



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Community Plan Exemption Checklist

Case No.: **2014.0008E**
Project Title: **33 Norfolk Street**
Zoning/Plan Area: WMUG (WSoMa Mixed Use General) District
55-X Height and Bulk District
Western SoMa Community Plan
Block/Lot: 3521/053A and 093
Lot Size: 5,975 square feet
Project Sponsor: Andy Clark – International Land Group
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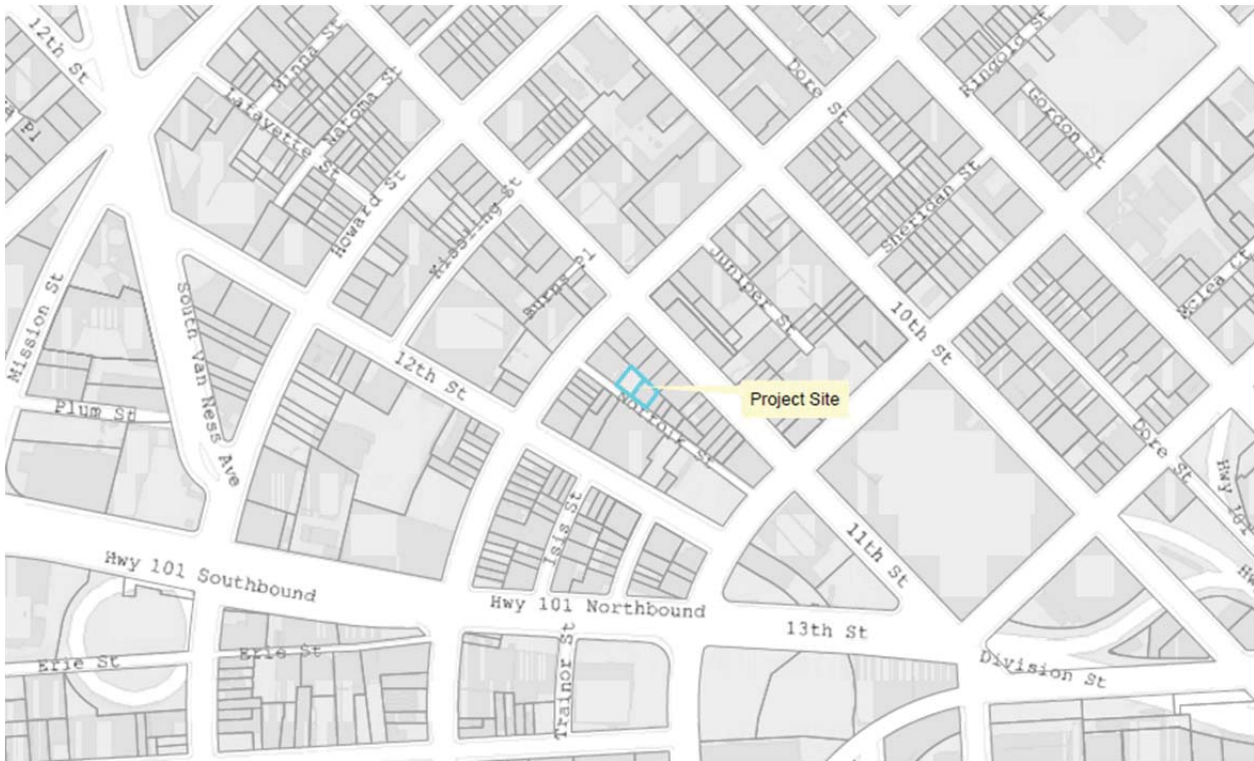
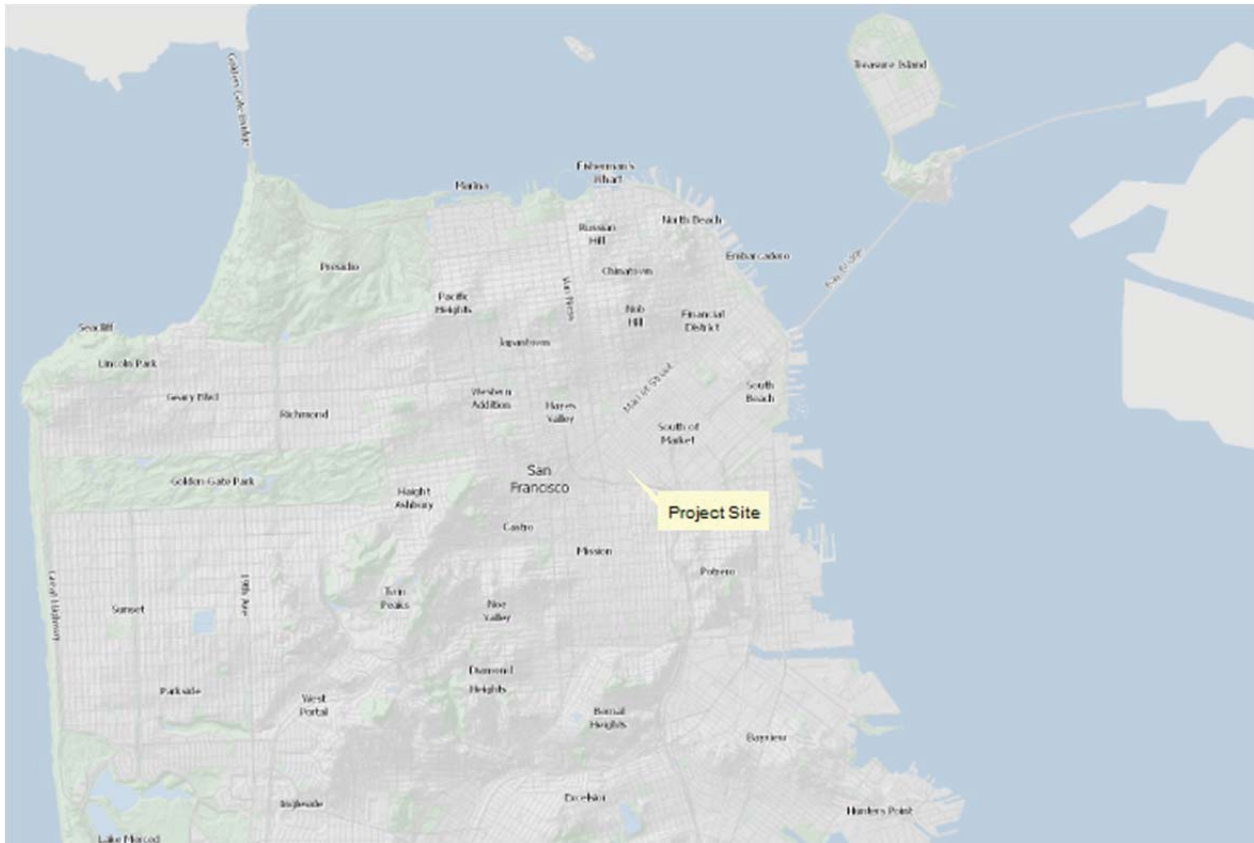
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project site is on the east side of Norfolk Street between Folsom and Harrison streets in San Francisco's South of Market (SoMa) neighborhood; it is on the block bounded by Folsom Street on the north, 11th Street on the east, Harrison Street on the south, and Norfolk Street on the west. The project site consists of two adjacent parcels: Assessor's Block 3521, Lots 053A and 093 (see Figure 1). Lot 053A is occupied by a two-story, 20-foot-tall building containing an office use. Lot 093 is vacant; it is used as a surface parking lot for five vehicles and as a storage area by the adjacent office use.

The proposed project consists of merging the two existing lots into a single 5,975-square-foot (sf) lot, demolishing the existing building and surface parking lot, and constructing a five-story, 55-foot-tall, approximately 21,265-gross-square-foot (gsf) building containing 11 dwelling units and four parking spaces. The four parking spaces would be on the ground floor, and they would be accessed by a garage door on Norfolk Street. The project site has three existing curb cuts on Norfolk Street; all three would be removed, and one new curb cut would be provided. A total of 12 bicycle parking spaces would be provided on the ground floor; there would be 11 Class 1 spaces in a secure storage room and one Class 2 space in the parking garage. A total of approximately 1,810 sf of usable open space would be provided for the residents of the proposed project (see Figures 2 through 9).

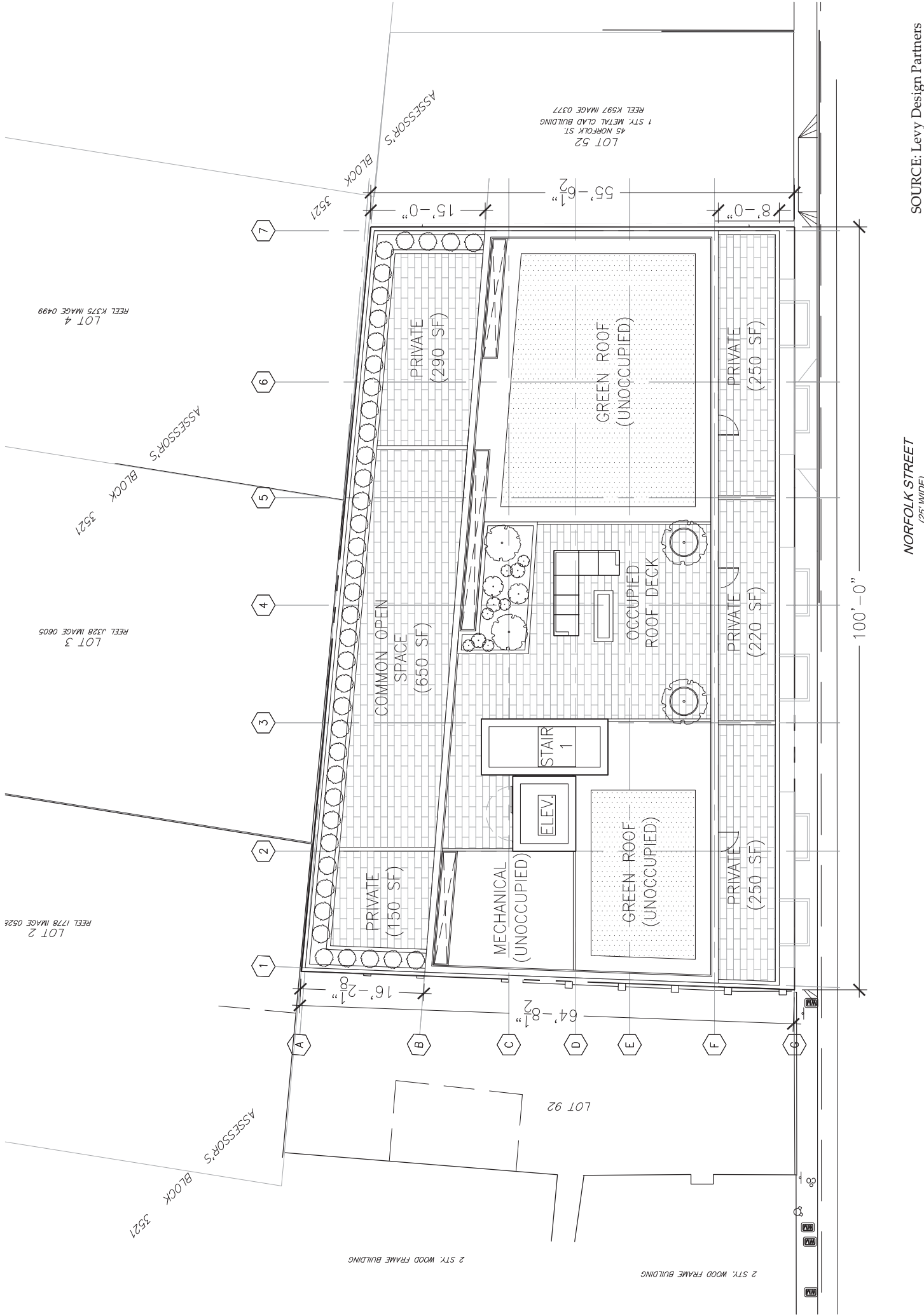
Project Construction

Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to begin in the spring of 2016 and is expected to last 16 months, with building occupancy in the summer of 2017. Construction of the proposed project would require excavation to a depth of two feet below ground surface and the removal of approximately 440 cubic yards of soil. The proposed building would rest on a mat foundation; no pile driving would be required.



SOURCE: San Francisco Planning Department

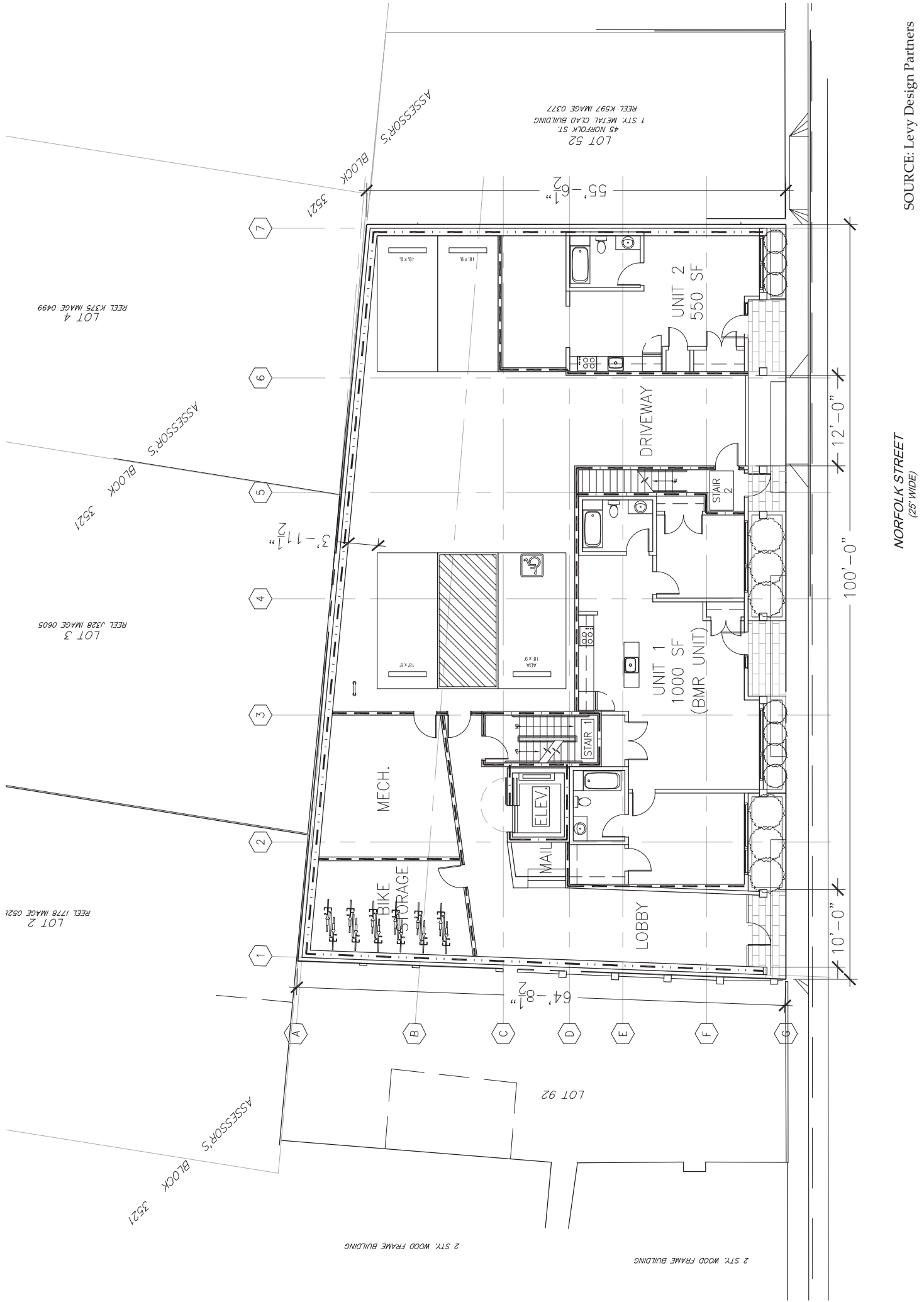
Figure 1: Project Location



SOURCE: Levy Design Partners



Figure 2: Proposed Site Plan

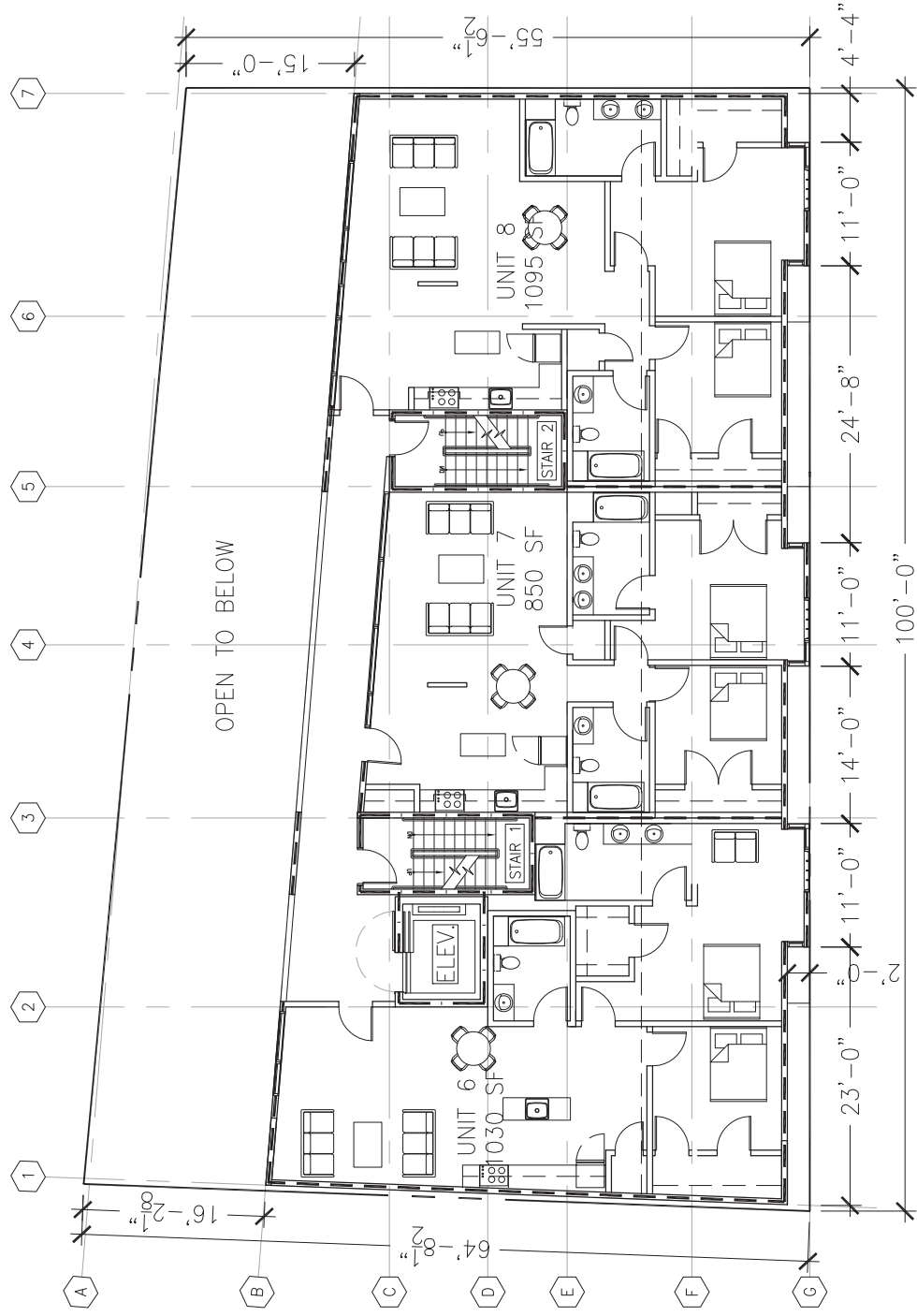


SOURCE: Levy Design Partners

NORFOLK STREET
(25' WIDE)



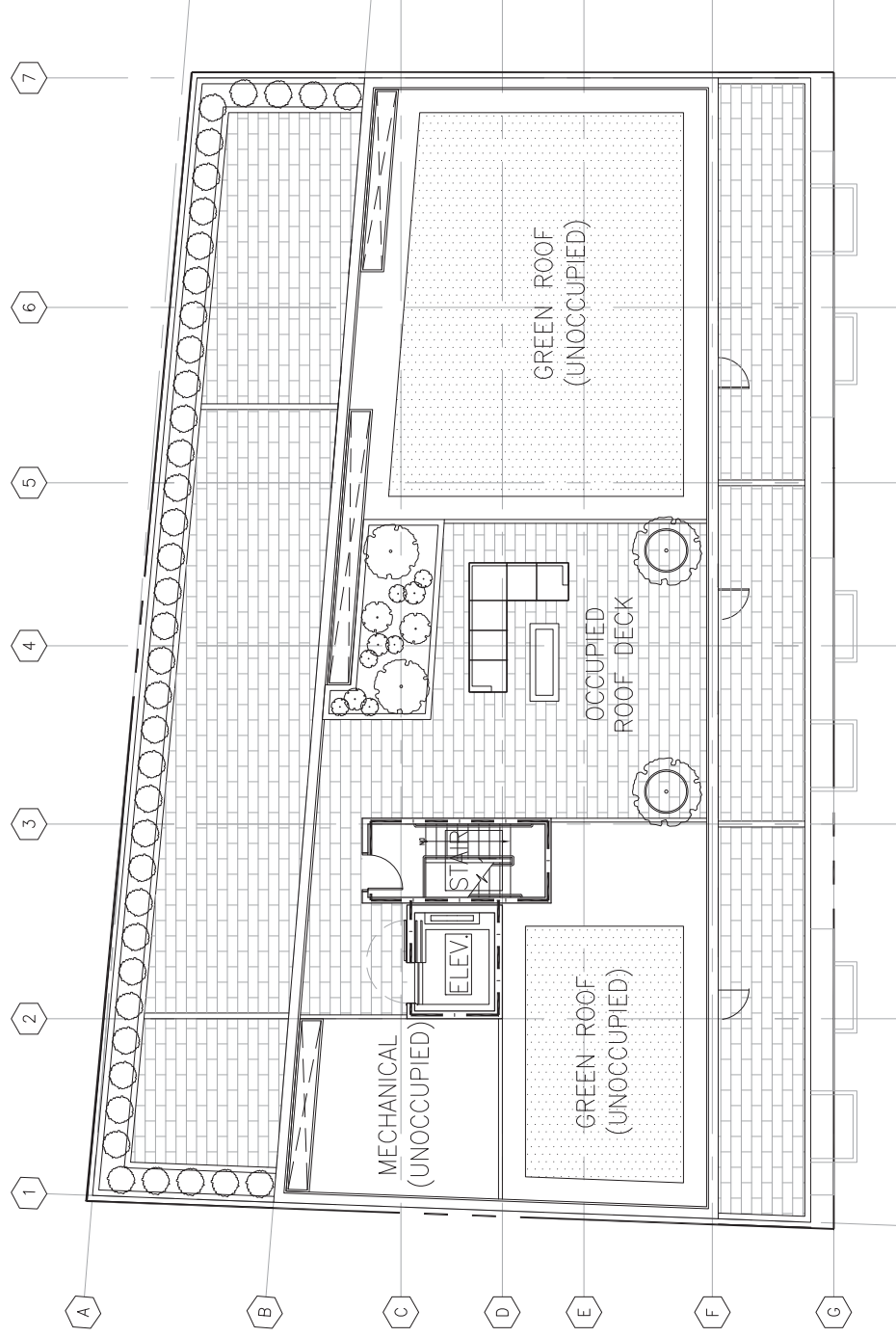
Figure 3: Proposed Ground Floor Plan



SOURCE: Levy Design Partners



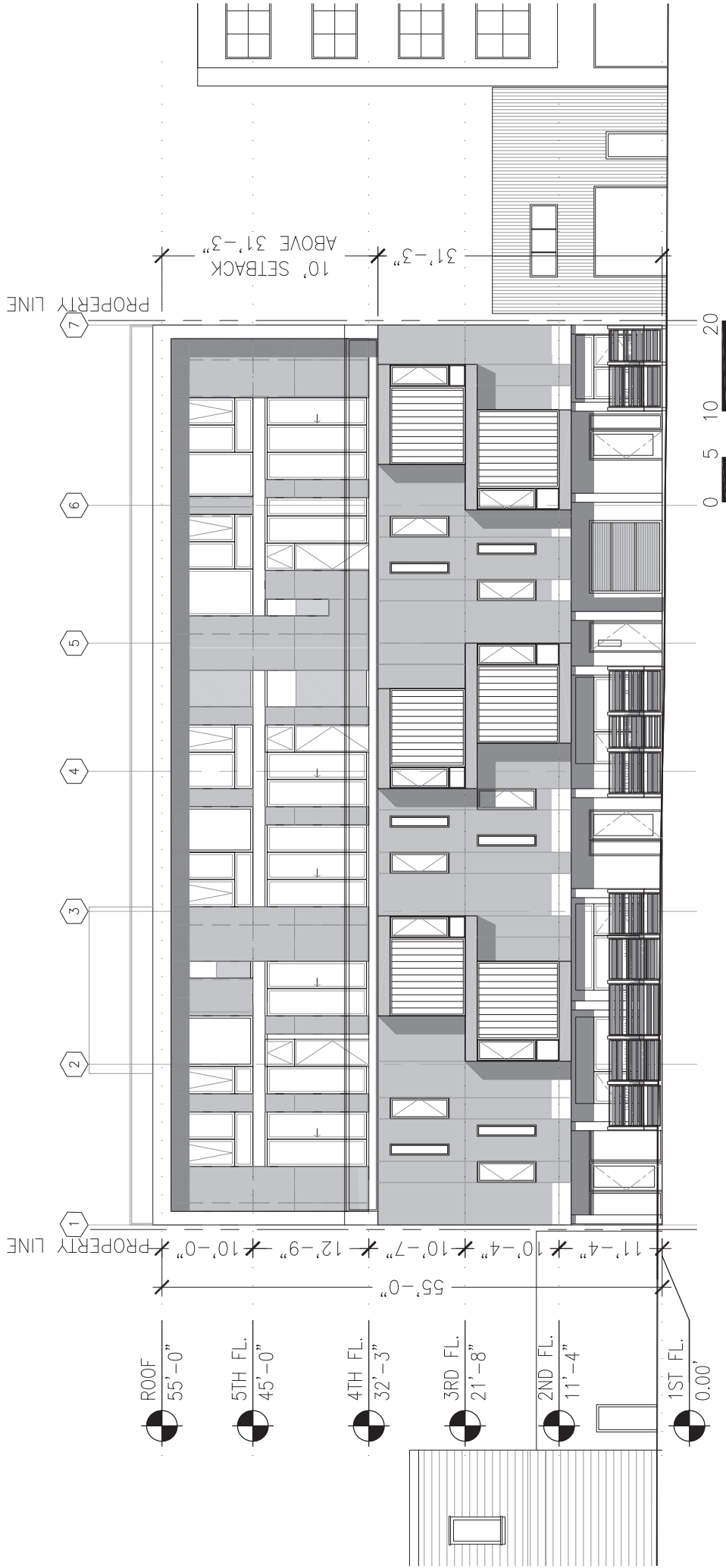
Figure 4: Proposed Third Floor Plan



SOURCE: Levy Design Partners



Figure 5: Proposed Roof Plan



SOURCE: Levy Design Partners

Figure 6: Proposed Front Elevation



Figure 7: Proposed Rear Elevation



SOURCE: Levy Design Partners

Figure 8: Looking North on Norfolk Street



SOURCE: Levy Design Partners

Figure 9: Looking South on Norfolk Street

Project Approvals

The proposed project would require the following approvals:

- **Conditional Use Authorization** (*Planning Commission*)
- **Rear Yard Variance** (*Zoning Administrator*)
- **Lot Line Adjustment and Lot Merger** (*Department of Public Works*)
- **Condominium Map** (*Department of Public Works*)
- **Demolition Permit** (*Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection*)
- **Site/Building Permit** (*Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection*)

The appeal period for this CEQA exemption is determined by the type of project approval that is required. If the amount of off-street parking exceeds 0.25 spaces for each dwelling unit, then conditional use authorization from the Planning Commission is required. If the amount of off-street parking is reduced so that it does not exceed 0.25 spaces for each dwelling unit, then conditional use authorization is not required.

In the event that conditional use authorization is required, conditional use authorization constitutes the Approval Action for the proposed project.

In the event that conditional use authorization is not required, the proposed project is subject to notification under Planning Code Section 312. If discretionary review before the Planning Commission is requested, the discretionary review decision constitutes the Approval Action for the proposed project. If no discretionary review is requested, the issuance of the building permit by the Department of Building Inspection constitutes the Approval Action for the proposed project.

The Approval Action date establishes the start of the 30-day appeal period for this CEQA exemption determination pursuant to Section 31.04(h) of the San Francisco Administrative Code.

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

This Community Plan Exemption (CPE) Checklist evaluates whether the environmental impacts of the proposed project are addressed in the Programmatic Environmental Impact Report for the Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels, and 350 Eighth Street Project (Western SoMa PEIR).¹ The CPE Checklist indicates whether the proposed project would result in significant impacts that: (1) are peculiar to the project or project site; (2) were not identified as significant project-level, cumulative, or off-site effects in the PEIR; or (3) are previously identified significant effects, which as a result of substantial new information that was not known at the time that the Western SoMa PEIR was certified, are determined to have a more severe adverse impact than discussed in the PEIR. Such impacts, if any, will be evaluated in a project-specific Mitigated Negative Declaration or Environmental Impact Report. If no such topics are identified, the proposed project is exempt from further environmental review in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21083.3 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.

¹ San Francisco Planning Department, *Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels, and 350 Eighth Street Project Final Environmental Impact Report* (PEIR), Planning Department Cases No. 2008.0877E and 2007.1035E, State Clearinghouse No. 2009082031, certified December 6, 2012. Available online at: <http://www.sf-planning.org/index.aspx?page=1893>, accessed June 1, 2015.

Mitigation measures identified in the PEIR are discussed under each topic area, and measures that are applicable to the proposed project are described in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) that is attached to the CPE Certificate.

The Western SoMa PEIR identified significant impacts related to cultural and paleontological resources, transportation and circulation, noise and vibration, air quality, wind and shadow, biological resources, and hazards and hazardous materials. Additionally, the PEIR identified significant cumulative impacts related to cultural and paleontological resources, transportation and circulation, noise, air quality, and shadow. Mitigation measures were identified for the above impacts—aside from shadow—and reduced said impacts to less-than-significant levels except for those related to cultural and paleontological resources (cumulative impacts from demolition of historic resources), transportation (program-level and cumulative traffic impacts at three intersections; and cumulative transit impacts on several Muni lines), noise (cumulative noise impacts), and air quality (program-level TACs and PM_{2.5} pollutant impacts, program-level and cumulative criteria air pollutant impacts).

The proposed project would include construction of a 55-foot-tall building containing 11 dwelling units and four parking spaces. As discussed in this CPE Checklist, the proposed project would not result in new significant environmental effects or effects of greater severity than were already analyzed and disclosed in the Western SoMa PEIR.

AESTHETICS AND PARKING IMPACTS FOR TRANSIT PRIORITY INFILL DEVELOPMENT

Public Resources Code Section 21099(d), effective January 1, 2014, provides that, “aesthetics and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site located within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment.” Accordingly, aesthetics and parking are no longer to be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects for projects that meet all of the following three criteria:

- a) The project is in a transit priority area;
- b) The project is on an infill site; and
- c) The project is residential, mixed-use residential, or an employment center.

The proposed project meets each of the above three criteria and thus, this CPE Checklist does not consider aesthetics or parking in determining the significance of project impacts under CEQA.² Project elevations are included in the project description, and an assessment of parking demand is included in the Transportation section for informational purposes.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</i>	<i>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</i>	<i>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</i>	<i>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</i>
1. LAND USE AND LAND USE PLANNING— Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

² San Francisco Planning Department, *Transit-Oriented Infill Project Eligibility Checklist*, 33 Norfolk Street, May 29, 2015.

Topics:	<i>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</i>	<i>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</i>	<i>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</i>	<i>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</i>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial impact upon the existing character of the vicinity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Western SoMa PEIR determined that adoption of the *Western SoMa Community Plan* would not result in a significant impact related to land use. The Western SoMa PEIR anticipated that future development under the Community Plan would result in more cohesive neighborhoods and would include more clearly defined residential, commercial, and industrial areas. No mitigation measures were identified in the PEIR.

Furthermore, the Citywide Planning and Current Planning divisions of the Planning Department have determined that the proposed project is permitted in the WMUG (WSoma Mixed Use General) Zoning District and is consistent with the height, density, and land uses as specified in the *Western SoMa Community Plan*, maintaining the mixed character of the area by encouraging residential and commercial development.^{3,4}

For these reasons, implementation of the proposed project would not result in significant impacts related to land use and land use planning beyond those identified in the Western SoMa PEIR.

Topics:	<i>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</i>	<i>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</i>	<i>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</i>	<i>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</i>
2. POPULATION AND HOUSING— Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing units or create demand for additional housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

³ Adam Varat, San Francisco Planning Department, *Community Plan Exemption Eligibility Determination, Citywide Planning Analysis*, 33 Norfolk Street, March 20, 2015.

⁴ Jeff Joslin, San Francisco Planning Department, *Community Plan Exemption Eligibility Determination, Current Planning Analysis*, 33 Norfolk Street, January 28, 2015.

One of the objectives of the *Western SoMa Community Plan* is to identify appropriate locations for housing to meet the citywide demand for additional housing. The Western SoMa PEIR concluded that an increase in population in the Plan Area is expected to occur as a secondary effect of the proposed rezoning and that any population increase would not, in and of itself, result in adverse physical effects but would serve to advance key City policy objectives, such as providing housing in appropriate locations next to Downtown and other employment generators and furthering the City’s Transit First policies. It was anticipated that the rezoning would result in an increase in both housing development and population in throughout the Plan Area. The Western SoMa PEIR determined that the anticipated increase in population and density would not result in significant adverse physical effects on the environment. No mitigation measures were identified in the PEIR.

The proposed project’s residential uses are expected to add approximately 25 residents to the project site.⁵ These direct effects of the proposed project on population and housing are within the scope of the population growth anticipated under the *Western SoMa Community Plan* and are evaluated in the Western SoMa PEIR.

For these reasons, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts related to population and housing beyond those identified in the Western SoMa PEIR.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</i>	<i>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</i>	<i>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</i>	<i>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</i>
3. CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES—Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5, including those resources listed in Article 10 or Article 11 of the San Francisco Planning Code?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Architectural Resources

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.5(a)(1) and 15064.5(a)(2), historical resources are buildings or structures that are listed, or are eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources or are identified in a local register of historical resources, such as Articles 10 and 11 of the San Francisco Planning Code. The Western SoMa PEIR identified significant and unavoidable impacts related to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource through demolition.

⁵ The San Francisco Planning Department’s forecasting methodology assumes the citywide average household size of 2.29 persons per household for projects in the *Western SoMa Community Plan*.

The proposed project would demolish the existing two-story commercial building constructed in 1926 along with an adjacent surface parking lot. The building and the parking lot were evaluated as part of the South of Market Historic Resource Survey, which was adopted by the Historic Preservation Commission in July 2010. Based on this survey, the existing building and parking lot were each assigned a California Historic Resource Status Code of 6Z, which defines the properties as “ineligible for [National Register], [California Register], or local designation through survey evaluation.” Furthermore, the project site is not located in a historic district. Therefore, the existing building and surface parking lot are not considered to be historic resources for the purposes of CEQA.

As such, the proposed project would not result in the demolition or alteration of any historic resource and would not contribute to the significant historic resource impact identified in the Western SoMa PEIR. The project site is adjacent to existing historic resources, and project-related construction activities have the potential to damage these historic resources. The Western SoMa PEIR identified two mitigation measures that would reduce construction-related impacts on historic resources to less-than-significant levels.

PEIR Mitigation Measure M-CP-7a: Protect Historical Resources from Adjacent Construction Activities, requires project sponsors to ensure that construction contractors use all feasible means to avoid damage to adjacent and nearby historic buildings. Such methods may include maintaining a safe distance between the construction site and the historic buildings, using construction techniques that reduce vibration, using appropriate excavation shoring methods to prevent movement of adjacent structures, and providing adequate security to minimize risks of vandalism and fire. PEIR Mitigation Measure M-CP-7a, discussed under Project Mitigation Measure 1 on pp. 40-41, is applicable to the proposed project.

PEIR Mitigation Measure M-CP-7b: Construction Monitoring Program for Historical Resources, requires project sponsors to monitor adjacent historic resources for damage caused by project-related construction activities, especially when heavy equipment is used, and to repair any damage that may occur. PEIR Mitigation Measure M-CP-7b, discussed under Project Mitigation Measure 2 on p. 41, is applicable to the proposed project.

For these reasons, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on historic architectural resources beyond those identified in the Western SoMa PEIR.

Archeological Resources

The Western SoMa PEIR determined that implementation of the *Western SoMa Community Plan* could result in significant impacts on archeological resources and identified two mitigation measures that would reduce these potential impacts to less than-significant levels. PEIR Mitigation Measure M-CP-4a: Project-Specific Preliminary Archeological Assessment, and M-CP-4b: Procedures for Accidental Discovery of Archeological Resources, apply to projects involving any soils-disturbing or soils-improving activities, including excavation to a depth of five or more feet below grade. As the proposed project at 33 Norfolk Street would involve up to two feet of soils disturbance to construct the building foundation, PEIR Mitigation Measures M-CP-4a and M-CP-4b are applicable to the proposed project.

As part of project implementation of PEIR Mitigation Measure M-CP-4a, the Planning Department’s archeologist conducted a Preliminary Archeology Review (PAR) of the project site and the proposed project. The PAR determined that the project would not have the potential to adversely affect an

archeological resource. However, the proposed project is subject to PEIR Mitigation Measure M-CP-4b to reduce potential impacts from accidental discovery of buried archeological resources during project construction to less-than-significant levels.⁶ PEIR Mitigation Measure M-CP-4b is discussed under Project Mitigation Measure 3 on pp. 41-42. With implementation of this mitigation measure, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts related to archeological resources.

For the reasons above, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on cultural and paleontological resources beyond those identified in the Western SoMa PEIR.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</i>	<i>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</i>	<i>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</i>	<i>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</i>
4. TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION— Would the project:				
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels, obstructions to flight, or a change in location, that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The project site is not located within an airport land use plan area, or in the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, CPE Checklist Topic 4c is not applicable to the proposed project.

The Western SoMa PEIR anticipated that growth resulting from the zoning changes would not result in significant impacts related to pedestrians, bicyclists, emergency access, or construction. Transportation system improvements included as part of the *Western SoMa Community Plan* were identified to have

⁶ Randall Dean, San Francisco Planning Department, email to Michael Li, San Francisco Planning Department, January 15, 2015.

significant impacts related to loading, but the impacts were reduced to less-than-significant levels with mitigation.

The Western SoMa PEIR anticipated that adoption of the *Western SoMa Community Plan* could result in significant impacts on traffic, transit, and loading, and identified four transportation mitigation measures. One mitigation measure reduced loading impacts to less-than-significant levels. Even with mitigation, however, it was anticipated that the significant adverse traffic impacts and the cumulative impacts on transit lines could not be fully mitigated. Thus, these impacts were found to be significant and unavoidable.

Trip Generation

Trip generation for the proposed project was calculated using information in the *2002 Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines for Environmental Review (Transportation Guidelines)* developed by the San Francisco Planning Department.⁷ The proposed project would generate an estimated 108 person trips (inbound and outbound) on a weekday daily basis, consisting of 35 person trips by auto, 49 transit trips, 13 walk trips, and 11 trips by other modes. During the p.m. peak hour, the proposed project would generate an estimated six person trips by auto. Accounting for vehicle occupancy data for the project site's census tract, the proposed project would generate 32 daily vehicle trips, five of which would occur during the p.m. peak hour.

Traffic

Vehicle trips associated with the proposed project would travel through the intersections surrounding the project block. Intersection operating conditions are characterized by the concept of Level of Service (LOS), which ranges from A to F and provides a description of an intersection's performance based on traffic volumes, intersection capacity, and vehicle delays. LOS A represents free-flow conditions with little or no delay, while LOS F represents congested conditions with extremely long delays; LOS D (moderately high delays) is considered the lowest acceptable LOS in San Francisco.

The Western SoMa PEIR analyzed traffic impacts at 20 intersections in the Plan Area. Of these 20 intersections, the nine intersections closest to the project site are shown in Table 1: Intersection Level of Service. As shown in Table 1, the LOS data for these nine intersections indicate that all but one of these intersections operate at LOS C or better during the weekday p.m. peak hour under existing conditions. The intersection of Ninth/Bryant/U.S. 101 Northbound off-ramp operates at LOS D during the weekday p.m. peak hour under existing conditions. Cumulative (2030) conditions represent future conditions after the buildout of the *Western SoMa Community Plan*. Under cumulative conditions, all nine of the intersections closest to the project site would operate at LOS D or better during the weekday p.m. peak hour.

⁷ San Francisco Planning Department, *Transportation Calculations for 33 Norfolk Street*, May 14, 2015.

Table 1: Intersection Level of Service

#1	Study Intersection	Existing P.M. Peak Hour	Cumulative (2030) P.M. Peak Hour
		LOS ²	LOS
12	Ninth Street/Mission Street	C	D
13	Ninth Street/Folsom Street	B	D
14	Ninth Street/Harrison Street	B	B
15	Ninth/Bryant/U.S. 101 Northbound off-ramp	D	D
16	Tenth Street/Howard Street	C	C
17	Tenth Street/Harrison Street	C	C
18	Eleventh Street/Howard Street	B	C
19	Thirteenth Street/Folsom Street	C	D
20	Thirteenth Street/Harrison Street	B	B

Source: Western SoMa PEIR, Table 4.E-1, 2013.

Notes:

- (1) **Bold** indicates intersection operates at unacceptable LOS conditions (LOS E or F).
- (2) Intersection number refers to numbering in the Western SoMa PEIR.
- (3) LOS/delay for signalized intersection represents conditions for the overall intersection.

The Western SoMA PEIR identified significant traffic impacts at the intersections of Fifth Street/Bryant Street/I-80 Eastbound on-ramp, Sixth Street/Brannan Street/I-280 ramps, and Eighth Street/Harrison Street/I-80 Westbound off-ramp. The proposed project would generate an estimated five p.m. peak-hour vehicle trips that could travel through nearby intersections. These vehicle trips would not substantially increase traffic volumes at nearby intersections, would not substantially increase the average delay to the degree that the LOS of nearby intersections would deteriorate from acceptable to unacceptable, and would not substantially increase the average delay at intersections that currently operate at an unacceptable LOS.

The proposed project would not contribute considerably to LOS delay conditions, because its contribution of an estimated 32 daily and five p.m. peak-hour vehicle trips would not be a substantial proportion of the overall traffic volume or the new vehicle trips generated by *Western SoMa Community Plan* projects. In addition, the proposed project would not contribute considerably to 2030 cumulative traffic conditions and would not have any significant cumulative traffic impacts.

For these reasons, the proposed project would not result in significant traffic impacts beyond those identified in the Western SoMa PEIR.

Transit

The project site is well served by public transportation. Within one-quarter mile of the project site, the San Francisco Municipal Railway (Muni) operates the following bus lines: the 9 San Bruno, 9L San Bruno Limited, 12 Folsom/Pacific, 14 Mission, 14L Mission Limited, 27 Bryant, 47 Van Ness, 49 Van Ness-Mission, and the 83X Mid-Market Express. The intersection of 11th and Folsom streets, which is closest to the project site, has a bus stop on each corner. These bus stops serve the 9 San Bruno, 12 Folsom/Pacific, and 47 Van Ness bus lines.

According to the *Western SoMa Community Plan Transportation Impact Study*, all of the transit lines serving the Plan Area are currently operating well-below Muni's capacity utilization (the number of passengers on board a transit vehicle relative to the total capacity) of 85 percent.⁸ The proposed project would generate a total of 49 daily transit trips and nine p.m. peak-hour transit trips, which would be distributed among the multiple transit lines serving the project vicinity. These 49 daily and nine p.m. peak-hour transit trips represent a minor contribution to overall transit demand in the Plan Area that would be accommodated by existing transit capacity. The proposed project would not result in unacceptable levels of transit service or cause an increase in transit service delays or operating costs.

As discussed above, the Western SoMa PEIR identified significant cumulative impacts related to delays in transit service. The proposed project would not contribute considerably to this impact, because its contribution of an estimated 32 daily and five p.m. peak-hour vehicle trips would not be a substantial proportion of the overall traffic volume or the new vehicle trips generated by *Western SoMa Community Plan* projects.

For these reasons, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts related to transit beyond those identified in the Western SoMa PEIR.

Loading

The Western SoMa PEIR analyzed loading impacts associated with development projects and streetscape projects that would be implemented under the *Western SoMa Community Plan*. The analysis provided an overall comparison of proposed loading space supply to the Planning Code requirements and discussed the extent to which the estimated daily and peak-hour loading demand would affect loading conditions throughout the Plan Area. Based on the development anticipated under the Western SoMa PEIR, implementation of the *Western SoMa Community Plan* would generate about 446 delivery and service vehicle trips per day and a demand of about 26 loading spaces during the peak hour of loading activities throughout the Plan Area.

Because it is expected that individual development projects implemented under the *Western SoMa Community Plan* would include off-street loading spaces consistent with Planning Code requirements, the loading demand generated by these development projects would be accommodated within the combination of proposed off-street loading spaces and existing and new on-street loading spaces. Therefore, loading impacts would be less than significant.

Pursuant to Planning Code Section 152.1, the proposed project is not required to provide any off-street loading spaces, because it does not include more than 100,000 gsf of residential use. The project site is on the east side of Norfolk Street between Folsom and Harrison streets. The closest on-street loading spaces to the project site are about 200 feet away (two on the west side of 11th Street between Folsom and Harrison streets and one on the east side of 12th Street between Folsom and Harrison streets). There are no on-street loading spaces on either side of Norfolk Street. During a midday field observation, all three loading spaces discussed above were unoccupied and available for use.⁹ The proposed project would generate less than one loading trip per day, which equates to an average peak-hour loading demand of

⁸ LCW Consulting, *Western SoMa Community Plan Transportation Impact Study*, Table 4, June 2012.

⁹ Field observation, April 22, 2015.

less than one space.¹⁰ The peak loading demand for the proposed project could be met by existing on-street loading spaces.

Residential move-in/move-out activities would be accommodated by one of two options: the designation of a commercial vehicle loading space (yellow zone) on Norfolk Street in front of the project site or the use of temporary loading permits on an as-needed basis. The designation of a yellow zone on Norfolk Street is subject to review and approval by the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA). In the event that the project sponsor's request is not approved, individual residents moving into or out of the building would be required to obtain temporary loading permits.

Given the peak-hour loading demand of less than one space for the proposed project, the availability of existing on-street loading spaces near the project site, and the options for accommodating residential move-in/move-out activities discussed above, the proposed project would not have significant loading impacts.

The Western SoMa PEIR stated that the *Western SoMa Community Plan's* transportation system improvements such as the widening of sidewalks and the construction of bulb-outs within the Plan Area, specifically along Folsom Street between 4th and 13th streets, could affect the existing supply of on-street commercial vehicle loading spaces. The PEIR identified Mitigation Measure M-TR-4: Provision of New Loading Spaces on Folsom Street, to reduce potential loading impacts on Folsom Street to less-than-significant levels. This mitigation measure would be applicable to the removal of any commercial vehicle loading spaces on Folsom Street within the Plan Area due to proposed transportation improvements and requires project sponsors to coordinate with the SFMTA to install new commercial vehicle loading spaces of equal length, on the same block, and on the same side of the street at locations where commercial vehicle loading spaces are removed.

The block of Folsom Street between 11th and 12th streets, which is just north of the project site, does not include any existing commercial vehicle loading spaces. Sidewalk widenings or bulb-outs proposed for this segment of Folsom Street would not result in the removal of any existing commercial vehicle loading spaces, and PEIR Mitigation Measure M-TR-4 is not applicable to the proposed project.

For these reasons, the proposed project would not result in significant loading impacts beyond those identified in the Western SoMa PEIR.

Parking

Public Resources Code Section 21099(d), effective January 1, 2014, provides that, "aesthetics and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site located within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment." Accordingly, aesthetics and parking are no longer to be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects for projects that meet all of the following three criteria:

- a) The project is in a transit priority area;
- b) The project is on an infill site; and

¹⁰ San Francisco Planning Department, *2002 Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines for Environmental Review*, October 2002, Appendix H, pp. H-1 to H-2.

- c) The project is residential, mixed-use residential, or an employment center.

The proposed project meets each of the three criteria listed above; therefore, this determination does not consider the adequacy of parking in determining the significance of project impacts under CEQA.¹¹ The Planning Department acknowledges that parking conditions may be of interest to the public and the decision-makers. Therefore, this determination presents a parking demand analysis for informational purposes only.

The parking demand for the new residential uses associated with the proposed project was determined based on the methodology presented in the *Transportation Guidelines*. On an average weekday, the demand for parking would be 16 spaces. The proposed project would provide four off-street parking spaces, resulting in an unmet parking demand of seven spaces. At this location, the unmet parking demand could be accommodated by existing on-street and off-street parking spaces within a reasonable distance from the project vicinity. Additionally, the project site is well served by public transit and bicycle facilities. Therefore, any unmet parking demand associated with the proposed project would not materially affect the overall parking conditions in the project vicinity in such a way that hazardous conditions or significant delays would be created.

Furthermore, the project site is located in the WMUG District. Pursuant to Planning Code Section 151.1, the proposed project is not required to provide any off-street parking spaces. It should be noted that the Planning Commission has the discretion to adjust the number of on-site parking spaces included in the proposed project, typically at the time that the project entitlements are sought. The Planning Commission may not support the parking ratio proposed. In some cases, particularly when the proposed project is in a transit rich area, the Planning Commission may not support the provision of any off-street parking spaces. This is, in part, owing to the fact that the parking spaces are not 'bundled' with the residential units. In other words, residents would have the option to rent or purchase a parking space, but one would not be automatically provided with the residential unit.

If the proposed project were ultimately approved with no off-street parking spaces, the proposed project would have an unmet parking demand of 11 spaces. As discussed above, the unmet parking demand could be accommodated within existing on-street and off-street parking spaces nearby and through alternative modes such as public transit and bicycle facilities. Given that the unmet demand could be met by existing facilities and given that the proposed project site is well-served by transit and bicycle facilities, a reduction in the number of off-street parking spaces associated with the proposed project, even if no off-street spaces are provided, would not result in significant delays or hazardous conditions.

Parking conditions are not static, as parking supply and demand varies from day to day, from day to night, from month to month, etc. Hence, the availability of parking spaces (or lack thereof) is not a permanent physical condition but changes over time as people change their modes and patterns of travel. Although parking conditions change over time, a substantial shortfall in parking caused by a project that creates hazardous conditions or significant delays to traffic, transit, bicycles, or pedestrians could adversely affect the physical environment. Whether a shortfall in parking creates such conditions depends on the magnitude of the shortfall and the ability of drivers to change travel patterns or switch to other travel modes. If a substantial shortfall in parking caused by a project creates hazardous conditions

¹¹ San Francisco Planning Department, *Transit-Oriented Infill Project Eligibility Checklist for 33 Norfolk Street*, May 29, 2015.

or significant delays in travel, such a condition could also result in secondary physical environmental impacts (e.g., air quality or noise impacts caused by congestion), depending on the project and its setting.

The absence of a ready supply of parking spaces, combined with available alternatives to auto travel (e.g., transit service, taxis, bicycles, or travel by foot) and a relatively dense pattern of urban development, induces many drivers to seek and find alternative parking facilities, shift to other modes of travel, or change their overall travel habits. Any such resulting shifts to transit service or other modes (walking and biking), would be in keeping with the City’s “Transit First” policy and numerous *San Francisco General Plan* policies, including those in the Transportation Element. The City’s Transit First policy, established in the City’s Charter, Article 8A, Section 1151, provides that “parking policies for areas well served by public transit shall be designed to encourage travel by public transportation and alternative transportation.”

The transportation analysis accounts for potential secondary effects, such as drivers circling and looking for a parking space in areas of limited parking supply, by assuming that all drivers would attempt to find parking at or near the project site and then seek parking farther away if convenient parking is unavailable. The secondary effects of drivers searching for parking is typically offset by a reduction in vehicle trips due to others who are aware of constrained parking conditions in a given area, and thus choose to reach their destination by other modes (i.e., walking, biking, transit, taxi). If this occurs, any secondary environmental impacts that may result from a shortfall in parking in the vicinity of the project site would be minor, and the traffic assignments used in the transportation analysis, as well as in the associated air quality, noise and pedestrian safety analyses, would reasonably address potential secondary effects.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</i>	<i>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</i>	<i>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</i>	<i>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</i>
5. NOISE—Would the project:				
a) Result in exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan area, or, where such a plan has not been adopted, in an area within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</u>	<u>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</u>	<u>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</u>	<u>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</u>
f) For a project located in the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Be substantially affected by existing noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Western SoMa PEIR identified potential conflicts related to residences and other noise-sensitive uses in proximity to noise-generating uses such as PDR, retail, entertainment, cultural/institutional/educational, and office uses. In addition, the Western SoMa PEIR noted that implementation of the *Western SoMa Community Plan* would incrementally increase traffic-generated noise on some streets in the Plan Area and would result in construction noise impacts from pile driving and other construction activities. The Western SoMa PEIR identified six noise mitigation measures that would reduce noise impacts to less-than-significant levels.

PEIR Mitigation Measure M-NO-1a: Interior Noise Levels for Residential Uses, requires a detailed analysis of noise reduction requirements for new development that includes noise-sensitive uses located along streets with noise levels above 60 dBA¹² (L_{dn}),¹³ where such development is not already subject to the California Noise Insulation Standards in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (Title 24). The project site fronts Norfolk Street, which does not have existing ambient noise levels exceeding 60 dBA (L_{dn}). Therefore, PEIR Mitigation Measure M-NO-1a is not applicable to the proposed project.

PEIR Mitigation Measure M-NO-1b: Siting of Noise-Sensitive Uses, requires a noise analysis for new development that includes residential uses or other noise-sensitive uses in order to reduce potential conflicts between existing noise-generating uses and new sensitive receptors. The proposed project includes residential uses, which are sensitive receptors. Therefore, PEIR Mitigation Measure M-NO-1b is applicable to the proposed project. A noise analysis was conducted to document existing ambient noise levels in the project vicinity and provide recommendations related to the proposed project’s design and construction. The findings and recommendations are presented in a noise study and summarized below.¹⁴

The noise analysis included long-term noise measurements (five consecutive 24-hour periods) at the front and rear of the project site. The noise measurements are reported in A-weighted decibels.¹⁵ Due to the presence of at least four nighttime entertainment uses adjacent to or near the project site, additional noise

¹² The standard method used to quantify environmental noise involves evaluating the sound with an adjustment to reflect the fact that human hearing is less sensitive to low-frequency sound than to mid- and high-frequency sound. This measurement adjustment is called “A” weighting, and the data are reported in A-weighted decibels (dBA).

¹³ The L_{dn} is the L_{eq}, or Energy Equivalent Level, of the A-weighted noise level over a 24-hour period, obtained after the addition of 10 dB to sound levels during nighttime hours (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.). The L_{eq} is the level of a steady noise which would have the same energy as the fluctuating noise level integrated over the time period of interest.

¹⁴ Walsh Norris & Associates, Acoustical Evaluation, *Exterior Noise Report*, 33 Norfolk Street, San Francisco, CA (hereinafter “Noise Study”), November 20, 2013.

¹⁵ *Noise Study*, pp. 1-2, Figures 1.1 through 1.4, and Figures 2.1 through 2.5.

measurements were conducted using “C” weighting and reported in C-weighted decibels. This measurement adjustment accounts for low-frequency sound such as bass energy from music.¹⁶

Title 24 requires that interior noise levels in any habitable space not exceed 45 dBA. Based on the existing ambient noise levels in the project vicinity, exterior building assemblies for the proposed project must have a minimum Sound Transmission Class (STC) rating of 26 for the west façade (Norfolk Street side) and 34 for the east façade (11th Street side) in order to comply with Title 24. The proposed project would include typical exterior building assemblies with an STC rating of 40, which would exceed the minimum required STC ratings¹⁷ No special acoustical assemblies or modifications are required for the proposed project in order to achieve interior noise levels of 45 dBA.¹⁸

PEIR Mitigation Measure M-NO-1c: Siting of Noise-Generating Uses, requires a noise analysis for new development including commercial, industrial, or other uses that would be expected to generate noise levels in excess of ambient noise in the project vicinity in order to reduce potential conflicts between existing sensitive receptors and new noise-generating uses. The proposed project does not include noise-generating uses. Therefore, PEIR Mitigation Measure M-NO-1c is not applicable to the proposed project.

PEIR Mitigation Measure M-NO-1d: Open Space in Noisy Environments, requires that new open space associated with new development that includes noise-sensitive uses be protected from existing ambient noise levels in order to minimize disruption to users of the open space. The proposed project includes noise-sensitive uses (residential uses) with open space at the rear of the building. Therefore, PEIR Mitigation Measure M-NO-1d is applicable to the proposed project. The project sponsor has placed the open space at the rear of the proposed building so that it would be shielded from traffic noise on Norfolk Street by the proposed building and shielded from traffic noise on Folsom and 12th streets by existing adjacent buildings.

PEIR Mitigation Measures M-NO-2a: General Construction Noise Control Measures, and M-NO-2b: Noise Control Measures During Pile Driving, require implementation of noise controls during construction in order to reduce construction-related noise impacts. The proposed project consists of the demolition of an existing two-story building and the construction of a new five-story building and would contribute to construction-related noise impacts. Therefore, PEIR Mitigation Measure M-NO-2a, discussed under Project Mitigation Measure 4 on pp. 42-43, is applicable to the proposed project. Since installation of a mat slab foundation would not require pile driving and would avoid vibration effects typically generated by pile-driving activities, PEIR Mitigation Measure M-NO-2b is not applicable to the proposed project.

In addition, all construction activities for the proposed project, which would occur over the course of approximately 16 months, are subject to and would comply with the San Francisco Noise Ordinance (Noise Ordinance). The Noise Ordinance requires that construction work be conducted in the following manner: (1) noise levels of construction equipment, other than impact tools, must not exceed 80 dBA (L_{dn}) at a distance of 100 feet from the source (the equipment generating the noise); (2) impact tools must have

¹⁶ *Noise Study*, pp. 3-4 and Figures 3.1 through 3.4.

¹⁷ *Noise Study*, pp. 2-3. A standard or typical exterior wall assembly consists of metal studs, a layer of 5/8-inch-thick Type “X” gypsum board on the interior, batt insulation in the stud cavity, and stucco or siding for the exterior finish.

¹⁸ *Noise Study*, pp. 3-4.

intake and exhaust mufflers that are approved by the Director of the Department of Public Works (DPW) or the Director of the Department of Building Inspection (DBI) to best accomplish maximum noise reduction; and (3) if the noise from the construction work would exceed the ambient noise level by 5 dBA at the project site’s property line, the work must not be conducted between 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. unless the Director of the DPW authorizes a special permit for conducting the work during that period.

The DBI is responsible for enforcing the Noise Ordinance for private construction projects during normal business hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.), and the Police Department is responsible for enforcing the Noise Ordinance during all other hours. Nonetheless, during the approximately 16-month construction period for the proposed project, occupants of nearby properties could be disturbed by construction noise. There may be times when construction noise could interfere with indoor activities in residences and businesses near the project site and be perceived as an annoyance by the occupants of nearby properties. The increase in project-related construction noise in the project vicinity would not be considered a significant impact of the proposed project, because the construction noise would be temporary (approximately 16 months), intermittent, and restricted in occurrence and level, as the contractor is subject to and would comply with the Noise Ordinance. Compliance with the Noise Ordinance would reduce any construction-related noise effects on nearby residences to the greatest extent feasible.

The project site is not located within an airport land use plan area, within two miles of a public airport, or in the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, CPE Checklist Topics 5e and 5f are not applicable to the proposed project.

For these reasons, the proposed project would not result in significant noise impacts beyond those identified in the Western SoMa PEIR.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</i>	<i>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</i>	<i>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</i>	<i>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</i>
6. AIR QUALITY—Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal, state, or regional ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Western SoMa PEIR identified significant and unavoidable impacts related to violation of an air quality standard, uses that emit diesel particulate matter (DPM), exposure of sensitive land uses to

substantial pollutant concentrations, and construction emissions. The Western SoMa PEIR identified five mitigation measures that would help reduce air quality impacts; however, due to the uncertain nature of future development proposals that would result from adoption of the *Western SoMa Community Plan*, it could not be determined whether implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce impacts to less-than-significant levels.

Criteria Air Pollutants

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) is the regional agency with jurisdiction over the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin. As part of its *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines (Air Quality Guidelines)*, the BAAQMD developed screening criteria for determining whether a project's criteria air pollutant emissions would violate an air quality standard, contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation, or result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants.¹⁹ Pursuant to the *Air Quality Guidelines*, projects that meet the screening criteria do not have a significant impact related to criteria air pollutants. Criteria air pollutant emissions during construction and operation of the proposed project would meet the *Air Quality Guidelines* screening criteria. The proposed project, with a total of 11 dwelling units, is below both the construction screening criterion and the operational screening criterion for the "apartment, high-rise" land use type. Therefore, the proposed project would not have a significant impact related to criteria air pollutants, and a detailed air quality assessment is not required.

PEIR Mitigation Measure M-AQ-2: Transportation Demand Management Strategies for Future Development Projects, is required for projects generating more than 3,500 daily vehicle trips, resulting in excessive criteria pollutant emissions. The proposed project would generate about 32 daily vehicle trips. Therefore, PEIR Mitigation Measure M-AQ-2 is not applicable to the proposed project.

Health Risk

Subsequent to certification of the Western SoMa PEIR, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors approved a series of amendments to the San Francisco Building and Health Codes (Ordinance No. 224-14, effective December 7, 2014), generally referred to as Health Code Article 38: Enhanced Ventilation Required for Urban Infill Sensitive Use Developments (Article 38). The purpose of Article 38 is to protect the public health and welfare by establishing an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone (APEZ) and imposing an enhanced ventilation requirement for all urban infill sensitive use development within the APEZ. The project site is within an APEZ. The APEZ, as defined in Article 38, consists of areas that, based on modeling of all known air pollutant sources, exceed health protective standards for cumulative PM_{2.5} concentration and cumulative excess cancer risk. The APEZ incorporates health vulnerability factors and proximity to freeways. Projects within the APEZ, such as the proposed project, require special consideration to determine whether the project's activities would expose sensitive receptors to substantial air pollutant concentrations or add emissions to areas already adversely affected by poor air quality.

Siting Sensitive Land Uses

For sensitive-use projects within the APEZ as defined by Article 38, such as the proposed project, the ordinance requires that the project sponsor submit an Enhanced Ventilation Proposal for approval by the Department of Public Health (DPH) that achieves protection from PM_{2.5} (fine particulate matter)

¹⁹ Bay Area Air Quality Management District, *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, updated May 2011, pp. 3-2 to 3-3.

equivalent to that associated with a Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value 13 filtration. The DBI will not issue a building permit without written notification from the Director of the DPH that the applicant has an approved Enhanced Ventilation Proposal.

In compliance with Article 38, the project sponsor submitted an initial application to the DPH.²⁰ The regulations and procedures set forth in Article 38 would ensure that exposure to sensitive receptors would not be significant. These requirements supersede the provisions of PEIR Mitigation Measure M-AQ-3: Reduction in Exposure to Toxic Air Contaminants for New Sensitive Receptors. Therefore, PEIR Mitigation Measure M-AQ-3 is no longer applicable to the proposed project, and impacts related to siting new sensitive land uses would be less than significant through compliance with Article 38.

Siting New Sources

PEIR Mitigation Measure M-AQ-4: Siting of Uses that Emit PM_{2.5} or DPM and Other TACs, requires analysis of operational emissions for new development that would generate substantial levels of TACs as part of everyday operations, whether from stationary or mobile sources. The proposed project would not generate more than 10,000 vehicle trips per day, more than 100 truck trips per day, or more than 40 refrigerated truck trips per day. In addition, the proposed project would not include a backup diesel generator. For these reasons, PEIR Mitigation Measure M-AQ-4 is not applicable to the proposed project.

Construction

The proposed project would require heavy-duty off-road diesel vehicles and equipment during the first three to four months of the anticipated 16-month construction period. PEIR Mitigation Measure M-AQ-6: Construction Emissions Minimization Plan for Criteria Air Pollutants, requires a development project that may exceed the standards for criteria air pollutants to undergo an analysis of its construction emissions. If, based on that analysis, the construction emissions may be significant, the project sponsor shall submit a Construction Emissions Minimization Plan for review and approval by the Planning Department. As discussed above, the proposed project does not exceed the BAAQMD's construction screening criterion for the "apartment, mid-rise" land use type. For this reason, PEIR Mitigation Measure M-AQ-6 is not applicable to the proposed project.

PEIR Mitigation Measure M-AQ-7: Construction Emissions Minimization Plan for Health Risks and Hazards, requires projects proposing construction in areas of poor air quality to maintain and operate construction equipment so as to minimize exhaust emissions of particulates and other pollutants. PEIR Mitigation Measure M-AQ-7 requires, among other things, diesel equipment to meet a minimum performance standard (all engines greater than 25 horsepower must meet Tier 2 emissions standards and be equipped with a Level 3-verified diesel emissions control strategy). The project site is located within an APEZ, and construction activities from the proposed project would result in DPM and other TACs from equipment exhaust, construction-related vehicular activity, and construction worker automobile trips. Construction would last approximately 16 months, and diesel-generating equipment would be required for the duration of the project's construction phase. As a result, the proposed project's temporary and variable construction activities would result in short-term emissions of DPM and other TACs that would add emissions to areas already adversely affected by poor air quality. Therefore, PEIR Mitigation Measure M-AQ-7 is applicable to the proposed project and is discussed under Project

²⁰ *Application for Article 38 Compliance Assessment, 33 Norfolk Street, submitted August 28, 2015.*

Mitigation Measure 5 on pp. 43-45. Implementation of this mitigation measure would result in less-than-significant air quality impacts from construction vehicles and equipment.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors approved a series of amendments to the San Francisco Building and Health Codes, generally referred to as the Construction Dust Control Ordinance (Ordinance No. 176-08, effective August 29, 2008). The intent of this ordinance is to reduce the quantity of fugitive dust generated during site preparation, demolition, and construction work in order to protect the health of the general public and of on-site workers, minimize public nuisance complaints, and to avoid orders to stop work by the Department of Building Inspection (DBI). Project-related construction activities would result in construction dust, primarily from ground-disturbing activities. In compliance with the Construction Dust Control Ordinance, the project sponsor and contractor responsible for construction activities at the project site would be required to control construction dust on the site through a combination of watering disturbed areas, covering stockpiled materials, sweeping streets and sidewalks, and other measures. The regulations and procedures set forth in the Construction Dust Control Ordinance would ensure that construction dust impacts would not be significant.

Conclusion

As discussed above, the proposed project is required to comply with the provisions of Health Code Article 38 and the Construction Dust Control Ordinance. In addition, implementation of Project Mitigation Measure 5 would reduce construction-related air quality impacts to less-than-significant levels. For these reasons, the proposed project would not result in significant air quality impacts beyond those identified in the Western SoMa PEIR.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</i>	<i>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</i>	<i>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</i>	<i>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</i>
7. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS—Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) has prepared guidelines and methodologies for analyzing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. These guidelines allow lead agencies to determine that projects consistent with a Qualified GHG Reduction Strategy would result in less-than-significant impacts related to GHG emissions. San Francisco’s *Strategies to Address Greenhouse Gas Emissions* (GHG Reduction Strategy) presents a comprehensive assessment of policies, programs, and ordinances that are consistent and in compliance with the BAAQMD’s guidelines.²¹ Collectively, implementation of these strategies has resulted in a 14.5 percent reduction in GHG emissions in 2010 compared to

²¹ San Francisco Planning Department, *Strategies to Address Greenhouse Gas Emissions in San Francisco*, November 2010. Available online at http://sfmea.sfplanning.org/GHG_Reduction_Strategy.pdf, accessed July 28, 2015.

1990 levels, exceeding the year 2020 reduction goals outlined in the BAAQMD’s 2010 Clean Air Plan, Executive Order S-3-05, and Assembly Bill 32.^{22, 23, 24}

The Western SoMa PEIR determined that the goals and policies of the *Western SoMa Community Plan* were consistent with San Francisco’s GHG Reduction Strategy and that the resulting impacts associated with GHG emissions from plan implementation would be less than significant. No mitigation measures were identified in the PEIR.

The proposed project would be subject to and required to comply with several regulations adopted to reduce GHG emissions as identified in the GHG Reduction Strategy. The regulations that are applicable to the proposed project include bicycle parking requirements, San Francisco Green Building Requirements related to energy efficiency and water use reduction, the Stormwater Management Ordinance, the Residential Water Conservation Ordinance, the Mandatory Recycling and Composting Ordinance, the Construction and Demolition Debris Recovery Ordinance, and street tree planting requirements. The proposed project was determined to be consistent with San Francisco’s GHG Reduction Strategy.²⁵ For these reasons, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts related to GHG emissions beyond those identified in the Western SoMa PEIR.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</u>	<u>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</u>	<u>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</u>	<u>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</u>
8. WIND AND SHADOW—Would the project:				
a) Alter wind in a manner that substantially affects public areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Create new shadow in a manner that substantially affects outdoor recreation facilities or other public areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Wind

The Western SoMa PEIR determined that implementation of the *Western SoMa Community Plan* would have a potentially significant impact related to the alteration of wind in a manner that would substantially affect public areas. However, the PEIR determined that this impact could be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of PEIR Mitigation Measure M-WS-1: Screening-Level Wind Analysis and Wind Testing, which would require a wind analysis for any new structures within the Plan Area that are 80 feet or taller.

²² Executive Order S-3-05 sets forth a series of target dates by which statewide emissions of GHGs need to be progressively reduced, as follows: by 2010, reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels (approximately 457 million MTCO₂E); by 2020, reduce emissions to 1990 levels (estimated at 427 million MTCO₂E); and by 2050, reduce emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels (approximately 85 million MTCO₂E).

²³ San Francisco Department of the Environment, *San Francisco Climate Action Strategy*, 2013. Available online at http://sfenvironment.org/sites/default/files/engagement_files/sfe_cc_ClimateActionStrategyUpdate2013.pdf, accessed July 28, 2015.

²⁴ The 2010 Clean Air Plan, Executive Order S-3-05, and Assembly Bill 32 goals, among others, are to reduce GHGs in the year 2020 to 1990 levels.

²⁵ San Francisco Planning Department, *Greenhouse Gas Compliance Checklist*, 33 Norfolk Street, March 31, 2015.

Based upon experience of the Planning Department in reviewing wind analyses and expert opinion on other projects, it is generally the case that projects less than 80 feet in height would not have the potential to generate significant wind impacts. The proposed 55-foot-tall residential building would be similar in height to existing buildings in the area. The project would not contribute to the significant wind impact identified in the Western SoMa PEIR, because the proposed building would not exceed 80 feet in height. Therefore, PEIR Mitigation Measure M-WS-1 is not applicable to the proposed project.

For these reasons, the proposed project is not anticipated to cause significant wind impacts beyond those identified in the Western SoMa PEIR.

Shadow

Planning Code Section 295 generally prohibits new structures above 40 feet in height that would cast additional shadows on open space that is under the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Recreation and Park Commission between one hour after sunrise and one hour before sunset, at any time of the year, unless that shadow would not result in a significant adverse effect on the use of the open space. The Western SoMa PEIR determined that implementation of the *Western SoMa Community Plan* would have a significant and unavoidable impact related to the creation of new shadows in a manner that would substantially affect outdoor recreation facilities or other public areas. No mitigation measures were identified in the PEIR.

The proposed project would demolish an existing 20-foot-tall commercial building and construct a five-story, 55-foot tall building. The Planning Department prepared a preliminary shadow fan analysis²⁶ and determined that the proposed project would not cast shadow on any properties under the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Recreation and Park Commission at any time during the year.²⁷

The proposed project would shade portions of nearby streets, sidewalks, and private properties in the project vicinity at different times of day throughout the year. Shadows on streets and sidewalks would be transitory in nature, would not exceed levels commonly expected in urban areas, and would be considered a less-than-significant impact under CEQA. Although occupants of nearby properties may regard the increase in shadow as undesirable, the limited increase in shading of private properties as a result of the proposed project would be considered a less-than-significant impact under CEQA.

For these reasons, the project would not contribute to the significant shadow impact identified in the Western SoMa PEIR.

²⁶ A shadow fan is a diagram that shows the maximum potential reach of project shadow, without accounting for intervening buildings that could block the shadow, over the course of an entire year (from one hour after sunrise until one hour before sunset on each day of the year) in relation to the locations of nearby open spaces, recreation facilities, and parks.

²⁷ San Francisco Planning Department, *Shadow Fan Analysis, 33 Norfolk Street*, June 2, 2015.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</i>	<i>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</i>	<i>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</i>	<i>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</i>
9. RECREATION—Would the project:				
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facilities would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Physically degrade existing recreational resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Western SoMa PEIR determined that implementation of the *Western SoMa Community Plan* would not result in substantial or accelerated deterioration of existing recreational resources or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that may have an adverse effect on the environment. No mitigation measures were identified in the PEIR.

As the proposed project does not degrade recreational facilities and is within the scope of development projected under the *Western SoMa Community Plan*, there would be no additional impacts on recreation beyond those analyzed in the Western SoMa PEIR.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</i>	<i>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</i>	<i>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</i>	<i>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</i>
10. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS—Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supply available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</i>	<i>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</i>	<i>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</i>	<i>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</i>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Western SoMa PEIR determined that the anticipated increase in population would not result in a significant impact on the provision of water, wastewater collection and treatment, and solid waste collection and disposal. No mitigation measures were identified in the PEIR.

As the proposed project is within the scope of development projected under the *Western SoMa Community Plan*, there would be no additional impacts on utilities and service systems beyond those analyzed in the Western SoMa PEIR.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</i>	<i>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</i>	<i>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</i>	<i>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</i>
11. PUBLIC SERVICES—Would the project:				
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of, or the need for, new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any public services such as fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other services?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Western SoMa PEIR determined that the anticipated increase in population would not result in a significant impact on public services, including fire protection, police protection, and public schools. No mitigation measures were identified in the PEIR.

As the proposed project is within the scope of development projected under the *Western SoMa Community Plan*, there would be no additional impacts on public services beyond those analyzed in the Western SoMa PEIR.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</i>	<i>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</i>	<i>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</i>	<i>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</i>
12. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES—Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</u>	<u>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</u>	<u>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</u>	<u>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</u>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

As discussed in the Western SoMa PEIR, the Plan Area is almost fully developed with buildings and other improvements such as streets and parking lots. Most of the Plan Area consists of structures that have been in industrial use for many years. As a result, landscaping and other vegetation is sparse, except for a few parks. Because future development projects under the *Western SoMa Community Plan* would largely consist of new construction in heavily built-out former industrial neighborhoods, loss of vegetation or disturbance of wildlife other than common urban species would be minimal. Therefore, the Western SoMa PEIR concluded that implementation of the *Western SoMa Community Plan* would not result in any significant effects related to riparian habitat, wetlands, movement of migratory species, local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, or habitat conservation plans.

The Western SoMa PEIR determined that the *Western SoMa Community Plan* would result in significant but mitigable impacts on special-status birds and bats that may be nesting in trees or roosting in buildings that are proposed for removal/demolition as part of an individual project. As identified in the PEIR, Mitigation Measures M-BI-1a: Pre-Construction Special-Status Bird Surveys, and M-BI-1b: Pre-Construction Special-Status Bat Surveys, would reduce these impacts to less-than-significant levels.

PEIR Mitigation Measure M-BI-1a requires that building permits issued for construction of projects within the Plan Area include conditions of approval requiring pre-construction special-status bird surveys when trees would be removed or buildings would be demolished as part of an individual project. Pre-construction special-status bird surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist between February 1 and August 15 if tree removal or building demolition is scheduled to take place during that period. The proposed project is subject to PEIR Mitigation Measure M-BI-1a, which is identified as Project Mitigation Measure 6 and discussed on p. 46.

PEIR Mitigation Measure M-BI-1b requires pre-construction special-status bat surveys by a qualified bat biologist when large trees (those with trunks over 12 inches in diameter) are to be removed, or when vacant buildings or buildings used seasonally or not occupied, especially in the upper stories, are to be demolished. The proposed project would not involve removal of any large trees but would involve demolition of an existing 20-foot-tall commercial building that is currently occupied; the existing building is not vacant, and it is not used seasonally. For these reasons, demolition of the existing building would not contribute to the impact on bats identified in the Western Soma PEIR, and PEIR Mitigation Measure M-BI-1b is not applicable to the proposed project.

As the proposed project includes the mitigation measure discussed above and is within the scope of development projected under the *Western SoMa Community Plan*, there would be no additional impacts on biological resources beyond those analyzed in the Western SoMa PEIR.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</i>	<i>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</i>	<i>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</i>	<i>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</i>
13. GEOLOGY AND SOILS—Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code, creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Change substantially the topography or any unique geologic or physical features of the site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Western SoMa PEIR concluded that implementation of the *Western SoMa Community Plan* would indirectly increase the population that would be subject to geologic hazards, including earthquakes,

seismically induced ground shaking, liquefaction, and landslides. The PEIR also noted that new development is generally safer than comparable older development due to improvements in building codes and construction techniques. Compliance with applicable codes and recommendations made in project-specific geotechnical analyses would not eliminate earthquake risk, but would reduce them to an acceptable level given the seismically active characteristics of the San Francisco Bay Area. Therefore, the PEIR concluded that implementation of the *Western SoMa Community Plan* would not result in significant impacts related to geologic hazards. No mitigation measures were identified in the PEIR.

A geotechnical investigation was conducted to assess the geologic conditions underlying the project site and provide recommendations related to the proposed project's design and construction. The findings and recommendations are presented in a geotechnical report and summarized below.²⁸

The geotechnical investigation included the drilling of one test boring to a depth of 25 feet below ground surface (bgs) in the existing surface parking lot on the project site. Based on the test boring, the project site is underlain by sand and silt. Groundwater was encountered approximately 10 feet bgs. There are no known active earthquake faults that run underneath the project site or in the project vicinity; the closest active fault to the project site is the San Andreas Fault, which is about seven miles to the southwest. The project site is not in a landslide zone or a liquefaction zone.²⁹

The proposed project would rest on a mat foundation; no pile driving is required. Construction of the proposed project requires excavation to a depth of two feet bgs and the removal of approximately 440 cubic yards of soil from the project site. Groundwater would not be encountered during excavation. The geotechnical report includes recommendations related to site preparation and grading, seismic design, foundations, densification of liquefiable sands, retaining walls, slab-on-grade floors, and site drainage. The project sponsor has agreed to implement the recommendations in the geotechnical report.

The proposed project is required to comply with the San Francisco Building Code (Building Code), which ensures the safety of all new construction in San Francisco. The Department of Building Inspection (DBI) will review the project-specific geotechnical report during its review of the building permit application for the proposed project. In addition, the DBI may require additional site-specific soils report(s) as needed. Implementation of the recommendations in the geotechnical report, in combination with the requirement for a geotechnical report and the review of the building permit application pursuant to the DBI's implementation of the Building Code would minimize the risk of loss, injury, or death due to seismic or other geologic hazards.

For these reasons, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts related to geology and soils beyond those identified in the Western SoMa PEIR, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

²⁸ H. Allen Gruen, *Geotechnical Investigation: Planned Development at 33 Norfolk Street, San Francisco, California*, October 20, 2013.

²⁹ San Francisco Planning Department, GIS database geology layer, accessed April 8, 2015.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</i>	<i>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</i>	<i>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</i>	<i>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</i>
14. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY—Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other authoritative flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving inundation by seiche, tsunamis, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Western SoMa PEIR determined that the anticipated increase in population would not result in a significant impact related to hydrology and water quality, including the combined sewer system and the potential for combined sewer outflows. No mitigation measures were identified in the PEIR.

The entire project site is covered by impervious surfaces, and the proposed building’s footprint would cover the entire project site. As a result, the proposed project would not result in an increase in the amount of impervious surface area on the project site or an increase in the amount of runoff and drainage from the project site. In accordance with the Stormwater Management Ordinance (Ordinance No. 83-10, effective May 22, 2010), the proposed project is subject to and would comply with the Stormwater Design

Guidelines, incorporating Low Impact Design approaches and stormwater management systems into the project. Therefore, the proposed project would not adversely affect runoff and drainage.

For these reasons, the proposed project would not result in any significant impacts related to hydrology and water quality beyond those identified in the Western SoMa PEIR.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</i>	<i>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</i>	<i>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</i>	<i>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</i>
15. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS—				
Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Western SoMa PEIR identified less-than-significant impacts related to the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous material; the potential for the *Western SoMa Community Plan* or subsequent development projects within the Plan Area to interfere with an adopted emergency response plan; and the potential for subsequent development projects within the Plan Area to expose people or structures to a significant risk with respect to fires.

Hazardous Building Materials

The proposed project would involve demolition of the existing 20-foot-tall commercial building on the project site, which was built in 1926. Because this structure was built before the 1970s, hazardous building materials such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), mercury, asbestos and lead-based paint are

likely to be present in this structure. Demolishing the existing structure could expose workers or the community to hazardous building materials. The proposed project involves the demolition of the existing building on the project site, so PEIR Mitigation Measure M-HZ-2: Hazardous Building Materials Abatement, is applicable to the proposed project. PEIR Mitigation Measure M-HZ-2 requires any equipment containing PCBs or mercury, such as fluorescent light ballasts and fluorescent light tube fixtures, to be removed and properly disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws prior to the start of demolition and/or renovation of an existing structure. Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce potential impacts related to hazardous building materials to less-than-significant levels. PEIR Mitigation Measure M-HZ-2 is identified as Project Mitigation Measure 7 and discussed on p. 46.

For these reasons, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts related to hazardous building materials beyond those identified in the Western SoMa PEIR.

Handling of Potentially Contaminated Soils

The Western SoMa PEIR identified potentially significant impacts related to exposing the public or the environment to unacceptable levels of hazardous materials as a result of subsequent development projects within the Plan Area. The PEIR determined that Mitigation Measure M-HZ-3: Site Assessment and Corrective Action, would reduce these impacts to less-than-significant levels.

Subsequently, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors amended Health Code Article 22A (also known as the Maher Ordinance), which is administered and overseen by the Department of Public Health (DPH). Amendments to the Maher Ordinance became effective August 24, 2013 and require that sponsors for projects that disturb more than 50 cubic yards of soil retain the services of a qualified professional to prepare a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) that meets the requirements of Health Code Section 22.A.6. PEIR Mitigation Measure M-HZ-3, related to contaminated soil and groundwater, is therefore superseded by the Maher Ordinance.

The project site is located in a Maher Area, meaning that it is known or suspected to contain contaminated soil and/or groundwater.³⁰ The proposed project would require excavation to a depth of two feet below grade and the disturbance of more than 50 cubic yards of soil. Therefore, the project sponsor is required to retain the services of a qualified professional to prepare a Phase I ESA that meets the requirements of Health Code Section 22.A.6.

The Phase I ESA would determine the potential for site contamination and level of exposure risk associated with the proposed project. Based on that information, the project sponsor may be required to conduct soil and/or groundwater sampling and analysis. Where such analysis reveals the presence of hazardous substances in excess of state or federal standards, the project sponsor is required to submit a site mitigation plan (SMP) to the DPH or other appropriate state or federal agencies and to remediate any site contamination in accordance with an approved SMP prior to the issuance of any building permit.

In compliance with the Maher Ordinance, the project sponsor has submitted a Maher Application to the DPH, and a Phase I ESA has been prepared to assess the potential for site contamination.^{31, 32} The

³⁰ San Francisco Planning Department, *Expanded Maher Area Map*, March 2015. Available online at http://www.sf-planning.org/ftp/files/publications_reports/library_of_cartography/Maher%20Map.pdf, accessed April 13, 2015.

³¹ *Maher Ordinance Application, 33 Norfolk Street*, submitted April 14, 2014.

Phase I ESA found no evidence of the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products that indicate an existing release, a past release, or a material threat of a release into structures on the property or into the ground, groundwater, or surface water. The Phase I ESA did not find any physical or documentary evidence of any use, storage, or disposal of any chemicals, hazardous materials, reportable substances, or hazardous waste at the project site. No Recognized Environmental Conditions are associated with the property, and none were identified in the nearby areas.

Pursuant to compliance with the Maher Ordinance, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts related to hazardous soil and/or groundwater beyond those identified in the Western SoMa PEIR.

As discussed above, implementation of Project Mitigation Measure 7 and compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations would ensure that the proposed project would not result in significant impacts related to hazards or hazardous materials beyond those identified in the Western SoMa PEIR.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</i>	<i>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</i>	<i>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</i>	<i>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</i>
16. MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES—				
Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Encourage activities which result in the use of large amounts of fuel, water, or energy, or use these in a wasteful manner?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Western SoMa PEIR determined that the *Western SoMa Community Plan* would facilitate the construction of both new residential and commercial buildings. Development of these uses would not result in use of large amounts of fuel, water, or energy in a wasteful manner in the context of energy use throughout the City and region. The energy demand for individual buildings would be typical for such projects and would meet, or exceed, current state and local codes and standards concerning energy consumption, including Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations enforced by the DBI. The Plan Area does not include any natural resources routinely extracted, and the rezoning does not result in any natural resource extraction programs. Therefore, the Western SoMa PEIR concluded that implementation of the *Western SoMa Community Plan* would not result in a significant impact on mineral and energy resources. No mitigation measures were identified in the PEIR.

³² *Treadwell & Rollo, Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, 33 Norfolk Street, San Francisco, California, September 18, 2012.*

As the proposed project is within the scope of development projected under the *Western SoMa Community Plan*, there would be no additional impacts on mineral and energy resources beyond those analyzed in the Western SoMa PEIR.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site</i>	<i>Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR</i>	<i>Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information</i>	<i>No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR</i>
17. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES:—Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)) or timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Western SoMa PEIR determined that no agriculture or forest resources exist in the Plan Area; therefore the *Western SoMa Community Plan* would have no effect on agriculture and forest resources. No mitigation measures were identified in the PEIR.

As the proposed project is within the scope of development projected under the *Western SoMa Community Plan*, there would be no additional impacts on agriculture and forest resources beyond those analyzed in the Western SoMa PEIR.

MITIGATION MEASURES

Project Mitigation Measure 1 – Protect Historical Resources from Adjacent Construction Activities (Implementing PEIR Mitigation Measure M-CP-7a)

The project sponsor of a development project in the Plan Area and on the Adjacent Parcels shall consult with Planning Department environmental planning/preservation staff to determine whether adjacent or nearby buildings constitute historical resources that could be adversely affected by construction-generated vibration. For purposes of this measure, nearby historic buildings shall include those within 100 feet of a construction site if pile driving would be used in a subsequent development project; otherwise, it shall include historic buildings within 25 feet if heavy equipment would be used on

the subsequent development project. (No measures need be applied if no heavy equipment would be employed.) If one or more historical resources is identified that could be adversely affected, the project sponsor shall incorporate into construction specifications for the proposed project a requirement that the construction contractor(s) use all feasible means to avoid damage to adjacent and nearby historic buildings. Such methods may include maintaining a safe distance between the construction site and the historic buildings (as identified by the Planning Department preservation staff), using construction techniques that reduce vibration, appropriate excavation shoring methods to prevent movement of adjacent structures, and providing adequate security to minimize risks of vandalism and fire.

Project Mitigation Measure 2 – Construction Monitoring Program for Historical Resources (Implementing PEIR Mitigation Measure M-CP-7b)

For those historical resources identified in Mitigation Measure M-CP-7a, and where heavy equipment would be used on a subsequent development project, the project sponsor of such a project shall undertake a monitoring program to minimize damage to adjacent historic buildings and to ensure that any such damage is documented and repaired. The monitoring program, which shall apply within 100 feet where pile driving would be used and within 25 feet otherwise, shall include the following components. Prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activity, the project sponsor shall engage a historic architect or qualified historic preservation professional to undertake a pre-construction survey of historical resource(s) identified by the San Francisco Planning Department within 125 feet of planned construction to document and photograph the buildings' existing conditions. Based on the construction and condition of the resource(s), the consultant shall also establish a maximum vibration level that shall not be exceeded at each building, based on existing condition, character-defining features, soils conditions, and anticipated construction practices (a common standard is 0.2 inch per second, peak particle velocity). To ensure that vibration levels do not exceed the established standard, the project sponsor shall monitor vibration levels at each structure and shall prohibit vibratory construction activities that generate vibration levels in excess of the standard.

Should vibration levels be observed in excess of the standard, construction shall be halted and alternative construction techniques put in practice, to the extent feasible. (For example, pre-drilled piles could be substituted for driven piles, if feasible based on soils conditions; smaller, lighter equipment might be able to be used in some cases.) The consultant shall conduct regular periodic inspections of each building during ground-disturbing activity on the project site. Should damage to either building occur, the building(s) shall be remediated to its pre-construction condition at the conclusion of ground-disturbing activity on the site.

Project Mitigation Measure 3 – Procedures for Accidental Discovery of Archeological Resources (Implementing PEIR Mitigation Measure M-CP-4b)

This mitigation measure is required to avoid any potential adverse effect on accidentally discovered buried or submerged historical resources as defined in *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(a) and (c).

The project sponsor shall distribute the San Francisco Planning Department archeological resource "ALERT" sheet to the project prime contractor; to any project subcontractor (including demolition, excavation, grading, foundation, pile driving, etc. firms); and to utilities firms involved in soils-disturbing activities within the project site. Prior to any soils-disturbing activities being undertaken, each contractor is responsible for ensuring that the "ALERT" sheet is circulated to all field personnel, including machine operators, field crew, pile drivers, and supervisory personnel. The project sponsor shall provide the ERO

with a signed affidavit from the responsible parties (prime contractor, subcontractor(s), and utilities firms) to the ERO confirming that all field personnel have received copies of the "ALERT" sheet.

Should any indication of an archeological resource be encountered during any soils-disturbing activity of the project, the project head foreman and/or project sponsor shall immediately notify the ERO and shall immediately suspend any soils-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the discovery until the ERO has determined what additional measures should be undertaken.

If the ERO determines that an archeological resource may be present within the project site, the project sponsor shall retain the services of an archeological consultant from the pool of qualified archeological consultants maintained by the San Francisco Planning Department archeologist. The archeological consultant shall advise the ERO as to whether the discovery is an archeological resource, retains sufficient integrity, and is of potential scientific/historical/cultural significance. If an archeological resource is present, the archeological consultant shall identify and evaluate the archeological resource. The archeological consultant shall make a recommendation as to what action, if any, is warranted. Based on this information, the ERO may require, if warranted, specific additional measures to be implemented by the project sponsor.

Measures might include preservation in situ of the archeological resource, an archeological monitoring program, or an archeological testing program. If an archeological monitoring program or archeological testing program is required, it shall be consistent with the Environmental Planning (EP) division guidelines for such programs. The ERO may also require that the project sponsor immediately implement a site security program if the archeological resource is at risk from vandalism, looting, or other damaging actions.

The project archeological consultant shall submit a Final Archeological Resources Report (FARR) to the ERO that evaluates the historical significance of any discovered archeological resource and describes the archeological and historical research methods employed in the archeological monitoring/data recovery program(s) undertaken. Information that may put at risk any archeological resource shall be provided in a separate removable insert within the final report.

Copies of the Draft FARR shall be sent to the ERO for review and approval. Once approved by the ERO, copies of the FARR shall be distributed as follows: California Archaeological Site Survey Northwest Information Center (NWIC) shall receive one copy and the ERO shall receive a copy of the transmittal of the FARR to the NWIC. The Environmental Planning Division of the San Francisco Planning Department shall receive one bound copy, one unbound copy, and one unlocked, searchable PDF copy on a CD of the FARR along with copies of any formal site recordation forms (CA DPR 523 series) and/or documentation for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places/California Register of Historical Resources. In instances of high public interest or interpretive value, the ERO may require a different final report content, format, and distribution from that presented above.

Project Mitigation Measure 4 – General Construction Noise Control Measures (Implementing PEIR Mitigation Measure M-NO-2a)

To ensure that project noise from construction activities is minimized to the maximum extent feasible, the sponsor of a subsequent development project shall undertake the following:

- The sponsor of a subsequent development project shall require the general contractor to ensure that equipment and trucks used for project construction use the best available noise control techniques (e.g., improved mufflers, equipment redesign, use of intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures and acoustically attenuating shields or shrouds, wherever feasible).
- The sponsor of a subsequent development project shall require the general contractor to locate stationary noise sources (such as compressors) as far from adjacent or nearby sensitive receptors as possible, to muffle such noise sources, and to construct barriers around such sources and/or the construction site, which could reduce construction noise by as much as 5 dBA. To further reduce noise, the contractor shall locate stationary equipment in pit areas or excavated areas, if feasible.
- The sponsor of a subsequent development project shall require the general contractor to use impact tools (e.g., jack hammers, pavement breakers, and rock drills) that are hydraulically or electrically powered wherever possible to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically powered tools. Where use of pneumatic tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust shall be used, along with external noise jackets on the tools, which could reduce noise levels by as much as 10 dBA.
- The sponsor of a subsequent development project shall include noise control requirements in specifications provided to construction contractors. Such requirements could include, but not be limited to: performing all work in a manner that minimizes noise to the extent feasible; undertaking the most noisy activities during times of least disturbance to surrounding residents and occupants, as feasible; and selecting haul routes that avoid residential buildings inasmuch as such routes are otherwise feasible.
- Prior to the issuance of each building permit, along with the submission of construction documents, the sponsor of a subsequent development project shall submit to the San Francisco Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection (DBI) a list of measures to respond to and track complaints pertaining to construction noise. These measures shall include: (1) a procedure and phone numbers for notifying DBI, the Department of Public Health, and the Police Department (during regular construction hours and off-hours); (2) a sign posted on-site describing noise complaint procedures and a complaint hotline number that shall be answered at all times during construction; (3) designation of an on-site construction complaint and enforcement manager for the project; and (4) notification of neighboring residents and non-residential building managers within 300 feet of the project construction area at least 30 days in advance of extreme noise-generating activities (defined as activities generating noise levels of 90 dBA or greater) about the estimated duration of the activity.

Project Mitigation Measure 5 – Construction Emissions Minimization Plan for Health Risks and Hazards (Implementing PEIR Mitigation Measure M-AQ-7)

The project sponsor or the project sponsor's Contractor shall comply with the following:

A. Engine Requirements.

1. All off-road equipment greater than 25 hp and operating for more than 20 total hours over the entire duration of construction activities shall have engines that meet or exceed either U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) or California Air Resources Board (ARB) Tier 2 off-road emission standards, and have been retrofitted with an ARB Level 3 Verified Diesel

Emissions Control Strategy. Equipment with engines meeting Tier 4 Interim or Tier 4 Final off-road emission standards automatically meet this requirement.

2. Where access to alternative sources of power are available, portable diesel engines shall be prohibited.
3. Diesel engines, whether for off-road or on-road equipment, shall not be left idling for more than two minutes, at any location, except as provided in exceptions to the applicable state regulations regarding idling for off-road and on-road equipment (e.g., traffic conditions, safe operating conditions). The Contractor shall post legible and visible signs in English, Spanish, and Chinese, in designated queuing areas and at the construction site to remind operators of the two-minute idling limit.
4. The Contractor shall instruct construction workers and equipment operators on the maintenance and tuning of construction equipment, and require that such workers and operators properly maintain and tune equipment in accordance with manufacturer specifications.

B. *Waivers.*

1. The Planning Department's Environmental Review Officer (ERO) or designee may waive the alternative source of power requirement of Subsection (A)(2) if an alternative source of power is limited or infeasible at the project site. If the ERO grants the waiver, the Contractor must submit documentation that the equipment used for on-site power generation meets the requirements of Subsection (A)(1).
2. The ERO may waive the equipment requirements of Subsection (A)(1) if: a particular piece of off-road equipment with an ARB Level 3 VDECS is technically not feasible; the equipment would not produce desired emissions reduction due to expected operating modes; installation of the equipment would create a safety hazard or impaired visibility for the operator; or, there is a compelling emergency need to use off-road equipment that is not retrofitted with an ARB Level 3 VDECS. If the ERO grants the waiver, the Contractor must use the next cleanest piece of off-road equipment, according to the table below.

Table – Off-Road Equipment Compliance Step-down Schedule

Compliance Alternative	Engine Emission Standard	Emissions Control
1	Tier 2	ARB Level 2 VDECS
2	Tier 2	ARB Level 1 VDECS
3	Tier 2	Alternative Fuel*

How to use the table: If the ERO determines that the equipment requirements cannot be met, then the project sponsor would need to meet Compliance Alternative 1. If the ERO determines that the

Contractor cannot supply off-road equipment meeting Compliance Alternative 1, then the Contractor must meet Compliance Alternative 2. If the ERO determines that the Contractor cannot supply off-road equipment meeting Compliance Alternative 2, then the Contractor must meet Compliance Alternative 3. Alternative fuels are not a VDECS.

- C. *Construction Emissions Minimization Plan.* Before starting on-site construction activities, the Contractor shall submit a Construction Emissions Minimization Plan (Plan) to the ERO for review and approval. The Plan shall state, in reasonable detail, how the Contractor will meet the requirements of Section A.
1. The Plan shall include estimates of the construction timeline by phase, with a description of each piece of off-road equipment required for every construction phase. The description may include, but is not limited to: equipment type, equipment manufacturer, equipment identification number, engine model year, engine certification (Tier rating), horsepower, engine serial number, and expected fuel usage and hours of operation. For VDECS installed, the description may include: technology type, serial number, make, model, manufacturer, ARB verification number level, and installation date and hour meter reading on installation date. For off-road equipment using alternative fuels, the description shall also specify the type of alternative fuel being used.
 2. The ERO shall ensure that all applicable requirements of the Plan have been incorporated into the contract specifications. The Plan shall include a certification statement that the Contractor agrees to comply fully with the Plan.
 3. The Contractor shall make the Plan available to the public for review on-site during working hours. The Contractor shall post at the construction site a legible and visible sign summarizing the Plan. The sign shall also state that the public may ask to inspect the Plan for the project at any time during working hours and shall explain how to request to inspect the Plan. The Contractor shall post at least one copy of the sign in a visible location on each side of the construction site facing a public right-of-way.
- D. *Monitoring.* After start of construction activities, the Contractor shall submit quarterly reports to the ERO documenting compliance with the Plan. After completion of construction activities and prior to receiving a final certificate of occupancy, the project sponsor shall submit to the ERO a final report summarizing construction activities, including the start and end dates and duration of each construction phase, and the specific information required in the Plan.

Project Mitigation Measure 6 – Pre-Construction Special-Status Bird Surveys (Implementing PEIR Mitigation Measure M-BI-1a)

Conditions of approval for building permits issued for construction within the Plan Area or on the Adjacent Parcels shall include a requirement for pre-construction special-status bird surveys when trees would be removed or buildings demolished as part of an individual project. Pre-construction special-status bird surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist between February 1 and August 15 if tree removal or building demolition is scheduled to take place during that period. If bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or the California Fish and Game Code are found to be nesting in or near any work area, an appropriate no-work buffer zone (e.g., 100 feet for songbirds) shall be designated by the biologist. Depending on the species involved, input from the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) and/or United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) may be warranted. As recommended by the biologist, no activities shall be conducted within the no-work buffer zone that could disrupt bird breeding. Outside of the breeding season (August 16 – January 31), or after young birds have fledged, as determined by the biologist, work activities may proceed. Special-status birds that establish nests during the construction period are considered habituated to such activity and no buffer shall be required, except as needed to avoid direct destruction of the nest, which would still be prohibited.

Project Mitigation Measure 7 – Hazardous Building Materials Abatement (Implementing PEIR Mitigation Measure M-HZ-2)

The City shall condition future development approvals to require that the subsequent project sponsors ensure that any equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) or mercury, such as fluorescent light ballasts, are removed and properly disposed of according to applicable federal, state, and local laws prior to the start of renovation, and that any fluorescent light tube fixtures, which could contain mercury, are similarly removed intact and properly disposed of. Any other hazardous materials identified, either before or during work, shall be abated according to applicable federal, state, and local laws.