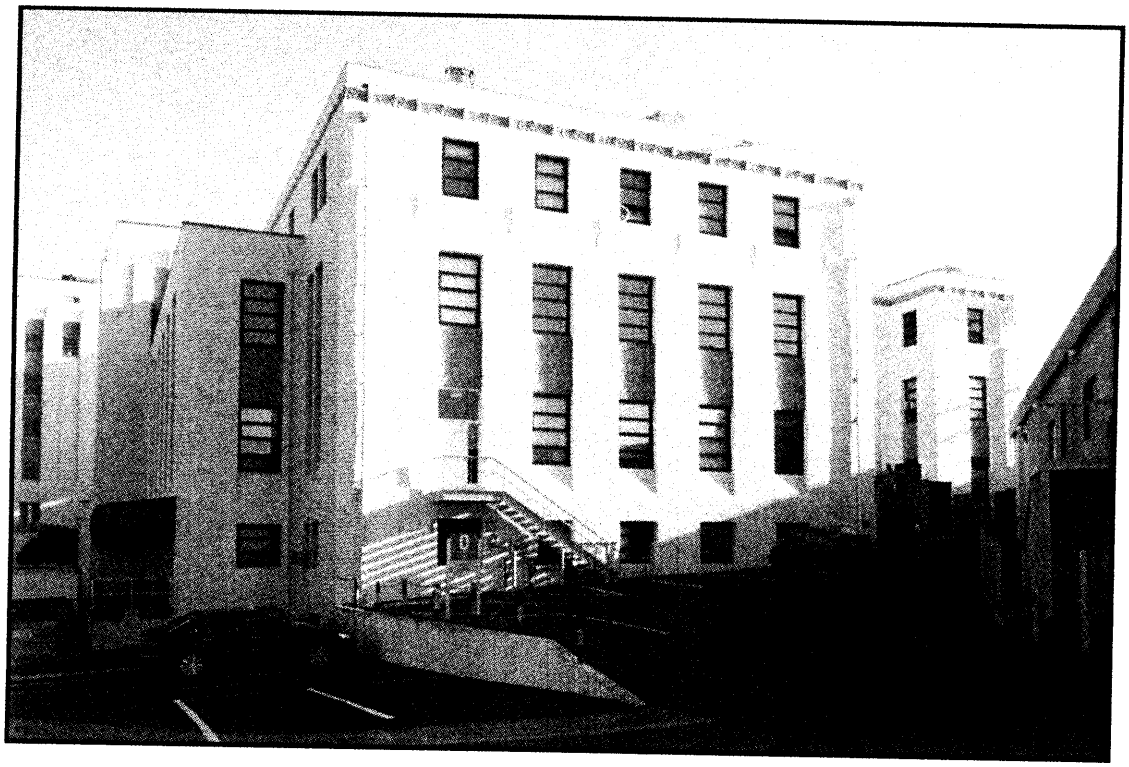
SFVAMC Historic District Building 6 - Photograph No. 4
Building 6 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade
Camera facing: N



SFVAMC Historic District Building 6 - Photograph No. 5
Building 6 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South & East facades
Camera facing: NW

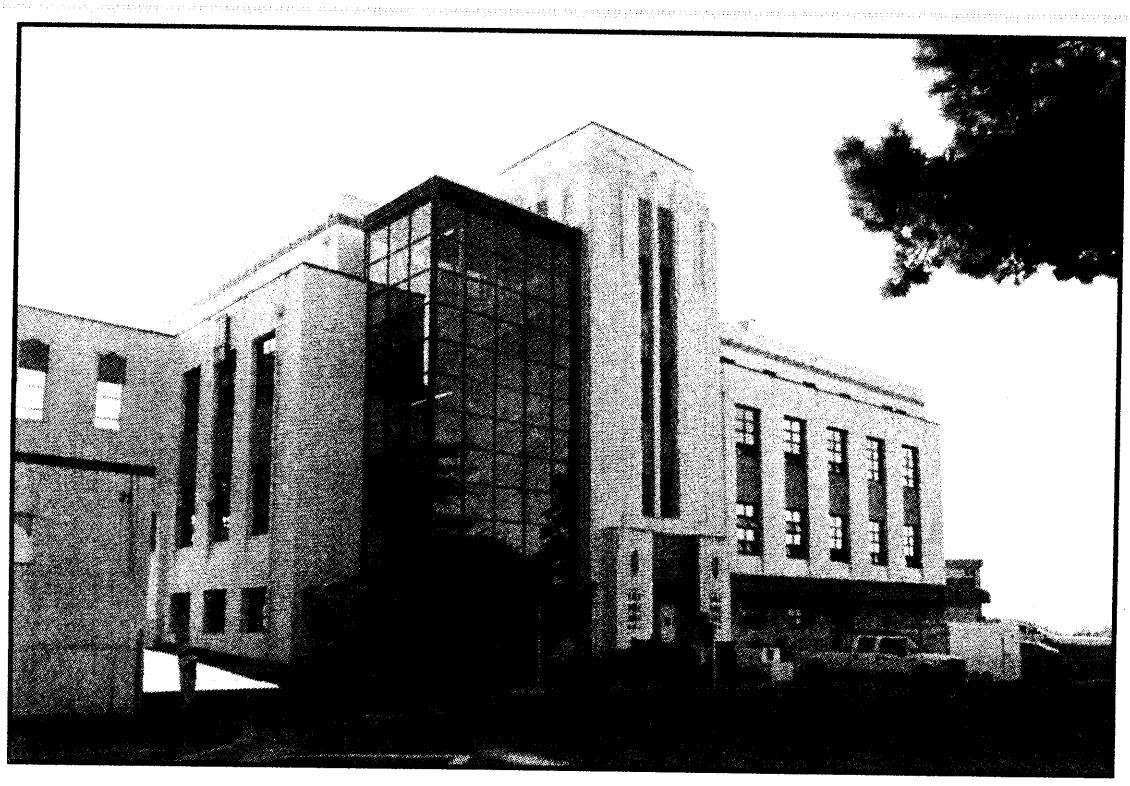


SFVAMC Historic District Building 6 - Photograph No. 6
Building 6 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade Water tower on left-containers in foreground
Camera facing: NW



SFVAMC Historic District Building 6 - Photograph No. 71
Building 6 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West facade
Camera facing: S

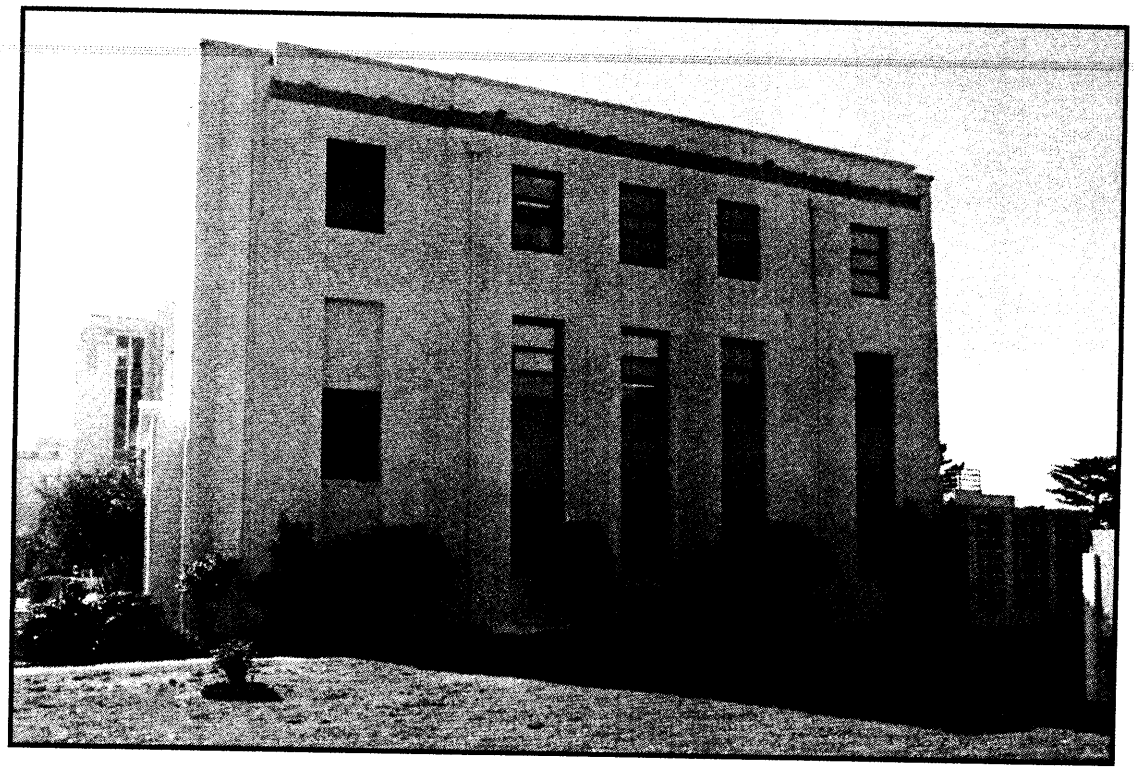
SFVAMC Historic District Building 6 - Photograph No. 8
Building 6 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West interior facade
Camera facing: SW



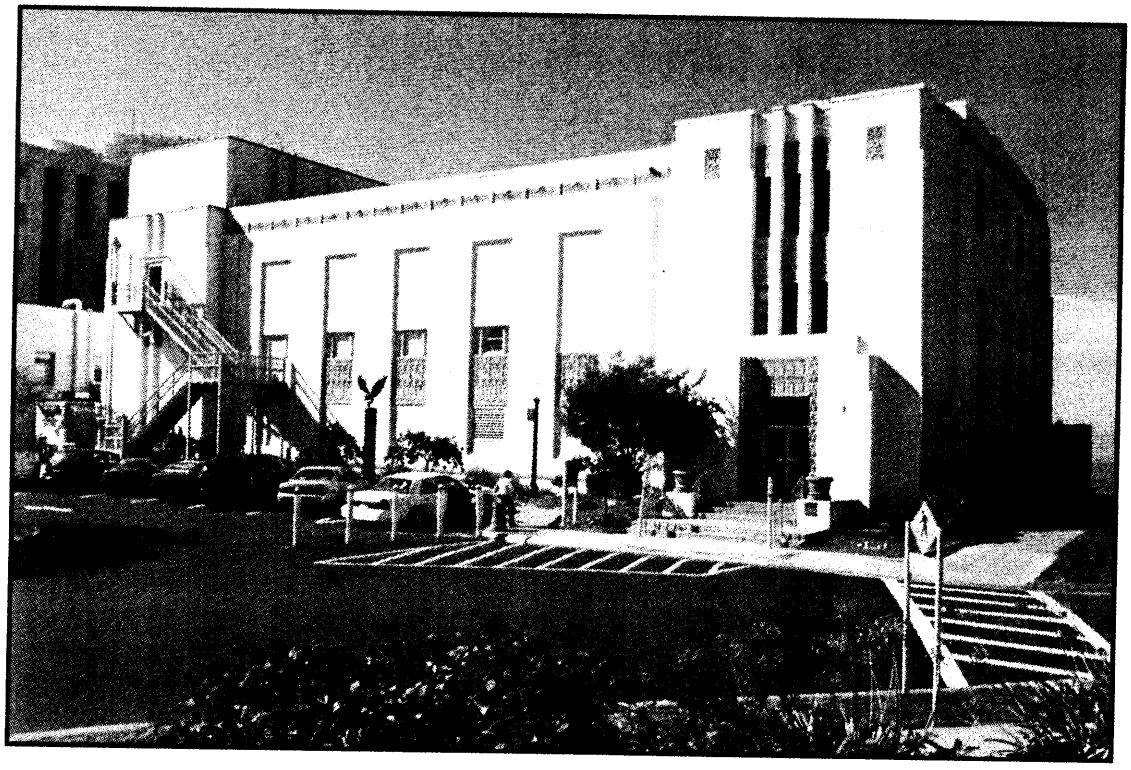
SFVAMC Historic District Building 6 - Photograph No. 9
Building 6 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North facade with stair tower at junction with East facade
Camera facing: SW

SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT
Photograph Date: October 2008
Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA
Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north
Photograph accession number, building number, frame number
Building No. 7

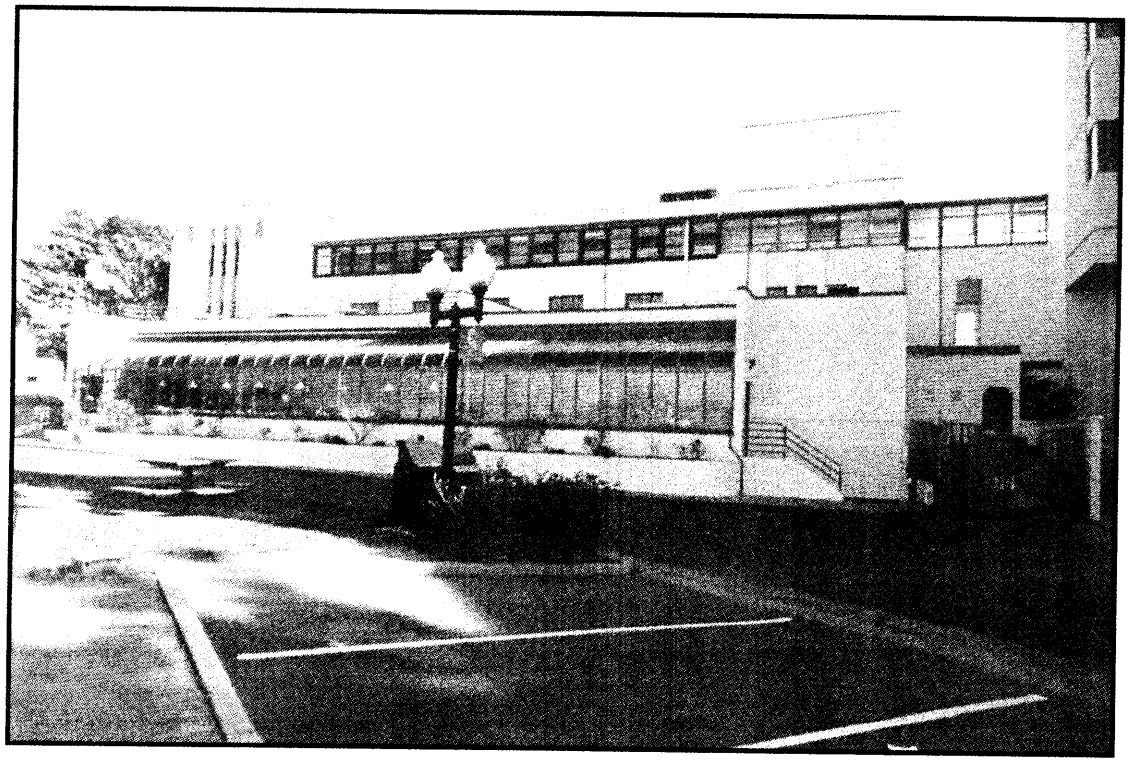
CA_SanFran_VA_HD50_Bld_7_1.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD51_Bld_7_2.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD52_Bld_7_3.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD53_Bld_7_4.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD54_Bld_7_5.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD55_Bld_7_6.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD56_Bld_7_7.tif



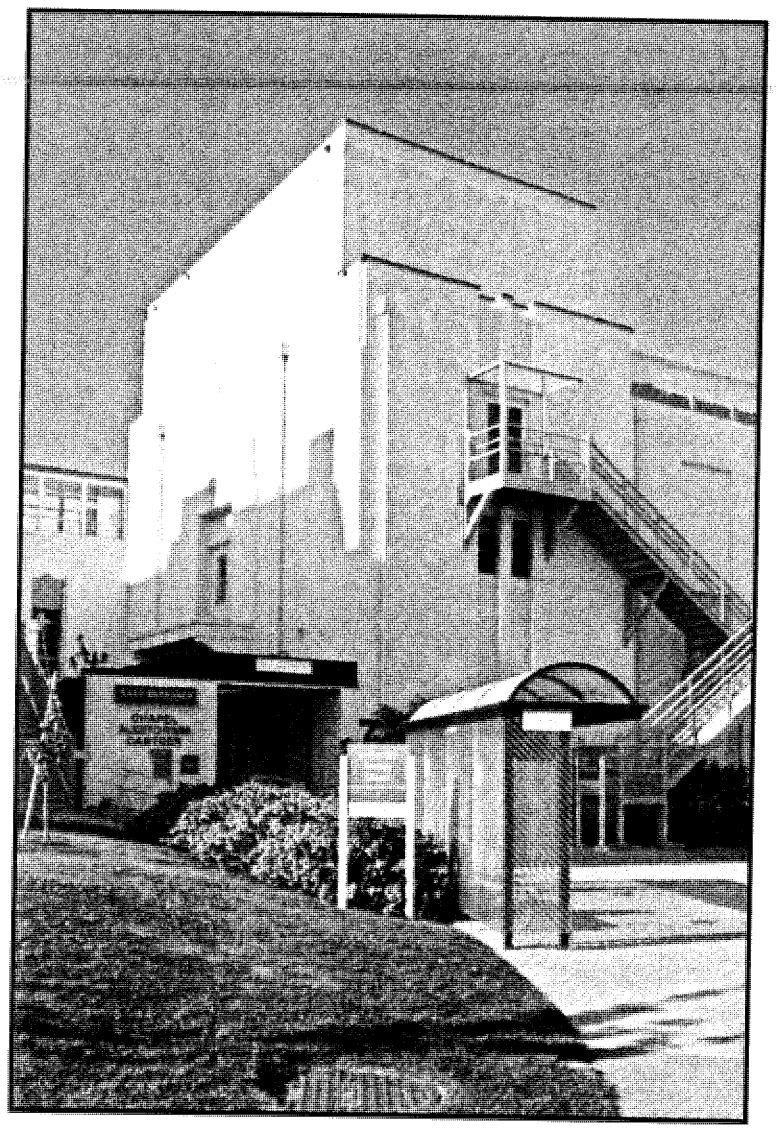
SFVAMC Historic District Building 7 - Photograph No. 1
Building 7 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: East facade
Camera facing: west



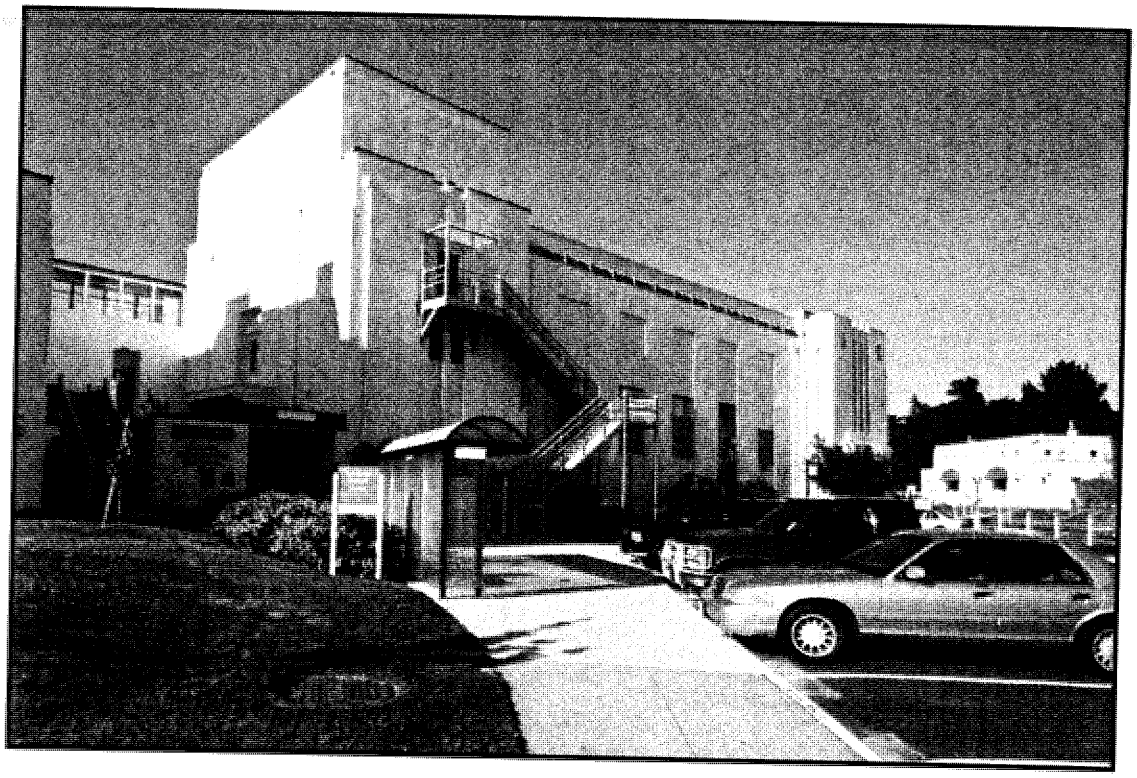
SFVAMC Historic District Building 7- Photograph No. 2
Building 7 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade -Main entrance on right
Camera facing: N



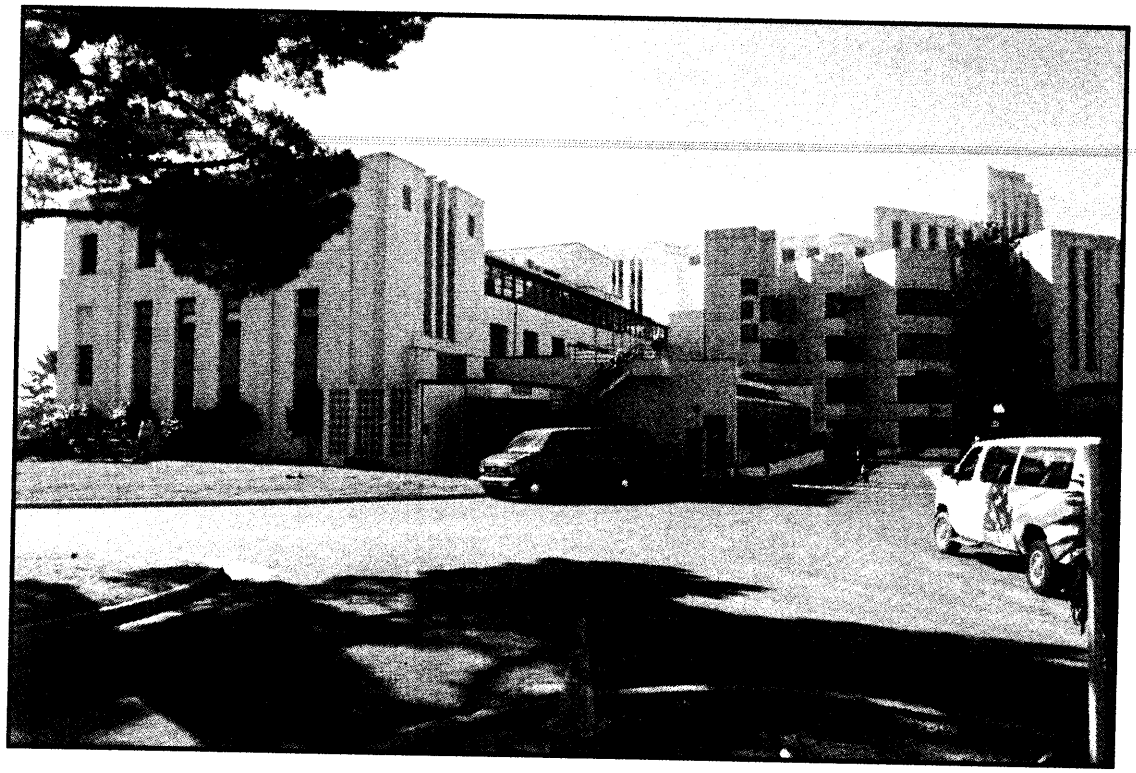
SFVAMC Historic District Building 7- Photograph No. 3
Building 7 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North facade showing the "greenhouse" addition"
Camera facing: SE



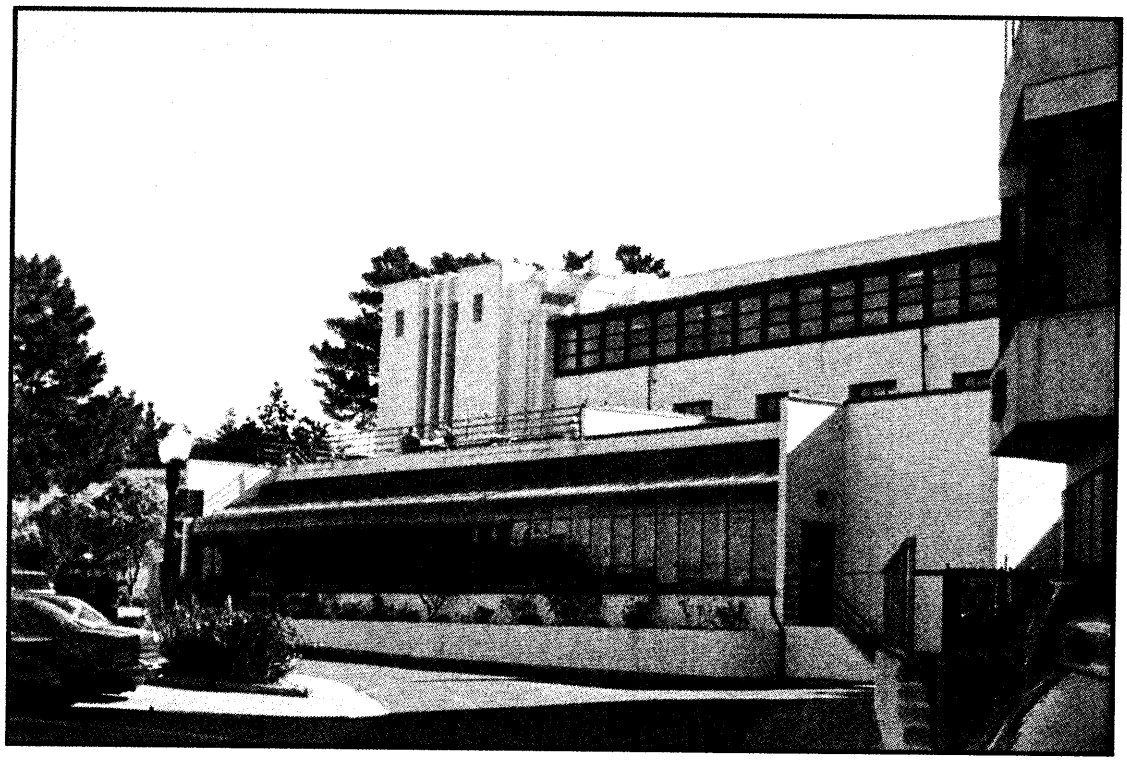
SFVAMC Historic District Building 7- Photograph No. 4
Building 7 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade showing the Height of the "fly" from the former use as a theater.
Camera facing: north



SFVAMC Historic District Building 7- Photograph No. 5
Building 7 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade showing the Height of the "fly" from the former use as a theater.
Camera facing: north



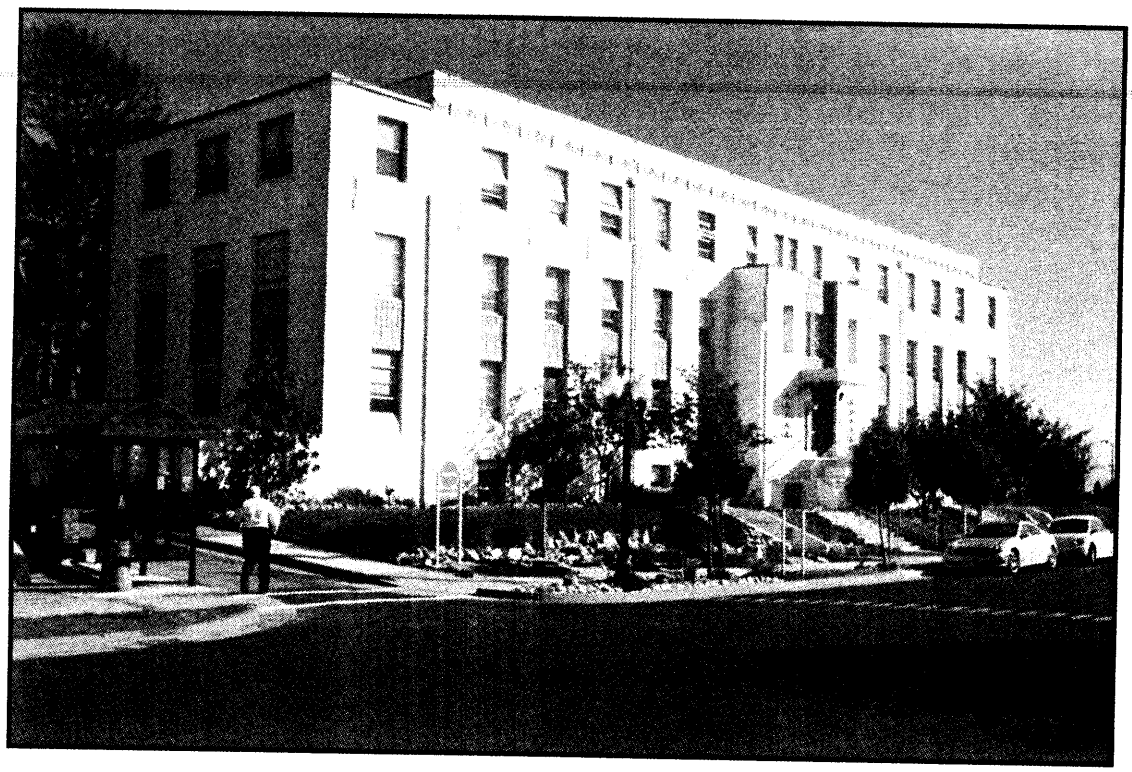
SFVAMC Historic District Building 7- Photograph No. 6
Building 7 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: East & north facades shown on the right of the photograph
Camera facing SW



SFVAMC Historic District Building 7- Photograph No. 7
Building 7 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North facades shown the historic building behind the glass wall of the 1960's addition.
Camera facing SE

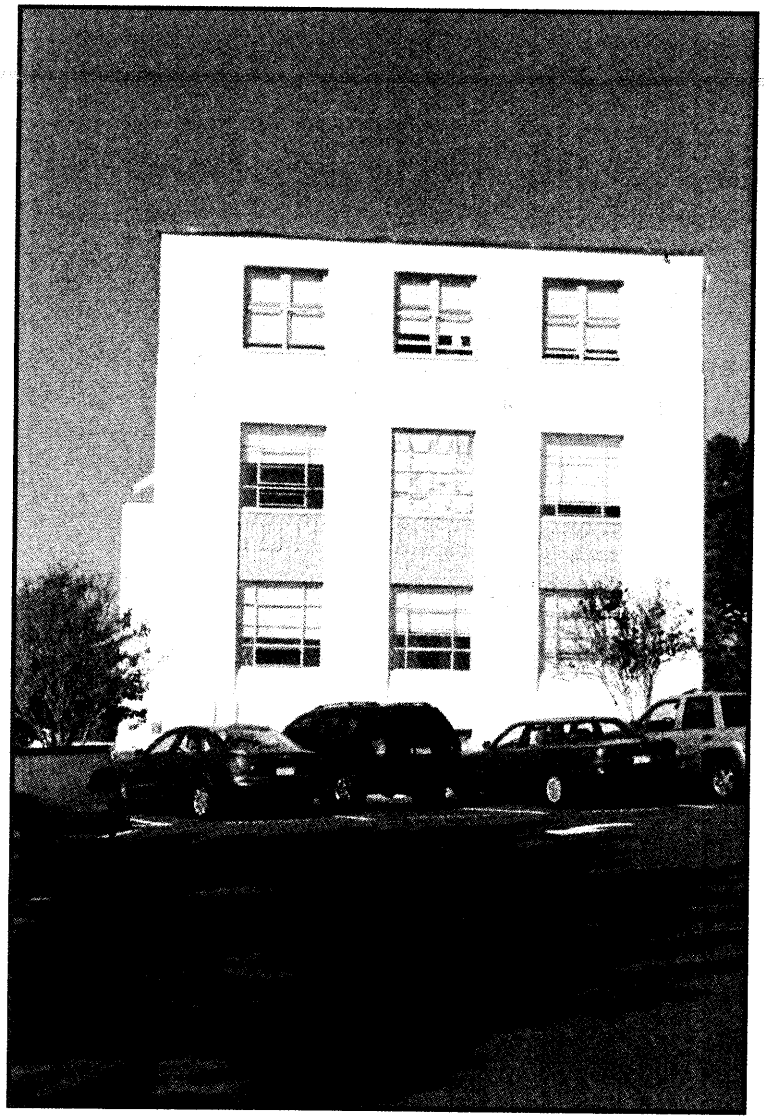
SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT
Photograph Date: October 2008
Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA
Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north
Photograph accession number, building number, frame number
Building No. 8

CA_SanFran_VA_HD57_Bld_8_1.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_Hd58_Bld_8_2.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD59_Bld_8_3.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD60_Bld_8_4.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD61_Bld_8_5.tif



SFVAMC Historic District Building 8- Photograph No. 1
Building 8 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North and West facades of the historic building's prime facade and main entrance.
Camera facing SE

SFVAMC Historic District Building 8- Photograph No. 2
Building 8 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West facade - the historic building's prime facade and main entrance.
Camera facing E



SFVAMC Historic District Building 8- Photograph No. 3
Building 8 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade
Camera facing N

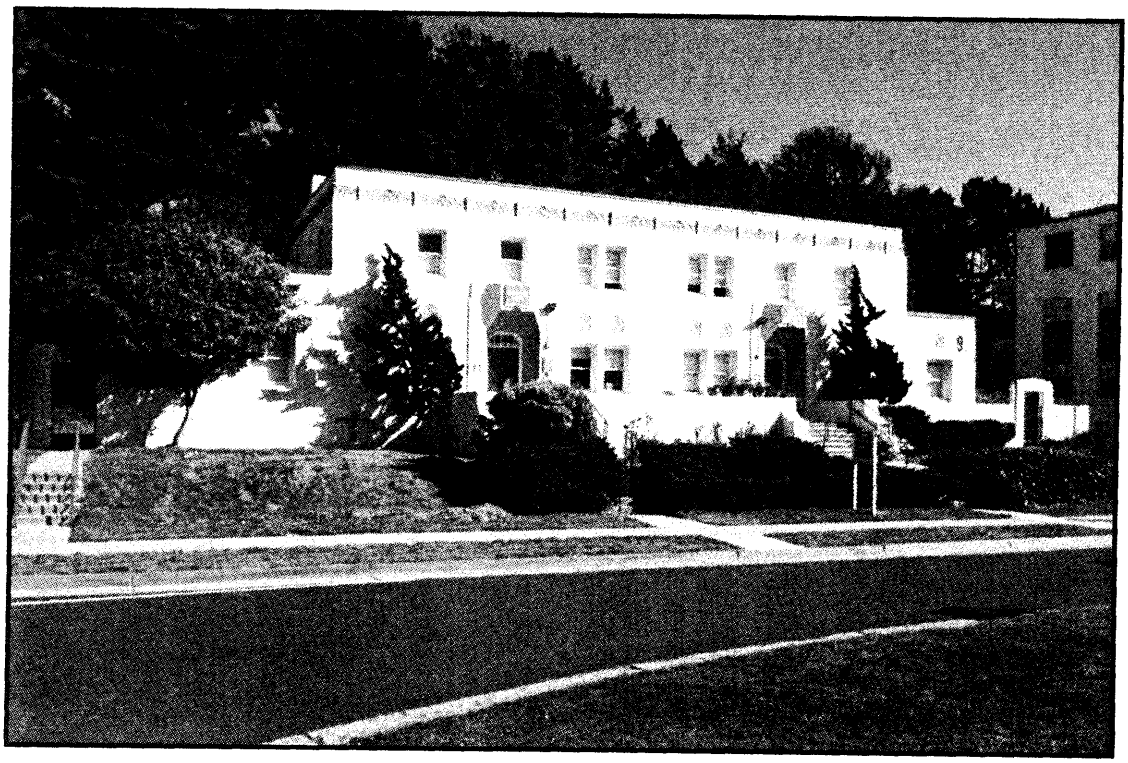
SFVAMC Historic District Building 8- Photograph No. 4
Building 8 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North and west facade - relationship to building 9 on left
Camera facing SE

SFVAMC Historic District Building 8- Photograph No. 5
Building 8 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South and west (rear) facade
Camera facing NE

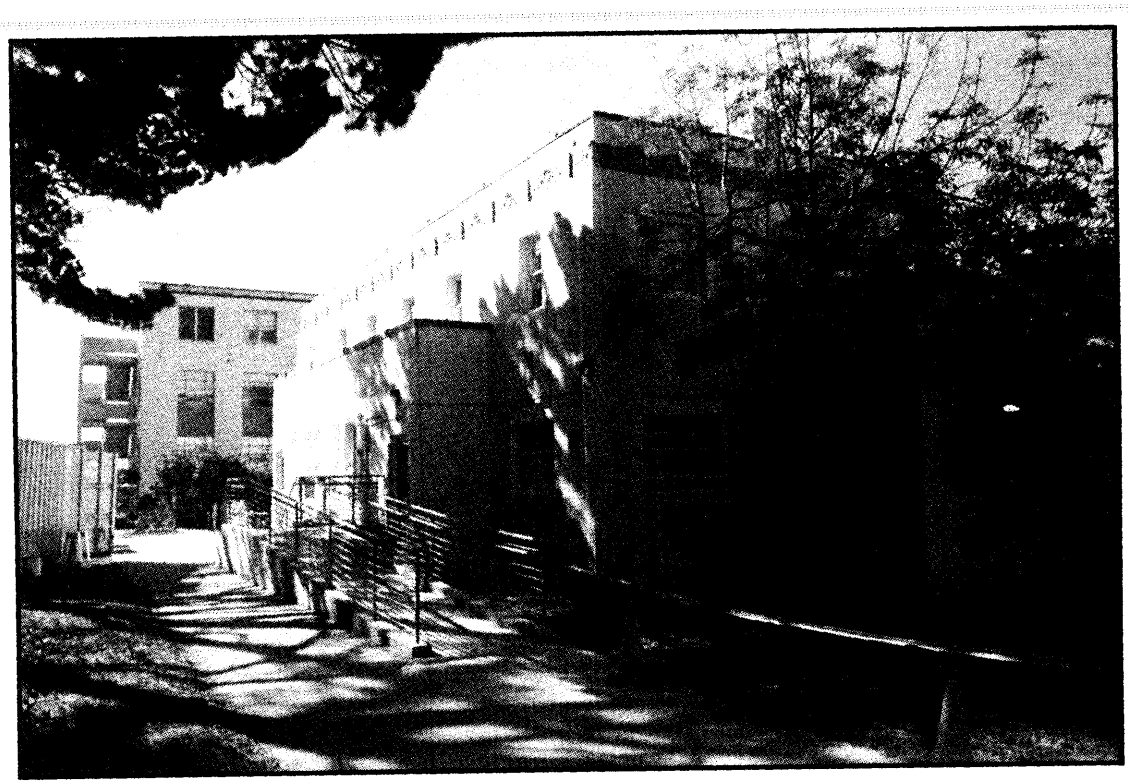
SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT
Photograph Date: October 2008
Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA
Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north
Photograph accession number, building number, frame number
Building No. 9

CA_SanFran_VA_HD62_Bld_9_1.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD63_Bld_9_2.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD64_Bld_9_3.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD65_Bld_9_4.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD66_Bld_9_5.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD67_Bld_9_6.tif

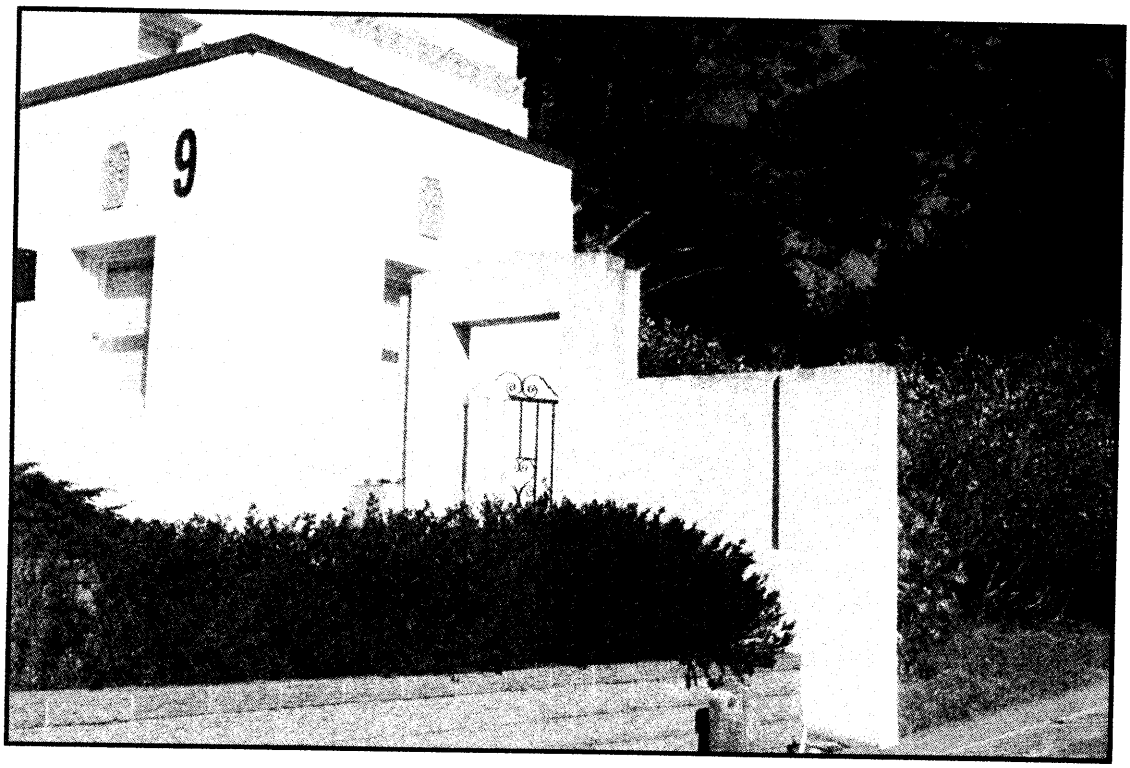
SFVAMC Historic District Building 9- Photograph No. 1
Building 9 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South and west (rear) facade
Camera facing NE



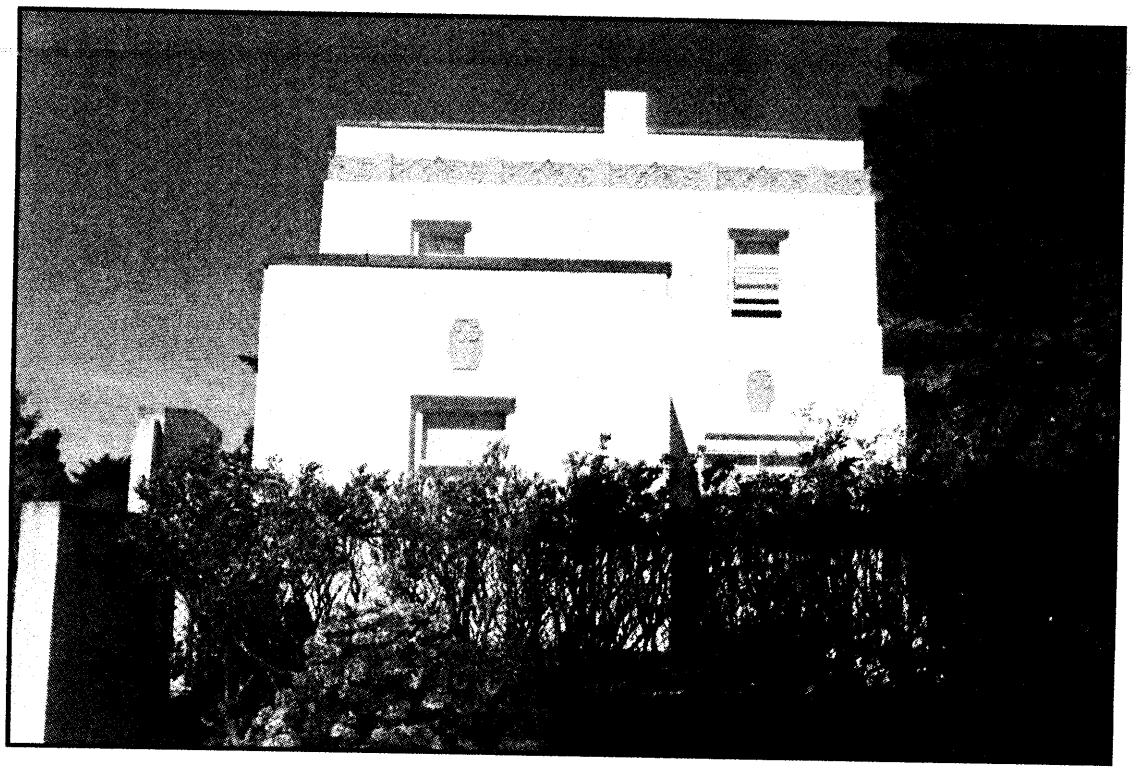
SFVAMC Historic District Building 9- Photograph No. 2
Building 9 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West (prime) facade
Camera facing E



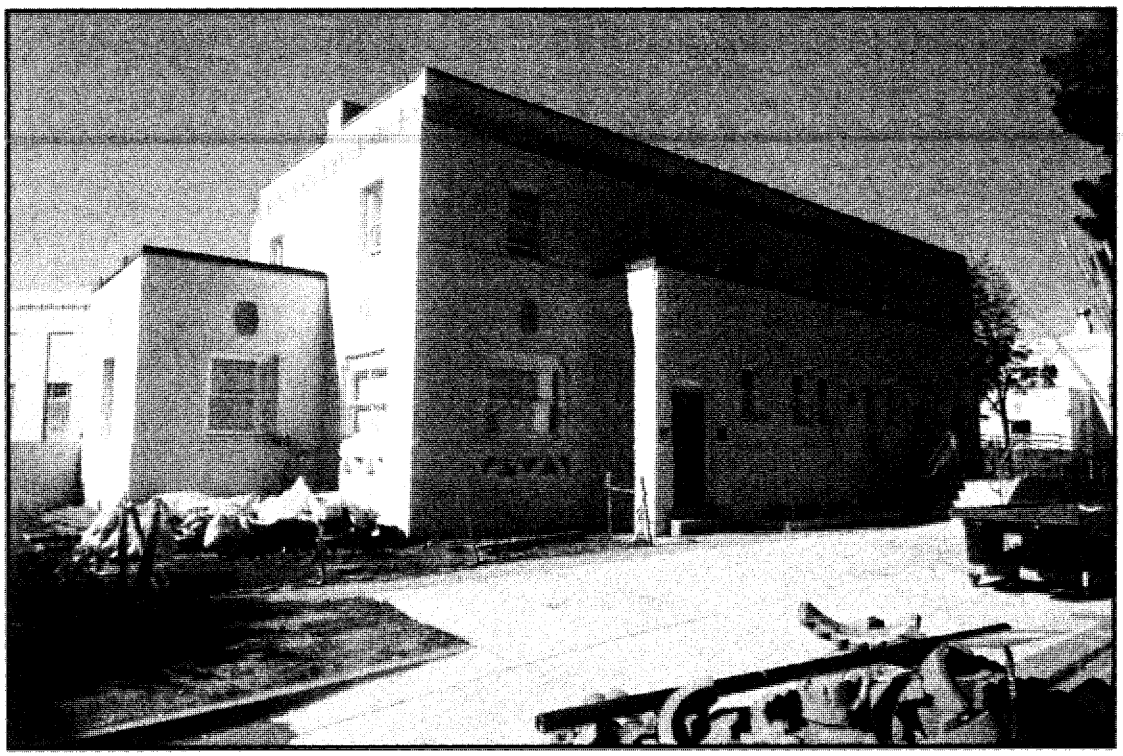
SFVAMC Historic District Building 9- Photograph No. 3
Building 9 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: East (rear) and north facades
Camera facing S



SFVAMC Historic District Building 9- Photograph No. 4
Building 9 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade (west side) and gate
Camera facing NE



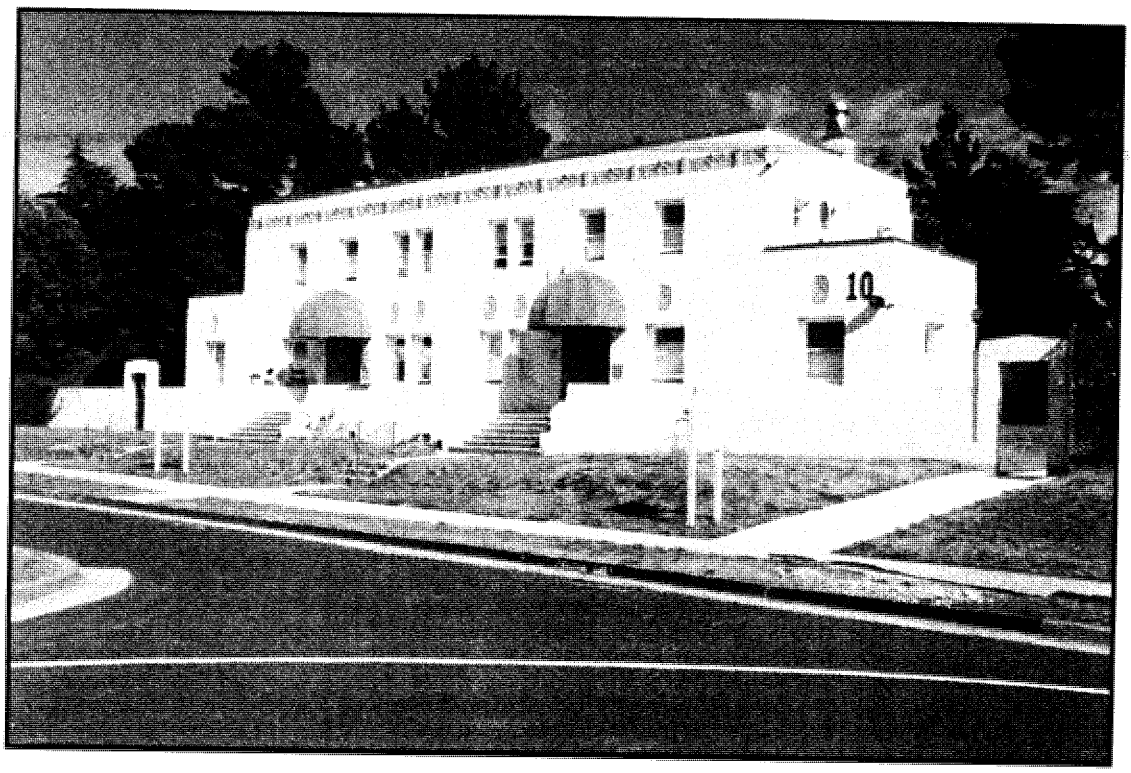
SFVAMC Historic District Building 9- Photograph No. 5
Building 9 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade
Camera facing N



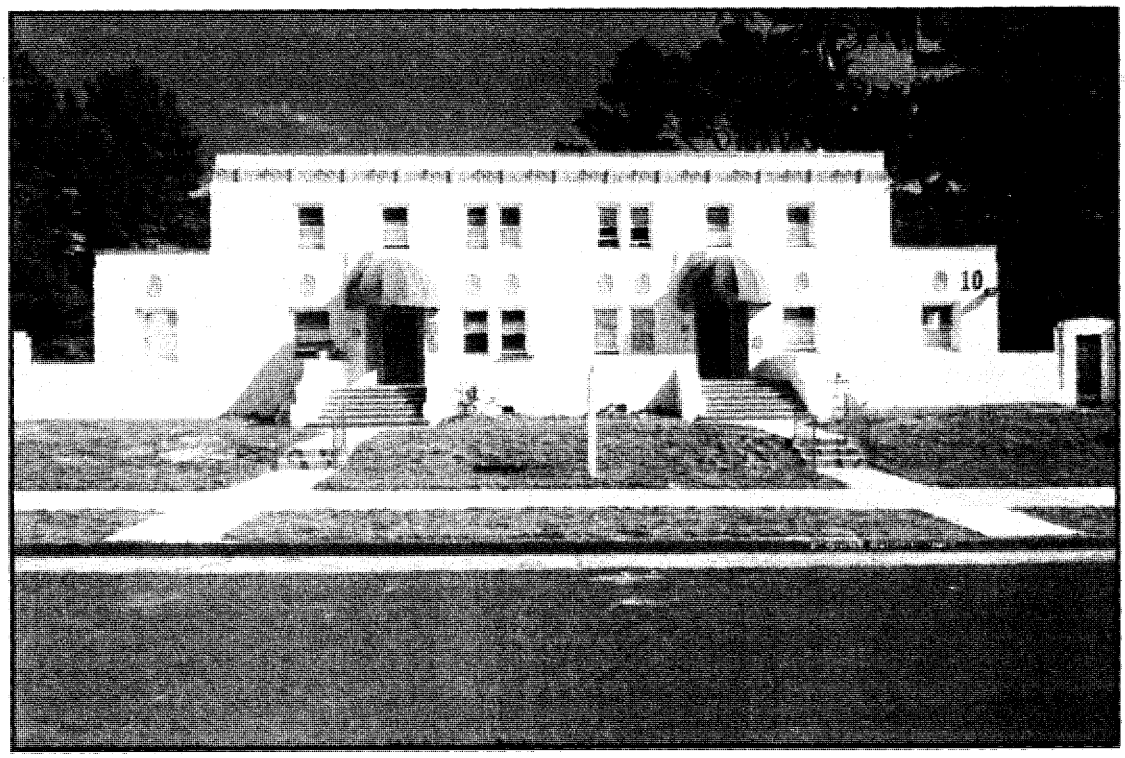
SFVAMC Historic District Building 9- Photograph No. 6
Building 9 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: East (rear) facade
Camera facing NW

SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT
Photograph Date: October 2008
Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA
Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north
Photograph accession number, building number, frame number
Building No. 10

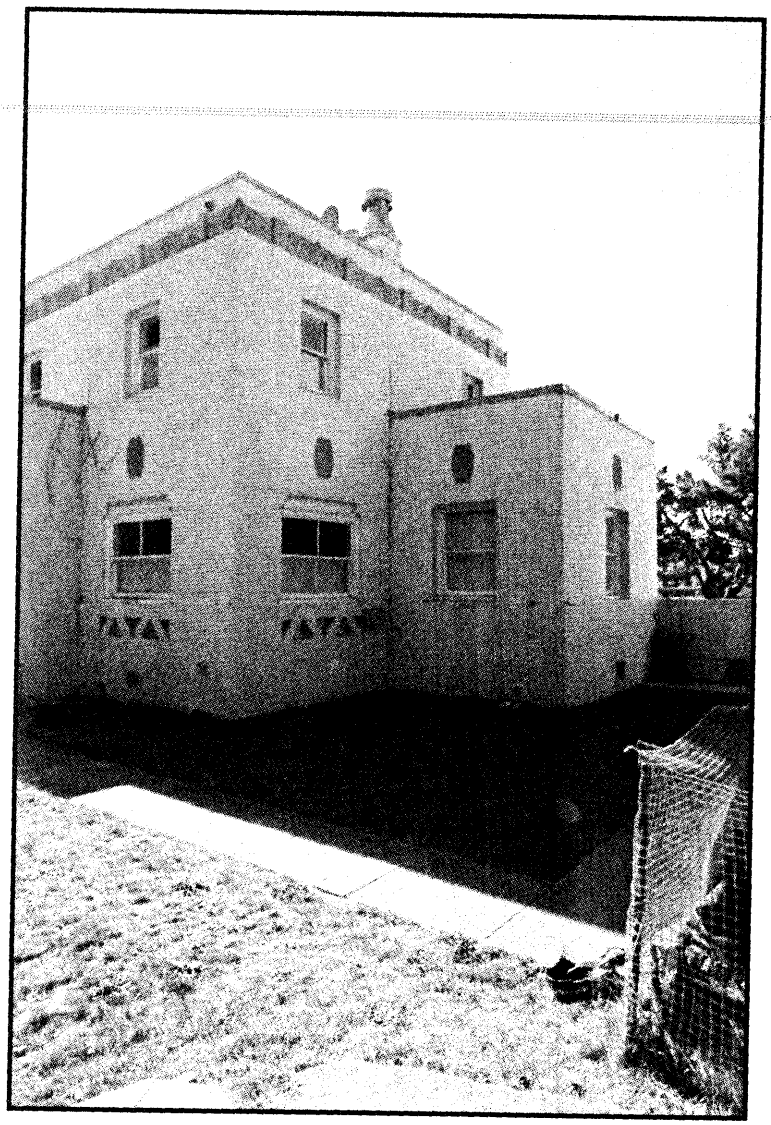
CA_SanFran_VA_HD68_Bld_10_1.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD69_Bld_10_2.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD70_Bld_10_3.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD71_Bld_10_4.tif



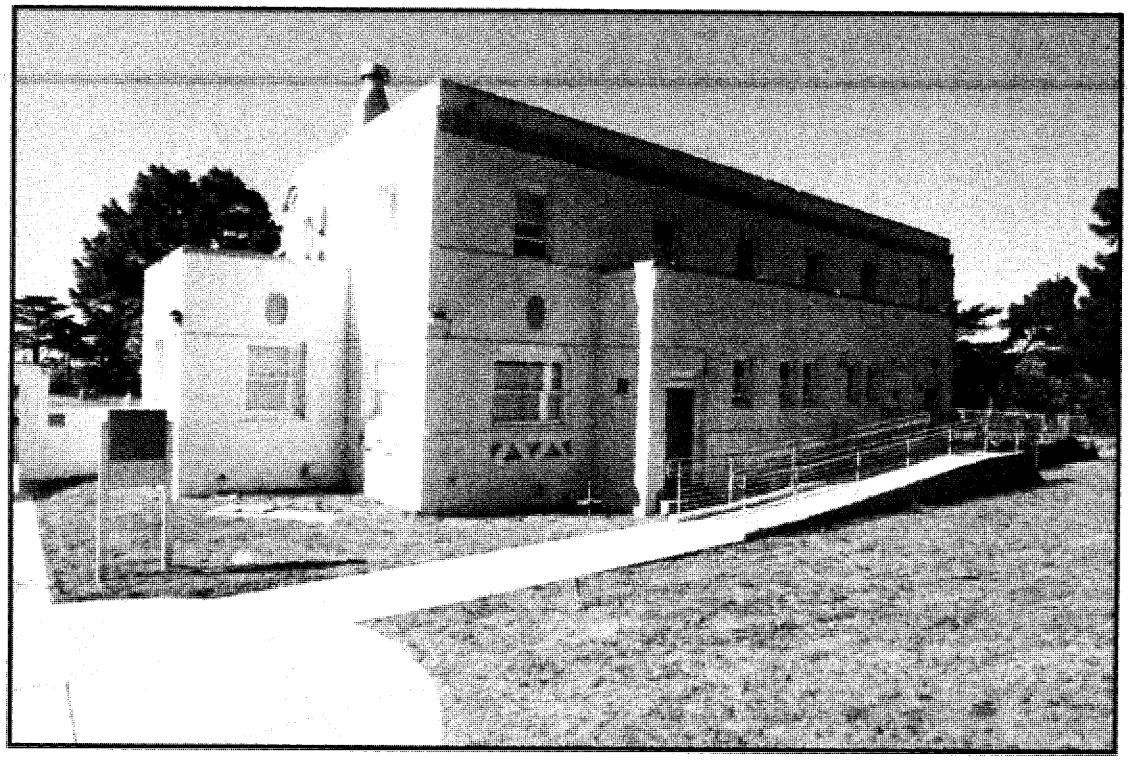
SFVAMC Historic District Building 10- Photograph No. 1
Building 10 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West (prime) facade
Camera facing NE



SFVAMC Historic District Building 10- Photograph No. 2
Building 10 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West (prime) facade
Camera facing East



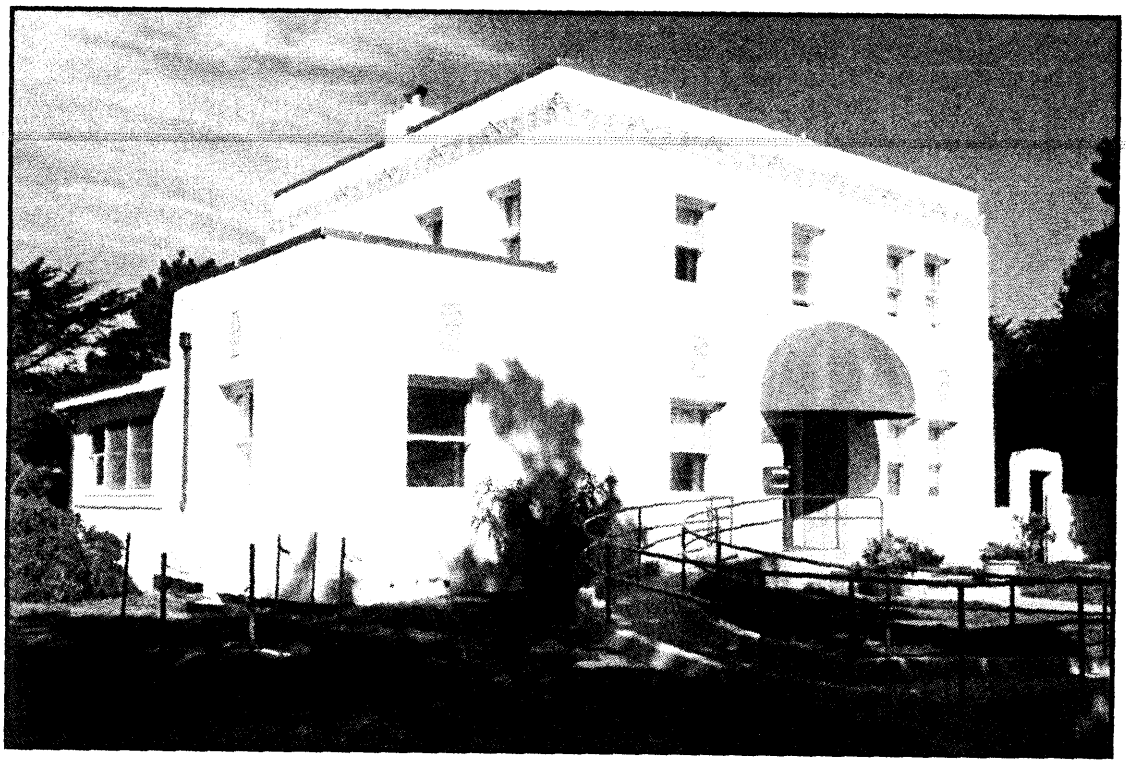
SFVAMC Historic District Building 10- Photograph No. 3
Building 10 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: south facade
Camera facing NE



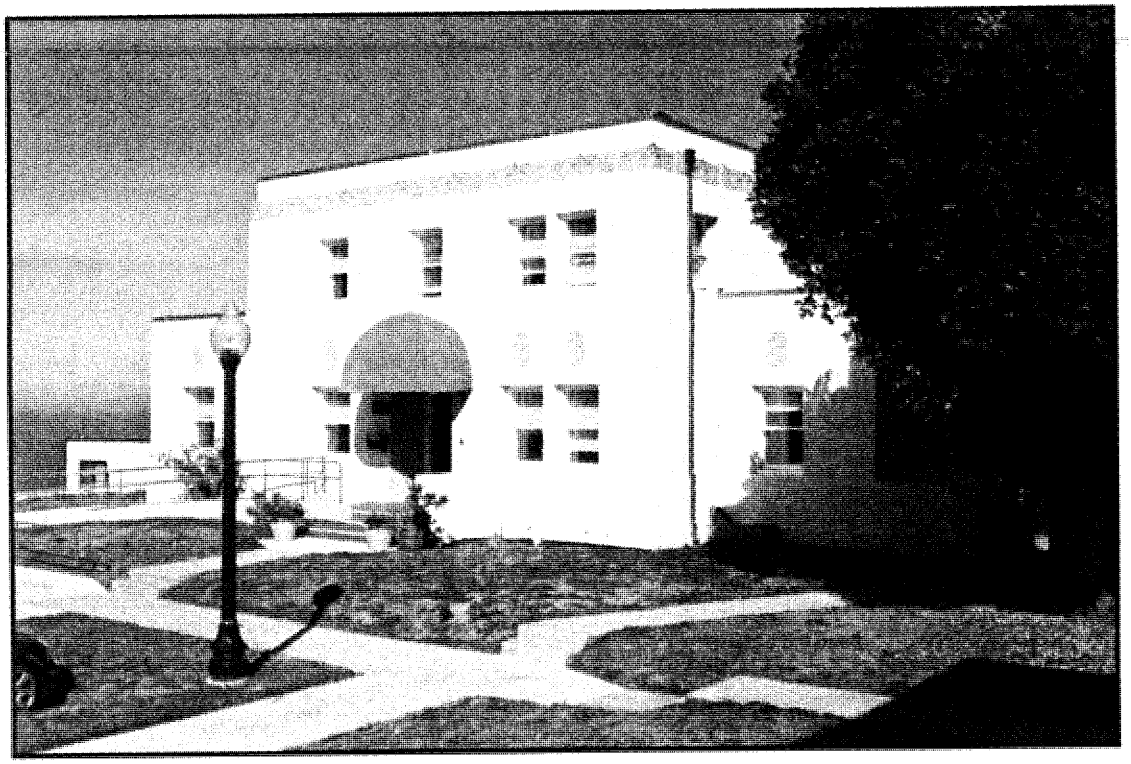
SFVAMC Historic District Building 10- Photograph No. 4
Building 11 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: East (rear) facade
Camera facing NW

SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT
Photograph Date: October 2008
Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA
Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north
Photograph accession number, building number, frame number
Building No 11

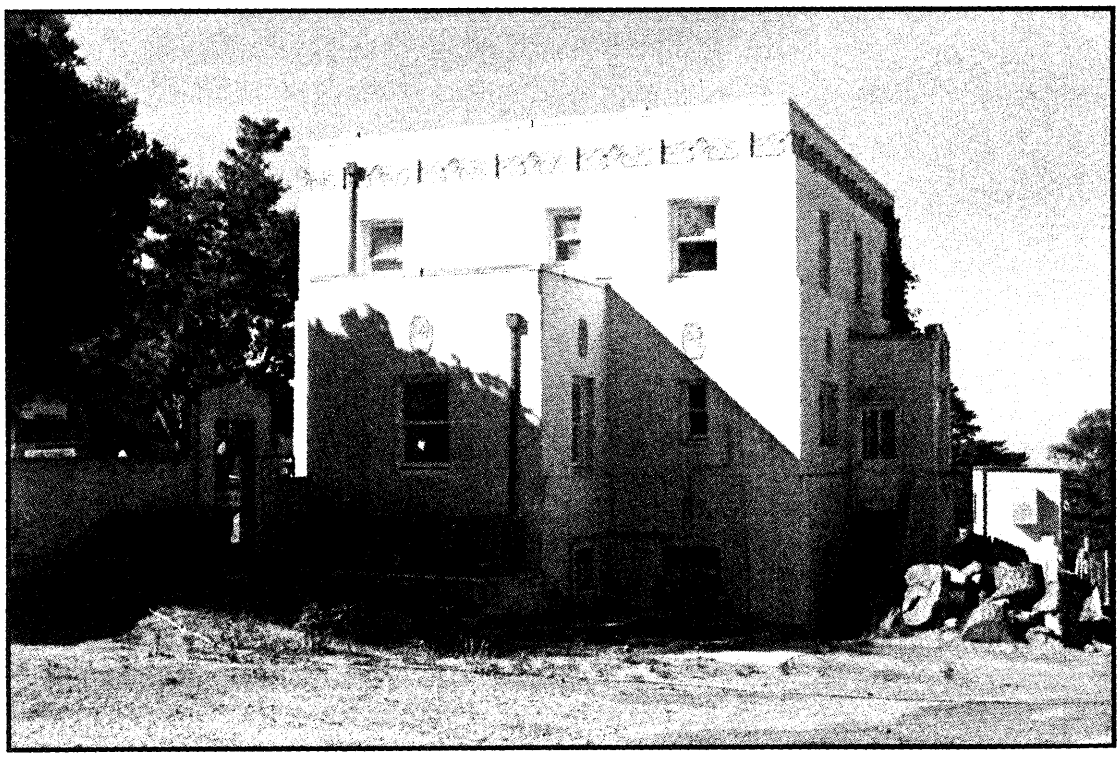
CA_SanFran_VA_HD72_Bld_11_1.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD73_Bld_11_2.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD74_Bld_11_3.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD75_Bld_11_4.tif



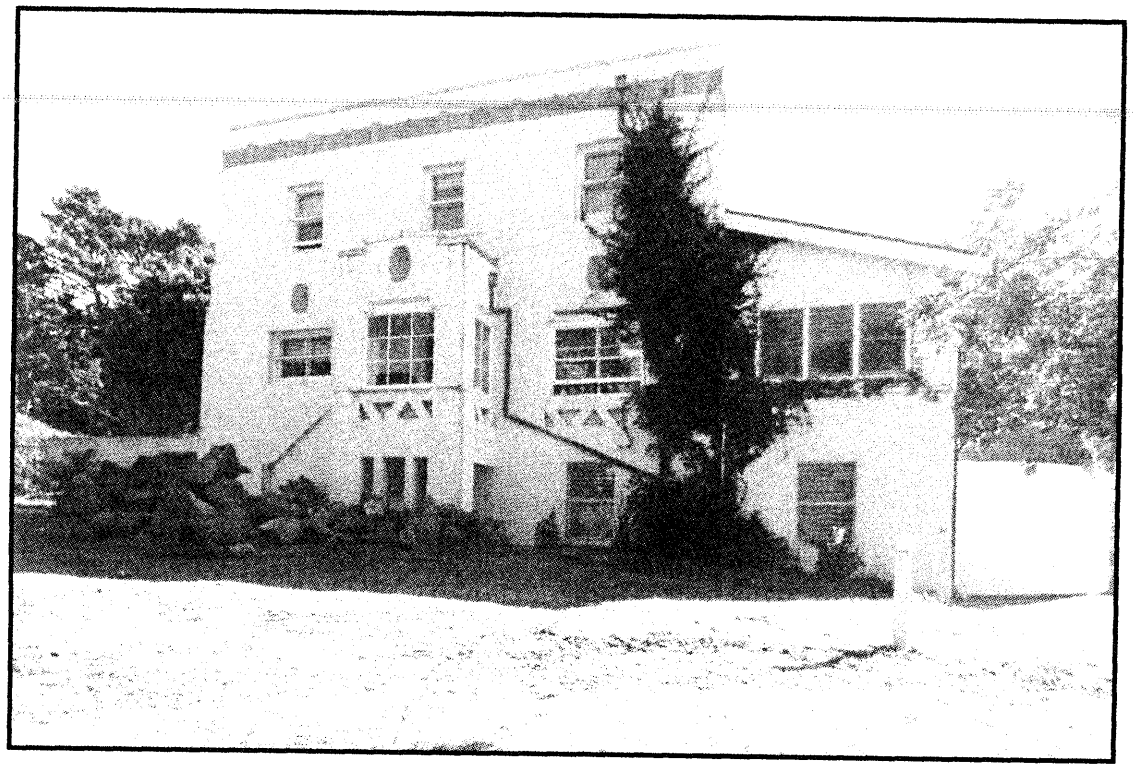
SFVAMC Historic District Building 11- Photograph No. 1
Building 11 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South (Prime) facade
Camera facing NE



SFVAMC Historic District Building 11- Photograph No. 2
Building 11 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South (Prime) facade
Camera facing NW

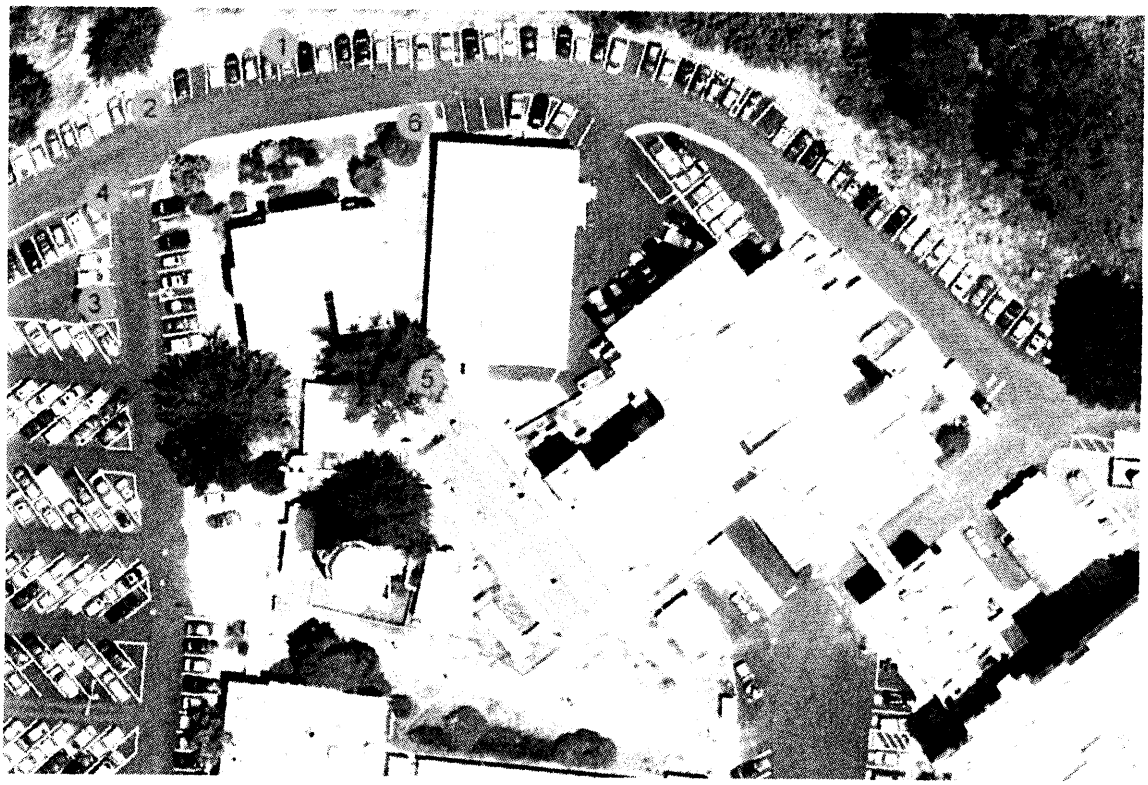


SFVAMC Historic District Building 11- Photograph No. 3
Building 11 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: East and North (rear) facade
Camera facing SW

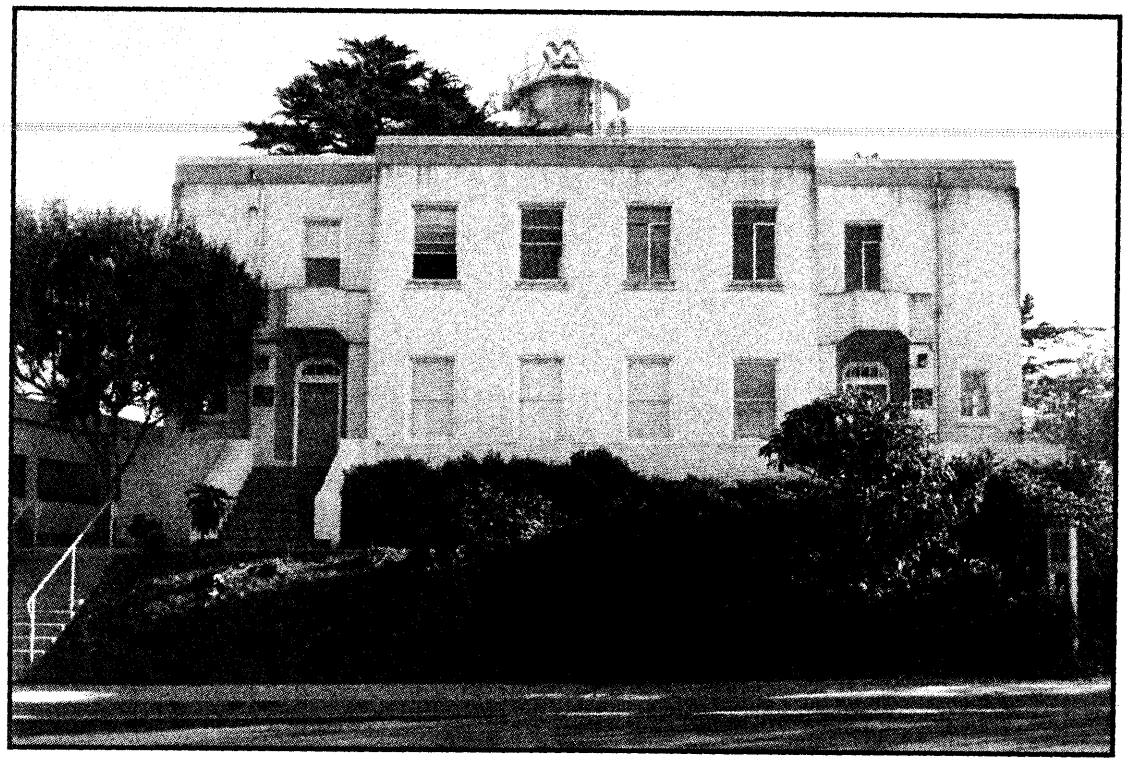


SFVAMC Historic District Building 11- Photograph No. 4
Building 11 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View North (rear) facade
Camera facing SE

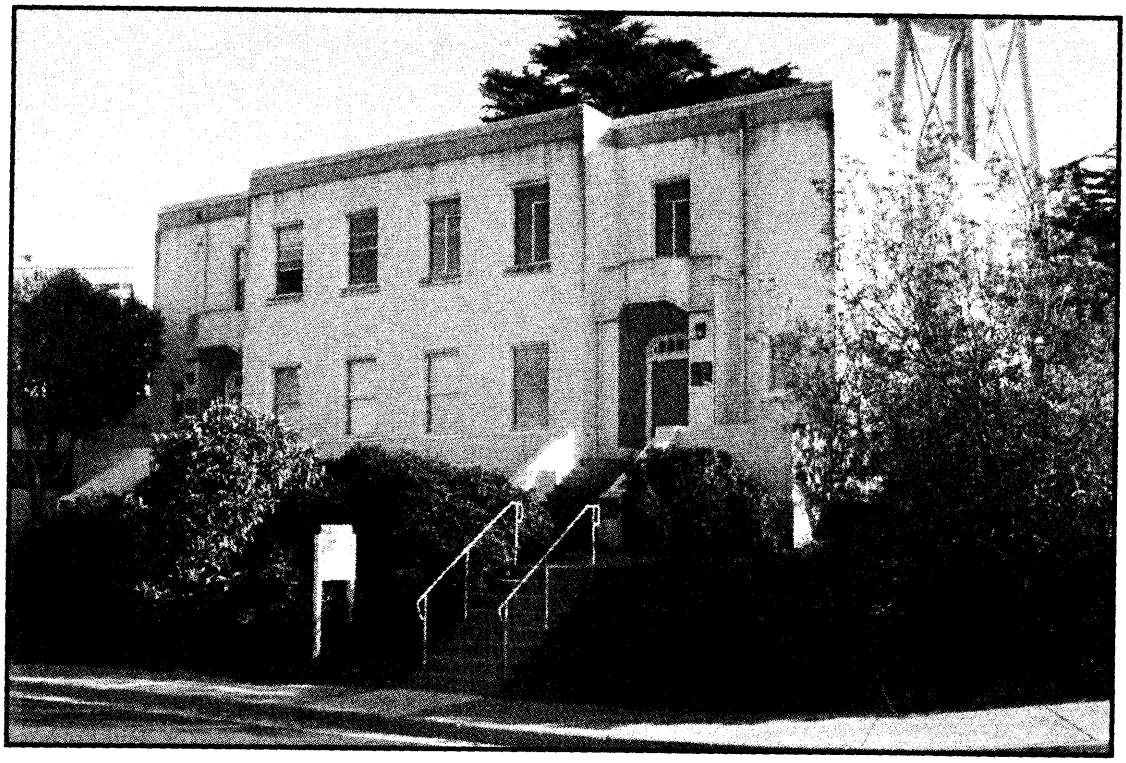
SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT
Photograph Date: October 2008
Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA
Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north
Photograph accession number, building number, frame number
Building No 18



CA_SanFran_VA_HD76_Bld_18_1.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD77_Bld_18_2.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD78_Bld_18_3.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD79_Bld_18_4.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD80_Bld_18_5.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD81_Bld_18_6.tif

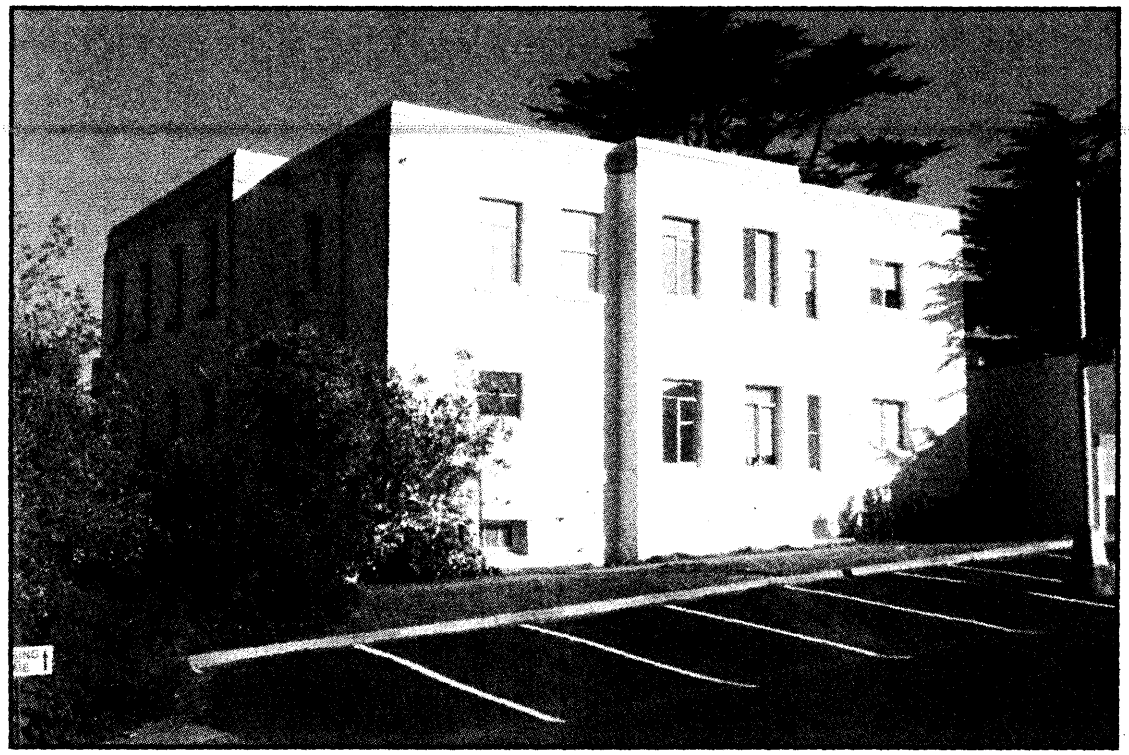


SFVAMC Historic District Building 18- Photograph No. 1
Building 18 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View North (prime) facade
Camera facing S

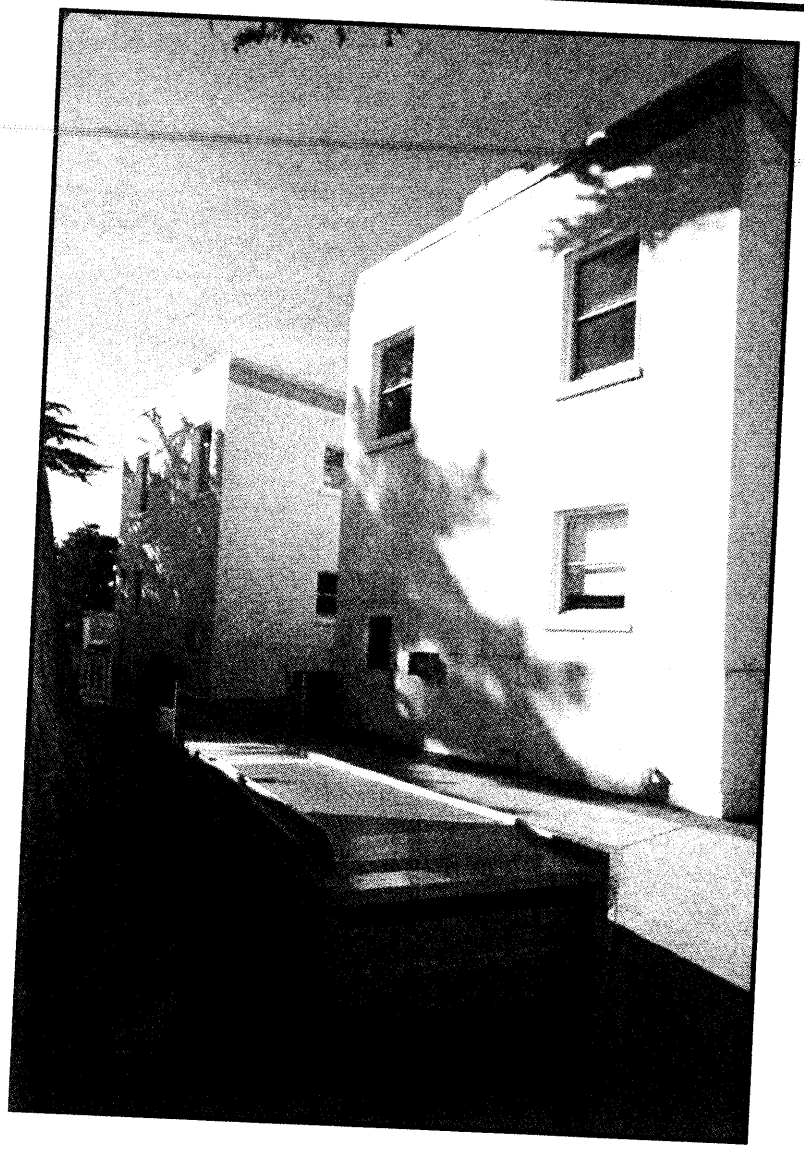


SFVAMC Historic District Building 18- Photograph No. 2
Building 18 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View North (prime) facade
Camera facing SE

SFVAMC Historic District Building 18- Photograph No.3
Building 18 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View West facade
Camera facing E



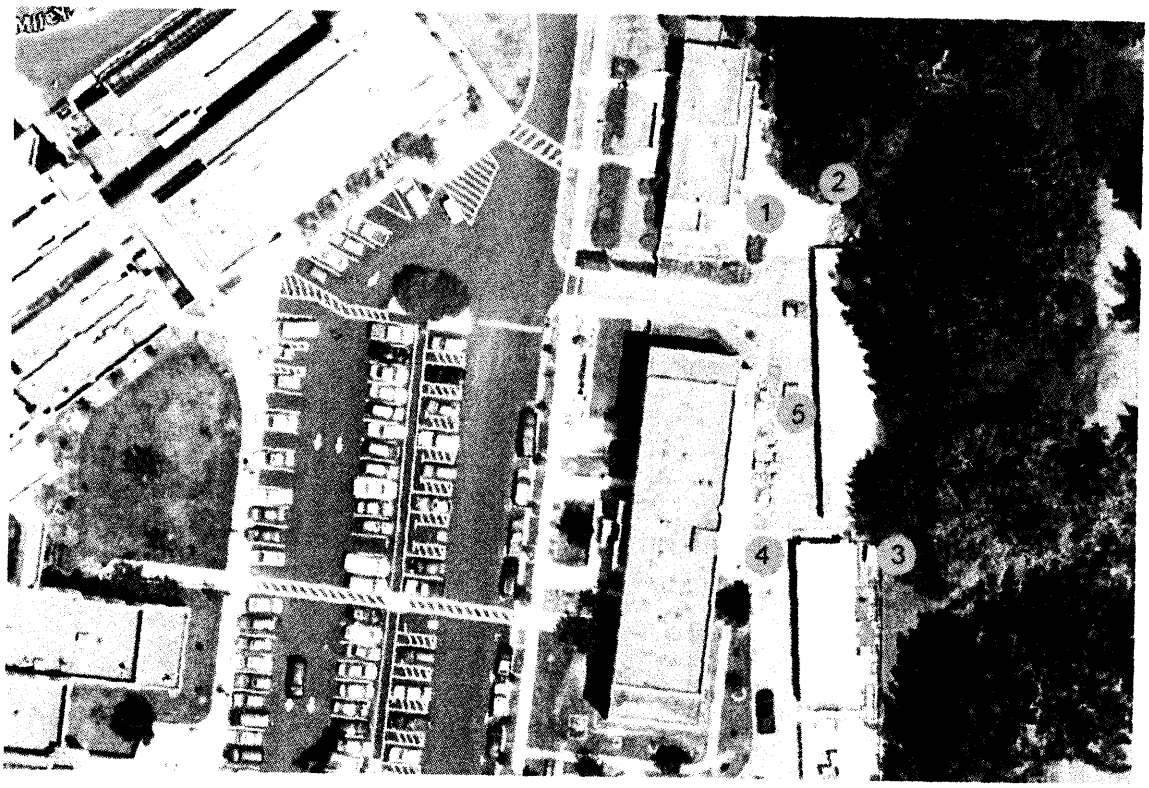
SFVAMC Historic District Building 18- Photograph No.4
Building 18 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View West (side) facade
Camera facing E



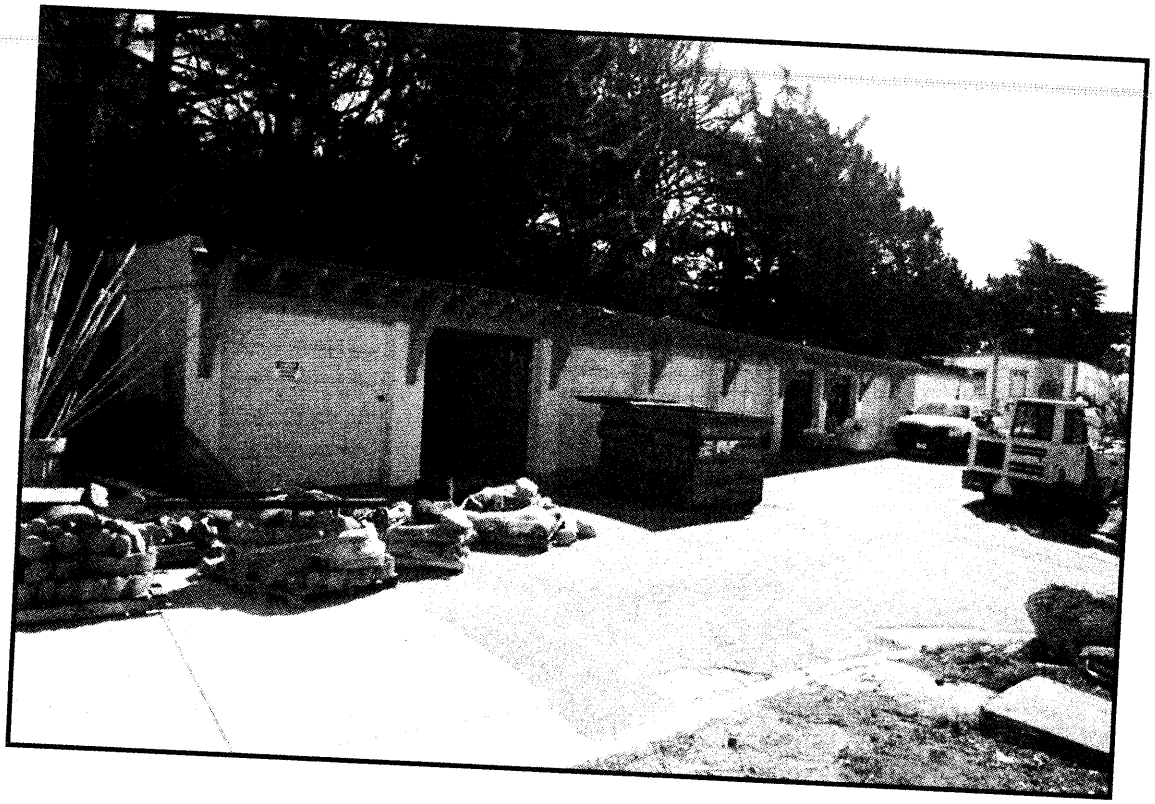
SFVAMC Historic District Building 18- Photograph No.5
Building 18 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View South (rear) facade
Camera facing E

SFVAMC Historic District Building 18- Photograph No.6
Building 18 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View East facade
Camera facing SW

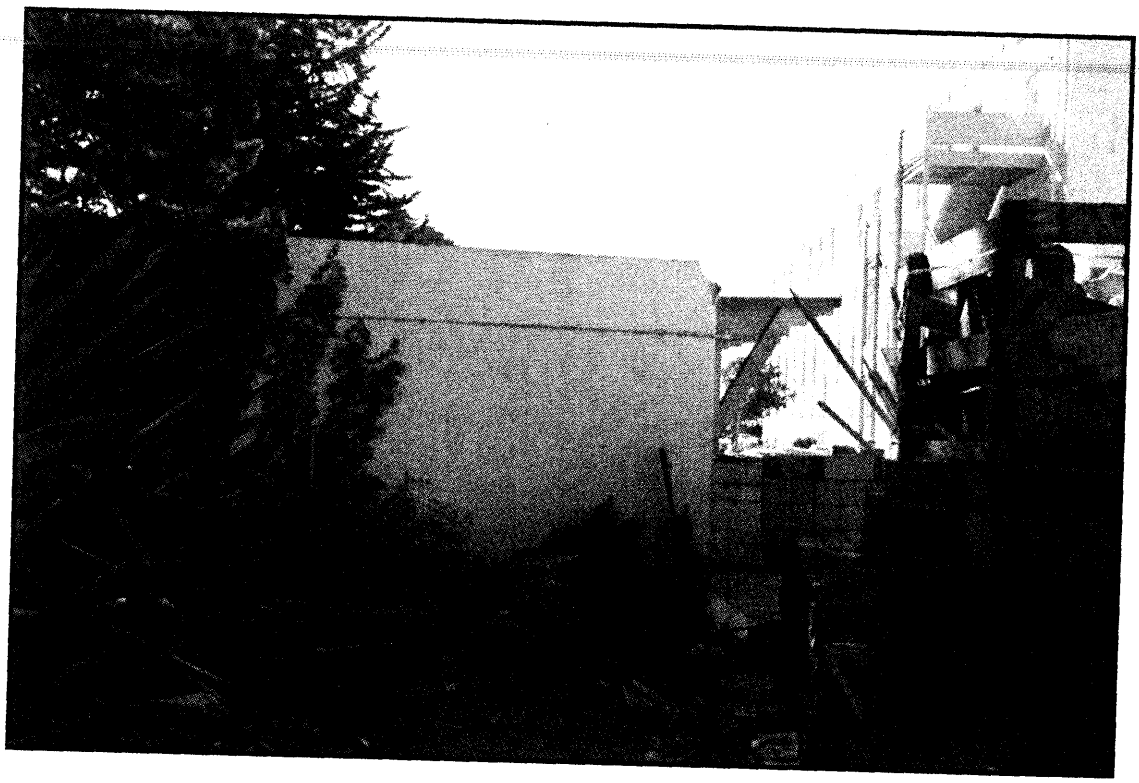
SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT
Photograph Date: October 2008
Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA
Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north
Photograph: building number, frame number
Building No 20



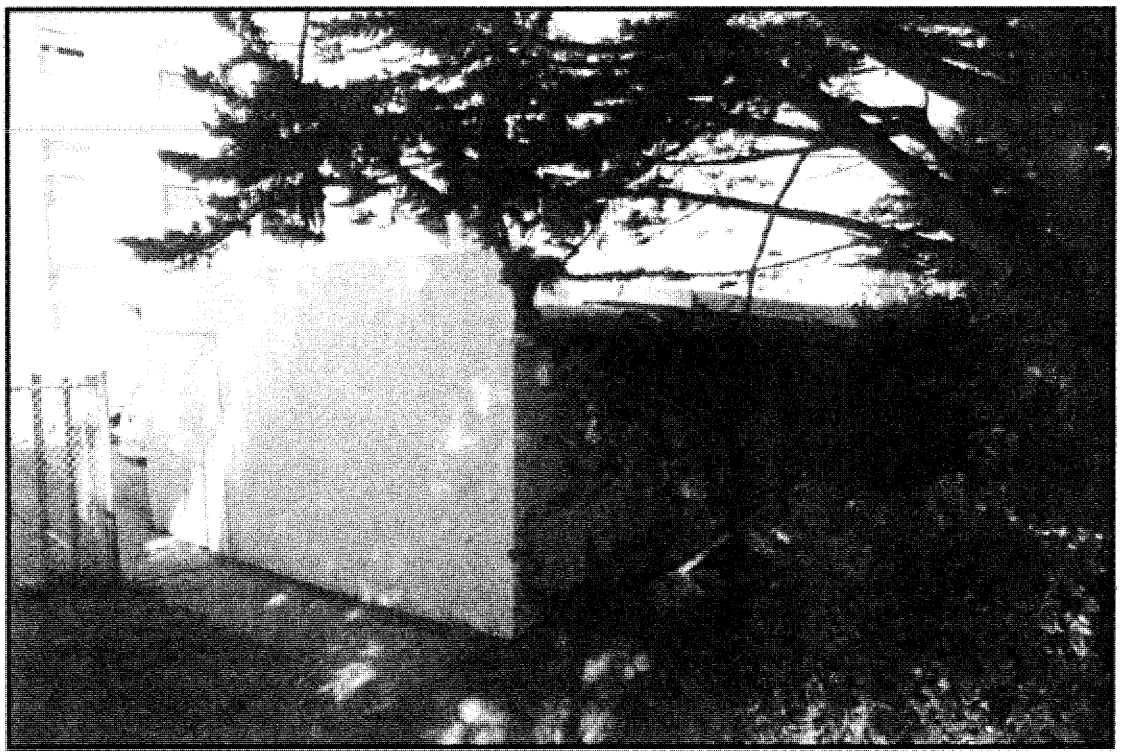
CA_SanFran_VA_HD82_Bld_20_1.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD83_Bld_20_2.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD84_Bld_20_3.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD85_Bld_20_4.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD86_Bld_20_5.tif



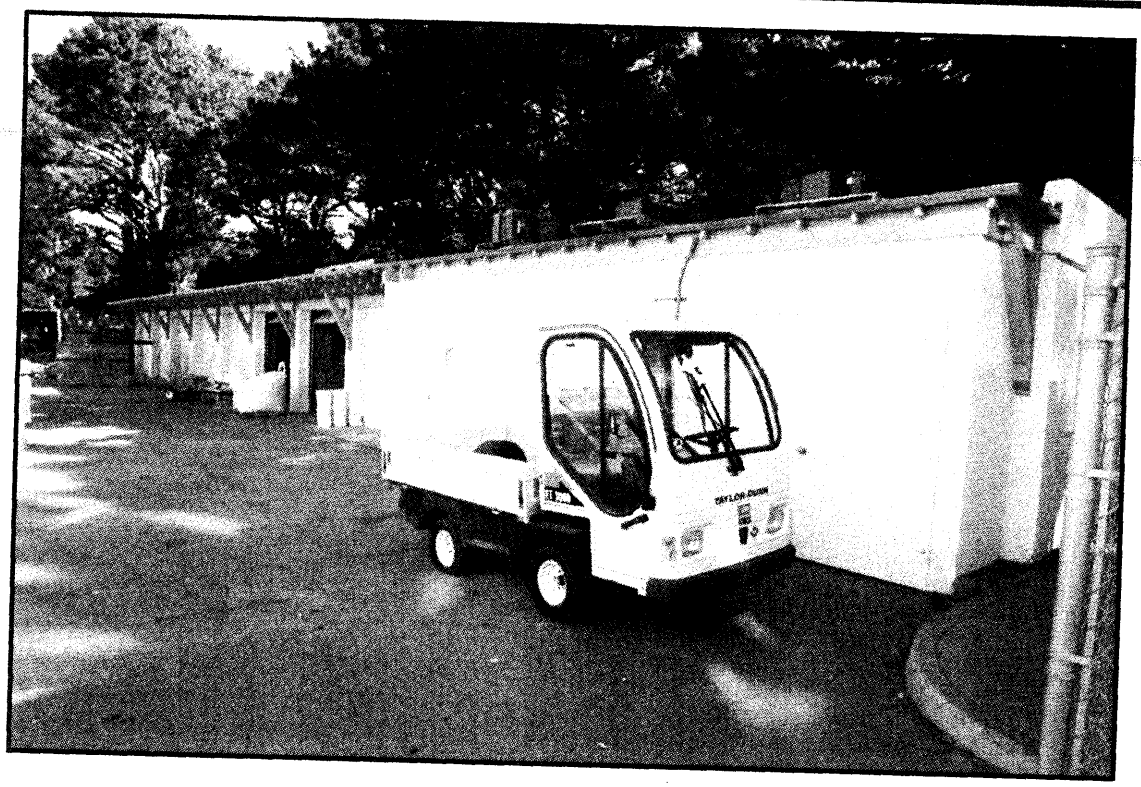
SFVAMC Historic District Building 20- Photograph No.1
Building 20 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View West (front) facade
Camera facing SW



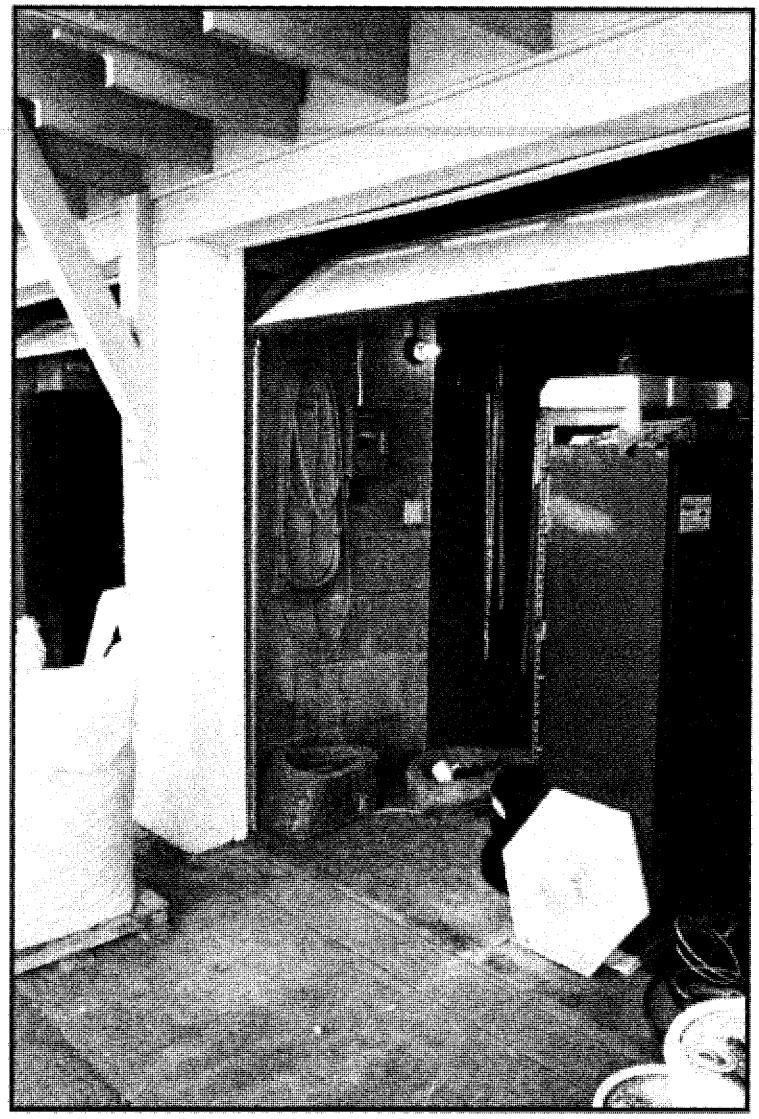
SFVAMC Historic District Building 20- Photograph No.2
Building 20 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View North facade
Camera facing South



SFVAMC Historic District Building 20- Photograph No.3
Building 20 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View South (end) facade
Camera facing NW

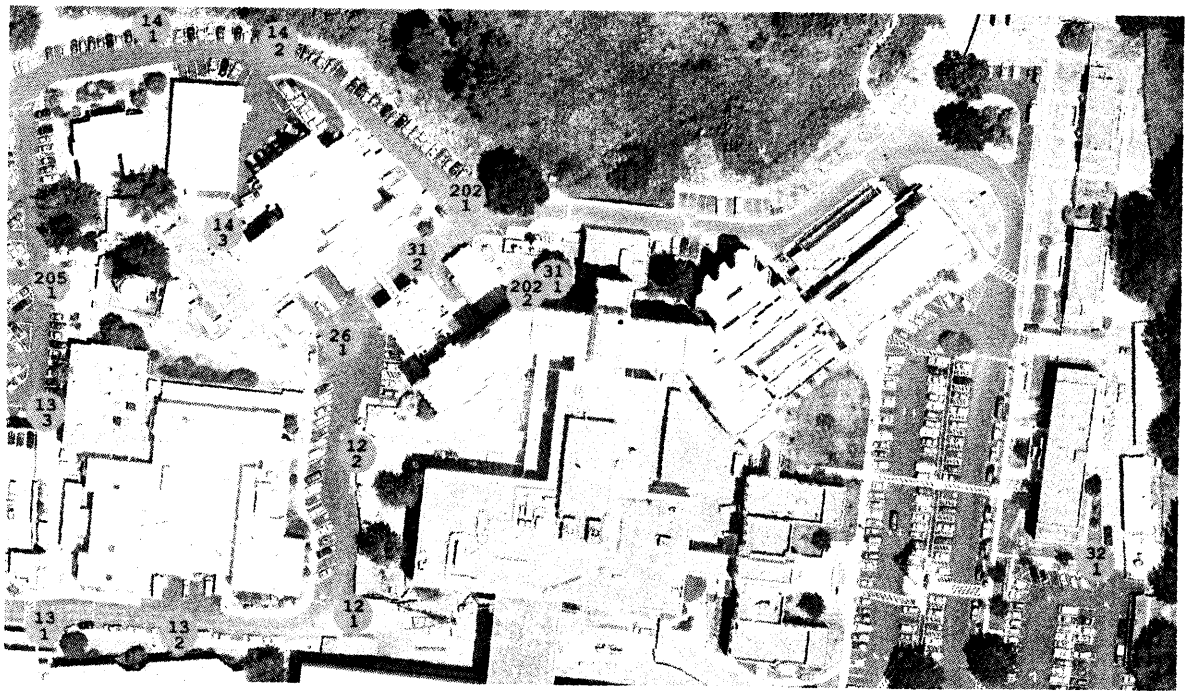


SFVAMC Historic District Building 20- Photograph No.4
View Building 20 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
West facade with addition in foreground
Camera facing NE

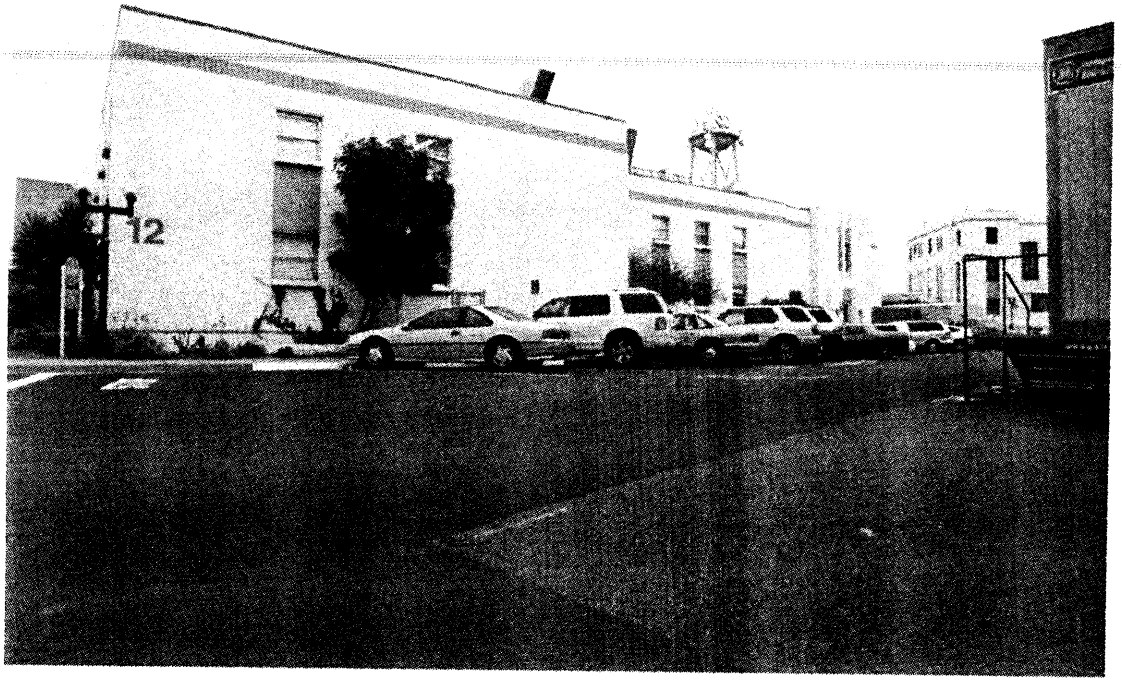


SFVAMC Historic District Building 20- Photograph No.5
Building 20 is a contributing building in the Historic District
View Interior dividing walls - hollow clay tile
Date: October 2008
Camera facing NE

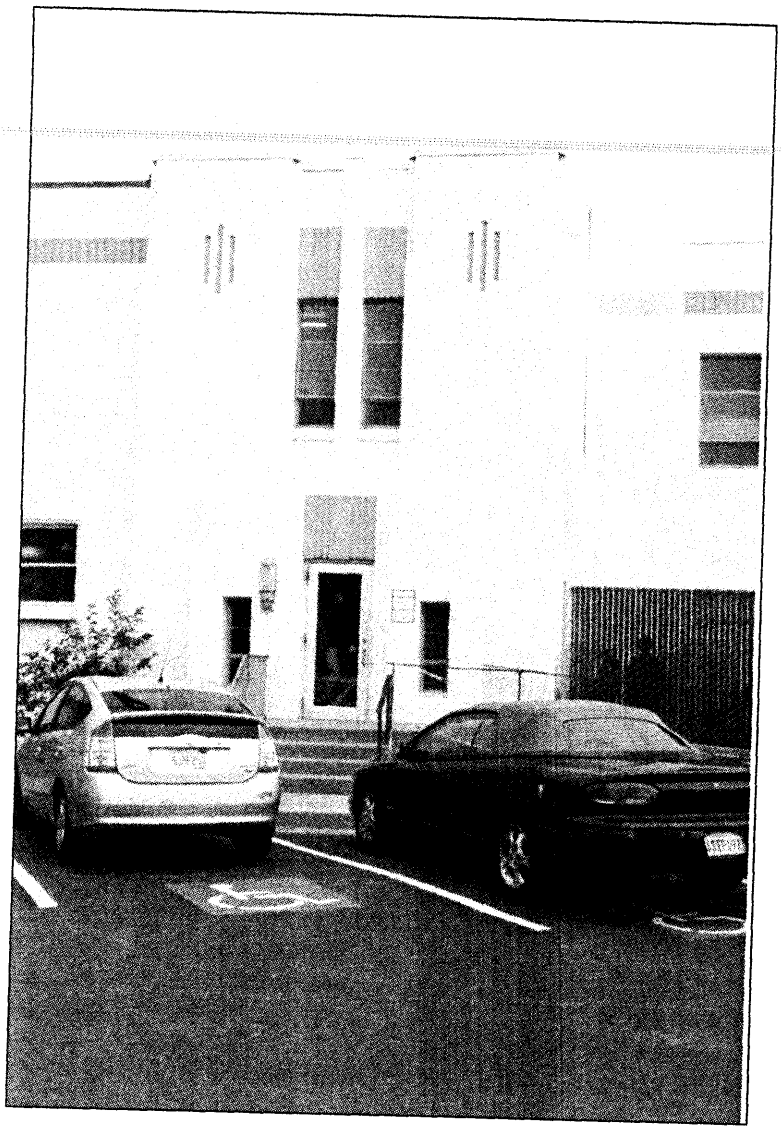
SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT
Photograph Date: October 2008
Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA
Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north
Photograph accession number, building number, frame number
Building No 12,13,14,26,31,32,202.205



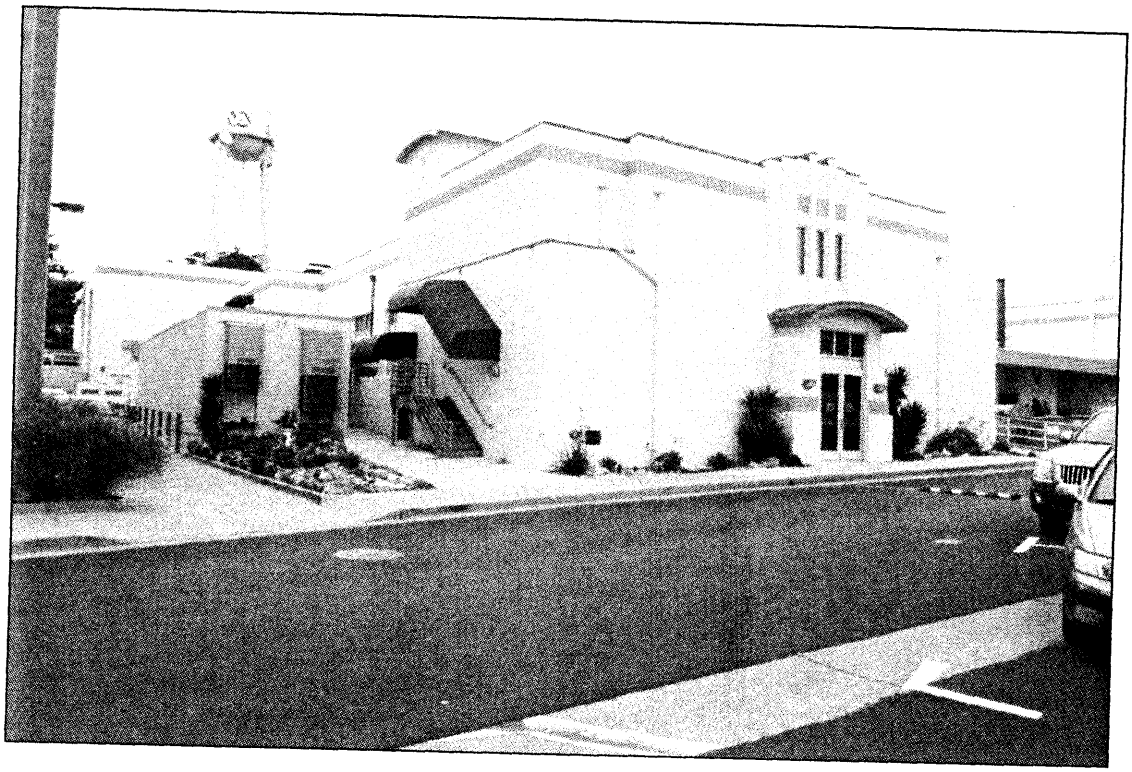
Building 12
12-1 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD87_BLD_12_1.tif
12-2 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD88_BLD_12_2.tif
Building 13
13-1 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD89_BLD_13_1.tif
13-2 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD90_BLD_13_2.tif
13-3 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD91_BLD_13_3.tif
Building 14
14-1 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD92_BLD_14_1.tif
14-2 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD93_BLD_14_2.tif
14-3 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD94_BLD_14_3.tif
Building 26
26-1 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD95_BLD_26_1.tif
Building 31
31-1 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD96_BLD_31_1.tif
31-2 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD97_BLD_31_2.tif
Building 32
32-1 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD98_BLD_32_1.tif
Building 202
202-1 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD99_BLD_202_1.tif
202-2 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD100_BLD_202_2.tif
Building 205
205-1 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD101_BLD_205_1.tif



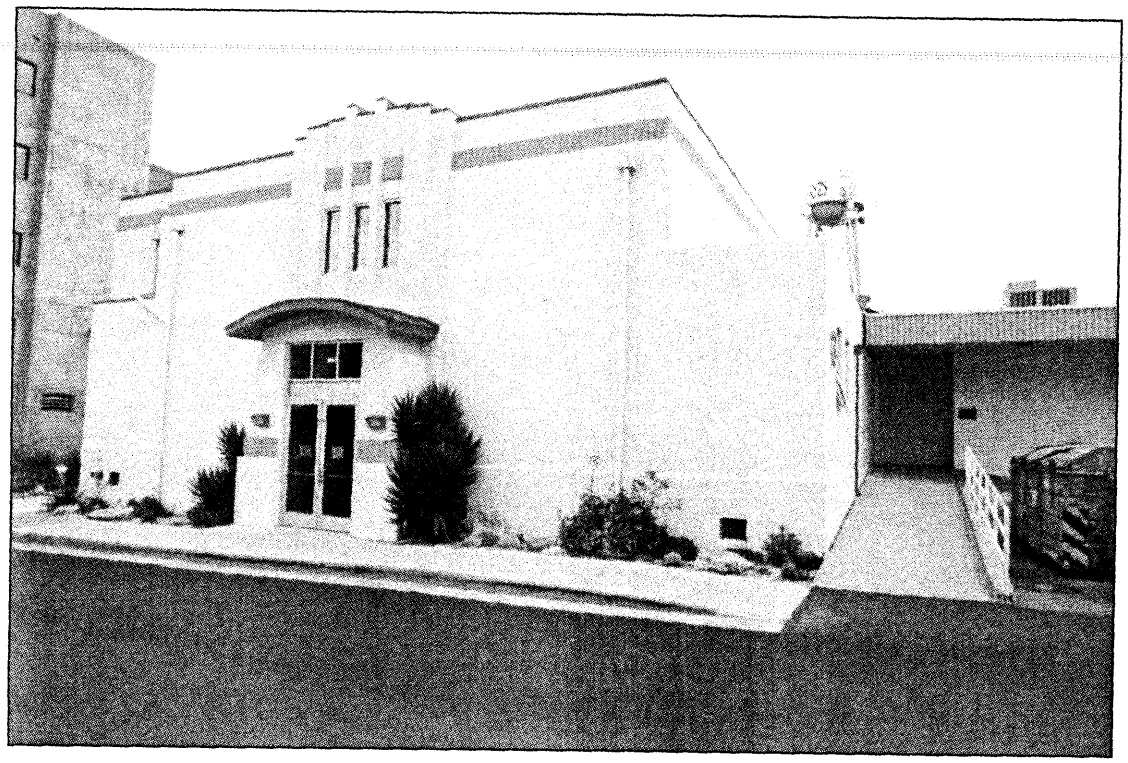
SFVAMC Building 12- Photograph No.1
Building 12 is outside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View East facade - addition (original bay on far right of image)
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing West



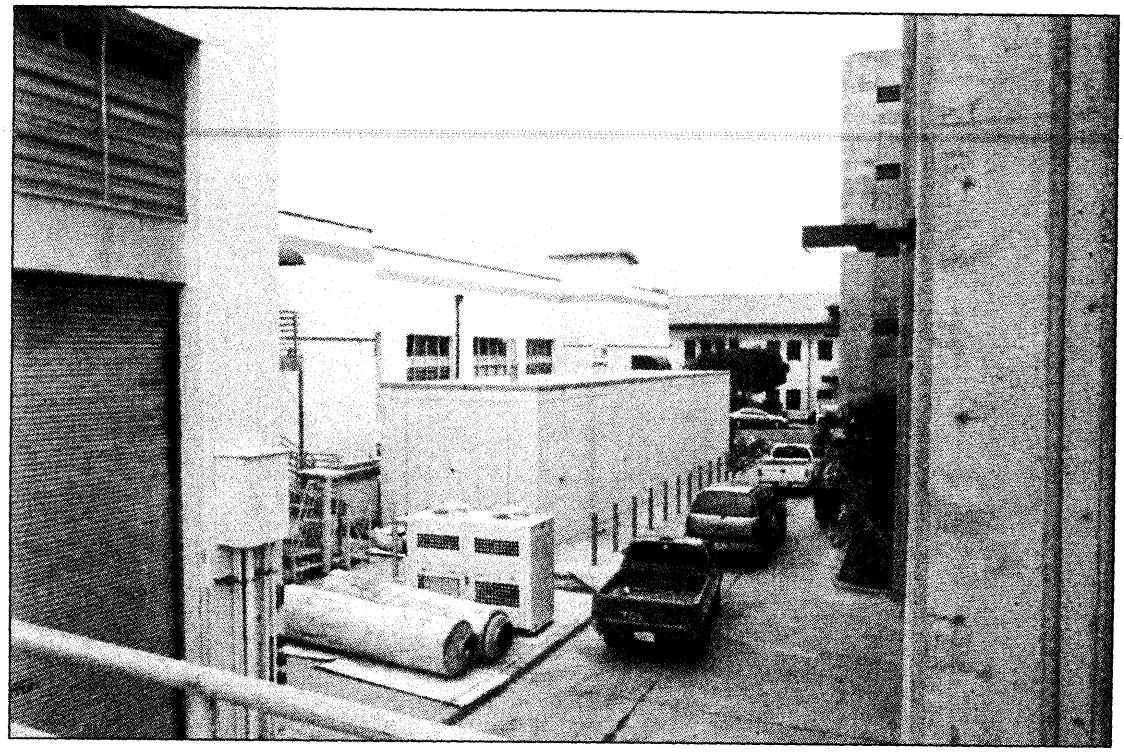
SFVAMC Building 12- Photograph No.2
Building 12 is outside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View North facade-entry bay
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing SW



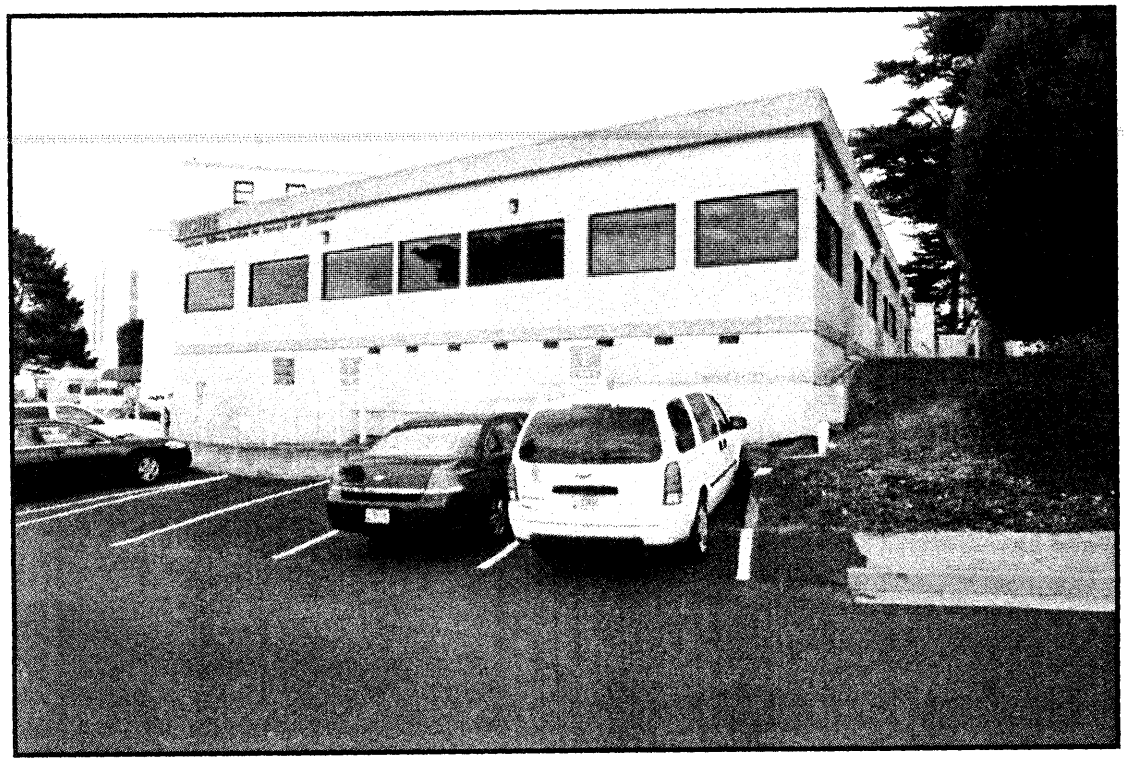
SFVAMC Building 13- Photograph No.1
Building 13 is outside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View West facade-entry bay (remodeled)
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing NE



SFVAMC Building 13- Photograph No.2
Building 13 is outside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View West facade-entry bay and north side (remodeled)
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing NW

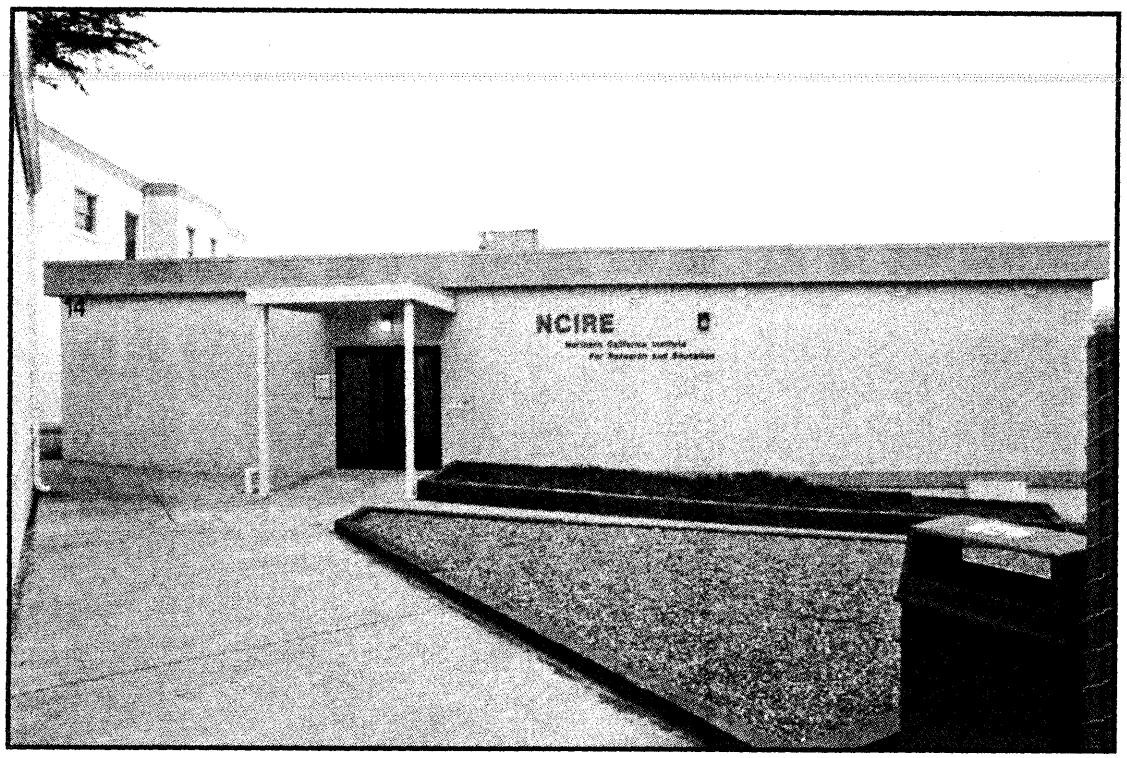


SFVAMC Building 13- Photograph No.3
Building 13 is outside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View West facade
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing SE

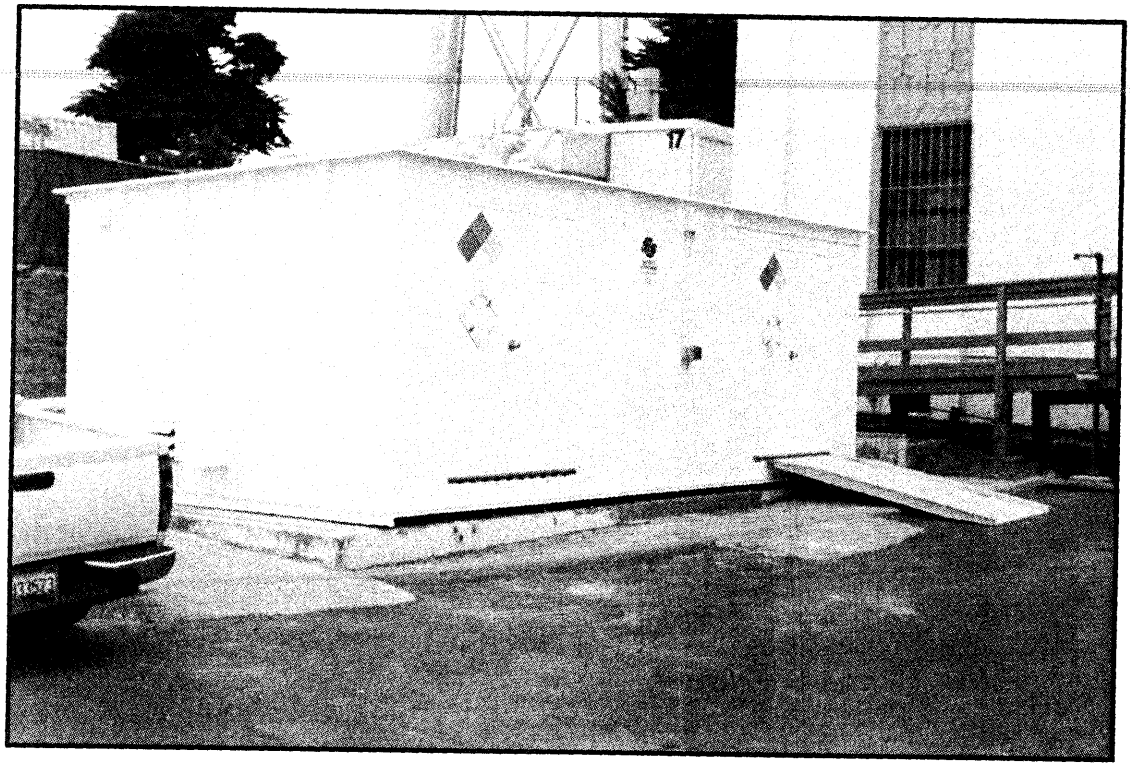


SFVAMC Building 14 Photograph No.1
Building 14 is a non-contributing building inside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View North facade (Veterans Drive in front)
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing S

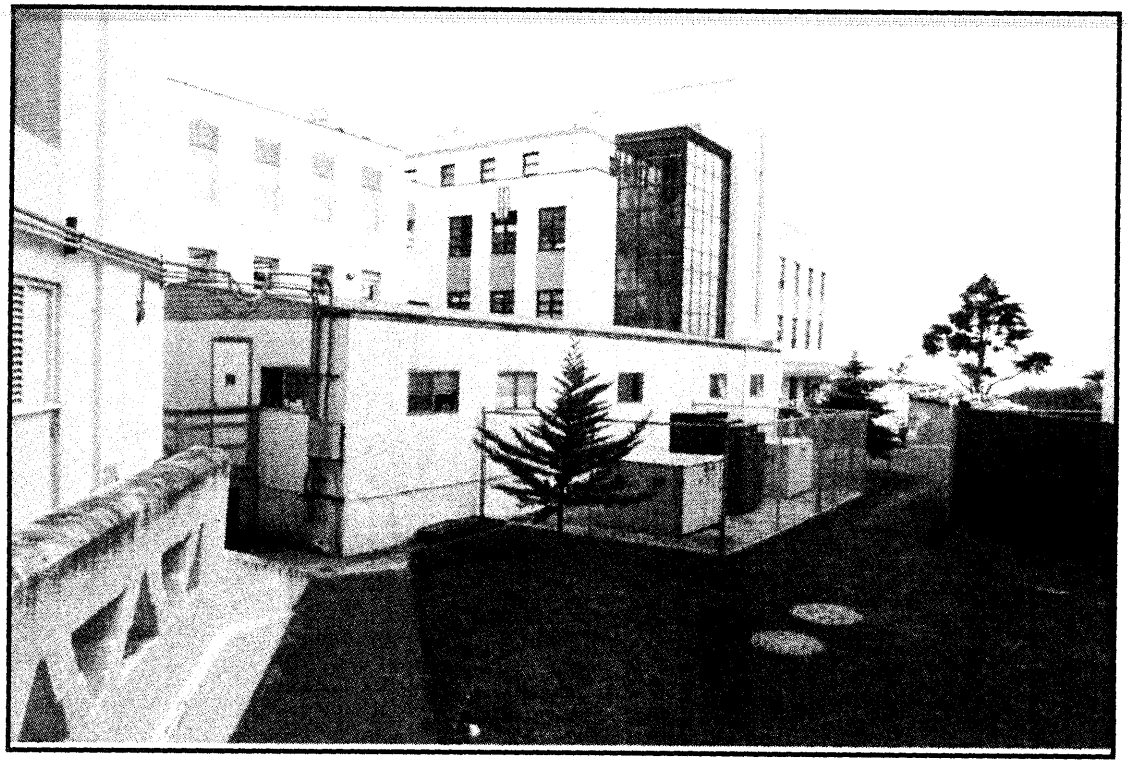
SFVAMC Building 14 Photograph No.2
Building 14 is a non-contributing building inside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View East facade (Veterans Drive in front)
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing W



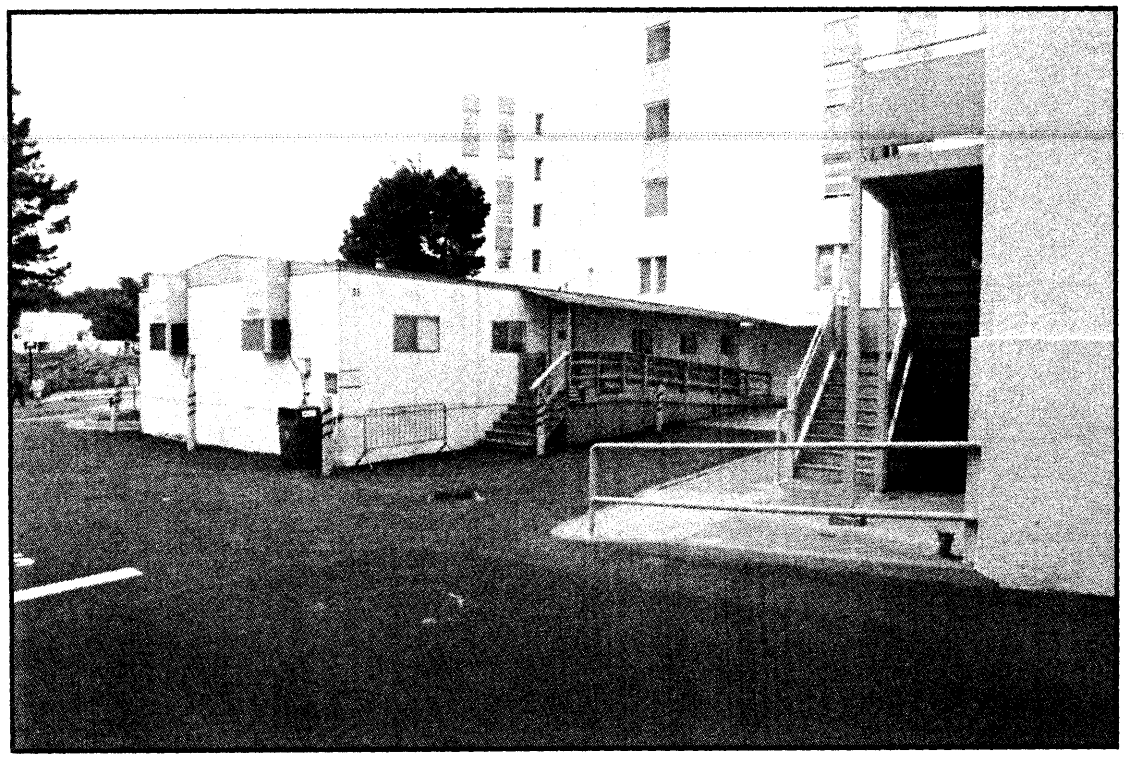
SFVAMC Building 14 Photograph No. 3
Building 14 is a non-contributing building inside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View South facade
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing N



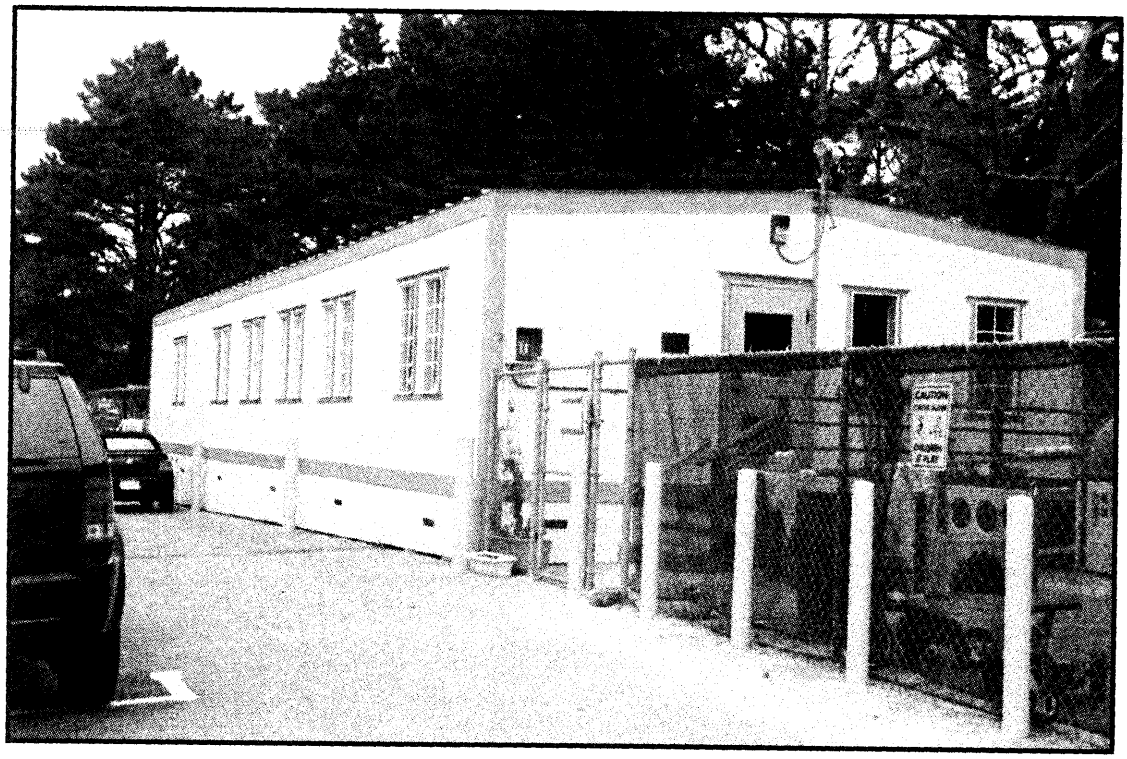
SFVAMC Structure 26 Photograph No. 1
Structure 26 is a non-contributing element inside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View South and east facades
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing NW



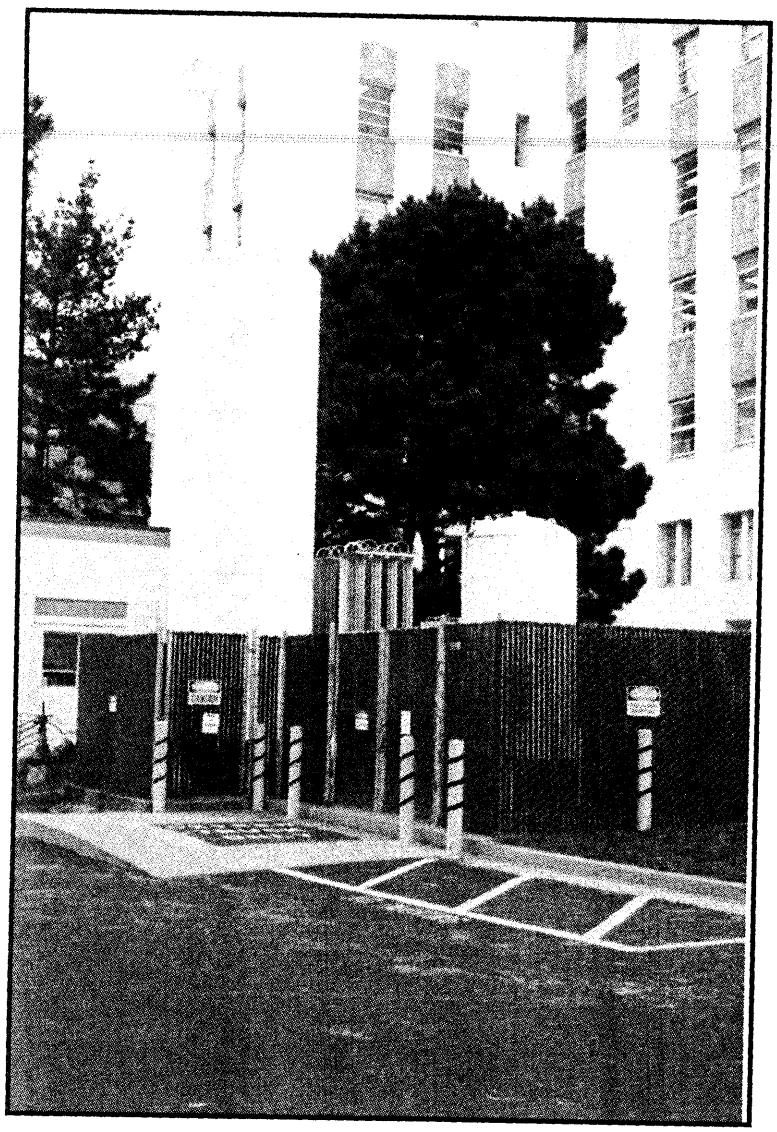
SFVAMC Building 31 Photograph No. 1
Building 31 is a non-contributing building inside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View South and east facades - modular building
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing NW



SFVAMC Building 31 Photograph No. 2
Building is a non-contributing element inside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View North and West facades - modular building
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing SE



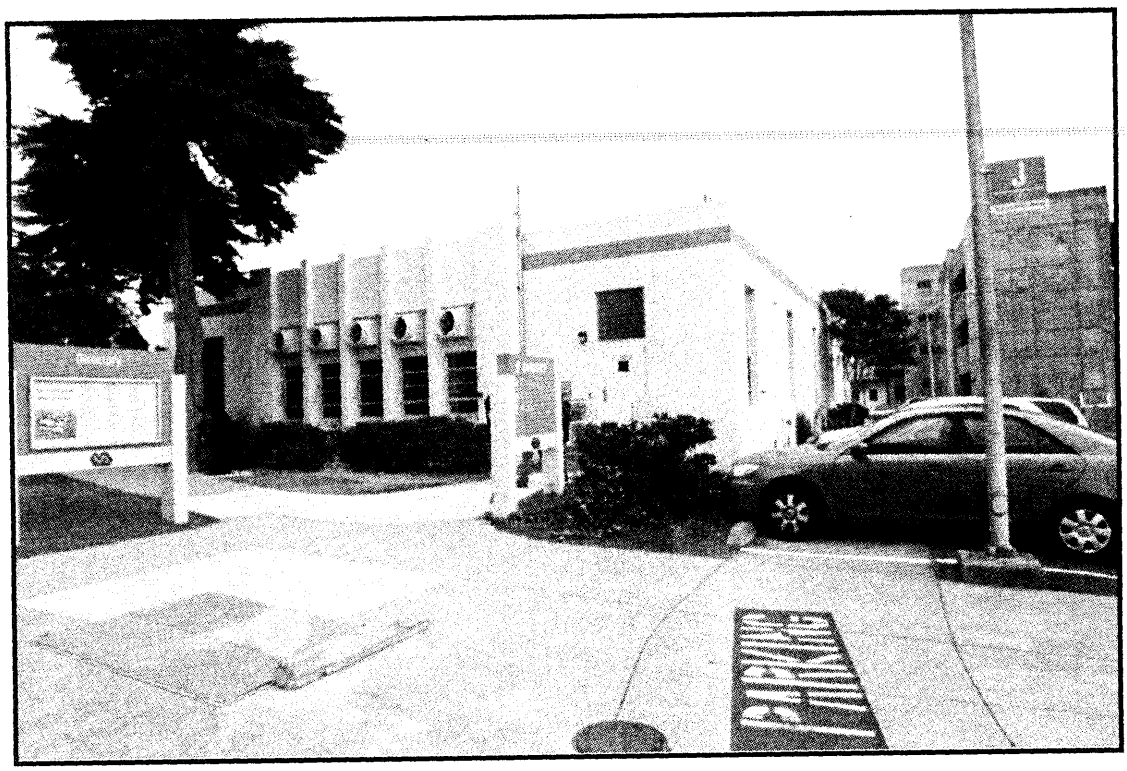
SFVAMC Building 32 Photograph No.1
Building 32 is a non-contributing element inside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View North and West facades - modular building
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing S



SFVAMC Structure 202 Photograph No.1
Structure 202 is a non-contributing element inside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View West facades - Storage Tanks and fence
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing: East

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet



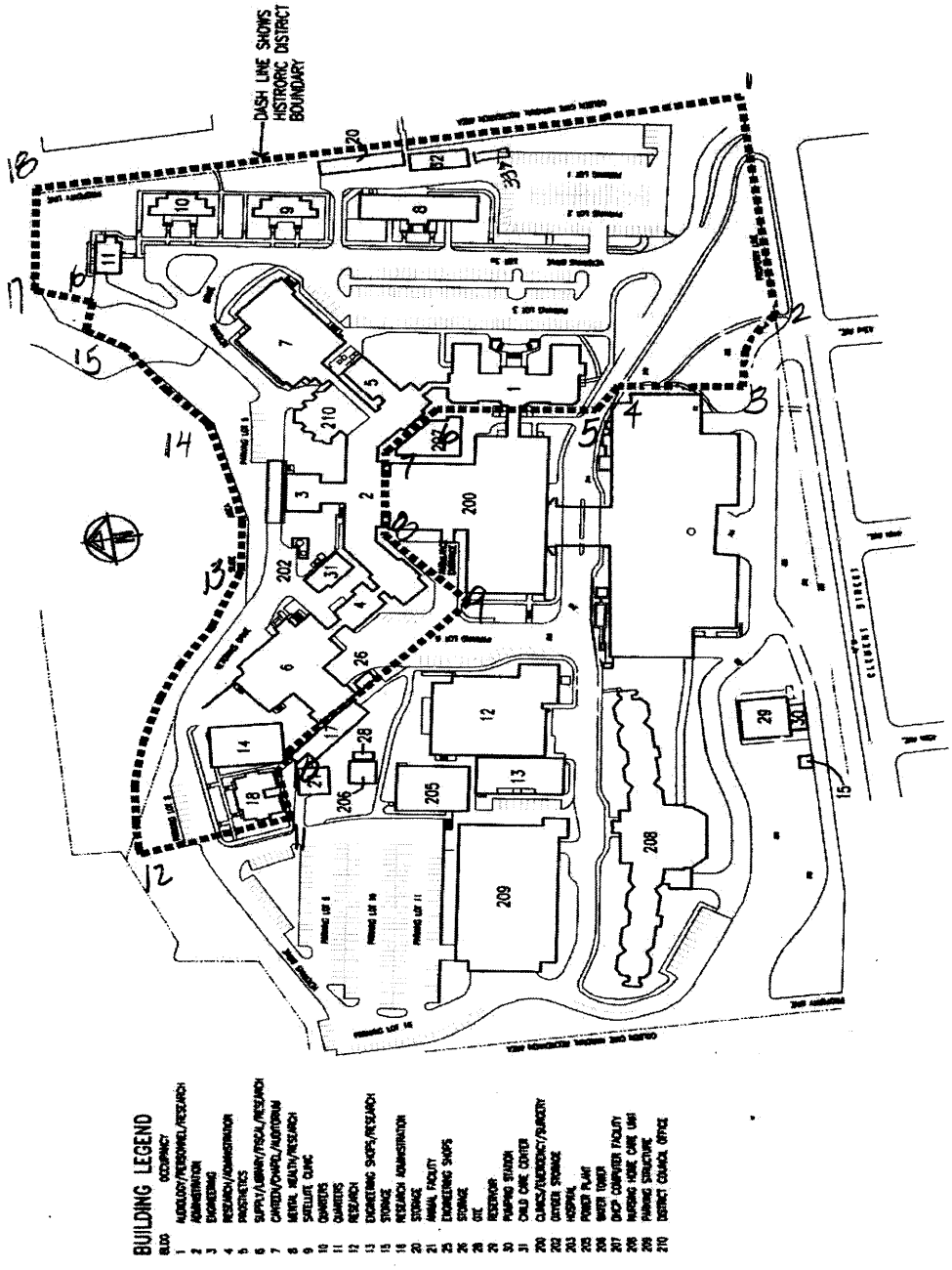
SFVAMC Building 205 Photograph No.1
Building 205 is a outside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View North facade
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera Facing: SE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10. Geographical Data – UTM REFERENCES

SFVAMC - Historic District Map



Attachment E: Electronic Reference Material – Disk Holder Sheet

Contents:

SFVAMC National Historic Preservation Act Baseline Documentation

Copy Set of Digital Photos from 2008 NRHP Documentation

Copy Set of 2011 Record Search Results