



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Initial Study – Community Plan Evaluation

Case No.: 2014.0948ENV
Project Address: 344 14th Street & 1463 Stevenson Street
Zoning: UMU (Urban Mixed Use) Use District
PDR-1-G (Production, Distribution & Repair-1-General) Use District
58-X Height and Bulk District
40-X Height and Bulk District
Block/Lots: 3532/013 and 021
Lot Size: 23,301 square feet (0.53 acres)
Plan Area: Eastern Neighborhoods Area Plan (Mission Area)
Project Sponsor: Chris Haeggglund, BAR Architects 415-293-5700
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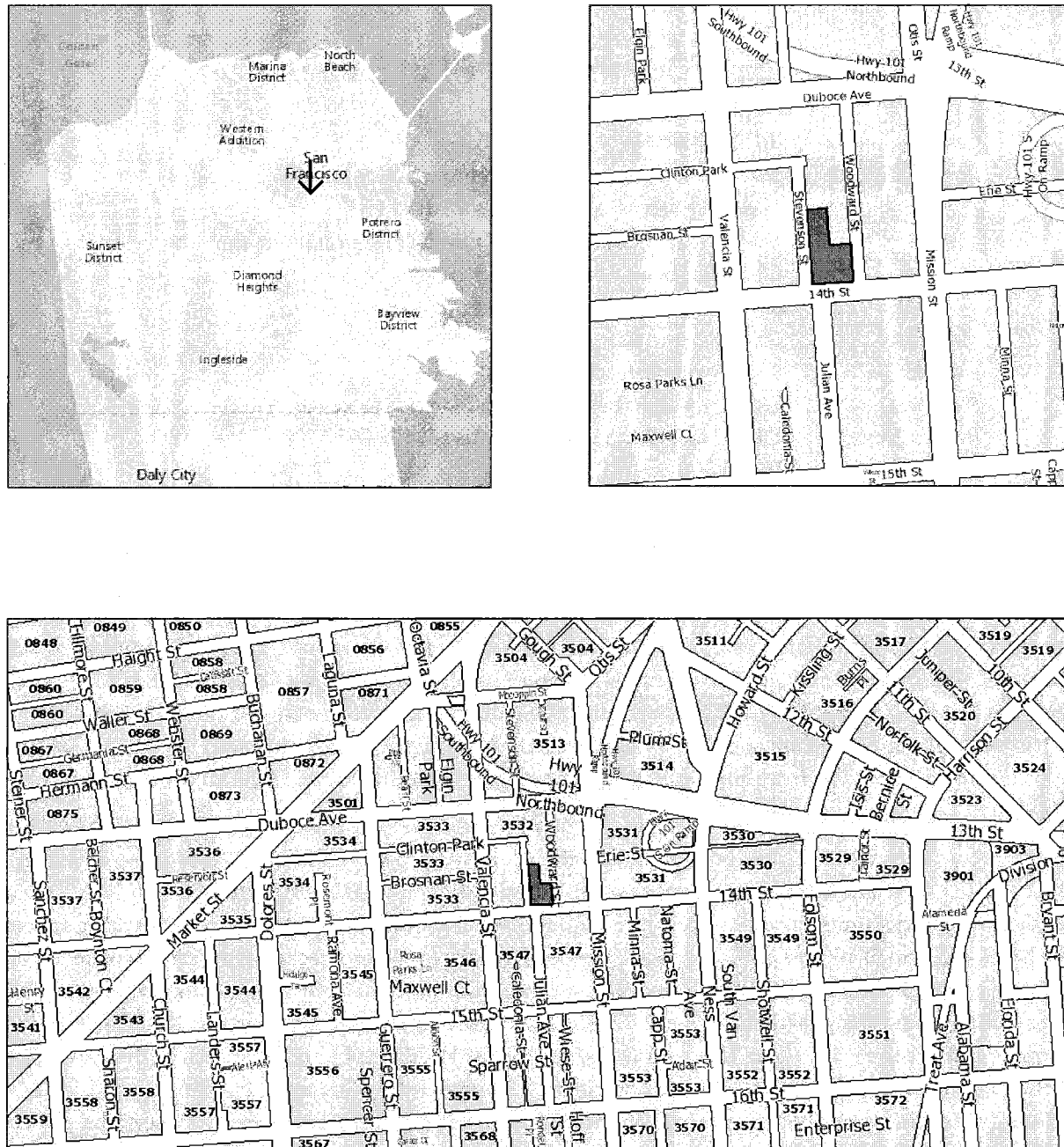
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project site consists of two adjacent lots located on the block bounded by 14th Street to the south, Stevenson Street to the west, Duboce Avenue to the north and Woodward Street to the east in San Francisco's Mission neighborhood (see Figure 1. Project Location). Assessor's Block 3532, Lot 13 (344 14th Street) is a 15,664 square foot (sf) lot that occupies the entire 14th Street frontage of the subject block and also has frontages on Stevenson and Woodward Streets. Lot 21 (1463 Stevenson Street) is a 7,637 sf lot that fronts Stevenson Street. Both are currently used as one surface parking lot and total 23,301 square feet.

The proposed project includes the merger of the two lots and the construction of two buildings on the project site (see Figures 2 – 17, below). On Lot 13, the proposed project includes a 7-story-over-basement, 78-foot-tall (83 feet tall with elevator penthouse) mixed-use residential building. The building would include 56 residential units, approximately 5,650 square-feet of ground floor retail space, 42 parking spaces in the basement, and 57 bicycle parking spaces. On Lot 21, the proposed project would include construction of a 3-story-over-basement, 40-foot-tall building (exclusive of a 10-foot tall stair penthouse) with 6,200 square feet of Production, Distribution, and Repair (PDR) uses on the ground floor and 13,160 sf of Small Enterprise Workspace (SEW) uses throughout the rest of the building, 4 parking spaces in the basement, and two bicycle parking spaces on the ground floor. The mixed-use residential building would include 4,015 square feet of rooftop open space on the fourth, fifth and seventh floors. As proposed, the project would require waivers, concessions, and/or incentives from Planning Code physical development limitations pursuant to California Government Code section 65915, commonly known as the state density bonus law, including for a proposed building height 20 feet above the 58-foot height limit on the project site.

Both buildings on the site would share a single basement level for parking. Basement parking would be accessed from an 18-foot curb cut on Stevenson Street. The proposed project would remove two existing curb cuts (a 22-foot curb cut on 14th Street and a 12-foot curb cut on Stevenson Street) and relocate an existing 18-foot curb cut on Stevenson Street 36 feet north of its current location. The proposed project

Figure 1. Project Location



Source: San Francisco Planning Department

would require excavation to a depth of 14 feet for the basement parking and would excavate 12,083 cubic yards of soil. There would be no excavation, shoring or construction work for the basement walls and foundation within ten feet of the project's interior property lines which abut properties to the north of the project site on Stevenson Street (1441 Stevenson Street) and Woodward Street (82/84 Woodward Street).¹ Construction is estimated to last 18 months. The proposed project would include the removal of four trees on Lot 13 and the planting of 21 street trees on Stevenson, Woodward and 14th streets. Figures 2-17 include the proposed site plan, floor plans for each level of the proposed project, including the roof, as well as elevations of the proposed project from Woodward, Stevenson and 14th streets.

The proposed 344 14th Street/1463 Stevenson Street project would require the following approvals:

- Pursuant to Planning Code section 329, the proposed project requires a Large Project Authorization for new construction over 25,000 square feet from the Planning Commission;
- A rear yard exception is being sought from the Planning Commission under Planning Code section 134.

The proposed project would also require the issuance of demolition and building permits by the Department of Building Inspection and approval of a lot merger from San Francisco Public Works.

CUMULATIVE SETTING

CEQA Guidelines section 15130(b)(1) provides two methods for cumulative impact analysis: the "list-based approach" and the "projections-based approach". The list-based approach uses a list of projects producing closely related impacts that could combine with those of a proposed project to evaluate whether the project would contribute to significant cumulative impacts. The projections approach uses projections contained in a general plan or related planning document to evaluate the potential for cumulative impacts. This project-specific analysis employs both the list-based and projections-based approaches, depending on which approach best suits the resource topic being analyzed.

The proposed project is located within the area of the city addressed under the Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans. The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR evaluated the physical environmental impacts resulting from the rezoning of this plan area, including impacts resulting from an increase of up to 9,858 housing units and 6.6 million square feet of non-residential uses and a reduction of up to 4.9 million square feet of production, distribution, and repair (PDR) uses. The cumulative impact analysis provided in this initial study uses updated analysis as needed to evaluate whether the proposed project could result in new or substantially more severe cumulative impacts than were anticipated in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR. For example, the cumulative transportation analysis in this initial study is based on projected 2040 cumulative conditions, whereas the Eastern Neighborhoods relied on 2025 cumulative transportation projections.

Additionally, the following is a list of reasonably foreseeable projects within one-quarter mile of the project site that may be included in the cumulative analysis for certain localized impact topics (e.g., cumulative shadow and wind effects).

- 1500-1528 15th Street (Case No. 2016-011827ENV) – The proposed project is a group housing project with two options, including a Code Compliant plan with 138 residential units and a State Density Bonus version with 184 residential units.

¹ Rockridge Geotechnical, Letter Re: Geotechnical Consultation 344 14th Street, January 8, 2019.
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- 1601 Mission Street (Case No. 2015-009460ENV) – The proposed project would demolish an existing 4,429-square-foot gas station and car wash and construct a 120-foot-tall, 12-story mixed-use building containing 200 dwelling units; 6,756 square feet of retail space; and 102 below-grade parking spaces that would be accessed from South Van Ness Avenue.
- 1721 15th Street (Case No. 2016-008652ENV) – The project includes the demolition of the existing building and construction of a 55-foot-tall, five-story, mixed-use building approximately 35,100 square feet (sf) in size. The project would include 24 dwelling units.
- 1801 and 1863 Mission Street (Case No. 2015-012994ENV) – Construction of two new residential buildings in existing parking lots. The projects would include 17 dwelling units and retail space on site one, 37 residential units and retail on site two.
- 1900 Mission Street (Case No. 2013.1330ENV) – The proposed project would demolish the existing 1,690 sq. ft. automotive repair station and construct a 16,022 gross sq. ft., seven-story, 75-foot tall mixed-use building that includes 805 sq. ft. of ground-floor commercial space.
- 1924 Mission Street (Case No. 2014.0449ENV) -- The proposed project would demolish existing autobody shop and construct a new 13 unit apartment building with ground floor retail space.
- 1950 Mission Street (Case No. 2016-001514ENV) – The proposed project would demolish 11 modular wood framed buildings and construct 2 buildings with 157 units of affordable housing.
- 1965 Market Street (Case No. 2015-002825ENV) -- The proposed project would construct a mixed-use building with approximately 3,760 sf of ground-floor retail, below grade parking and 96 residential units. Along Market Street the proposed project would rise to a total height of 72 feet in seven levels. Immediately to the east on the site of a 9,000 sf parking lot on Duboce Avenue, new construction would rise to a total height of 83 feet in eight levels.
- 1979 Mission Street (Case No. 2013.1543ENV) -- The project proposes to demolish all existing improvements on the project site and to construct a 5 to 10 story up to 105' high, 345,013 sq.ft. building. The project would construct 351 residential units.
- 198 Valencia Street (Case No. 2013.1458ENV) – The proposed project includes the demolition of an existing 1 story commercial structure, and the construction of a 5-story building with 28 residential units and ground floor commercial space.
- 235 Valencia Street (Case No. 2016-007877ENV) -- The proposed project would include four residential stories above a commercial ground floor. The project proposes 50 residential units.

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

This initial study evaluates whether the environmental impacts of the proposed project are addressed in the programmatic environmental impact report for the Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans

(Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR).² The initial study considers 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 Eastern Neighborhoods 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, focused mitigated negative declaration or environmental impact report. If no such impacts are identified, no additional environmental review shall be required for the project beyond that provided in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR and this project-specific initial study in accordance with CEQA section 21083.3 and CEQA Guidelines section 15183.

Mitigation measures identified in the PEIR are discussed under each topic area as appropriate, and measures that are applicable to the proposed project are provided under the Mitigation Measures section at the end of this checklist.

The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR identified significant impacts related to land use, transportation, cultural resources, shadow, noise, air quality, and hazardous materials. Additionally, the PEIR identified significant cumulative impacts related to land use, transportation, and cultural resources. Mitigation measures were identified for the above impacts and reduced all impacts to less-than-significant except for those related to land use (cumulative impacts on Production, Distribution, and Repair (PDR) use), transportation (program-level and cumulative traffic impacts at nine intersections; program-level and cumulative transit impacts on seven Muni lines), cultural resources (cumulative impacts from demolition of historical resources), and shadow (program-level impacts on parks).

The proposed project would include construction of 56 dwelling units, approximately 5,650 sf of ground-floor retail and approximately 19,360 sf of SEW and PDR uses (6,200 square feet of PDR uses and 13,160 sf of SEW uses), as well as 46 parking spaces and 4,015 sf of shared open space. As discussed below in this initial study, the proposed project would not result in new, significant environmental effects, or effects of greater severity than were already analyzed and disclosed in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR.

REGULATORY CHANGES

Since the certification of the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR in 2008, several new policies, regulations, statutes, and funding measures have been adopted, passed, or are underway that affect the physical environment and/or environmental review methodology for projects in the Eastern Neighborhoods plan areas. As discussed in each topic area referenced below, these policies, regulations, statutes, and funding measures have implemented or will implement mitigation measures or further reduce less-than-significant impacts identified in the PEIR. These include:

- State legislation amending CEQA to eliminate consideration of aesthetics and parking impacts for infill projects in transit priority areas, effective January 2014.
- State legislation amending CEQA and San Francisco Planning Commission resolution replacing level of service (LOS) analysis of automobile delay with vehicle miles traveled (VMT) analysis, effective March 2016 (see "CEQA section 21099" heading below).
- San Francisco Bicycle Plan update adoption in June 2009, Better Streets Plan adoption in 2010, Transit Effectiveness Project (aka "Muni Forward") adoption in March 2014, Vision Zero adoption

² San Francisco Planning Department, Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans Final Environmental Impact Report (PEIR), Planning Department Case No. 2004.0160E, State Clearinghouse No. 2005032048, certified August 7, 2008. Available online at: <http://www.sf-planning.org/index.aspx?page=1893>, accessed August 17, 2012.

by various city agencies in 2014, Proposition A and B passage in November 2014, and the Transportation Sustainability Program .

- San Francisco ordinance establishing Noise Regulations Related to Residential Uses near Places of Entertainment effective June 2015 (see initial study Noise section).
- San Francisco ordinances establishing Construction Dust Control, effective July 2008, and Enhanced Ventilation Required for Urban Infill Sensitive Use Developments, amended December 2014 (see initial study Air Quality section).
- San Francisco Clean and Safe Parks Bond passage in November 2012 and San Francisco Recreation and Open Space Element of the General Plan adoption in April 2014 (see initial study Recreation section).
- Urban Water Management Plan adoption in 2011 and Sewer System Improvement Program process (see initial study Utilities and Service Systems section).
- Article 22A of the Health Code amendments effective August 2013 (see initial study Hazardous Materials section).

CEQA SECTION 21099

In accordance with CEQA section 21099 – Modernization of Transportation Analysis for Transit Oriented Projects – aesthetics and parking shall not be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects, provided the project meets 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 checklist does not consider aesthetics or parking in determining the significance of project impacts under CEQA.³ Project elevations are included in the project description (see Figures 12 – 14, below). CEQA section 21099(b)(1) also requires that the State Office of Planning and Research (OPR) develop revisions to the CEQA Guidelines establishing criteria for determining the significance of transportation impacts of projects that “promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses.” CEQA section 21099(b)(2) states that upon certification of the revised guidelines for determining transportation impacts pursuant to section 21099(b)(1), automobile delay, as described solely by level of service or similar measures of vehicular capacity or traffic congestion shall not be considered a significant impact on the environment under CEQA.

In January 2016, OPR published for public review and comment a Revised Proposal on Updates to the CEQA Guidelines on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA⁴ recommending that transportation impacts for projects be measured using a vehicle miles traveled (VMT) metric. On March 3, 2016, in anticipation of the future certification of the revised CEQA Guidelines, the San Francisco Planning Commission adopted

³ San Francisco Planning Department. Eligibility Checklist: CEQA Section 21099 – Modernization of Transportation Analysis for 344 14th Street and 1463 Stevenson Street, July 12, 2016. This document (and all other documents cited in this report, unless otherwise noted), is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400 as part of Case File No. 2014.0948ENV.

⁴ This document is available online at: https://www.opr.ca.gov/s_sb743.php.

OPR's recommendation to use the VMT metric instead of automobile delay to evaluate the transportation impacts of projects (Resolution 19579). (Note: the VMT metric does not apply to the analysis of project impacts on non-automobile modes of travel such as transit, walking, and bicycling.) Therefore, impacts and mitigation measures from the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR associated with automobile delay are not discussed in this checklist, including PEIR Mitigation Measures E-1: Traffic Signal Installation, E-2: Intelligent Traffic Management, E-3: Enhanced Funding, and E-4: Intelligent Traffic Management. Instead, a VMT analysis is provided in the Transportation section.

[Continued on the page 24.]

LEGEND

← → VEHICULAR SITE ACCESS

● ● PEDESTRIAN SITE ACCESS

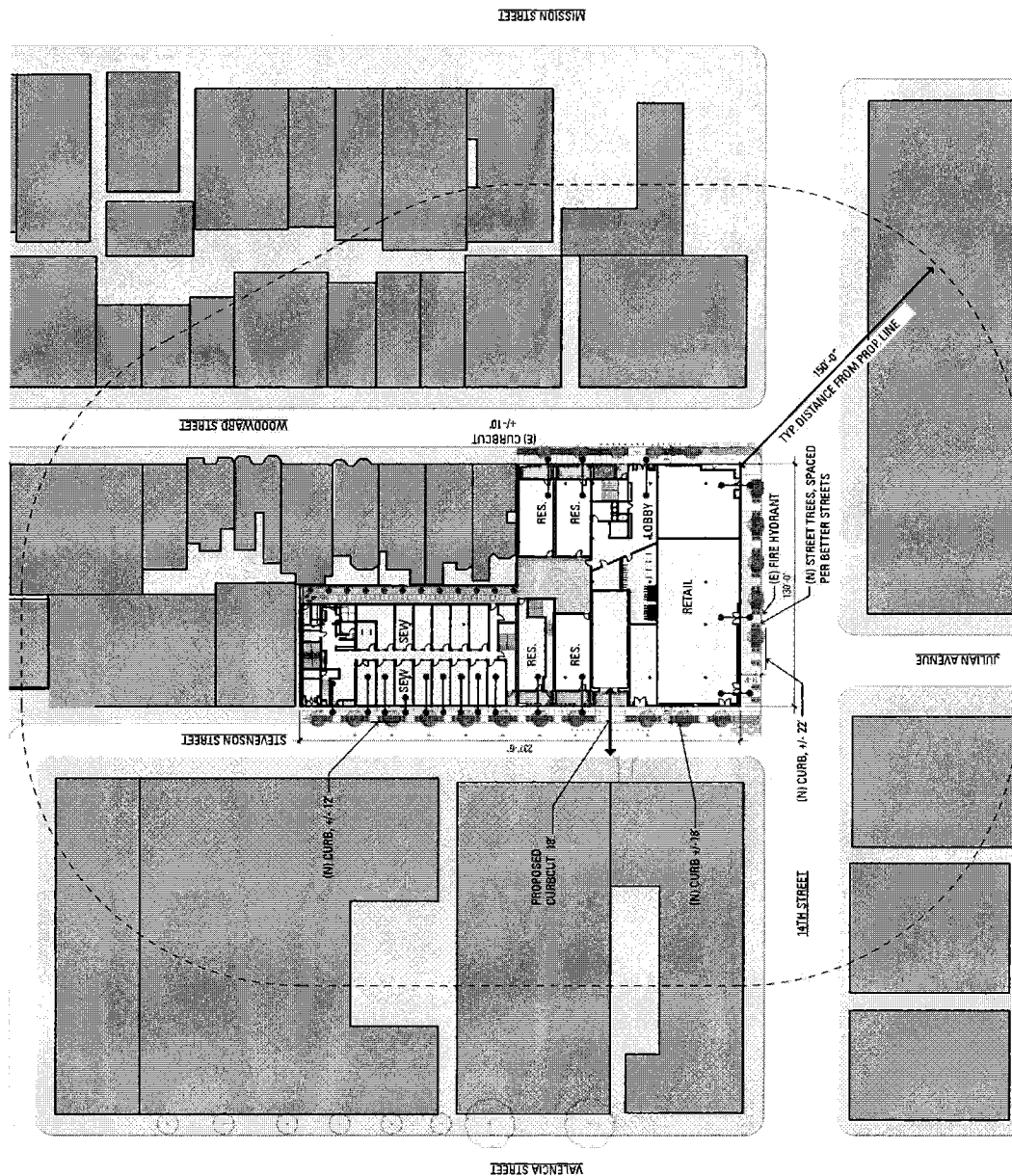
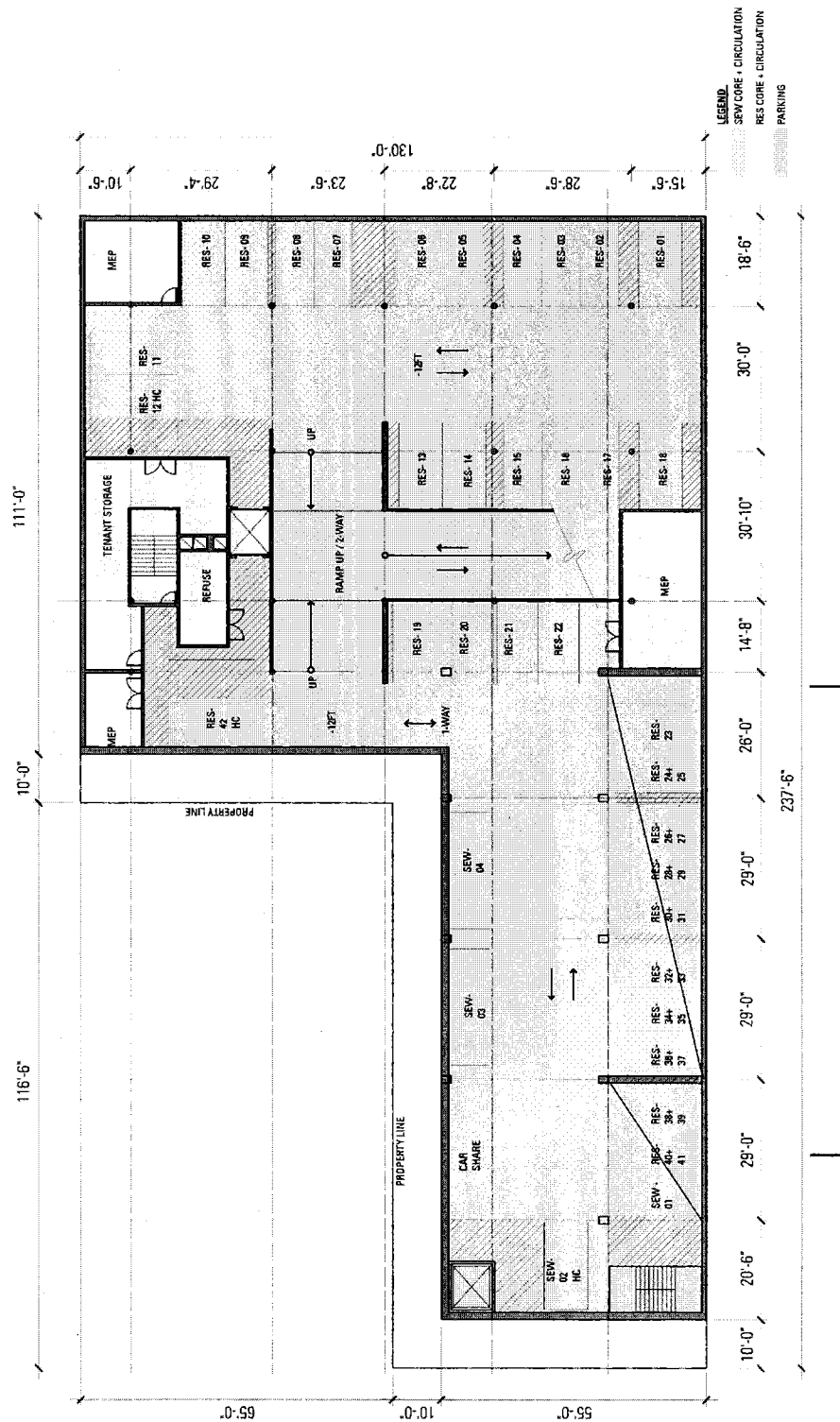
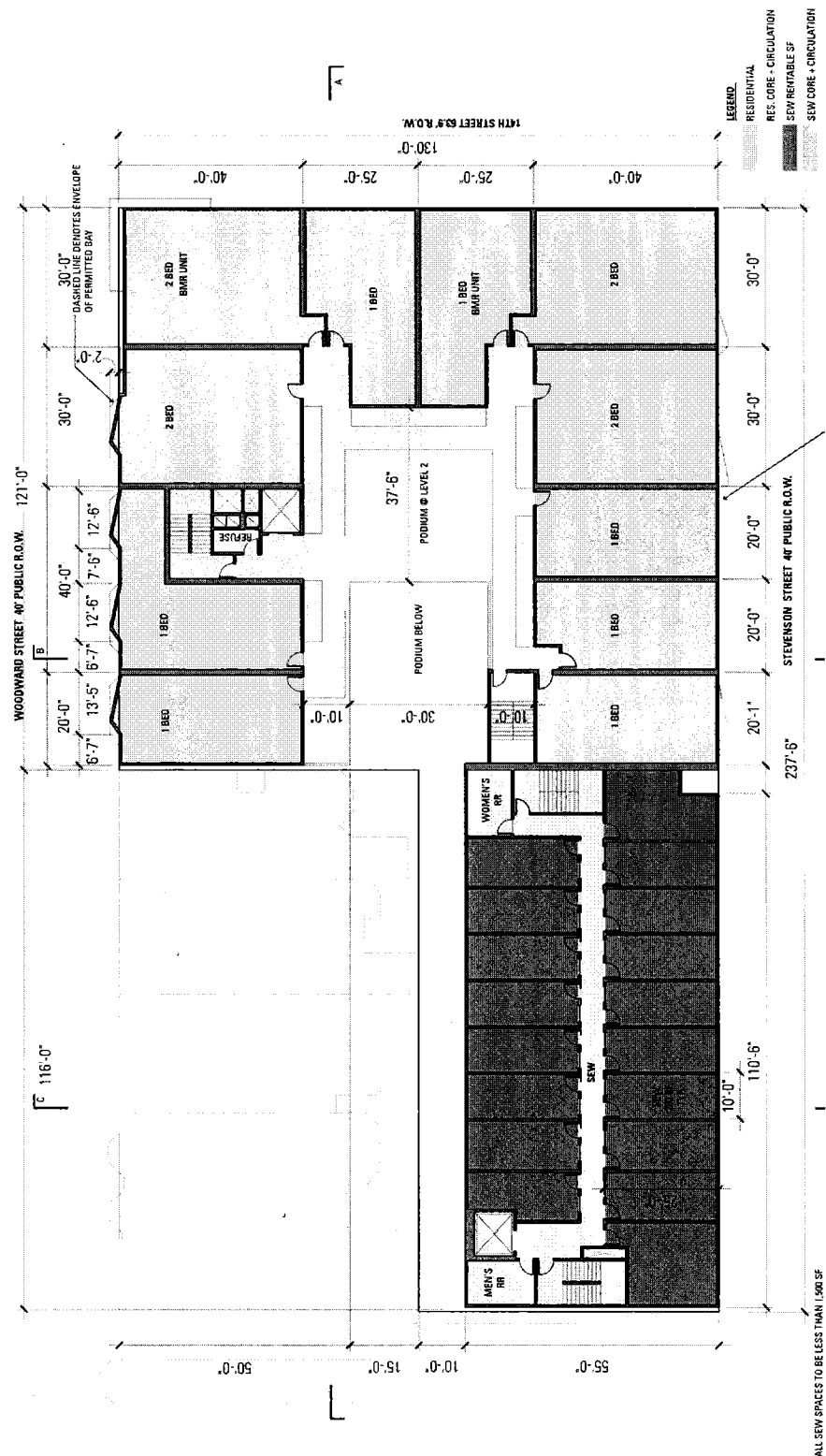


Figure 3. Proposed Basement Plan



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Figure 5. Proposed Second Floor Plan



Architectural floor plan of a 10-story residential building. The plan shows a central podium area with stairs and elevators, surrounded by apartment units. Units include 1-bedroom, 2-bedroom, and 2-bedroom with bathroom unit (BMR UNIT) configurations. Dimensions are provided for various sections and overall building footprint. A legend indicates residential areas, circulation, and sewer/rear yard spaces. Notes specify that all units face public right-of-way greater than 20' in width and project complies with all sewer spaces to be less than 1,300 SF.

The floor plan illustrates a multi-unit residential building with the following details:

- Units:**
 - Top Left: 1 BR UNIT (1 BED), 20'-0" x 40'-0"
 - Top Middle: 1 BED, 20'-0" x 40'-5"
 - Top Right: 2 BED, 29'-7" x 30'-0"
 - Middle Left: 1 BED, 20'-0" x 40'-0"
 - Middle Middle: 2 BED, 29'-7" x 30'-0"
 - Middle Right: 2 BED, 29'-7" x 30'-0"
 - Bottom Left: 1 BED, 20'-0" x 40'-0"
 - Bottom Middle: 1 BED, 20'-0" x 40'-0"
 - Bottom Right: 2 BED, 29'-7" x 30'-0"
- Common Areas:**
 - ROOFTOP COMMON USE TERRACE: 688 SF, 20'-9" x 38'-8"
 - PRIVATE UNIT TERRACE: 50'-0" x 15'-7"
 - REFUSE: Located near the top left unit.
 - PODIUM BELOW: Accessing units via catwalks on levels 3-5.
 - ELEVATOR OVERVIEW: Located at the bottom left.
- Dimensions:**
 - Overall Width: 110'-6"
 - Overall Depth: 130'-0"
 - Unit Widths: 20'-0", 20'-0", 29'-7", 29'-7", 29'-7"
 - Unit Depths: 40'-0", 40'-5", 40'-0"
- Legend:**
 - LEGEND: RESIDENTIAL, RES. CORE + CIRCULATION, OUTDOOR SPACE

Figure 8. Proposed Fifth Floor Plan

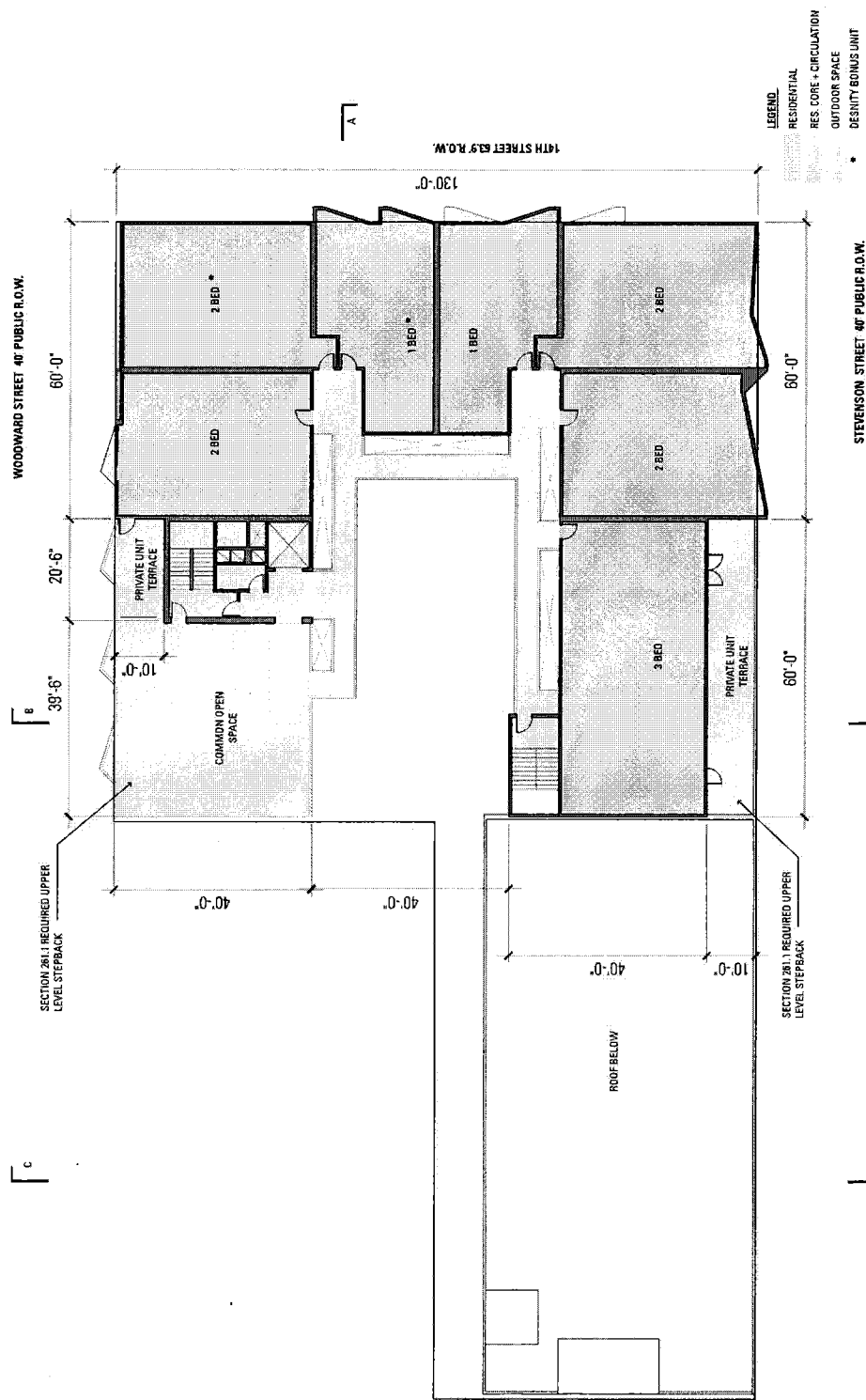


Figure 9. Proposed Sixth Floor Plan

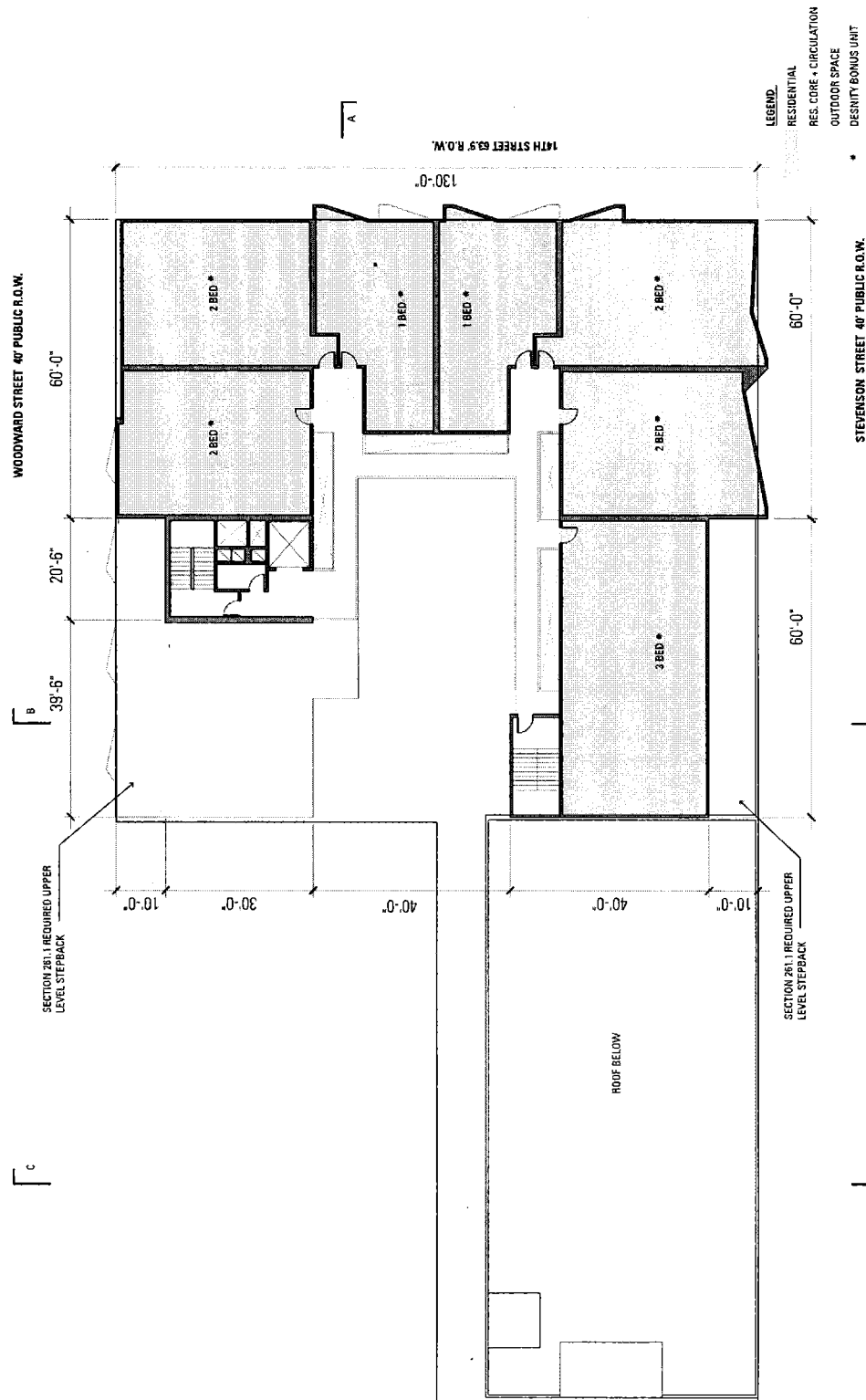
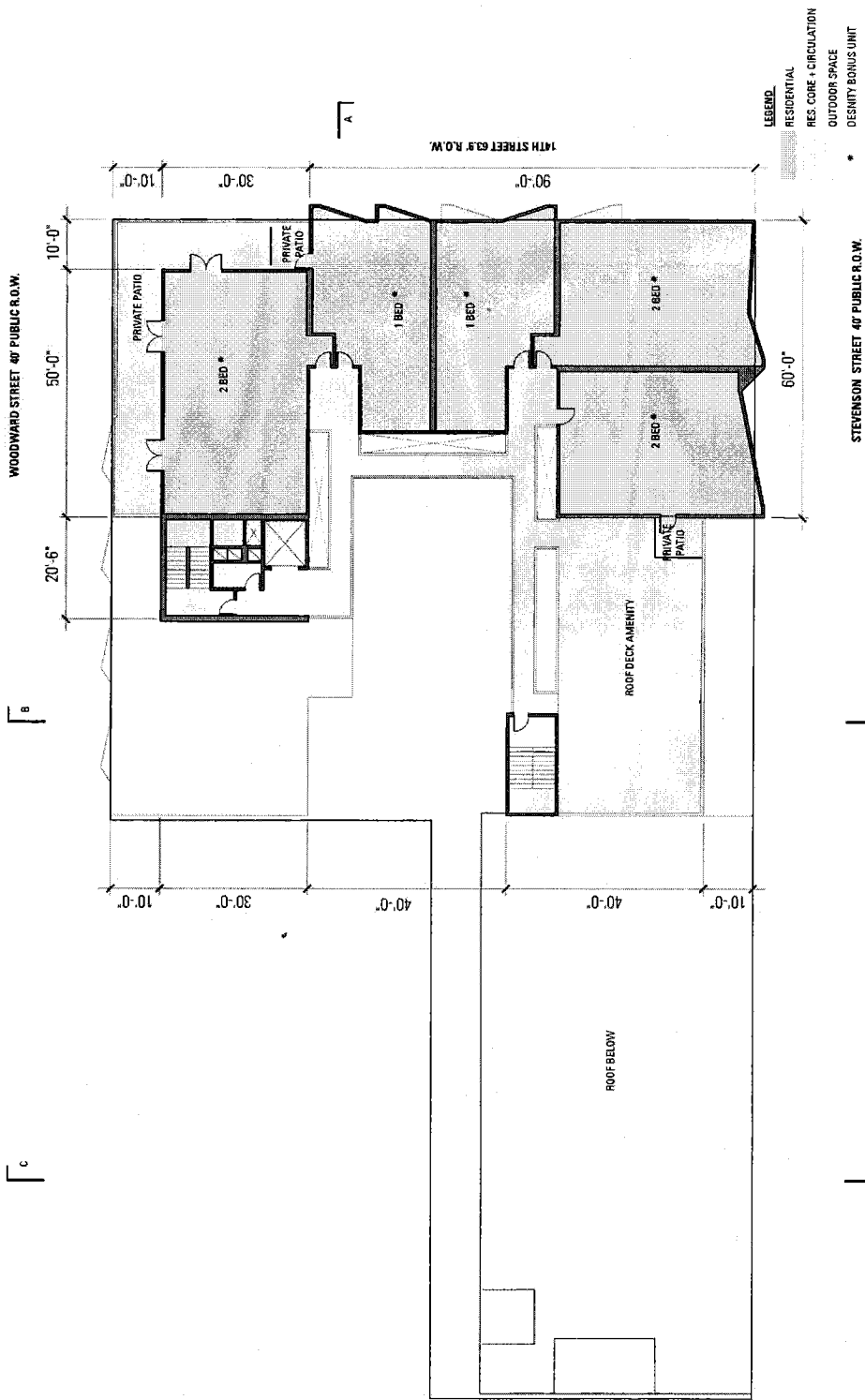


Figure 10. Proposed Seventh Floor Plan



MATERIAL CALLOUT

- 1 CEMENT PLASTER
- 2 BRICK VENEER
- 3 METAL PANEL
- 4 ALUMINUM EXTRUSION
- 5 TILE
- 6 ALUMINUM WINDOW
- 7 STOREFRONT WINDOW SYSTEM
- 8 GLASS GUARDRAIL
- 9 SIDING

ELEVATOR PENTHOUSE

ADDITIONAL PARAPET HEIGHT
PERMITTED PER 283.21
SEE HEIGHT DIAGRAM

10th FLOOR 48' 0"

9th FLOOR 47' 0"

8th FLOOR 46' 0"

7th FLOOR 45' 0"

6th FLOOR 44' 0"

5th FLOOR 43' 0"

4th FLOOR 42' 0"

3rd FLOOR 41' 0"

2nd FLOOR 40' 0"

12 FT FLOOR TO FLOOR
AT ACTIVE FRONTAGE
(SECTION 145.5)

1st FLOOR 39' 0"

100' 0" ACTIVE RETAIL FRONTAGE

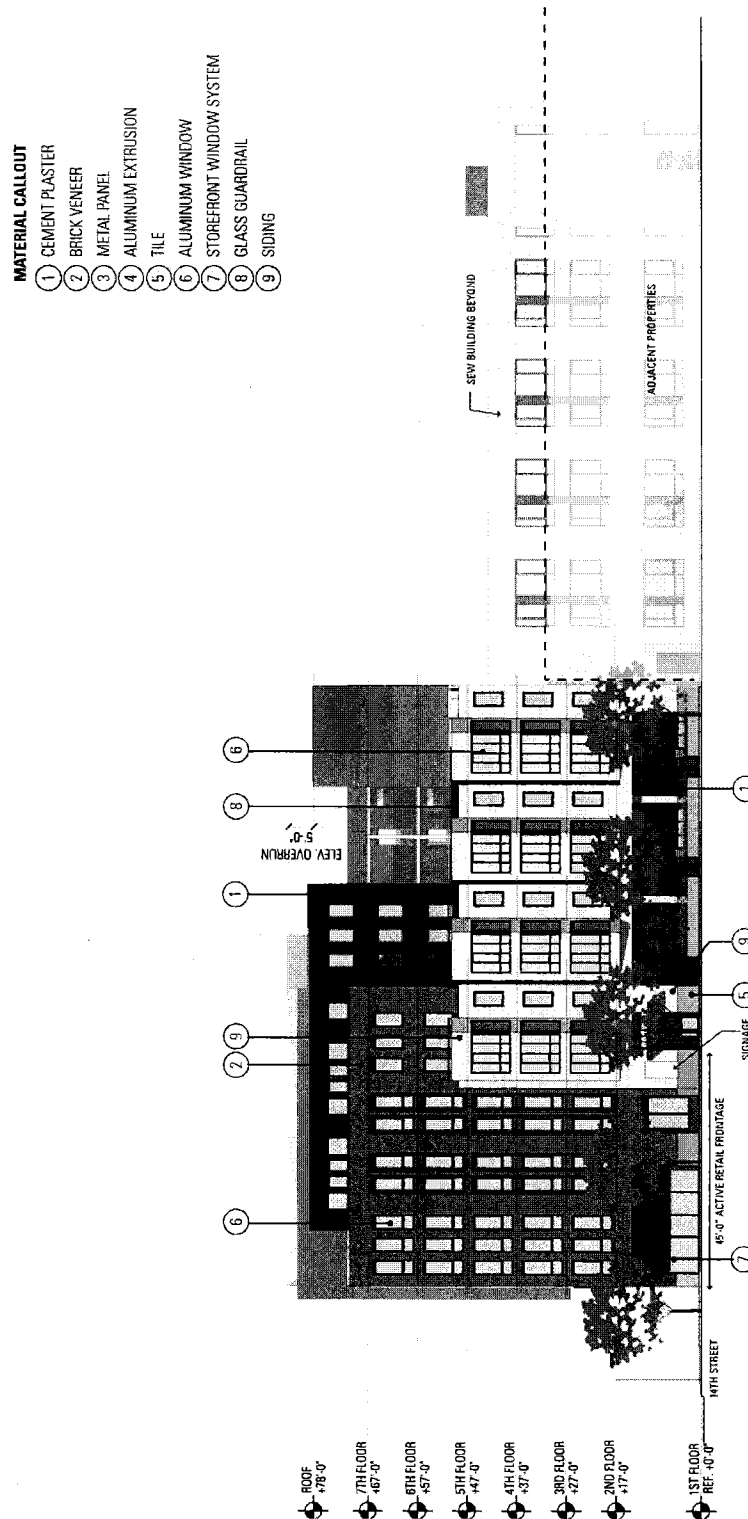
STEVENSON ST

WINDOMAR ST

(N) STREET TREES

METAL RETAIL CANOPY

Figure 13. East (Woodward Street) Elevation



MATERIAL CALLOUT

- 1 CEMENT PLASTER
- 2 BRICK VENEER
- 3 METAL PANEL
- 4 ALUMINUM EXTRUSION
- 5 TILE
- 6 ALUMINUM WINDOW
- 7 STOREFRONT WINDOW SYSTEM
- 8 GLASS GUARDRAIL
- 9 SIDING

FLOOR LEVELS (from top):

- UPPER ROOF: +18'-0"
- 7TH FLOOR: +67'-0"
- 8TH FLOOR: +57'-0"
- 9TH FLOOR: +47'-0"
- 4TH FLOOR: +37'-0"
- 3RD FLOOR: +27'-0"
- 2ND FLOOR: +17'-0"
- 1ST FLOOR: +0'-0"

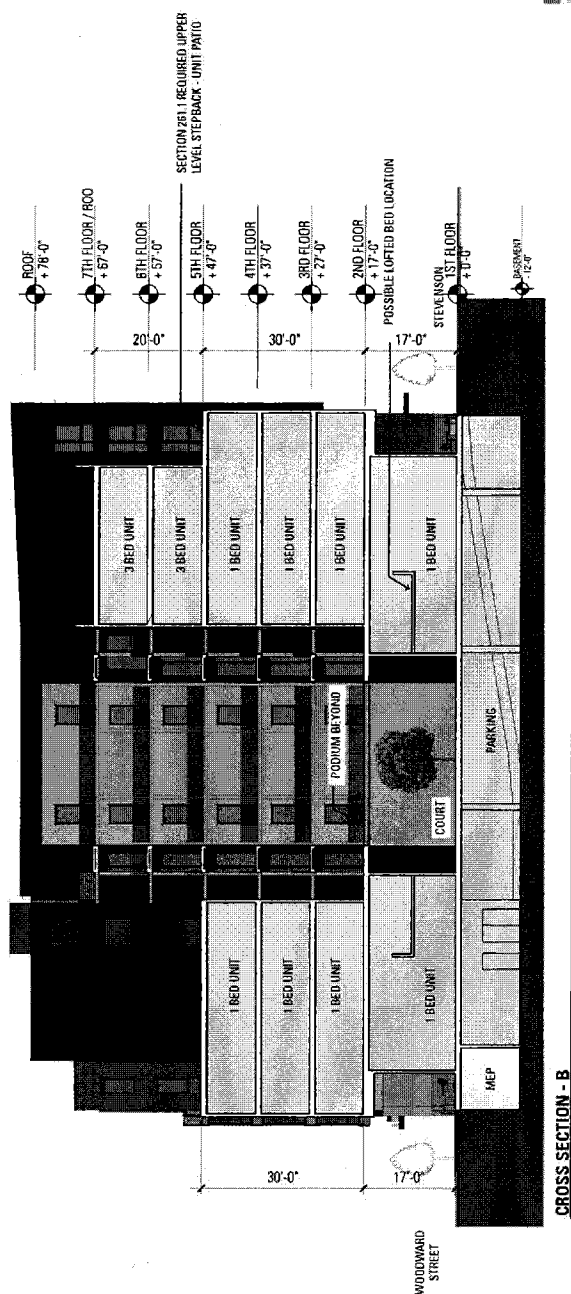
Other Labels:

- ADDITIONAL 17' PARAPET HEIGHT PERMITTED PER 203.11 SEE HEIGHT DIAGRAM BASE HEIGHT
- 14" STREET TREES
- 14TH STREET
- 1ST FLOOR: +0'-0"
- 2ND FLOOR: +17'-0"
- 3RD FLOOR: +27'-0"
- ROOF: +40'-0"
- 10'-0"
- 40'-0"
- 16'-0" ACTIVE RETAIL FRONTAGE
- SECTIONAL GARAGE DOOR








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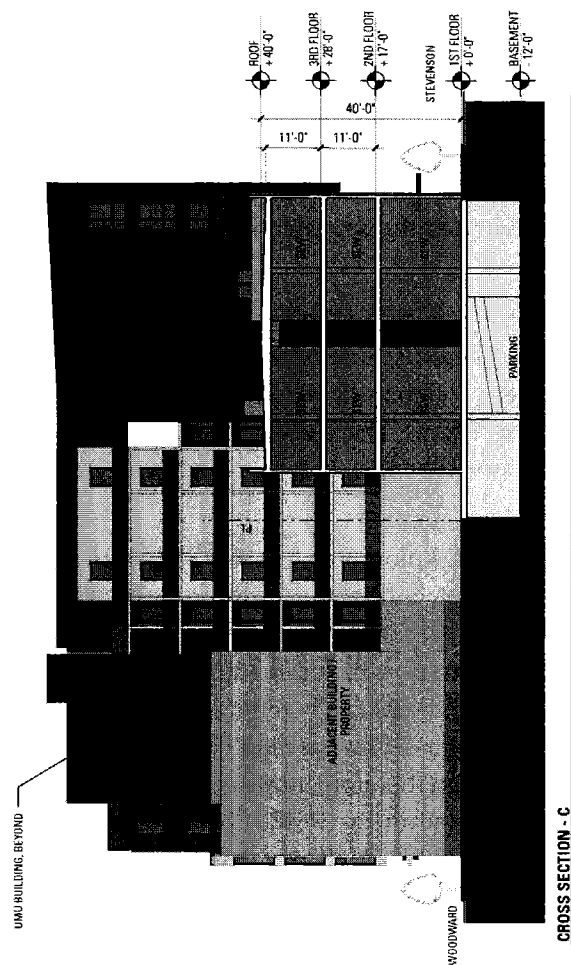
LEGEND

SEW RENTABLE
SEW CORE + CIRCULATION
RESIDENTIAL
CORE + CIRCULATION
RETAIL
OUTDOOR SPACE
PARKING



LEGEND

	SEW REWIABLE
	SEW CORE + CIRCULATION
	RESIDENTIAL
	CORE + CIRCULATION
	RETAIL
	OUTDOOR SPACE
	PARKING



<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"/>
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"/>

The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR determined that implementation of the area plans would not create any new physical barriers in the Eastern Neighborhoods plan areas because the rezoning and area plans do not provide for any new major roadways, such as freeways, that would disrupt or divide the plan area or individual neighborhoods or subareas. The Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans is a regulatory program and the PEIR determined that the plan is consistent with various plans, policies, and regulations.

The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR determined that adoption of the rezoning and area plans would result in an unavoidable significant impact on land use due to the cumulative loss of PDR. Subsequent CEQA case law since certification of the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR has clarified that “community character” itself is not a physical environmental effect.⁵ Therefore, consistent with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, analysis concerning land use character has been removed from further evaluation in this project-specific initial study.

Regardless, the proposed project would not remove any existing PDR uses as both lots are currently used for surface parking and would therefore not contribute to a direct impact related to loss of PDR uses that was identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR. The project site was zoned C-M (Heavy Commercial) prior to the rezoning of Eastern Neighborhoods, which did encourage PDR uses. The project site consists of two parcels and through the Eastern Neighborhoods rezoning process one of the parcels was rezoned to PDR-1-G (Production, Distribution and Repair-1-General) and the other to UMU (Urban Mixed Use). Both of these zoning districts permit PDR uses, and therefore, rezoning to districts that permit PDR uses did not contribute to the significant impact identified in the PEIR. The proposed project includes about 6,200 square feet of PDR uses on the ground floor and 13,160 sf of SEW uses throughout the rest of the building proposed on Lot 21, and the development of the proposed project would result in a net increase of PDR space in the Mission Area Plan. The Citywide Planning and Current Planning divisions of the planning department have determined that the proposed project is permitted in the UMU and PDR-1-G Districts and is consistent with the development density established for the project site in the Mission Area Plan, the UMU and PDR-1-G land use requirements, as well as the height and bulk requirements of the 40-X and 58-X height and bulk districts. The project is seeking a height concession pursuant to the state density bonus law to exceed the applicable 58-X height limits. As proposed, with the allowable height concession pursuant to the state density bonus, the project is permitted in the UMU district and is consistent with the

⁵ Preserve Poway v. City of Poway, 245 Cal.App.4th 560.

development density as envisioned in the Mission Area Plan. The proposed project is consistent with Mission Plan Objective 1.1, which calls for strengthening the mixed-use character of the neighborhood while maintaining the neighborhood as a place to live and work.^{6,7}

The proposed project is consistent with the development density established in the Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans, and therefore would not conflict with applicable land use plans or policies adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

Cumulative Analysis

The proposed project would have no impact with respect to physically dividing a community or conflicting with an applicable land use plan and therefore would not have the potential to contribute to a significant cumulative impact related to land use or land use planning.

Conclusion

The proposed project would not result in a significant project-level or cumulative land use impact. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in significant physical environmental land use impacts not already disclosed in the Eastern Neighborhoods 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"/>

One of the objectives of the Eastern Neighborhoods area plans is to identify appropriate locations for housing in the City's industrially zoned land to meet the citywide demand for additional housing. The PEIR assessed how the rezoning actions would affect housing supply and location options for businesses in the Eastern Neighborhoods and compared these outcomes to what would otherwise be expected without the rezoning, assuming a continuation of development trends and ad hoc land use changes (such as allowing housing within industrial zones through conditional use authorization on a case-by-case basis,

⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, Community Plan Evaluation Eligibility Determination, Citywide Planning and Policy Analysis, 344 14th Street and 1463 Stevenson Street, November 28, 2018.

⁷ San Francisco Planning Department, Community Plan Evaluation Eligibility Determination, Current Planning Analysis, 344 14th Street and 1463 Stevenson Street, September 1, 2016.

site-specific rezoning to permit housing, and other similar case-by-case approaches). The PEIR concluded that adoption of the rezoning and area plans: “would induce substantial growth and concentration of population in San Francisco.” The PEIR states that the increase in population expected to occur as a result of the proposed rezoning and adoption of the area plans would not, in itself, result in adverse physical effects, and 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 all of the area plan neighborhoods. The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR determined that the anticipated increase in population and density would not directly result in significant adverse physical effects on the environment. However, the PEIR identified significant cumulative impacts on the physical environment that would result indirectly from growth afforded under the rezoning and area plans, including impacts on land use, transportation, air quality, and noise. The PEIR contains detailed analyses of these secondary effects under each of the relevant resource topics, and identifies mitigation measures to address significant impacts where feasible.

The PEIR determined that implementation of the rezoning and area plans would not have a significant impact from the direct displacement of existing residents, and that each of the rezoning options considered in the PEIR would result in less displacement as a result of unmet housing demand than would be expected under the No-Project scenario because the addition of new housing would provide some relief to housing market pressure without directly displacing existing residents. However, the PEIR also noted that residential displacement is not solely a function of housing supply, and that adoption of the rezoning and area plans could result in indirect, secondary effects through gentrification that could displace some residents. The PEIR discloses that the rezoned districts could transition to higher-value housing, which could result in gentrification and displacement of lower-income households, and states moreover that existing lower-income residents of the Eastern Neighborhoods, who also disproportionately live in crowded conditions and in rental units, are among the most vulnerable to displacement resulting from neighborhood change. The PEIR found, however, that gentrification and displacement that could occur under the Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans would not result in increased physical environmental impacts beyond those disclosed in the PEIR.

The proposed project includes new construction of 56 residential units, approximately 5,650 sf of ground-floor retail and approximately 19,360 sf of SEW and PDR uses and would not displace any existing housing units as the site is currently used for surface parking. The proposed uses would result in 131 new residents and 86 new employees.⁸

The Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) prepares projections of employment and housing growth for the Bay Area. The latest projections were prepared as part of Plan Bay Area 2040, adopted by ABAG and the Metropolitan Transportation Commission in 2017. The growth projections for San Francisco County anticipate an increase of 137,800 households and 295,700 jobs between 2010 and 2040.⁹ Between 2010 and 2017, San Francisco’s population grew by 22,816 households and 175,500 jobs, leaving

⁸ Estimate of residents based on San Francisco’s average household size of 2.33 persons/household (<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/sanfranciscocountycalifornia/PST045217>). Estimate of employees based upon project trip generation calculation, per Department’s 2002 *Transportation Impacts Analysis Guidelines for Environmental Review*.

⁹ *Plan Bay Area 2010 Final Supplemental Report: Land Use and Modeling Report*. Metropolitan Transportation Commission and Association of Bay Area Government. July 2017. This document is available online at: <http://2040.planbayarea.org/reports>. Accessed November 7, 2018.

approximately 114,984 households and 120,200 jobs projected for San Francisco through 2040.¹⁰ Over the last several years, the supply of housing has not met the demand for housing within San Francisco. In July 2013, ABAG projected San Francisco's housing need in the Regional Housing Need Plan for the San Francisco Bay Area: 2014–2022. The jurisdictional housing need of San Francisco for 2014–2022 is 28,869 dwelling units. As of the second quarter of 2018, approximately 16,600 housing units have been constructed.¹¹

The project's 56 units, 5,650 sf of ground-floor retail space, and approximately 19,360 sf of SEW and PDR uses would contribute to meeting San Francisco's anticipated housing and employment needs. As part of the planning process for Plan Bay Area, San Francisco identified *priority development areas*, which are areas where new development will support the day-to-day needs of residents and workers in a pedestrian-friendly environment served by transit. The project site is located within the Eastern Neighborhoods priority development area; thus, it would be implemented in an area where new population growth is anticipated.

The project would also be located in a developed urban area with available access to necessary infrastructure and services (transportation, utilities, schools, parks, hospitals, etc.). Since the project site is located in an established urban neighborhood and is not an infrastructure project, it would not indirectly induce substantial population growth. Therefore, the housing and employment growth generated by the project would not result in new or more severe impacts than were identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR. The physical environmental impacts resulting from housing and employment growth generated by the project are evaluated in the relevant resources topics in this initial study.

The proposed project would not displace any residents or housing units since no housing units currently exist on the project site. Therefore, the proposed project would have no direct impact related to the displacement of housing units or people and would not necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere that could result in physical environmental effects.

Cumulative Analysis

The cumulative context for the population and housing topic is the City and County of San Francisco. As discussed above, ABAG projects substantial growth for San Francisco through 2040. The proposed project would provide housing units and commercial space but would not result in growth that would exceed ABAG projections. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to any cumulative environmental effects associated with inducing population growth or displacing substantial numbers of people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Conclusion

The proposed project would contribute a small portion of the growth anticipated within the Eastern Neighborhoods plan area under the Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans as well as for San Francisco as a whole under Plan Bay Area. The project's incremental contribution to this anticipated growth would not result in a significant individual or cumulative impact related to population and housing.

¹⁰ US Census, American Communities Survey for San Francisco County, CA, 2017 and 2010. Accessed at <http://factfinder.census.gov>, January 29, 2019. California Employment Development Department, Industry Employment—Official Monthly Estimates (Total Wage and Salary Employment) for San Francisco County, CA, 2017 and 2010. Accessed at <https://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/cgi/dataanalysis/areaselection.asp?tablename=ces>. January 29, 2019

¹¹ Residential Pipeline, Entitled Housing Units 2018 Q2, San Francisco Planning Department. This document is available online at: http://default.sfplanning.org/publications_reports/residential-pipeline-quarterly-dashboard/2018Q2_RHNA_Progress.pdf.

Accessed November 1, 2018.

Therefore, the proposed project would not result in significant physical environmental impacts related to population and housing that were not identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods 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 Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR determined that future development facilitated through the changes in use districts and height limits under the Eastern Neighborhoods Area Plans could have substantial adverse changes on the significance of both individual historical resources and on historical districts within the Plan Areas. The PEIR determined that approximately 32 percent of the known or potential historical resources in the Plan Areas could potentially be affected under the preferred alternative. The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR found this impact to be significant and unavoidable.

The project site is currently a parking lot located adjacent to, but outside of, the Woodward Street Romeo Flats Reconstruction Historic District, adopted on June 1, 2011 by the San Francisco Historic Preservation Commission (HPC). The district is listed in the California Register of Historic Resources under Criteria A (association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local history) and C (embodiment of distinctive characteristics of type, period, region and methods of construction and possesses high artistic values) due to its association with the post-1906 Earthquake and Fire reconstruction and as a distinctive example of San Francisco Edwardian architecture, specifically Romeo flat residential buildings. The period of significance is 1906-1912 and character-defining features consist of two- to three-story residential buildings, rhythmic bay windows, matching floor levels, minimal front and side yards with mostly unbroken streetscapes, primarily horizontal wood board and shingle cladding materials with brick or cast stone bases, wood doors and windows with wood surrounds, and wood cornices and trim.

In addition to the above historical district designation, there is currently a community-initiated effort to create a Woodward Street Landmark District, which would include the project site. As of March 16, 2016

the proposed Woodward Street Landmark District was added to the Article 10 Landmark Designation Work Program by the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC). The boundaries of the proposed landmark district are currently under review and will be brought to the HPC as part of the designation process. Therefore, it is not currently known if the project site will be included as a non-contributor to the historic district or will remain outside of the historic district boundaries.

Due to the possibility that the project site maybe included within the landmark district's boundaries in the future as a non-contributor, and the site is adjacent to a California Register of Historic Resources historic district, a preliminary compatibility review was undertaken by the preservation team. The preservation team recommended that the proposed project take the historic context and character-defining features of the adjacent historic district into account, including utilizing wood cladding instead of cement plaster on the Woodward Street façade, having taller and wider entrances on the Woodward Street façade, and providing a landscape setback on Woodward Street to provide differentiation with the historic district. The preservation team's comments were incorporated into the design review of the project undertaken by Current Planning and the Planning Department's Urban Design Advisory Team, which ensures compatibility of new construction with existing neighborhood character, and the recommendations were subsequently included in the project's final design.¹²

Construction of the proposed project would occur adjacent to buildings located within the Woodward Street Romeo Flats Reconstruction Historic District. The Department of Building Inspection (DBI) would be responsible for reviewing the building permit application to ensure that project construction documents conform to recommendations in the project's geotechnical report, including shoring and underpinning, would comply with all applicable procedures and requirements to ensure the protection of adjacent buildings as required by the building code. Please see additional discussion under Geology and Soils section of this initial study checklist.

In addition, the Department required analysis of the potential for adverse impacts to adjacent historical structures due to construction-related vibration.¹³ The vibration analysis assessed the type of equipment that would be used to excavate and construct the proposed sub-grade basement and the equipment's proximity to neighboring structures. The analysis found that construction of the proposed project would not result in vibration at levels that could result in adverse impacts to adjacent historic structures. Specifically, as the proposed subgrade basement level would be set back ten feet from the adjacent properties along the northern edge of the site, construction equipment that produce heightened levels of vibration would be far enough away from adjacent properties that vibration levels would remain below those that could damage those structures. No excavation or shoring would occur within this ten-foot buffer area. For additional discussion of this issue, please see the Construction Vibration discussion in the "Noise" section, below.

For these reasons, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on historic architectural resources that were not identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR.

Archeological Resources

The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR determined that implementation of the Area Plan could result in significant impacts on archeological resources and identified three mitigation measures that would reduce

¹² SF Planning Preservation, Memorandum Re: 344 14th Street/1463 Stevenson Street, July 26, 2017. SF Planning, Email from Maia Small, Principal Urban Designer to Justin Horner, Environmental Planner, September 12, 2018.

¹³ Charles M Salter and Associates, 344 14th St Construction Vibration Analysis, January 8, 2019.

these potential impacts to a less than significant level. Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR Mitigation Measure J-1 applies to properties for which a final archeological research design and treatment plan is on file at the Northwest Information Center and the Planning Department. Mitigation Measure J-2 applies to properties for which no archeological assessment report has been prepared or for which the archeological documentation is incomplete or inadequate to serve as an evaluation of potential effects on archeological resources under CEQA. Mitigation Measure J-3, which applies to properties in the Mission Dolores Archeological District that propose certain scopes of work, requires that a specific archeological testing program be conducted by a qualified archeological consultant with expertise in California prehistoric and urban historical archeology.

The project site is located in the Mission Dolores Archeological District and includes excavation deeper than 2.5 feet below grade; therefore, Mitigation Measure J-3 (Mission Dolores Archeological District - Archeological testing) applies to the proposed project. The purpose of Mitigation Measure J-3 is to avoid any significant adverse effect from soils disturbing activities on buried archeological resources, based on the presence of archeological properties of a high level of historical, ethnic, and scientific significance within the Mission Dolores Archeological District. Mitigation Measure J-3 would be implemented as Project Mitigation Measure 1: Archeological Testing. The full text of **Project Mitigation Measure 1: Archeological Testing** appears in the "Mitigation Measure" section below.

With the implementation of **Project Mitigation Measure 1 (Archeological Testing)**, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on archeological resources that were not identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR.

Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources include fossilized remains or traces of animals, plants, and invertebrates, including their imprints, from a previous geological period. Construction activities are not anticipated to encounter any below-grade paleontological resources. The proposed project includes a basement parking level that would require excavation to a depth of 14 feet below grade surface. The project site is underlain by fill to a depth of approximately 12 feet, which itself is underlain by silt and clay to a depth of 47 feet. Both soil types have low potential for paleontological resources. Therefore, the project would have no impact on paleontological resources.

Cumulative Analysis

As discussed above, the proposed project would have no effect on historic architectural resources and therefore would not have the potential to contribute to any cumulative historic resources impact.

The cumulative context for archeological resources, paleontological resources, and human remains are site specific and generally limited to the immediate construction area. For these reasons, the proposed project, in combination with reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact on archeological resource, paleontological resources or human remains.

Conclusion

The proposed project would not result in significant impacts to historic resources and impacts to archeological resources would be mitigated to less than significant levels with implementation of mitigation measures identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIRs. The project sponsor has agreed to implement Project Mitigation Measure 1 (Archeological Testing). Therefore, the proposed project would

not result in significant impacts on cultural resources that were not identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods 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>
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 Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR anticipated that growth resulting from the zoning changes would not result in significant impacts related to pedestrians, bicyclists, loading, or construction traffic. The PEIR states that in general, the analyses of pedestrian, bicycle, loading, emergency access, and construction transportation impacts are specific to individual development projects, and that project-specific analyses would need to be conducted for future development projects under the Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans.

Accordingly, the planning department conducted project-level analysis of the pedestrian, bicycle, loading, and construction transportation impacts of the proposed project. Based on this project-level review, the department determined that the proposed project would not have significant impacts that are peculiar to the project or the project site.¹⁴

The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR anticipated that growth resulting from the zoning changes could result in significant impacts on transit ridership, and identified seven transportation mitigation measures, which

¹⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, Transportation Study Determination Request 344 14th Street/1463 Stevenson Street, July 17, 2014.

are described further below in the Transit sub-section. Even with mitigation, however, it was anticipated that the significant adverse cumulative impacts on transit lines could not be reduced to a less than significant level. Thus, these impacts were found to be significant and unavoidable.

As discussed above under “CEQA Section 21099”, in response to state legislation that called for removing automobile delay from CEQA analysis, the Planning Commission adopted resolution 19579 replacing automobile delay with a VMT metric for analyzing transportation impacts of a project. Therefore, impacts and mitigation measures from the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR associated with automobile delay are not discussed in this checklist.

The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR did not evaluate vehicle miles traveled or the potential for induced automobile travel. The VMT Analysis presented below evaluates the project’s transportation effects using the VMT metric.

The project site is not located within an airport land use plan area, or in the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, the initial study checklist topic 4c is not applicable.

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) Analysis

Many factors affect travel behavior. These factors include density, diversity of land uses, design of the transportation network, access to regional destinations, distance to high-quality transit, development scale, demographics, and transportation demand management. Typically, low-density development at great distance from other land uses, located in areas with poor access to non-private vehicular modes of travel, generate more automobile travel compared to development located in urban areas, where a higher density, mix of land uses, and travel options other than private vehicles are available.

Given these travel behavior factors, San Francisco has a lower VMT ratio than the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area region. In addition, some areas of the City have lower VMT ratios than other areas of the City. These areas of the City can be expressed geographically through transportation analysis zones. Transportation analysis zones are used in transportation planning models for transportation analysis and other planning purposes. The zones vary in size from single city blocks in the downtown core, multiple blocks in outer neighborhoods, to even larger zones in historically industrial areas like the Hunters Point Shipyard.

The San Francisco County Transportation Authority (Transportation Authority) uses the San Francisco Chained Activity Model Process (SF-CHAMP) to estimate VMT by private automobiles and taxis for different land use types. Travel behavior in SF-CHAMP is calibrated based on observed behavior from the California Household Travel Survey 2010-2012, Census data regarding automobile ownership rates and county-to-county worker flows, and observed vehicle counts and transit boardings. SF-CHAMP uses a synthetic population, which is a set of individual actors that represents the Bay Area’s actual population, who make simulated travel decisions for a complete day. The Transportation Authority uses tour-based analysis for office and residential uses, which examines the entire chain of trips over the course of a day, not just trips to and from the project. For retail uses, the Transportation Authority uses trip-based analysis, which counts VMT from individual trips to and from the project (as opposed to entire chain of trips). A trip-based approach, as opposed to a tour-based approach, is necessary for retail projects because a tour is

likely to consist of trips stopping in multiple locations, and the summarizing of tour VMT to each location would over-estimate VMT.^{15,16}

For residential development, the existing regional average daily VMT per capita is 17.2.¹⁷ For the purposes of transportation analysis, small enterprise workspace and PDR uses are treated as office development. For office development, the regional average daily work-related VMT per employee is 19.1. For retail development, the regional average daily retail VMT per employee is 14.9.¹⁸ Average daily VMT for all three land uses proposed at the site is projected to decrease in future 2040 cumulative conditions. Refer to Table 1: Average Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled, which includes data for the transportation analysis zone in which the project site is located, 236.

Table 1 Average Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled

Land Use	Existing			Cumulative 2040		
	Bay Area Regional Average	Bay Area Regional Average minus 15 percent	TAZ 236	Bay Area Regional Average	Bay Area Regional Average minus 15 percent	TAZ 236
Households (Residential)	17.2	14.6	4.3	16.1	13.7	3.6
Employment (PDR/SEW)	19.1	16.2	7.6	17.0	14.5	7.1
Employment (Retail)	14.9	12.6	8.8	14.6	12.4	9

A project would have a significant effect on the environment if it would cause substantial additional VMT. The State Office of Planning and Research's (OPR) *Revised Proposal on Updates to the CEQA Guidelines on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA* ("proposed transportation impact guidelines") recommends screening criteria to identify types, characteristics, or locations of projects that would not result in significant impacts to VMT. If a project meets one of the three screening criteria provided (Map-Based Screening, Small Projects, and Proximity to Transit Stations), then it is presumed that VMT impacts would be less than significant for the project and a detailed VMT analysis is not required. Map-Based Screening is used to determine if a project site is located within a transportation analysis zone that exhibits low levels of VMT; Small Projects are projects that would generate fewer than 100 vehicle trips per day; and the Proximity to Transit Stations criterion includes projects that are within a half mile of an existing major

¹⁵ To state another way: a tour-based assessment of VMT at a retail site would consider the VMT for all trips in the tour, for any tour with a stop at the retail site. If a single tour stops at two retail locations, for example, a coffee shop on the way to work and a restaurant on the way back home, then both retail locations would be allotted the total tour VMT. A trip-based approach allows us to apportion all retail-related VMT to retail sites without double-counting.

¹⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, Executive Summary: Resolution Modifying Transportation Impact Analysis, Appendix F, Attachment A, March 3, 2016.

¹⁷ Includes the VMT generated by the households in the development and averaged across the household population to determine VMT per capita.

¹⁸ Retail travel is not explicitly captured in SF-CHAMP, rather, there is a generic "Other" purpose which includes retail shopping, medical appointments, visiting friends or family, and all other non-work, non-school tours. The retail efficiency metric captures all of the "Other" purpose travel generated by Bay Area households. The denominator of employment (including retail; cultural, institutional, and educational; and medical employment; school enrollment, and number of households) represents the size, or attraction, of the zone for this type of "Other" purpose travel.

transit stop, have a floor area ratio of greater than or equal to 0.75, vehicle parking that is less than or equal to that required or allowed by the Planning Code without conditional use authorization, and are consistent with the applicable Sustainable Communities Strategy.

The proposed project would include 56 dwelling units, PDR and Small Enterprise Workspace and ground-floor retail. Existing average daily VMT per capita is 4.3 for the transportation analysis zone the project site is located in, 236. This is 75 percent below the existing regional average daily VMT per capita of 17.2. Future 2040 average daily VMT per capita is 3.6 for transportation analysis zone 236. This is 78 percent below the future 2040 regional average daily VMT per capita of 16.1.

Existing average daily VMT per PDR and SEW employee (classified as office) is 7.6 for the transportation analysis zone 236. This is 59 percent below the existing regional average daily VMT per PDR employee of 18.6. Future 2040 average daily VMT per PDR and SEW employee is 7.1 for transportation analysis zone 236. This is 58 percent below the future 2040 regional average daily work-related VMT per retail employee of 17.0.

Existing average daily VMT per retail employee is 8.8 for transportation analysis zone 236. This is 40 percent below the existing regional average daily VMT per retail employee of 14.9. Future 2040 average daily VMT per retail employee is 9 for the transportation analysis zone 236. This is 38 percent below the future 2040 regional average daily work-related VMT per retail employee of 14.6. Therefore, because the project site is located in an area where existing VMT per capita or employee is more than 15 percent below the regional average, the proposed project would not cause substantial additional VMT and impacts would be less-than-significant impact.

In addition, the project site meets the Proximity to Transit Stations criteria, as it is located less than one block from a transit stop for the 14 Mission, 14R Mission Rapid, and 49 Van Ness-Mission bus routes and within a quarter mile of the 16th Street Mission BART Station (less than a half-mile).

Trip Generation

The proposed project includes 56 dwelling units, approximately 5,750 sf of ground-floor retail and approximately 19,360 sf of SEW and PDR uses, as well as 46 vehicle parking spaces and 57 bicycle parking spaces.

Localized trip generation of the proposed project was calculated using a trip-based analysis and information in the 2002 *Transportation Impacts Analysis Guidelines for Environmental Review* (SF Guidelines) developed by the San Francisco Planning Department.¹⁹ The proposed project would generate an estimated 1,696 person trips (inbound and outbound) on a weekday daily basis, consisting of 917 person trips by auto, 365 transit trips, 308 walk trips and 107 trips by other modes. During the p.m. peak hour, the proposed project would generate an estimated 191 person trips, consisting of 95 person trips by auto (66 vehicle trips accounting for vehicle occupancy data for this census tract), 49 transit trips, 32 walk trips and 14 trips by other modes.

Transit

Mitigation Measures E-5 through E-11 in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR were adopted as part of the Plan with uncertain feasibility to address significant transit impacts. These measures are not applicable to the proposed project, as they are plan-level mitigations to be implemented by City and County agencies. In compliance with a portion of Mitigation Measure E-5: Enhanced Transit Funding, the City adopted impact

¹⁹ San Francisco Planning Department, Transportation Calculations for 344 14th Street/1463 Stevenson Street, August 22, 2018.

fees for development in Eastern Neighborhoods that goes towards funding transit and complete streets. In addition, San Francisco Board of Supervisors approved amendments to the San Francisco Planning Code, referred to as the Transportation Sustainability Fee (Ordinance 200-154, effective December 25, 2015).²⁰ The fee updated, expanded, and replaced the prior Transit Impact Development Fee, which is in compliance with portions of Mitigation Measure E-5: Enhanced Transit Funding. The proposed project would be subject to the fee. Both the Transportation Sustainability Fee and the transportation demand management efforts are part of the Transportation Sustainability Program.²¹ In compliance with all or portions of Mitigation Measure E-6: Transit Corridor Improvements, Mitigation Measure E-7: Transit Accessibility, Mitigation Measure E-9: Rider Improvements, and Mitigation Measure E-10: Transit Enhancement, the SFMTA is implementing the Transit Effectiveness Project (TEP), which was approved by the SFMTA Board of Directors in March 2014. The TEP (now called Muni Forward) includes system-wide review, evaluation, and recommendations to improve service and increase transportation efficiency. Examples of transit priority and pedestrian safety improvements within the Eastern Neighborhoods Plan area as part of Muni Forward include the 14 Mission Rapid Transit Project, the 22 Fillmore Extension along 16th Street to Mission Bay (expected construction between 2017 and 2020), and the Travel Time Reduction Project on Route 9 San Bruno (initiation in 2015). In addition, Muni Forward includes service improvements to various routes within the Eastern Neighborhoods Plan area; for instance, implementation of Route 55 on 16th Street.

Mitigation Measure E-7 also identifies implementing recommendations of the Bicycle Plan and Better Streets Plan. As part of the San Francisco Bicycle Plan, adopted in 2009, a series of minor, near-term, and long-term bicycle facility improvements are planned within the Eastern Neighborhoods, including along 2nd Street, 5th Street, 17th Street, Townsend Street, Illinois Street, and Cesar Chavez Boulevard. The San Francisco Better Streets Plan, adopted in 2010, describes a vision for the future of San Francisco's pedestrian realm and calls for streets that work for all users. The Better Streets Plan requirements were codified in section 138.1 of the Planning Code and new projects constructed in the Eastern Neighborhoods Plan area are subject to varying requirements, dependent on project size. Another effort which addresses transit accessibility, Vision Zero, was adopted by various City agencies in 2014. Vision Zero focuses on building better and safer streets through education, evaluation, enforcement, and engineering. The goal is to eliminate all traffic fatalities by 2024. Vision Zero projects within the Eastern Neighborhoods Plan area include pedestrian intersection treatments along Mission Street from 18th to 23rd streets, the Potrero Avenue Streetscape Project from Division to Cesar Chavez streets, and the Howard Street Pilot Project, which includes pedestrian intersection treatments from 4th to 6th streets.

The project site is located within a quarter mile of several local transit lines including Muni lines 14-Mission, 14R-Mission Rapid, 22-Fillmore, 33-Ashbury/18th Street, 49-Van Ness/Mission, 55-16th Street, and the F-Market, J-Church, L-Taraval, M-Ocean View, and N-Judah light rail lines. In addition, the project site is within a quarter of a mile of the 16 Street Mission BART Station. The proposed project would be expected to generate 365 daily transit trips, including 49 during the p.m. peak hour. Given the wide availability of nearby transit, the addition of 49 p.m. peak hour transit trips would be accommodated by existing capacity. As such, the proposed project would not result in unacceptable levels of transit service or cause a substantial increase in delays or operating costs such that significant adverse impacts in transit service could result.

²⁰ Two additional files were created at the Board of Supervisors for the Transportation Sustainability Fee regarding hospitals and health services, grandfathering, and additional fees for larger projects: see Board file nos. 151121 and 151257.

²¹ <http://tsp.sfplanning.org>
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Cumulative Analysis

Each of the rezoning options in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR identified significant and unavoidable cumulative impacts relating to increases in transit ridership on Muni lines, with the Preferred Project having significant impacts on seven lines. Of those lines, the project site is located within a quarter-mile of Muni lines 22-Fillmore and 49-Van Ness/Mission. The proposed project would not contribute considerably to these conditions as its minor contribution of 49 p.m. peak hour transit trips would not be a substantial proportion of the overall additional transit volume generated by Eastern Neighborhood projects. For these reasons, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts related to transit beyond those identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR.

Conclusion

For the above reasons, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts that were not identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR related to transportation and circulation and would not contribute considerably to cumulative transportation and circulation impacts that were identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods 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>
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"/>
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 Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR determined that implementation of the Eastern Neighborhoods Area Plans and Rezoning would result in significant noise impacts during construction activities and due to

conflicts between noise-sensitive uses in proximity to noisy uses such as PDR, retail, entertainment, cultural/institutional/educational uses, and office uses. The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR also determined that incremental increases in traffic-related noise attributable to implementation of the Eastern Neighborhoods Area Plans and Rezoning would be less than significant. The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR identified six noise mitigation measures, three of which may be applicable to development projects under the plans.²² These mitigation measures would reduce noise impacts from construction and noisy land uses to less-than-significant levels.

Construction Noise

Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR Mitigation Measures F-1 and F-2 relate to construction noise. Mitigation Measure F-1 addresses individual projects that include pile-driving, and Mitigation Measure F-2 addresses individual projects that include construction near sensitive receptors. As the proposed project does not include pile driving nor does it include particularly noisy construction methods, Mitigation Measure F-1 does not apply to the proposed project. As the proposed project includes construction adjacent, and in proximity to, sensitive receptors (i.e. residential uses), Mitigation Measure F-2 applies to the proposed project. See the full text of **Project Mitigation Measure 2: Construction Noise** in the “Mitigation Measures” section below.

In addition, all construction activities for the proposed project (approximately 18 months) would be subject to the San Francisco Noise Ordinance (Article 29 of the San Francisco Police Code) (Noise Ordinance). Construction noise is regulated by the Noise Ordinance. The Noise Ordinance requires construction work to be conducted in the following manner: (1) noise levels of construction equipment, other than impact tools, must not exceed 80 dBA at a distance of 100 feet from the source (the equipment generating the noise); (2) impact tools must have intake and exhaust mufflers that are approved by the Director of public works or the Director of the building department to best accomplish maximum noise reduction; and (3) if noise from the construction work would exceed the ambient noise levels at the site property line by 5 dBA, the work must not be conducted between 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. unless the Director of public works authorizes a special permit for conducting the work during that period.

The building department is responsible for enforcing the Noise Ordinance for private construction projects during normal business hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.). The Police Department is responsible for enforcing the Noise Ordinance during all other hours. Nonetheless, during the construction period for the proposed project of approximately 18 months, occupants of the nearby properties could be disturbed by construction noise. Times may occur when noise could interfere with indoor activities in nearby residences and other businesses near the project site. The increase in noise in the project area during project construction would not be considered a significant impact of the proposed project, because the construction noise would be temporary, intermittent, and restricted in occurrence and level, as the contractor would be required to

²² Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR Mitigation Measures F-3, F-4, and F-6 address the siting of sensitive land uses in noisy environments. In a decision issued on December 17, 2015, the California Supreme Court held that CEQA does not generally require an agency to consider the effects of existing environmental conditions on a proposed project's future users or residents except where a project or its residents may exacerbate existing environmental hazards (*California Building Industry Association v. Bay Area Air Quality Management District*, December 17, 2015, Case No. S213478. Available at: <http://www.courts.ca.gov/opinions/documents/S213478.PDF>). As noted above, the *Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR* determined that incremental increases in traffic-related noise attributable to implementation of the Eastern Neighborhoods Area Plans and Rezoning would be less than significant, and thus would not exacerbate the existing noise environment. Therefore, Eastern Neighborhoods Mitigation Measures F-3, F-4, and F-6 are not applicable. Nonetheless, for all noise sensitive uses, the general requirements for adequate interior noise levels of Mitigation Measures F-3 and F-4 are met by compliance with the acoustical standards required under the California Building Standards Code (California Code of Regulations Title 24).

comply with Project Mitigation Measure 2: Construction Noise and the Noise Ordinance, which would reduce construction noise impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Operational Noise

Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR Mitigation Measure F-5 addresses impacts related to individual projects that include uses that would be expected to generate noise levels in excess of ambient noise in the project vicinity. As the proposed project includes PDR and SEW uses, the proposed project has the potential to generate noises in excess of ambient noise levels; therefore, Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR Mitigation Measure F-5 applies to the proposed project. Pursuant to the requirements of the mitigation measure, an environmental noise study was prepared for the proposed project to evaluate noise from proposed retail, PDR, and SEW uses.²³ The closest sensitive receptors to the proposed uses include the neighboring residents to the east (approximately 15 feet away), neighboring residences to the north (approximately 40 feet away), a church across Stevenson Street from the proposed project (approximately 45 feet away), as well as the on-site residents of the proposed project, some of which would be as close as 5 feet from the proposed SEW uses. The studies concluded that windows with an STC 31²⁴ rating at the SEW spaces would reduce interior noise levels for the nearest sensitive receptors to below 45 dB. The retail and residential spaces would also be required to include windows with STC ratings from 28 to 37 to meet a 45 db interior noise standards. The project sponsor has agreed to include a window schedule that reflects the recommendations of the environmental noise study as **Project Mitigation Measure 3: Siting of Noise Generating Uses**, which constitutes implementation of Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR Mitigation Measure F-5, ensuring the proposed project would not substantially increase the ambient noise environment and noise impacts resulting from the proposed project would be less than significant. See the complete text of Project Mitigation Measure 3: Siting of Noise Generating Uses in the “Mitigation Measures” section below.

The proposed project would be subject to the following interior noise standards, which are described for informational purposes. The California Building Standards Code (Title 24) establishes uniform noise insulation standards. The Title 24 acoustical requirement for residential structures is incorporated into section 1207 of the San Francisco Building Code and requires these structures be designed to prevent the intrusion of exterior noise so that the noise level with windows closed, attributable to exterior sources, shall not exceed 45 dBA in any habitable room. Title 24 allows the project sponsor to choose between a prescriptive or performance-based acoustical requirement for non-residential uses. Both compliance methods require wall, floor/ceiling, and window assemblies to meet certain sound transmission class or outdoor-indoor sound transmission class ratings to ensure that adequate interior noise standards are achieved. In compliance with Title 24, DBI would review the final building plans to ensure that the building wall, floor/ceiling, and window assemblies meet Title 24 acoustical requirements.

Additionally, the proposed project would be subject to the Noise Regulations Relating to Residential Uses Near Places of Entertainment (Ordinance 70-15, effective June 19, 2015). The intent of these regulations is to address noise conflicts between residential uses in noise critical areas, such as in proximity to highways and other high-volume roadways, railroads, rapid transit lines, airports, nighttime entertainment venues or industrial areas. In accordance with the adopted regulations, residential structures to be located where the day-night average sound level (L_{dn}) or community noise equivalent level (CNEL) exceeds 60 decibels shall require an acoustical analysis with the application of a building permit showing that the proposed design would limit exterior noise to 45 decibels in any habitable room. Furthermore, the regulations require the Planning Department and Planning Commission to consider the compatibility of uses when approving

²³ Charles M Salter Associates, Inc., *14th and Stevenson Environmental Noise Study*, April 14, 2017.

²⁴ STC (Sound Transmission Class) – A single-number rating defined in ASTM E90 that quantifies the airborne sound insulating performance of a partition under laboratory conditions. Increasing STC ratings correspond to improved airborne sound insulation.

residential uses adjacent to or near existing permitted places of entertainment and take all reasonably available means through the City's design review and approval processes to ensure that the design of new residential development projects take into account the needs and interests of both the places of entertainment and the future residents of the new development.

Construction Vibration

Construction of the proposed project would involve demolition of the surface parking lot, site preparation and other construction activities. It would include the use of construction equipment that could result in groundborne vibration affecting properties adjacent to the project site. No pile driving or blasting are proposed.

Due to the proximity of the project site to existing and potential historic resources, a vibration study was prepared for the proposed project to analyze construction-related vibration impacts.²⁵ The study examined the construction of the proposed project and applied the methodology and thresholds utilized by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in examining construction-related vibration impacts.²⁶ The study evaluated vibration impacts related to excavation of the site for the purpose of developing the subgrade garage level and developing a foundation for the buildings as recommended in the geotechnical investigation. Vibration is an oscillatory motion through a solid medium in which the motion's amplitude can be described in terms of displacement, velocity, or acceleration. Several different methods are used to quantify vibration. The most frequently used method to describe vibration impacts is peak particle velocity (PPV). PPV is defined as the maximum instantaneous peak of the vibration signal in inches per second (in/sec).²⁷

In order to estimate the vibration level at the adjacent properties resulting from project construction activities, the analysis utilized the following equation:

$$PPV_{\text{equip}} = PPV_{\text{ref}}(25/D)^n$$

where

PPV_{equip}: the Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) at the distance being measured

PPV_{ref}: the PPV at the reference distance of 25 feet

D: the distance being measured

n: a value determined by soil conditions, ranging from 1.5 to 1

The PPV_{ref} values for the equipment²⁸ to be used during project construction activities are summarized in Table 2.

²⁵ Charles M Salter and Associates, 344 14th St Construction Vibration Analysis, January 8, 2019.

²⁶ California Department of Transportation, *Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual*, September 2013

²⁷ Federal Transit Administration (FTA), *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*, May 2006, pp. 8-1 to 8-3, Table 8-1. Available online at https://www.transit.dot.gov/sites/fta.dot.gov/files/docs/FTA_Noise_and_Vibration_Manual.pdf. Accessed February 7, 2017.

²⁸ The construction equipment included in Table 2 are only those that have the potential to cause vibration. Other construction equipment would be used.

Table 2: Peak Particle Velocities (PPVs) of Project Construction Equipment	
Equipment	PPV_{ref} Reference Peak Particle Velocity at 25 feet (in/sec)
Caisson Drilling Rig	0.089 PPV
Loaded Truck	0.076 PPV

The D value would be ten feet, which is the distance closest to the adjacent properties along the north property line that excavation would occur. For the n-value in the equation above, the vibration study utilized a value of 1.1, which was based on Caltrans' guidance for the project site's soil type. Caltrans also recommended the use of the 1.1 value for work closer than 25 feet from adjacent structures (like that included in the proposed project)

Table 3, below, includes the PPV levels at which damage to particular types of buildings could result. Construction activity is considered a "continuous/frequent intermittent source;" a "transient source" would be considered single, distinct events, such as blasting or the driving of piles. As the neighboring properties to the north of the project site are considered existing or potential historic resources under CEQA, they are classified as "Historic and Some Old Buildings." Once the PPV_{equip} level is determined for each piece of construction equipment, it is compared to the values outlined in Table 3.

Table 3: Vibration Guidelines for Potential Damage to Structures		
Structure Type and Condition	Maximum PPV from Transient Sources	Maximum PPV from Continuous/Frequent Intermittent Sources
Extremely Fragile Historic Buildings	0.12	0.08
Fragile Buildings	0.2	0.1
Historic and Some Old Buildings	0.5	0.25
Older Residential Structures	0.5	0.3
New Residential Structures	1.0	0.5
Modern Industrial/Commercial Buildings	2.0	0.5

The PPV_{equip} for the project's construction equipment was calculated using the equation above. Use of the Caisson Drilling Rig would result in the greatest PPV_{equip} for equipment to be used, 0.24 PPV. As 0.24 PPV from a "continuous/frequent intermittent source" is below the 0.25 PPV threshold for "Historic and Some Old Buildings," the proposed project would not result in levels of vibration that would result in an adverse impact to existing neighboring historic structures.

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, topics 12e and 12f from the initial study checklist are not applicable.

Cumulative Analysis

The cumulative context for traffic noise analyses are typically confined to the local roadways nearest the project site. As project-generated vehicle trips disperse along the local roadway network, the contribution of traffic noise along any given roadway segment would similarly be reduced. As discussed in the Transportation section above, the project would add 917 daily vehicle trips to the surrounding streets and not result in a perceptible increase in traffic noise. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a considerable contribution to ambient noise levels from project traffic.

The cumulative context for point sources of noise, such as building heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems and construction noise are typically confined to nearby noise sources, usually not further than about 900 feet from the project site.²⁹ Based on the list of projects under the Cumulative Setting section above, there are no reasonably foreseeable projects within 900 feet of the project site that could combine with the proposed project's noise impacts to generate significant cumulative construction or operational noise. Furthermore, the noise ordinance establishes limits for both construction equipment and for operational noise sources. All projects within San Francisco are required to comply with the noise ordinance. Compliance with the noise ordinance would ensure that no significant cumulative noise impact would occur.

Conclusion

The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR determined that implementation of the Eastern Neighborhoods Area Plans and Rezoning would result in significant noise impacts during construction activities and due to conflicts between noise-sensitive uses in proximity to noisy uses. The proposed project would implement mitigation measures identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR to reduce construction and operational noise, referred to as Project Mitigation Measures 2 and 3. With implementation of mitigation measures identified in the PEIR, the proposed project would not result in new or more severe noise impacts than were identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods 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>
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"/>

²⁹ This distance was selected because typical construction noise levels can affect a sensitive receptor at a distance of 900 feet if there is a direct line-of-sight between a noise source and a noise receptor (i.e., a piece of equipment generating 85 dBA would attenuate to 60 dBA over a distance of 900 feet). An exterior noise level of 60 dBA will typically attenuate to an interior noise level of 35 dBA with the windows closed and 45 dBA with the windows open.

<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>
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 Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR identified potentially significant air quality impacts resulting from construction activities and impacts to sensitive land uses³⁰ from exposure to elevated levels of diesel particulate matter (DPM) and other toxic air contaminants (TACs). The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR identified four mitigation measures that would reduce these air quality impacts to less-than-significant levels and stated that with implementation of identified mitigation measures, development under the area plans would be consistent with the Bay Area 2005 Ozone Strategy, the applicable air quality plan at that time. All other air quality impacts were found to be less than significant.

Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR Mitigation Measure G-1 addresses air quality impacts during construction, and PEIR Mitigation Measures G-3 and G-4 address proposed uses that would emit DPM and other TACs.³¹

Construction Dust Control

Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR Mitigation Measure G-1 Construction Air Quality requires individual projects involving construction activities to include dust control measures and to maintain and operate construction equipment so as to minimize exhaust emissions of particulates and other pollutants. The San Francisco Board of Supervisors subsequently approved a series of amendments to the San Francisco Building and Health Codes, generally referred to as the Construction Dust Control Ordinance (Ordinance 176-08, effective July 30, 2008). The intent of the Construction Dust Control 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 building department. Project-related construction activities would result in construction dust, primarily from ground-disturbing activities.

For projects over one half-acre, such as the proposed project, the dust control ordinance requires that the project sponsor submit a dust control plan for approval by the San Francisco Department of Public Health. The building department will not issue a building permit without written notification from the Director of Public Health that the applicant has a site-specific dust control plan, unless the Director waives the requirement. The site-specific dust control plan would require the project sponsor to implement additional dust control measures such as installation of dust curtains and windbreaks and to provide independent third-party inspections and monitoring, provide a public complaint hotline, and suspend construction during high wind conditions.

The regulations and procedures set forth by the San Francisco Dust Control Ordinance would ensure that construction dust impacts would not be significant. These requirements supersede the dust control

³⁰ The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) considers sensitive receptors as: children, adults or seniors occupying or residing in: 1) residential dwellings, including apartments, houses, condominiums, 2) schools, colleges, and universities, 3) daycares, 4) hospitals, and 5) senior care facilities. BAAQMD, Recommended Methods for Screening and Modeling Local Risks and Hazards, May 2011, page 12.

³¹ The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR also includes Mitigation Measure G-2, which has been superseded by Health Code article 38, as discussed below, and is no longer applicable.

provisions of PEIR Mitigation Measure G-1. Therefore, the portion of PEIR Mitigation Measure G-1 Construction Air Quality that addresses dust control is no longer applicable to the proposed project.

Criteria Air Pollutants

In accordance with the state and federal Clean Air Acts, air pollutant standards are identified for the following six criteria air pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and lead. These air pollutants are termed criteria air pollutants because they are regulated by developing specific public health- and welfare-based criteria as the basis for setting permissible levels. In general, the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (air basin) experiences low concentrations of most pollutants when compared to federal or state standards. The air basin is designated as either in attainment³² or unclassified for most criteria pollutants with the exception of ozone, PM_{2.5}, and PM₁₀, for which these pollutants are designated as non-attainment for either the state or federal standards. By its very nature, regional air pollution is largely a cumulative impact in that no single project is sufficient in size to, by itself, result in non-attainment of air quality standards. Instead, a project's individual emissions contribute to existing cumulative air quality impacts. If a project's contribution to cumulative air quality impacts is considerable, then the project's impact on air quality would be considered significant.

While the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR determined that at a program-level the Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans would not result in significant regional air quality impacts, the PEIR states that "Individual development projects undertaken in the future pursuant to the new zoning and area plans would be subject to a significance determination based on the Bay Area Air Quality Management District's (air district) quantitative thresholds for individual projects."³³ The air district prepared updated 2017 BAAQMD CEQA Air Quality Guidelines (air quality guidelines),³⁴ which provided new methodologies for analyzing air quality impacts. The air quality guidelines also provide thresholds of significance for those criteria air pollutants that the air basin is in non-attainment. These thresholds of significance are used by the City.

Construction

Construction activities from the proposed project would result in the emission of criteria air pollutants from equipment exhaust, construction-related vehicular activity, and construction worker automobile trips. Construction of the proposed project would occur over approximately 477 working days (anticipated to be 16 to 18 months). Construction-related criteria air pollutants generated by the proposed project were quantified using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) and provided within an Air Quality Technical Memorandum.³⁵ The model was developed, including default data (e.g., emission factors, meteorology, etc.) in collaboration with California air districts' staff. Default assumptions were used where project-specific information was unknown. Emissions were converted from tons/year to lbs/day using the estimated construction duration of 477 working days. As shown in Table 4, unmitigated project construction emissions would not exceed thresholds of significance for ROG, NO_x, PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5}; therefore, the proposed project would have less-than-significant impacts with respect to construction-related criteria air pollutants.

³² "Attainment" status refers to those regions that are meeting federal and/or state standards for a specified criteria pollutant. "Non-attainment" refers to regions that do not meet federal and/or state standards for a specified criteria pollutant. "Unclassified" refers to regions where there is not enough data to determine the region's attainment status for a specified criteria air pollutant.

³³ San Francisco Planning Department, Eastern Neighborhood's Rezoning and Area Plans Final Environmental Impact Report. See page 346. Available online at: <http://www.sf-planning.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=4003>. Accessed June 4, 2014.

³⁴ Bay Area Air Quality Management District, CEQA Air Quality Guidelines, updated May 2017. See pp. 3-2 to 3-3.

³⁵ SF Planning Department, Air Quality Technical Memorandum, 344 14th Street/1463 Stevenson Street, October 31, 2018.

Table 4: Average Daily Project Construction Emissions

	<u>Pollutant Emissions (Average Pounds per Day)</u>			
	ROG	NOx	Exhaust PM ₁₀	Exhaust PM _{2.5}
Unmitigated Project Emissions	7.19	9.64	0.52	0.49
Significance Threshold	54.0	54.0	82.0	54.0

Source: BAAQMD, 2017; San Francisco Planning Department, 2018.

Operations

The proposed project would generate criteria pollutant emissions associated with vehicle traffic (mobile sources), on-site area sources (i.e., natural gas combustion for space and water heating, and combustion of other fuels by building and grounds maintenance equipment) and energy usage. Operation-related criteria air pollutants generated by the proposed project were also quantified using CalEEMod and provided within an Air Quality Technical Memorandum.³⁶ Default assumptions were used where project-specific information was unknown.

The daily and annual emissions associated with operation of the proposed project are shown in Table 3. Table 5 also includes the thresholds of significance the City utilizes to determine significant air quality impacts.

Table 5: Summary of Operational Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions

	ROG	NOx	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Project Average Daily Emissions (lbs/day)	4.18	4.52	0.14	0.13
Significance Threshold (lbs/day)	54	54	82	54
Project Maximum Annual Emissions (tpy)	1.0	1.08	0.0253	0.0240
Significance Threshold (tpy)	10.0	10.0	15.0	10.0

lbs/day = pounds per day tpy = tons per year

Source: BAAQMD, 2017; San Francisco Planning Department, 2018.

As shown in Table 5, the proposed project would not exceed the threshold of significance for operational criteria air pollutant emissions. For these reasons, implementation of the proposed project would not result in either project-level or cumulative significant impacts that were not identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR related to contribution to violations of air quality standards or substantial increases in non-attainment criteria air pollutants.

Health Risk

Since certification of the PEIR, San Francisco Board of Supervisors approved a series of amendments to the San Francisco Building and Health Codes, generally referred to as the Enhanced Ventilation Required for Urban Infill Sensitive Use Developments or Health Code, article 38 (Ordinance 224-14, amended December 8, 2014)(article 38). The Air Pollutant Exposure Zone as defined in article 38 are areas that, based on modeling of all known air pollutant sources, exceed health protective standards for cumulative PM_{2.5} concentration, cumulative excess cancer risk, and incorporates health vulnerability factors and proximity

³⁶ Ibid.
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PLANNING DEPARTMENT

to freeways. For sensitive use projects within the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone, 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 (health department) that achieves protection from PM_{2.5} (fine particulate matter) equivalent to that associated with a Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value 13 filtration. The building department will not issue a building permit without written notification from the Director of the health department that the applicant has an approved Enhanced Ventilation Proposal. In compliance with article 38, the project sponsor has submitted an initial application to the health department.³⁷

Construction

The project site is located within an identified Air Pollutant Exposure Zone; therefore, the ambient health risk to sensitive receptors from air pollutants is considered substantial. The proposed project would require heavy-duty off-road diesel vehicles and equipment during 12 months of the anticipated 18-month construction period. Thus, **Project Mitigation Measure 4: Construction Air Quality** has been identified to implement the portions of Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR Mitigation Measure G-1 related to emissions exhaust by requiring engines with higher emissions standards on construction equipment. Project Mitigation Measure 4 Construction Air Quality would reduce DPM exhaust from construction equipment by 89 to 94 percent compared to uncontrolled construction equipment.³⁸ Therefore, impacts related to construction health risks would be less than significant through implementation of Project Mitigation Measure 4 Construction Air Quality. The full text of Project Mitigation Measure 4 Construction Air Quality is provided in the Mitigation Measures Section below.

Siting New Sources

The proposed project is not expected to generate 100 trucks per day or 40 refrigerated trucks per day. Therefore, Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR Mitigation Measure G-3 is not applicable. The proposed project would also not include a backup diesel generator or any other sources that would emit substantial levels of toxic air contaminants (TACs). The proposed SEW and PDR uses would be small, low-intensity industrial and commercial uses, ranging from 225 sf to 1,200 sf each. They would not likely include auto repair, metal plating, photographic processing, upholstery, appliance repair, mechanical assembly cleaning, warehousing and distribution, or other uses that would be expected to produce TACs. Therefore, Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR Mitigation Measure G-4 related to siting of uses that emit TACs would not apply to the proposed project

Cumulative Analysis

As discussed above, regional air pollution is by its nature a cumulative impact. Emissions from past, present, and future projects contribute to the region's adverse air quality on a cumulative basis. No single

³⁷ Moshayedi Properties, *Application for Article 38 Compliance Assessment*, June 20, 2017 (receipt of application confirmed by Department of Public Health in Email, June 20, 2017).

³⁸ PM emissions benefits are estimated by comparing off-road PM emission standards for Tier 2 with Tier 1 and 0. Tier 0 off-road engines do not have PM emission standards, but the United States Environmental Protection Agency's *Exhaust and Crankcase Emissions Factors for Nonroad Engine Modeling – Compression Ignition* has estimated Tier 0 engines between 50 hp and 100 hp to have a PM emission factor of 0.72 g/bhp-hr and greater than 100 hp to have a PM emission factor of 0.40 g/bhp-hr. Therefore, requiring off-road equipment to have at least a Tier 2 engine would result in between a 25 percent and 63 percent reduction in PM emissions, as compared to off-road equipment with Tier 0 or Tier 1 engines. The 25 percent reduction comes from comparing the PM emission standards for off-road engines between 25 hp and 50 hp for Tier 2 (0.45 g/bhp-hr) and Tier 1 (0.60 g/bhp-hr). The 63 percent reduction comes from comparing the PM emission standards for off-road engines above 175 hp for Tier 2 (0.15 g/bhp-hr) and Tier 0 (0.40 g/bhp-hr). In addition to the Tier 2 requirement, ARB Level 3 VDECSs are required and would reduce PM by an additional 85 percent. Therefore, the mitigation measure would result in between an 89 percent (0.0675 g/bhp-hr) and 94 percent (0.0225 g/bhp-hr) reduction in PM emissions, as compared to equipment with Tier 1 (0.60 g/bhp-hr) or Tier 0 engines (0.40 g/bhp-hr).

project by itself would be sufficient in size to result in regional nonattainment of ambient air quality standards. Instead, a project's individual emissions contribute to existing cumulative adverse air quality impacts.³⁹ The project-level thresholds for criteria air pollutants are based on levels by which new sources are not anticipated to contribute to an air quality violation or result in a considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants. Therefore, because the proposed project's construction and operational emissions would not exceed the project-level thresholds for criteria air pollutants, the proposed project would not be considered to result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to regional air quality impacts.

Conclusion

For the above reasons, the proposed project would not result in significant air quality impacts, either individually or cumulatively that were not identified in the PEIR and none of the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR air quality mitigation measures are applicable to the proposed project.

<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 Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR assessed the GHG emissions that could result from rezoning of the Mission Area Plan under three rezoning options. The Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning Options A, B, and C are anticipated to result in GHG emissions on the order of 4.2, 4.3 and 4.5 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂E) per service population,⁴⁰ respectively. The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR concluded that the resulting GHG emissions from the three options analyzed in the Eastern Neighborhoods Area Plans would be less than significant. No mitigation measures were identified in the PEIR.

The following analysis of the proposed project's GHG impact focuses on the project's contribution to cumulatively significant GHG emissions. Because no individual project could emit GHGs at a level that could result in a significant impact on global climate, this analysis is in a cumulative context only, and the analysis of this resource topic does not include a separate cumulative impact discussion.

The air district has prepared guidelines and methodologies for analyzing GHGs. These guidelines are consistent with CEQA Guidelines sections 15064.4 and 15183.5 which address the analysis and determination of significant impacts from a proposed project's GHG emissions and allow for projects that are consistent with an adopted GHG reduction strategy to conclude that the project's GHG impact is less

³⁹ BAAQMD, *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, May 2017, page 2-1.

⁴⁰ Memorandum from Jessica Range to Environmental Planning staff, Greenhouse Gas Analyses for Community Plan Exemptions in Eastern Neighborhoods, April 20, 2010. This memorandum provides an overview of the GHG analysis conducted for the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR and provides an analysis of the emissions using a service population (equivalent of total number of residents and employees) metric.

than significant. San Francisco's *Strategies to Address Greenhouse Gas Emissions*⁴¹ presents a comprehensive assessment of policies, programs, and ordinances that collectively represent San Francisco's GHG reduction strategy in compliance with the air district and CEQA guidelines. These GHG reduction actions have resulted in a 28 percent reduction in GHG emissions in 2012 compared to 1990 levels,⁴² exceeding the year 2020 reduction goals outlined in the air district's 2017 *Clean Air Plan*,⁴³ Executive Order S-3-05⁴⁴, and Assembly Bill 32 (also known as the Global Warming Solutions Act).^{45,46} In addition, San Francisco's GHG reduction goals are consistent with, or more aggressive than, the long-term goals established under Executive Orders S-3-05,⁴⁷ B-30-15,^{48,49} and Senate Bill (SB) 32.^{50,51} Therefore, projects that are consistent with San Francisco's GHG Reduction Strategy would not result in GHG emissions that would have a significant effect on the environment and would not conflict with state, regional, and local GHG reduction plans and regulations.

The proposed project would increase the intensity of use of the site by introducing residential, retail and PDR and SEW uses on a site that is currently used as a surface parking lot. Therefore, the proposed project would contribute to annual long-term increases in GHGs as a result of increased vehicle trips (mobile sources) and residential and commercial operations that result in an increase in energy use, water use, wastewater treatment, and solid waste disposal. Construction activities would also result in temporary increases in GHG emissions.

The proposed project would be subject to regulations adopted to reduce GHG emissions as identified in the GHG reduction strategy. As discussed below, compliance with the applicable regulations would reduce the project's GHG emissions related to transportation, energy use, waste disposal, wood burning, and use of refrigerants.

⁴¹ San Francisco Planning Department, *Strategies to Address Greenhouse Gas Emissions in San Francisco*, November 2010. Available at http://sfmea.sfplanning.org/GHG_Reduction_Strategy.pdf, accessed July 27, 2017.

⁴² SF Department of the Environment, *San Francisco's Carbon Footprint*, <https://sfenvironment.org/carbon-footprint>. Accessed July 27, 2017.

⁴³ Bay Area Air Quality Management District, *Clean Air Plan*, April 2017. Available at <http://www.baaqmd.gov/plans-and-climate/air-quality-plans/current-plans>, accessed July 27, 2017.

⁴⁴ Office of the Governor, *Executive Order S-3-05*, June 1, 2005. Available at <https://www.gov.ca.gov/news.php?id=1861>, accessed March 3, 2016.

⁴⁵ California Legislative Information, *Assembly Bill 32*, September 27, 2006. Available at http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/05-06/bill/asm/ab_0001-0050/ab_32_bill_20060927_chaptered.pdf, accessed March 3, 2016.

⁴⁶ Executive Order S-3-05, Assembly Bill 32, and the Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan set a target of reducing GHG emissions to below 1990 levels by year 2020.

⁴⁷ 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 (approximately 427 million MTCO₂E); and by 2050 reduce emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels (approximately 85 million MTCO₂E).

⁴⁸ Office of the Governor, *Executive Order B-30-15*, April 29, 2015. Available at <https://www.gov.ca.gov/news.php?id=18938>, accessed March 3, 2016. Executive Order B-30-15 sets a state GHG emissions reduction goal of 40 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2030.

⁴⁹ San Francisco's GHG reduction goals are codified in Section 902 of the Environment Code and include: (i) by 2008, determine City GHG emissions for year 1990; (ii) by 2017, reduce GHG emissions by 25 percent below 1990 levels; (iii) by 2025, reduce GHG emissions by 40 percent below 1990 levels; and by 2050, reduce GHG emissions by 80 percent below 1990 levels.

⁵⁰ Senate Bill 32 amends California Health and Safety Code Division 25.5 (also known as the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006) by adding Section 38566, which directs that statewide greenhouse gas emissions to be reduced by 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030.

⁵¹ Senate Bill 32 was paired with Assembly Bill 197, which would modify the structure of the State Air Resources Board; institute requirements for the disclosure of greenhouse gas emissions criteria pollutants, and toxic air contaminants; and establish requirements for the review and adoption of rules, regulations, and measures for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Compliance with the City's Commuter Benefits Program, Transportation Sustainability Fee, Jobs-Housing Linkage Program, bicycle parking requirements, Transportation Demand Management Ordinance and low-emission car parking requirements would reduce the proposed project's transportation-related emissions. These regulations reduce GHG emissions from single-occupancy vehicles by promoting the use of alternative transportation modes with zero or lower GHG emissions on a per capita basis.

The proposed project would be required to comply with the energy efficiency requirements of the City's Green Building Code, Stormwater Management Ordinance, and Water Conservation and Irrigation ordinances, which would promote energy and water efficiency, thereby reducing the proposed project's energy-related GHG emissions.⁵²

The proposed project's waste-related emissions would be reduced through compliance with the City's Recycling and Composting Ordinance, Construction and Demolition Debris Recovery Ordinance, and Green Building Code requirements. These regulations reduce the amount of materials sent to a landfill, reducing GHGs emitted by landfill operations. These regulations also promote reuse of materials, conserving their embodied energy⁵³ and reducing the energy required to produce new materials.

Compliance with the City's Street Tree Planting requirements would serve to increase carbon sequestration. The proposed project would remove four on-site trees and plant 21 street trees, for a net increase of 17 trees. Other regulations, including those limiting refrigerant emissions and the Wood Burning Fireplace Ordinance would reduce emissions of GHGs and black carbon, respectively. Regulations requiring low-emitting finishes would reduce volatile organic compounds (VOCs).⁵⁴ Thus, the proposed project was determined to be consistent with San Francisco's GHG reduction strategy.⁵⁵

Therefore, the proposed project's GHG emissions would not conflict with state, regional, and local GHG reduction plans and regulations. Furthermore, the proposed project is within the scope of the development evaluated in the PEIR and would not result in impacts associated with GHG emissions beyond those disclosed in the PEIR. For the above reasons, the proposed project would not result in significant GHG emissions that were not identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR and no mitigation measures are necessary.

⁵² Compliance with water conservation measures reduce the energy (and GHG emissions) required to convey, pump and treat water required for the project.

⁵³ Embodied energy is the total energy required for the extraction, processing, manufacture and delivery of building materials to the building site.

⁵⁴ While not a GHG, VOCs are precursor pollutants that form ground level ozone. Increased ground level ozone is an anticipated effect of future global warming that would result in added health effects locally. Reducing VOC emissions would reduce the anticipated local effects of global warming.

⁵⁵ San Francisco Planning Department, Greenhouse Gas Analysis: Compliance Checklist for 344 14th Street/1463 Stevenson Street, May 18, 2016.

<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>
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 Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR concluded that wind impacts resulting from the development under the Eastern Neighborhoods Area Plans would be less than significant. No mitigation measures were identified in the PEIR.

Based upon experience of the Planning Department in reviewing wind analyses and expert opinion on other projects, it is generally (but not always) the case that projects under 80 feet in height do not have the potential to generate significant wind impacts. The proposed building on Stevenson Street (lot 21) would be 40 feet tall, and the 14th Street building would be 78 feet tall (83 feet tall with elevator penthouse). Although the proposed 78-foot-tall building would be taller than the immediately adjacent buildings, it would be similar in height to existing buildings in the surrounding area. For the above reasons, the proposed project is not anticipated to cause significant impacts related to wind that were not identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods 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. Under the Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans, sites surrounding parks could be redeveloped with taller buildings without triggering section 295 of the Planning Code because certain parks are not subject to section 295 of the Planning Code (i.e., under jurisdiction of departments other than the Recreation and Parks Department or privately owned). The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR could not conclude if the rezoning and community plans would result in less-than-significant shadow impacts because the feasibility of complete mitigation for potential new shadow impacts of unknown proposals could not be determined at that time. Therefore, the PEIR determined shadow impacts to be significant and unavoidable. No mitigation measures were identified in the PEIR.

The proposed project would construct a 78-foot-tall building (83 feet with elevator penthouse) and a 40-foot-tall building (exclusive of a 10-foot tall stair penthouse); therefore, the Planning Department prepared a preliminary shadow fan analysis a shadow analysis to determine whether the project would have the potential to cast new shadow on nearby parks.⁵⁶ Based on that analysis, the proposed project would not result in shadow impacts on nearby recreational resources subject to Section 295 of the Planning Code, nor on any other public open spaces.

⁵⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, Preliminary Shadow Fan: 344 14th Street. August 22, 2018.
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Within the project vicinity the proposed project would shade portions of nearby streets and sidewalks and private property at times. Shadows upon streets and sidewalks would not exceed levels commonly expected in urban areas and would be considered a less-than-significant effect under CEQA. Although occupants of nearby property may regard the increase in shadow as undesirable, the limited increase in shading of private properties as a result of the proposed project would not be considered a significant impact under CEQA.

Cumulative Analysis

As discussed above, structures that are less than 80 feet in height typically do not result in wind impacts. Due to the fact that the proposed project would be under 80 feet in height, it would therefore not result in a significant wind impact. Cumulative projects that are greater than 80 feet in height would be located approximately 0.3 miles north of the project site. The 101 freeway is located between the project site and these taller cumulative projects and would serve as a barrier that would not affect the wind environment in the project vicinity. Other nearby proposed projects included in the cumulative projects list above are also under 80 feet in height, and none are located close enough to result in combined effects with the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would not likely combine with other projects to create, or contribute to, a cumulative wind impact.

As discussed above, the proposed project would not shadow any nearby parks or open spaces. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to any potential cumulative shadow impact on parks and open spaces. The sidewalks in the project vicinity are already shaded for periods of the day by the densely developed, multi-story buildings. Although implementation of the proposed project and nearby cumulative development projects would add net new shadow to the sidewalks in the project vicinity, these shadows would be transitory in nature, would not substantially affect the use of the sidewalks, and would not increase shadows above levels that are common and generally expected in a densely developed urban environment.

For these reasons, the proposed project would not combine with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity to create significant cumulative wind or shadow impacts.

Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, the proposed project would not result in significant wind or shadow impacts, either individually or cumulatively. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts related to wind or shadow that were not identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods 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>
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 Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR concluded that implementation of the Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans 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 related to recreational resources were identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR. However, the PEIR identified Improvement Measure H-1: Support for Upgrades to Existing Recreation Facilities. This improvement measure calls for the City to implement funding mechanisms for an ongoing program to repair, upgrade, and adequately maintain park and recreation facilities to ensure the safety of users.

As part of the Eastern Neighborhoods adoption, the City adopted impact fees for development in Eastern Neighborhoods that goes towards funding recreation and open space. Since certification of the PEIR, the voters of San Francisco passed the 2012 San Francisco Clean and Safe Neighborhood Parks Bond providing the Recreation and Parks Department an additional \$195 million to continue capital projects for the renovation and repair of parks, recreation, and open space assets. This funding is being utilized for improvements and expansion to Garfield Square, South Park, Potrero Hill Recreation Center, Warm Water Cove Park, and Pier 70 Parks Shoreline within the Eastern Neighborhoods Plan area. The impact fees and the 2012 San Francisco Clean and Safe Neighborhood Parks Bond are funding measures similar to that described in PEIR Improvement Measure H-1: Support for Upgrades to Existing Recreation Facilities.

An update of the Recreation and Open Space Element (ROSE) of the General Plan was adopted in April 2014. The amended ROSE provides a 20-year vision for open spaces in the City. It includes information and policies about accessing, acquiring, funding, and managing open spaces in San Francisco. The amended ROSE identifies areas within the Eastern Neighborhoods Plan area for acquisition and the locations where new open spaces and open space connections should be built, consistent with PEIR Improvement Measure H-2: Support for New Open Space. Daggett Park opened on April 19, 2017 and Folsom Park at 17th and Folsom opened on June 23, 2017. In addition, the amended ROSE identifies the role of both the Better Streets Plan (refer to "Transportation" section for description) and the Green Connections Network in open space and recreation. Green Connections are special streets and paths that connect people to parks, open spaces, and the waterfront, while enhancing the ecology of the street environment. Six routes identified within the Green Connections Network cross the Eastern Neighborhoods Plan area: Mission to Peaks (Route 6); Noe Valley to Central Waterfront (Route 8), a portion of which has been conceptually designed; Tenderloin to Potrero (Route 18); Downtown to Mission Bay (Route 19); Folsom, Mission Creek to McLaren (Route 20); and Shoreline (Route 24).

Furthermore, the Planning Code requires a specified amount of new usable open space (either private or common) for each new residential unit. Some developments are also required to provide privately owned, publicly accessible open spaces. The proposed project includes 4,015 square feet of common open space on three roof decks. The Planning Code open space requirements would help offset some of the additional open space needs generated by increased residential population to the project area.

As discussed in topic Population and Housing above, the proposed project would add new residential and/or employment space resulting in approximately 131 new residents and 86 new employees. The closest city parks to residents and employees of the proposed project are Mission Dolores Park (0.5 miles southwest of the project site) and Franklin Square Park (0.6 miles southeast of the project site). Additionally, the proposed project would provide passive recreational uses onsite for the residents, including 4,015 square feet of common open space in three roof decks available to project residents and approximately 2,500 square feet of private open space. Although the proposed project would introduce a new permanent population to the project site, the number of new residents and/or employees projected would not be large enough to

substantially increase demand for, or use of, neighborhood parks or recreational facilities, such that substantial physical deterioration would be expected.

The permanent residential population on the site and the incremental on-site daytime population growth that would result from the proposed PDR and SEW uses would not require the construction of new recreational facilities or the expansion of existing facilities.

Project-related construction activities would occur within the boundaries of the project site and could extend along public sidewalks and within nearby travel lanes. Neither the project site or immediately surrounding area includes any recreational resources. Therefore, the project would not physically degrade existing recreational resources.

Cumulative Analysis

Cumulative development in the project vicinity would result in an intensification of land uses and an increase in the use of nearby recreational resources and facilities. The Recreation and Open Space Element of the General Plan provides a framework for providing a high quality open space system for its residents, while accounting for expected population growth through year 2040. In addition, San Francisco voters passed two bond measures, in 2008 and 2012, to fund the acquisition, planning, and renovation of the City's network of recreational resources. As discussed above, there are several parks, open spaces, or other recreational facilities within a quarter-mile of the project site, and two new parks have recently been constructed within the Eastern Neighborhoods area plans area. It is expected that these existing recreational facilities would be able to accommodate the increase in demand for recreational resources generated by nearby cumulative development projects without resulting in physical degradation of those resources. For these reasons, the proposed project would not combine with reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity to create a significant cumulative impact on recreational resources or facilities.

Conclusion

As discussed above, the proposed project would not result in a significant individual or cumulative impact related to recreational resources. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant recreational impact that was not disclosed in the Eastern Neighborhoods 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>
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"/>

<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>
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"/>
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 Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR determined that the anticipated increase in population would not result in a significant impact to the provision of water, wastewater collection and treatment, and solid waste collection and disposal. No mitigation measures were identified in the PEIR.

The project site is served by San Francisco's combined sewer system, which handles both sewage and stormwater runoff. The Southeast Water Pollution Control Plant provides wastewater and stormwater treatment and management for the east side of the city, including the project site. Project-related wastewater and stormwater would flow into the city's combined sewer system and would be treated to standards contained in the city's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for the Southeast Water Pollution Control Plant prior to discharge into the San Francisco Bay. The NPDES standards are set and regulated by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Therefore, the proposed project would not exceed the wastewater treatment requirements of the water quality control board.

The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission is in the process of implementing the Sewer System Improvement Program, which is a multi-billion dollar citywide upgrade to the city's sewer and stormwater infrastructure to ensure a reliable and seismically safe system. The program includes planned improvements that will serve development in the Eastern Neighborhoods plan areas including at the Southeast Treatment Plant, the Central Bayside System, and green infrastructure projects, such as the Mission and Valencia Green Gateway.

The proposed project would not substantially increase the amount of stormwater entering the combined sewer system because the project would not increase impervious surfaces at the project site. Compliance with the city's Stormwater Management Ordinance and the Stormwater Management Requirements and Design Guidelines would ensure that the design of the proposed project includes installation of appropriate stormwater management systems that retain runoff on site, promote stormwater reuse, and limit discharges from the site from entering the city's combined stormwater/sewer system. Under the Stormwater Management ordinance, stormwater generated by the proposed project is required to meet a performance standard that reduces the existing runoff flow rate and volume by 25 percent for a two-year 24-hour design storm and therefore would not contribute additional volume of polluted runoff to the city's stormwater infrastructure.

Although the proposed project would add new residents and employees to the project site, the combined sewer system has capacity to serve projected growth through year 2040. Therefore, the incremental increase

in wastewater treatment resulting from the project would be met by the existing sewer system and would not require expansion of existing wastewater facilities or construction of new facilities.

The proposed project's 56 residential units, 5,650 sf of retail, and 19,360 sf of SEW and PDR uses would add approximately 131 residents and 86 employees to the project site, which would increase water demand relative to existing uses, but not in excess of amounts provided and planned for in the project area as set forth in the SFPUC's adopted Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the City and County of San Francisco.⁵⁷ The proposed project would incorporate water-efficient fixtures as required by Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations and the city's Green Building Ordinance. For these reasons, the proposed project would not result in the construction of new or expanded water supply facilities. Therefore, environmental impacts relating to water use and supply would be less than significant.

The city disposes of its municipal solid waste at the Recology Hay Road Landfill, and that practice is anticipated to continue until 2025, with an option to renew the agreement thereafter for an additional six years. San Francisco Ordinance No. 27-06 requires mixed construction and demolition debris to be transported to a facility that must recover for reuse or recycling and divert from landfill at least 65 percent of all received construction and demolition debris. San Francisco's Mandatory Recycling and Composting Ordinance No. 100-09 requires all properties and persons in the city to separate their recyclables, compostables, and landfill trash.

The proposed project would incrementally increase total city waste generation; however, the proposed project would be required to comply with San Francisco ordinance numbers 27-06 and 100-09. Due to the existing and anticipated increase of solid waste recycling in the city and the requirements to divert construction debris from the landfill, any increase in solid waste resulting from the proposed project would be accommodated by the existing Hay Road landfill. Thus, the proposed project would have less-than-significant impacts related to solid waste.

Cumulative Analysis

As explained in the analysis above, existing service management plans for water, wastewater, and solid waste disposal account for anticipated citywide growth. Furthermore, all projects in San Francisco would be required to comply with the same regulations described above which reduce stormwater, potable water, and waste generation. Therefore, the proposed project, in combination with reasonably foreseeable future projects would not result in a cumulative utilities and service systems impact.

Conclusion

As discussed above, the proposed project would not result in a significant individual or cumulative impact with respect to utilities and service systems. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant utilities and service system impact that was not disclosed in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR.

⁵⁷ San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, 2015 Urban Water Management Plan for the City and County of San Francisco, June 2016, <https://sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=9300>, accessed June, 2018.

<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>
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 Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR determined that the anticipated increase in population would not result in a substantial adverse physical impact associated with the provision of or need for new or physically altered public services, including fire protection, police protection, and public schools. No mitigation measures were identified in the PEIR.

Project residents and employees would be served by the San Francisco Police Department and Fire Departments. The closest police station to the project site is the Mission Station, located approximately 0.35 miles from the site. The closest fire station to the project site is Station 36, located approximately 0.4 miles from the project site. The increased population at the project site could result in more calls for police, fire, and emergency response. However, the increase in demand for these services would not be substantial given the overall demand for such services on a citywide basis. Moreover, the proximity of the project site to police and fire stations would help minimize the response time for these services should incidents occur at the project site.

The San Francisco Unified School District (school district) maintains a property and building portfolio that has capacity for almost 64,000 students.⁵⁸ A decade-long decline in district enrollment ended in the 2008-2009 school year at 52,066 students, and total enrollment in the district increased to about 54,063 in the 2017-2018 school year, an increase of approximately 1,997 students since 2008.^{59,60} Thus, even with increasing enrollment, school district currently has more classrooms district-wide than needed.⁶¹ However, the net effect of housing development across San Francisco is expected to increase enrollment by at least 7,000 students by 2030 and eventually enrollment is likely to exceed the capacity of current facilities.⁶²

⁵⁸ This analysis was informed, in part, by a Target Enrollment Survey the San Francisco Unified School District performed of all schools in 2010.

⁵⁹ San Francisco Unified School District, Facts at a Glance, 20187, <http://www.sfusd.edu/en/assets/sfusd-staff/about-SFUSD/files/sfusd-facts-at-a-glance.pdf>, accessed September 13, 2018.

⁶⁰ Note that Enrollment summaries do not include charter schools. Approximately 4,283 students enrolled in charter schools are operated by other organizations but located in school district facilities.

⁶¹ San Francisco Unified School District, San Francisco Bay Area Planning and Urban Research (SPUR) Forum Presentation, Growing Population, Growing Schools, August 31, 2016, https://www.spur.org/sites/default/files/events_pdfs/SPUR%20Forum_August%2031%202016.pptx_.pdf, accessed October 5, 2018.

⁶² Lapkoff & Gobalet Demographic Research, Inc., Demographic Analyses and Enrollment Forecasts for the San Francisco Unified School District, February 16, 2018, p. 2, <http://www.sfusd.edu/en/assets/sfusd-staff/about-SFUSD/files/demographic-analysesenrollment-forecast.pdf>, accessed October 5, 2018.

Lapkoff & Gobalet Demographic Research, Inc. conducted a study in 2010 for the (school district) that projected student enrollment through 2040.⁶³ This study is being updated as additional information becomes available. The study considered several new and ongoing large-scale developments (Mission Bay, Candlestick Point, Hunters Point Shipyard/San Francisco Shipyard, and Treasure/Yerba Buena Islands, Parkmerced, and others) as well as planned housing units outside those areas.⁶⁴ In addition, it developed student yield assumptions informed by historical yield, building type, unit size, unit price, ownership (rented or owner-occupied), whether units are subsidized, whether subsidized units are in standalone buildings or in inclusionary buildings, and other site specific factors. For most developments, the study establishes a student generation rate of 0.80 Kindergarten through 12th grade students per unit in a standalone affordable housing site, 0.25 students per unit for inclusionary affordable housing units, and 0.10 students per unit for market-rate housing.

The Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, or SB 50, restricts the ability of local agencies to deny land use approvals on the basis that public school facilities are inadequate. SB 50, however, permits the levying of developer fees to address local school facility needs resulting from new development. Local jurisdictions are precluded under state law from imposing school-enrollment-related mitigation beyond the school development fees. The school district collects these fees, which are used in conjunction with other school district funds, to support efforts to complete capital improvement projects within the city. The proposed project would be subject to the school impact fees.

The proposed project would be expected to generate seven school-aged children, some of whom may be served by the San Francisco Unified School District and others through private schools in the areas. The school district currently has capacity to accommodate this minor increase in demand without the need for new or physically altered schools, the construction of which may result in environmental impacts.

Impacts to parks and recreational facilities are addressed above in Topic 9, Recreation.

Cumulative Analysis

The proposed project combined with projected citywide growth through 2040 would increase demand for public services, including police and fire protection and public schooling. The fire department, the police department, the school district, and other city agencies have accounted for such growth in providing public services to the residents of San Francisco. For these reasons, the proposed project would not combine with reasonably foreseeable future projects to increase the demand for public services requiring new or expanded facilities, the construction of which could result in significant physical environmental impacts.

Conclusion

As discussed above, the proposed project would not result in a significant individual or cumulative impact with respect to public services. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant public services impact that was not disclosed in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

Topics:	Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site	Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR	Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information	No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR
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"/>
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 Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR, the Eastern Neighborhoods Plan area is in a developed urban environment that does not provide native natural habitat for any rare or endangered plant or animal species. There are no riparian corridors, estuaries, marshes, or wetlands in the Plan Area that could be affected by the development anticipated under the Area Plan. In addition, development envisioned under the Eastern Neighborhoods Area Plan would not substantially interfere with the movement of any resident or migratory wildlife species. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that implementation of the Area Plan would not result in significant impacts on biological resources, and no mitigation measures were identified.

The project site is located within the Mission Area Plan of the Eastern Neighborhoods Area Plans, and the project site does not support habitat for any candidate, sensitive or special status species. Further, there are no riparian corridors, estuaries, marshes or wetlands on or adjacent to the project site, and there are no environmental conservation plans applicable to the project site. Additionally, the project would be required to comply with *Public Works Code* section 801 *et. seq.*, which requires a permit from Public Works to remove any protected trees (landmark, significant, and street trees). The proposed project involves the removal of existing trees. The proposed project would remove 12 existing trees on the project site, and would plant five new street trees along the Woodward Street frontage, five new street trees along the 14th Street frontage and 11 new street trees along the Stevenson street frontage, for a net increase of nine trees.

For all the reasons provided above, the proposed project would not result in significant biological resource impacts.

Cumulative Analysis

As the proposed project would have no impact on special status species or sensitive habitats, the project would not have the potential to contribute to cumulative impacts to special status species or sensitive habitats. All projects within San Francisco are required to comply with *Public Works Code* section 801 *et seq.*, which would ensure that any cumulative impact resulting from tree removal would be less than significant.

Conclusion

As discussed above, the proposed project would not result in a significant individual or cumulative impact with respect to biological resources. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant biological resources impact that was not disclosed in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR.

Topics:	Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site	Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR	Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information	No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR
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 Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR concluded that implementation of the Plan would indirectly increase the population that would be subject to an earthquake, including 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 risks, but would reduce them to an acceptable level, given the seismically active characteristics of the Bay Area. Thus, the PEIR concluded that implementation of the Plan would not result in significant impacts with regard to geology, and no mitigation measures were identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR.

A geotechnical investigation was prepared for the proposed project.⁶⁵ The investigation found that the project site is underlain by a relatively thick layer of undocumented fill generally consisting of loose to very dense sand and with varying gravel and fines content, to a depth of approximately 11 to 12 feet below grade, which itself is underlain by medium dense to very dense sand to a depth of approximately 47 feet below grade. The report recommends a design groundwater depth of 8 feet below grade. The project site is within a state identified liquefaction hazard zone. The primary geotechnical issues laid out in the report include shallow groundwater relative to the proposed foundation and excavation depth; the presence of potentially liquefiable soil layers that extend as far as 18 feet below the proposed basement slab; and providing suitable lateral support and dewatering for the proposed excavation, while minimizing impacts to surrounding structures and other improvements. The report recommends a mat foundation on improved soil or a deep foundation system. The foundation should be designed to resist hydrostatic uplift pressure. The soil should be improved with either compaction grouting or drilled displacement sand-cement columns to address the potential for bearing capacity failure under seismic conditions and to a depth that would reduce differential settlement of the structure during seismic conditions. The report concludes that the site may be developed as proposed provided the geotechnical issues discussed above are addressed consistent with the investigation's recommendations.

The mission of the building department is to oversee the effective, efficient, fair and safe enforcement of San Francisco's Building, Housing, Plumbing, Electrical, and Mechanical Codes, along with the Disability Access Regulations. To ensure that the potential for adverse geologic, soils, and seismic hazards is adequately addressed, San Francisco relies on the state and local regulatory process for review and approval of building permits pursuant to the California Building Code (state building code, California Code of Regulations, Title 24); the San Francisco Building Code (local building code), which is the state building code plus local amendments that supplement the state code including Administrative Bulletins (AB); the building department's implementing procedures including Information Sheets (IS), and the State Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990 (seismic hazards act, located in Public Resources Code section 2690 et seq.)

Building code Chapter 18, Soils and Foundations, provides the parameters for geotechnical investigations and structural considerations in the selection, design, and installation of foundation systems to support the loads from the structure above. Section 1803 (Geotechnical Investigations) sets forth the basis and scope of geotechnical investigations conducted. Section 1804 (Excavation, Grading and Fill) specifies considerations for excavation, grading, and fill to protect adjacent structures and to prevent destabilization of slopes due to erosion and/or drainage. In particular, Section 1804.1 (Excavation near foundations) requires that adjacent foundations be protected against a reduction in lateral support as a result of project excavation. This is typically accomplished by underpinning or protecting said adjacent foundations from detrimental

⁶⁵ Rockridge Geotechnical, Geotechnical Investigation Proposed Mixed Use Development 14th and Stevenson, May 6, 2016.

Rockridge Geotechnical, Letter Regarding Project Modifications, November 2, 2018.

lateral or vertical movement, or both. Section 1807 (Foundation Walls, Retaining Walls, and Embedded Posts and Poles) specifies requirements for foundation walls, retaining walls, and embedded posts and poles to ensure stability against overturning, sliding, and excessive pressure, and water lift, including seismic considerations. Sections 1808 through 1810 (Foundations) specify requirements for foundation systems based on the most unfavorable loads specified in Chapter 16, Structural, for the structure's seismic design category in combination with the soil classification at the project site. The building department would review the project plans for conformance with the recommendations in the project-specific geotechnical report during its review of the building permit for the project, and may require additional site-specific soils report(s) through the building permit application process, as needed.

The proposed project involves new construction in a seismic hazard zone for liquefaction hazard and is subject to the state seismic hazards mapping act (the act). The act requires that the geotechnical investigation assess the potential for liquefaction and recommend measures to address this hazard. In particular, the building department may not approve the building permit until liquefaction hazard has been addressed satisfactorily. In addition, new construction within a seismic hazard zone is subject to a mandatory interdepartmental project review prior to a public hearing before the planning commission or the issuance of the new construction building permit. The interdepartmental review meeting must include representatives from the planning, building, public works, and fire departments to ensure that the project design addresses seismic hazard issues.⁶⁶

The project is required to comply with the state and local building code, which ensures the safety of all new construction in the City. The building department will review the project construction plans for conformance with recommendations in the project-specific geotechnical report during its review of the building permit for the project. In addition, the building department may require additional site-specific soils report(s) through the building permit application process, as needed. The review of the building permit application and plans pursuant to requirements of the seismic hazards mapping act, the building department's implementation of the building code, the building department's administrative bulletins and information sheets, would ensure that the proposed project would have no significant impacts related to soils, seismic or other geological hazards.

The project site is occupied by an existing surface parking lot and is entirely covered with impervious surfaces. For these reasons, construction of the proposed project would not result in the loss of substantial topsoil. Site preparation and excavation activities would disturb soil to a depth of approximately 14 feet below ground surface, creating the potential for windborne and waterborne soil erosion. Furthermore, the project would be required to comply with the Construction Site Runoff Ordinance, which requires all construction sites to implement best management practices to prevent the discharge of sediment, non-stormwater and waste runoff from a construction site. For construction projects disturbing 5,000 sf or more, a project must also submit an erosion and sediment control plan that details the use, location and emplacement of sediment and control devices. These measures would reduce the potential for erosion during construction. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts related to soil erosion or the loss of top soil.

The project would connect to the City's existing sewer system. Therefore, septic tanks or alternative waste disposal systems would not be required and this topic is not applicable to the project.

⁶⁶ San Francisco Planning Department. *Interdepartmental Project Review*. Available at: http://forms.sfplanning.org/ProjectReview_ApplicationInterdepartmental.pdf

As stated above, the project site is already developed with an existing surface parking lot and implementation of the proposed project would not substantially change the topography of the site.

Cumulative Analysis

The project would have no impact with regards to environmental effects of septic systems or alternative waste disposal systems or unique geologic features. Therefore, the proposed project would not have the potential to combine with effects of reasonably foreseeable projects to result in cumulative impacts to those resource topics.

Environmental impacts related to geology and soils are generally site-specific. All development within San Francisco would be subject to the same seismic safety standards and design review procedures of the California and local building codes and be subject to the requirements of the Construction Site Runoff Ordinance. These regulations would ensure that cumulative effects of development on seismic safety, geologic hazards, and erosion are less than significant. For these reasons, the proposed project would not combine with reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity to create a significant cumulative impact related to geology and soils.

Conclusion

As discussed above, the proposed project would not result in a significant individual or cumulative impact with respect to geology and soils. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant geology and soils impact that was not disclosed in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR.

Topics:	Significant Impact Peculiar to Project or Project Site	Significant Impact not Identified in PEIR	Significant Impact due to Substantial New Information	No Significant Impact not Previously Identified in PEIR
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"/>

<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>
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, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR determined that the anticipated increase in population resulting from implementation of the Plan would not result in a significant impact on 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 project site currently contains a surface parking lot. The proposed project includes the development of the entire project site, including excavation for a subgrade parking level. The proposed project would not result in a net increase to impervious surfaces. As a result, the proposed project would not increase stormwater runoff.

Wastewater and stormwater from the project site would be accommodated by the city's sewer system and treated at the Southeast Water Pollution Control Plant to the standards contained in the city's NPDES permit. Furthermore, as discussed in Geology and Soils above, the project is required to comply with the Construction Site Runoff Ordinance, which requires all construction sites to implement best management practices to prevent the discharge of sediment, non-stormwater and waste runoff from a construction site. The city's compliance with the requirements of its NPDES permit and the project's compliance with Construction Site Runoff Ordinance would ensure that the project would not result in significant impacts to water quality.

Groundwater is relatively shallow throughout the project site, approximately 11 – 12.5 feet below grade. The proposed project's excavation will likely encounter groundwater, which could impact water quality. Any groundwater encountered during construction of the proposed project would be subject to requirements of the City's Sewer Use Ordinance (Ordinance Number 19-92, amended 116-97), as supplemented by Department of Public Works Order No. 158170, requiring a permit from the Wastewater Enterprise Collection System Division of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission. A permit may be issued only if an effective pretreatment system is maintained and operated. Each permit for such discharge shall contain specified water quality standards and may require the project sponsor to install and maintain

meters to measure the volume of the discharge to the combined sewer system. In addition, the geotechnical investigation⁶⁷ states that dewatering wells would likely be needed to draw the groundwater down below the planned depths of excavation to provide for a workable excavation. Any dewatering wells needed for the proposed project would be subject to the requirements of the City's Soil Boring and Well Regulation Ordinance (Ordinance Number 113-05), requiring a project sponsor to obtain a permit from the Department of Public Health prior to constructing a dewatering well. A permit may be issued only if the project sponsors use construction practices that would prevent the contamination or pollution of groundwater during the construction or modification of the well or soil boring.

The northern area of the Mission District includes sites that previously contained an historic lake, tidal marsh and slough that were filled to make way for development. The neighborhood topography, together with these historic watersheds, creates recurring flooding issues.⁶⁸ Additional geotechnical analysis was performed for the proposed project to consider potential impacts on the water table and potential flooding in the immediate area, particularly as it could affect the Armory building, located across 14th Street, approximately 50 feet to the south of the project site.⁶⁹ The Armory is a four-story structure with one basement level and a deeper sub-basement in the southwestern corner. The sub-basement is located approximately 200 to 250 feet south of the project site. Groundwater currently flows into the sub-basement through an opening in the basement wall and is continually pumped into the city's combined stormwater/sewer system. The proposed project would have one basement level to a depth of 14 feet that would extend six feet below the design water table of 8 feet below grade surface⁷⁰ and would not be as deep as the sub-basement of the Armory. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the displacement of a volume of soil large enough to cause changes to the water table to an extent that could negatively impact the Armory's de-watering system and aggravate existing flood risk.⁷¹

Cumulative Analysis

The proposed project would have no impact with respect to the following topics, and therefore would not have the potential to contribute to any cumulative impacts for those resource areas: location of the project site within a 100-year flood hazard area or areas subject to dam failure, tsunami, seiche, or mudslide, alterations to a stream or river or changes to existing drainage patterns. The proposed project and other development within San Francisco would be required to comply with the Stormwater Management and Construction Site Runoff Ordinances that would reduce the amount of stormwater entering the combined sewer system and prevent discharge of construction-related pollutants into the sewer system. As the project site is not located in a groundwater basin that is used for water supply, the project would not combine with reasonably foreseeable projects to result in significant cumulative impacts to groundwater. Therefore, the proposed project in combination with other projects would not result in significant cumulative impacts to hydrology and water quality.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ San Francisco Planning Department, *Mission District Streetscape Plan*, October 2010, p. 20. http://www.sf-planning.org/ftp/CDG/docs/missionstreets/MDSP_FINAL_DRAFT_OCT2010.pdf

⁶⁹ Rockridge Geotechnical, *Project Impacts on Groundwater (Mission Creek)*, November 13, 2017.

⁷⁰ Rockridge Geotechnical, *Geotechnical Investigation Proposed Mixed Use Development 14th and Stevenson*, May 6, 2016. While soil borings obtained for this study observed groundwater at depths between 11.2 and 12.5 feet below grade surface (bgs), the study recommended a "design" groundwater depth of 8 feet bgs.

⁷¹ Rockridge Geotechnical, *Project Impacts on Groundwater (Mission Creek)*, November 13, 2017.

Conclusion

As discussed above, the proposed project would not result in a significant individual or cumulative impact with respect to hydrology and water quality. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant hydrology and water quality impact that was not disclosed in the Eastern Neighborhoods 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"/>
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR noted that implementation of any of the proposed project's rezoning options would encourage construction of new development within the project area. The PEIR found that there is a high potential to encounter hazardous materials during construction activities in many parts of the project area because of the presence of 1906 earthquake fill, previous and current land uses associated with the use of hazardous materials, and known or suspected hazardous materials cleanup cases. However, the PEIR found that existing regulations for facility closure, Under Storage Tank (UST) closure, and investigation and cleanup of soil and groundwater would ensure implementation of measures to protect workers and the community from exposure to hazardous materials during construction.

Hazardous Building Materials

The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR determined that future development in the Plan Area may involve demolition or renovation of existing structures containing hazardous building materials. Some building materials commonly used in older buildings could present a public health risk if disturbed during an accident or during demolition or renovation of an existing building. Hazardous building materials addressed in the PEIR include asbestos, electrical equipment such as transformers and fluorescent light ballasts that contain PCBs or di (2 ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), fluorescent lights containing mercury vapors, and lead-based paints. Asbestos and lead based paint may also present a health risk to existing building occupants if they are in a deteriorated condition. If removed during demolition of a building, these materials would also require special disposal procedures. The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR identified a significant impact associated with hazardous building materials including PCBs, DEHP, and mercury and determined that Mitigation Measure L-1: Hazardous Building Materials would reduce effects to a less-than-significant level. Because the proposed development does not include demolition of an existing building, Mitigation Measure L-1 would not apply to the proposed project.

Soil and Groundwater Contamination

Since certification of the PEIR, article 22A of the Health Code, also known as the Maher Ordinance, was expanded to include properties throughout the City where there is potential to encounter hazardous materials, primarily industrial zoning districts, sites with industrial uses or underground storage tanks, sites with historic bay fill, and sites in close proximity to freeways or underground storage tanks. The overarching goal of the Maher Ordinance is to protect public health and safety by requiring appropriate handling, treatment, disposal and when necessary, remediation of contaminated soils that are encountered in the building construction process. Projects that disturb 50 cubic yards or more of soil that are located on sites with potentially hazardous soil or groundwater within Eastern Neighborhoods Plan area are subject to this ordinance.

The proposed project would include construction of a mixed-use project, including more than 12,200 cubic yards of excavation for sub-grade parking on a site with an existing automotive parking use and the potential for hazardous materials to be present due to past uses as described below. Therefore, the project is subject to article 22A of the Health Code, also known as the Maher Ordinance, which is administered and overseen by the Department of Public Health (health department). The Maher Ordinance requires the project sponsor to 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.

The Phase I ESA would determine the potential for site contamination and level of exposure risk associated with the 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 health department or other appropriate state or federal agency(ies), 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 DPH and a Phase I ESA has been prepared to assess the potential for site contamination.⁷² The Phase I ESA found the following potential Recognized Environmental Conditions (REC) associated with the site: apparent fill material of unknown origin, as well as debris from the 1906 earthquake that may contain hazardous materials; historic operations at the project site for at least 70 years that include vehicle painting,

⁷² Rosso Environmental, Inc. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment 344 14th Street, 1463-1499 Stevenson Street and 86-98 Woodward Street, San Francisco, California, April 23, 2015.

medical/dental and black smith activities which may have included the use of hazardous materials; and the nearby presence of dry cleaners, automotive repair and a gasoline station which may have used hazardous materials since the early 1900s.

The proposed project is required to remediate potential soil contamination through the process described above in accordance with article 22A of the Health Code. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in any significant impacts related to hazardous materials that were not identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR.

Cumulative Analysis

Environmental impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials are generally site-specific. Nearby cumulative development projects would be subject to the same regulations addressing use of hazardous waste (Article 22 of the health code), hazardous soil and groundwater (Article 22B of the health code) and building and fire codes addressing emergency response and fire safety. For these reasons, the proposed project would not combine with past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity to create a significant cumulative impact related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Conclusion

As documented above, the proposed project would not result in significant hazards and hazardous materials impacts that were not identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods 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 Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR determined that development under the area plans and rezoning would not encourage the use of large amounts of fuel, water, or energy, or use these in a wasteful manner. 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 Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR concluded that implementation of the area plans and rezoning would not result in a significant impact on mineral and energy resources. No mitigation measures were identified in the PEIR.

The project site is not located in an area with known mineral resources and would not routinely extract mineral resources. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact on mineral resources.

Energy demand for the proposed project would be typical of residential mixed-use projects and would meet, or exceed, current state and local codes and standards concerning energy consumption, including

the Green Building Ordinance and Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. As documented in the GHG compliance checklist for the proposed project, the project would be required to comply with applicable regulations promoting water conservation and reducing potable water use. As discussed in Transportation and Circulation, the project site is located in a transportation analysis zone that experiences low levels of VMT per capita. Therefore, the project would not encourage the use of large amounts of fuel, water, or energy or use these in a wasteful manner.

Cumulative

The proposed project would have no impact on mineral resources and therefore would not have the potential to contribute to any cumulative mineral resource impact.

All development projects within San Francisco would be required to comply with applicable regulations in the City's Green Building Ordinance and Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations that reduce both energy use and potable water use. The majority of San Francisco is located within a transportation analysis zone that experiences low levels of VMT per capita compared to regional VMT levels. Therefore, the proposed project, in combination with other reasonably foreseeable cumulative projects would not encourage activities that result in the use of large amounts of fuel, water, or energy or use these in a wasteful manner.

Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts either individually or cumulatively related to mineral and energy resources. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in new or more severe impacts on mineral and energy resources not identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods 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>
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 Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR determined that no agricultural resources exist in the area plans; therefore, the rezoning and community plans would have no effect on agricultural resources. No mitigation measures were identified in the PEIR. The Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR did not analyze the plan's effects on forest resources.

The project site is within an urbanized area in the City and County of San Francisco that does not contain any prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance; forest land; or land under Williamson Act contract. The area is not zoned for any agricultural uses. Topics 17 a-e are not applicable to the proposed project, and the project would have no impact either individually or cumulatively on agricultural or forest resources.

Conclusion

For the above reasons, the proposed project would not result in new or more severe impacts to agricultural or forest resources not identified in the Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR.

MITIGATION MEASURES

Project Mitigation Measure 1: Archeological Testing (Implementing Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR Mitigation Measure J-3)

Based on the presence of archeological properties of a high level of historical, ethnic, and scientific significance within the Mission Dolores Archeological District, the following measure shall be undertaken to avoid any significant adverse effect from soils disturbing activities on buried archeological resources. The project sponsor shall retain the services of an archaeological consultant from the rotational Department Qualified Archaeological Consultants List (QACL) maintained by the Planning Department archaeologist. The project sponsor shall contact the Department archaeologist to obtain the names and contact information for the next three archeological consultants on the QACL. At the direction of the Department archaeologist, the archeological consultant may be required to have acceptable documented expertise in California Mission archeology. The scope of the archeological services to be provided may include preparation of an archeological research design and treatment plan (ARD/TP). The archeological consultant shall undertake an archeological testing program as specified herein. In addition, the consultant shall be available to conduct an archeological monitoring and/or data recovery program if required pursuant to this measure. The archeological consultant's work shall be conducted in accordance with this measure at the direction of the Environmental Review Officer (ERO). All plans and reports prepared by the consultant as specified herein shall be submitted first and directly to the ERO for review and comment, and shall be considered draft reports subject to revision until final approval by the ERO. Archeological monitoring and/or data recovery programs required by this measure could suspend construction of the project for up to a maximum of four weeks. At the direction of the ERO, the suspension of construction can be extended beyond four weeks only if such a suspension is the only feasible means to reduce to a less than significant level potential effects on a significant archeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Sect. 15064.5 (a)(c).

Archeological Testing Program. The archeological consultant shall prepare and submit to the ERO for review and approval an archeological testing plan (ATP). The archeological testing program shall be conducted in accordance with the approved ATP. The ATP shall identify the property types of the expected archeological resource(s) that potentially could be adversely affected by the proposed project, the testing method to be used, and the locations recommended for testing. The purpose of the archeological testing program will be to determine to the extent possible the presence or absence of archeological resources and to identify and

to evaluate whether any archeological resource encountered on the site constitutes an historical resource under CEQA.

At the completion of the archeological testing program, the archeological consultant shall submit a written report of the findings to the ERO. If based on the archeological testing program the archeological consultant finds that significant archeological resources may be present, the ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant shall determine if additional measures are warranted. Additional measures that may be undertaken include additional archeological testing, archeological monitoring, and/or an archeological data recovery program. If the ERO determines that a significant archeological resource is present and that the resource could be adversely affected by the proposed project, at the discretion of the project sponsor either:

- A) The proposed project shall be re-designed so as to avoid any adverse effect on the significant archeological resource; or
- B) A data recovery program shall be implemented, unless the ERO determines that the archeological resource is of greater interpretive than research significance and that interpretive use of the resource is feasible.

Archeological Monitoring Program. If the ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant determines that an archeological monitoring program shall be implemented the archeological monitoring program shall minimally include the following provisions:

- The archeological consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet and consult on the scope of the AMP reasonably prior to any project-related soils disturbing activities commencing. The ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant shall determine what project activities shall be archeologically monitored. In most cases, any soils- disturbing activities, such as demolition, foundation removal, excavation, grading, utilities installation, foundation work, site remediation, etc., shall require archeological monitoring because of the risk these activities pose to potential archaeological resources and to their depositional context;
- The archeological consultant shall advise all project contractors to be on the alert for evidence of the presence of the expected resource(s), of how to identify the evidence of the expected resource(s), and of the appropriate protocol in the event of apparent discovery of an archeological resource;
- The archeological monitor(s) shall be present on the project site according to a schedule agreed upon by the archeological consultant and the ERO until the ERO has, in consultation with project archeological consultant, determined that project construction activities could have no effects on significant archeological deposits;
- The archeological monitor shall record and be authorized to collect soil samples and artifactual/ecofactual material as warranted for analysis;
- If an intact archeological deposit is encountered, all soils-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the deposit shall cease. The archeological monitor shall be empowered to temporarily redirect demolition/excavation/pile installation/construction activities and equipment until the deposit is evaluated. If in the case of pile installation activity (foundation, shoring, etc.), the archeological monitor has cause to believe that the pile installation activity may affect an archeological resource, the pile installation activity shall be terminated until an appropriate evaluation of the resource has been made in consultation with the ERO. The archeological consultant shall immediately notify the ERO of the encountered archeological deposit. The archeological

consultant shall make a reasonable effort to assess the identity, integrity, and significance of the encountered archeological deposit, and present the findings of this assessment to the ERO.

Whether or not significant archeological resources are encountered, the archeological consultant shall submit a written report of the findings of the monitoring program to the ERO.

Archeological Data Recovery Program. The archeological data recovery program shall be conducted in accord with an archeological data recovery plan (ADRP). The archeological consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet and consult on the scope of the ADRP prior to preparation of a draft ADRP. The archeological consultant shall submit a draft ADRP to the ERO. The ADRP shall identify how the proposed data recovery program will preserve the significant information the archeological resource is expected to contain. That is, the ADRP will identify what scientific/historical research questions are applicable to the expected resource, what data classes the resource is expected to possess, and how the expected data classes would address the applicable research questions. Data recovery, in general, should be limited to the portions of the historical property that could be adversely affected by the proposed project. Destructive data recovery methods shall not be applied to portions of the archeological resources if nondestructive methods are practical.

The scope of the ADRP shall include the following elements:

- *Field Methods and Procedures.* Descriptions of proposed field strategies, procedures, and operations.
- *Cataloguing and Laboratory Analysis.* Description of selected cataloguing system and artifact analysis procedures.
- *Discard and Deaccession Policy.* Description of and rationale for field and post-field discard and deaccession policies.
- *Interpretive Program.* Consideration of an on-site/off-site public interpretive program during the course of the archeological data recovery program.
- *Security Measures.* Recommended security measures to protect the archeological resource from vandalism, looting, and non-intentionally damaging activities.
- *Final Report.* Description of proposed report format and distribution of results.
- *Curation.* Description of the procedures and recommendations for the curation of any recovered data having potential research value, identification of appropriate curation facilities, and a summary of the accession policies of the curation facilities.

Human Remains and Associated or Unassociated Funerary Objects. The treatment of human remains and of associated or unassociated funerary objects discovered during any soils disturbing activity shall comply with applicable State and Federal laws. This shall include immediate notification of the Coroner of the City and County of San Francisco and in the event of the Coroner's determination that the human remains are Native American remains, notification of the California State Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who shall appoint a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) (Pub. Res. Code Sec. 5097.98). The archeological consultant, project sponsor, ERO, and MLD shall have up to but not beyond six days of discovery to make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment of human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects with appropriate dignity (CEQA Guidelines. Sec. 15064.5(d)). The agreement should take into consideration the appropriate excavation, removal, recordation, analysis, custodianship, curation, and final disposition of the human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects. Nothing in existing State regulations or in this mitigation measure compels the project sponsor and the ERO to accept recommendations of an MLD. The archeological consultant shall retain possession of any

Native American human remains and associated or unassociated burial objects until completion of any scientific analyses of the human remains or objects as specified in the treatment agreement if such an agreement has been made or, otherwise, as determined by the archeological consultant and the ERO. If non-Native American human remains are encountered, the archeological consultant, the ERO, and the Office of the Coroner shall consult on the development of a plan for appropriate analysis and recordation of the remains and associated burial items since human remains, both Native American and non-Native American, associated with the Mission Dolores complex (1776-1850s) are of significant archeological research value and would be eligible to the California Register of Historical Resources.

Final Archeological Resources Report. The archeological consultant shall submit a Draft 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 testing/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.

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 (1) copy and the ERO shall receive a copy of the transmittal of the FARR to the NWIC. The Major Environmental Planning division of the Planning Department shall receive three copies 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 in or the high interpretive value of the resource, the ERO may require a different final report content, format, and distribution than that presented above.

Implementation of the above mitigation measure would ensure that any potential effects on subsurface archeological resources would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Project Mitigation Measure 2: Construction Noise (Implementing Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR Mitigation Measure F-2)

The project sponsor is required to develop a set of site-specific noise attenuation measures under the supervision of a qualified acoustical consultant. Prior to commencing construction, a plan for such measures shall be submitted to the Department of Building Inspection to ensure that maximum feasible noise attenuation will be achieved. These attenuation measures shall include as many of the following control strategies as feasible:

- Erect temporary plywood noise barriers around a construction site, particularly where a site adjoins noise-sensitive uses;
- Utilize noise control blankets on a building structure as the building is erected to reduce noise emission from the site;
- Evaluate the feasibility of noise control at the receivers by temporarily improving the noise reduction capability of adjacent buildings housing sensitive uses;
- Monitor the effectiveness of noise attenuation measures by taking noise measurements; and
- Post signs on-site pertaining to permitted construction days and hours and complain procedures and who to notify in the event of a problem, with telephone numbers listed.

Project Mitigation Measure 3: Siting of Noise-Generating Uses (Implementing Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR Mitigation Measure F-5)

The proposed project is required to install Sound Transmission Class (STC) 31 windows at the PDR and SEW spaces.

Project Mitigation Measure 4: Construction Air Quality (Implementing Eastern Neighborhoods PEIR Mitigation Measure G-1)

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 or designee (ERO) 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 onsite 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 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*

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 project sponsor 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.