

I-HEGGIE1-3

I-HEGGIE2-4

I-HEGGIE2-7

“Additionally, we suggest noise testing at the corner of Judson and Frida Kahlo Way, formerly Phelan Avenue, where a replacement City College daycare center is planned for the future.”

(Jennifer Heggie, CPC Hearing, September 12, 2019 [I-HEGGIE1-3])

“1. Noise effects on residences and child care centers in adjacent Sunnyside have not been tested although they are located within the 900 foot zone of project noise consideration. Two childcare centers and preschools were identified in the EIR in this area Northeast of the project. The sensitive receptors in this area are closer to some parts of the development than the studied 24-hour LT-3 location in Westwood Park, and the Northeast sites lie in an area that is typically downwind of the construction site. Like many childcare or nursery schools in the area, the Staples and Frida Kahlo Way Mighty Bambini location at the border of Sunnyside and Westwood Park appears to be a residence as well as childcare and preschool center. Like other childcare centers in surrounding residential neighborhoods, it deserves a 24-hour noise study. Additionally, noise testing will be needed at the corner of Judson and Frida Kahlo Way (formerly Phelan Avenue) where a replacement City College childcare center is planned within the construction timeframe, according to Dr. James Sohn of the City College of San Francisco.”

(Jennifer Heggie, Email, September 23, 2019 [I-HEGGIE2-4])

“5. Additional noise studies need to be made to create a noise baseline at all noise monitoring sites. Long term (24-hr) sound assessments were made on the Western side of the project. Only short-term sound assessments were made on the East side at the City College MUB and Riordan High School, which is also a boarding school, and that testing was for a short period, less than half an hour before 9:30am. Not only will 24-hour noise monitoring enable an apples to apples comparison with the other 24-hour noise tests, 24-hour monitoring should be included to take into account the wide variation in sound levels as the City College lot fills, empties, and refills at different times of the day.”

(Jennifer Heggie, Email, September 23, 2019 [I-HEGGIE2-7])

I-HEGGIE2-2

“In addition, some of the testing reports appear to provide inconsistent testing. This makes it difficult for non-professionals to compare apples to apples, track the meaning of the data and encourages misinterpreting possibly impactful conclusions. For example, adding a note below the Balboa Reservoir truck Roadway Noise Analysis on Page 1of 2, in Appendix D2, would provide clarification of why the

numbers of road segments tested differ depending on whether the test is for the existing environment, the existing plus developer's project, the existing plus additional housing scenario, or the cumulative plus developer's project."

(Jennifer Heggie, Email, September 23, 2019 [I-HEGGIE2-2])

O-CURRIER-2

I-BIERINGER1-3

I-HEGGIE1-2

I-HEGGIE2-4

I-HEGGIE2-6

I-HEGGIE2-8

I-HEGGIE2-12

I-HEGGIE2-13

I-HEGGIE2-14

I-HEGGIE2-15

I-HEGGIE2-17

I-OSAWA-11

"So, we need more information about the noise impact. How is this all -- how is the hammering, the excavation, the drilling, all of that noise, all of that disruption, the trucks when they're beeping to back up, the backhoes, all that noise, how is that going to impact -- is that going to be two years lost on 170 students' education, who are trying despite learning needs and differences, to prepare themselves for college.

They're paying, in some cases, \$60,000 a year to attend Riordan for this specialized care. That's all going to be disrupted for two plus years? That's unacceptable to us. So, we need more detail on this."

(Andrew Currier, PhD, President, Archbishop Riordan High School, CPC Hearing, September 12, 2019 [O-CURRIER-2])

"One example. The draft SEIR fails to include the City College multi-use building as a sensitive receptor, which I think is a euphemism for young kids, okay.

The multi-use building is 150 feet from the construction site and is used for childcare classes, for children and classes on the site.

The short term measurement location information in the SEIR, which is on page 3, section C.9, notes that, and I quote from the DEIR: The college campuses are generally not considered a noise-sensitive receptor.

The MUB has been used for childcare classes, for children on site for years and will continue to be used that way. Therefore, it qualifies as a noise-sensitive receptor. And the DEIR completely ignores that, as they ignore the impact to City College, and the impact on Riordan College.”

(Garry Bieringer, CPC Hearing, September 12, 2019 [I-BIERINGER1-3])

“My focus today is going to be on noise.

Noise effects on residents and childcare centers in adjacent Sunnyside have been ignored, although they are located within the 900-foot zone of the project noise considerations. Two childcare centers and preschools were identified in the EIR, in this east side of the project.

The sensitive receptors are closer to parts of the development than the studied 24-hour LT.3 location in Westwood Park. And Sunnyside sites lie in an area that is typically downwind of the construction site.

Like many childcare or nursery schools in the area, the Staples and Frida Kahlo Way -- I’ve forgotten the name of the mini location. It’s for children. Serves as a residence, as well as childcare center and preschool center. It needs a 24-hour noise study.”

(Jennifer Heggie, CPC Hearing, September 12, 2019 [I-HEGGIE1-2])

“4. The draft SEIR fails to include the City College Multi-Use Building (MUB) as a sensitive receptor. MUB is approximately 150 feet from the construction site (per the scale of Figure 2-1, p 2-2) and is used for childcare classes where children attend classes on site. The short-term measurement location information in the SEIR for ST-3 (page 3.C- 9) notes that “The Multi-Use Building is the nearest City College building to the project site; however, college campuses are generally not considered a noise-sensitive receptor.” The MUB has been used for childcare classes for children on site for several years and is expected to continue to be used for that purpose and therefore needs to be recognized as a noise-sensitive receptor site that qualifies as such for noise testing.”

(Jennifer Heggie, Email, September 23, 2019 [I-HEGGIE2-6])

“6. During Phase 0 of construction, there will be up to 200 one-way trips per day during peak activity, and the noisiest period will continue for two months (page 3.C-26). 22 truck trips are anticipated per hour. This is a truck trip every two to three minutes between the hours of 7am and 4pm. The noisiest period in Phase 1 would last four months. There is no school vacation that lasts for four months; so, even without including the seven-month noisiest period of Phase 2, during Phases 0 and 1, the level of truck hauling activity will occur during class hours and disturb classes as well as access to classes due to equipment VMT.”

(Jennifer Heggie, Email, September 23, 2019 [I-HEGGIE2-8])

"10. We would appreciate a clear understanding of the noise impact of cutting the construction period from six to three (or four) years. Would the noisiest period of construction occur in the first two or three (or four) years whether the time period of the project is three (to four) or six years?"

(Jennifer Heggie, Email, September 23, 2019 [I-HEGGIE2-12])

"11. We understand the same equipment will be used whatever the time schedule. But will a compressed time schedule mean more equipment will need to be operated simultaneously, increasing the noise level at certain times? It is to be expected that construction compressed into two phases would increase the level of disruption along community streets due to more frequent construction truck hauling near multiple sensitive receptors, residences, and education institutions."

(Jennifer Heggie, Email, September 23, 2019 [I-HEGGIE2-13])

"12. If the construction schedule is compressed, please address the likelihood of the need for additional hours of work per day or night required to meet the compressed timeframe. Will compressing the time frame into three years increase the risk of emergency requests for special permits for night work?"

(Jennifer Heggie, Email, September 23, 2019 [I-HEGGIE2-14])

"13. If the City grants special work permits for periods outside of the standard allowable 7 am to 8 pm construction hours, boarding school students at Riordan HS and residents living along Plymouth, Ocean, Lee and on the Northeast side of the development in Sunnyside and Westwood Park, will likely experience sleep disturbance. The SEIR leaves open the possibility for special night permitting. This will affect the health, wellbeing and productivity of all concerned, and negative night permitting impacts should not be acceptable in this residential area."

(Jennifer Heggie, Email, September 23, 2019 [I-HEGGIE2-15])

"15. In general, although SF Planning doesn't include City College students in their learning environment as sensitive receptors in noise assessments, due to the type of activity and the duration and amount of noise exposure, they should be considered in this category. Per the World Health Organization, as stated in the SEIR document, a known health effect from noise is decreased performance on complex cognitive tasks (reading, attention, memorization and problem solving.)"

(Jennifer Heggie, Email, September 23, 2019 [I-HEGGIE2-17])

"Consideration must be given to the impact of construction noise on the classrooms at Riordan High, as work will be done during school hours."

(Ed Osawa, Email, September 22, 2019 [I-OSAWA-11])

I-HEGGIE2-16

I-TIMA-6

"14. Construction-related vibration impacts were not addressed in the PEIR. Studies do not include an evaluation of the vibration impact of construction equipment although as noted on p. 3.C-32, equipment used for demolition, site preparation and excavation activities, including the hoe ram and vibratory roller/compactor, which will be used, could generate varying degrees of temporary groundborne vibration.

Per Table 3.C-6 on page 3.C-14, older buildings may be damaged at .1 PPV (in/sec) if they are fragile though old buildings or residential structures would normally be able to withstand a maximum of .25 to .3 PPV when subjected to continuous or frequent intermittent sources. The Vibratory Roller/Compactor, a piece of equipment that will be used, creates .21 PPV (in/sec) at 25 feet. Although it may not be likely, it is possible there are homes along Plymouth Avenue that are in close enough proximity and fragile enough to be damaged by vibration. Have the homes along Plymouth been evaluated for their distance and fragility for possible vibration impacts?"

(Jennifer Heggie, Email, September 23, 2019 [I-HEGGIE2-16])

"And in regards to building, the shaking of the construction element way above the viability demands of construction. And my house is old and I do not want to have cracks in my stucco. Thank you."

(Hedda Tima, CPC Hearing, September 12, 2019 [I-TIMA-6])

I-MUELLER1-3

"It should be obvious that proposing an unsafe density of housing units next to one of the largest and most successful Community Colleges in the State is not appropriate. It was wrong 30 years ago and it's wrong now. The sheer noise factor of thousands of new residents warehoused next to a college with a daily enrollment the size of a small city makes the educational environment totally compromised."

(Madeline Mueller, Email, September 23, 2019 [I-MUELLER1-3])

I-HEGGIE1-4

I-HEGGIE2-5

"The first mitigation measure for noise recommends selecting truck haul routes that, quote: Avoid the north access road and adjacent Riordan High School and residential uses along Lee Avenue.

But there is only one alternative route, Lee Avenue to Ocean Avenue, which is also adjacent to a sensitive receptor, the Harmony Family Childcare. A high school, nursery schools and daycare centers are located at or near all of the identified possible entrances and exit site points.

The Lee Avenue alternative is already identified in the Cumulative Transportation Items 4 and 6.B, as a route that poses significant and unavoidable adverse impacts to transportation and circulation, even after mitigation.

Mitigation measure for Noise Number 1 would only exacerbate another unmitigatable project issue. The first mitigation of the report also recommends undertaking the noisiest activities during times of least disturbance to surrounding residents and occupants, which are identified as 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. This coincides with the period when daycare centers and nursery schools are in session. Riordan High School holds classes and afterschool activities. And the majority of City College classes, including child development classes in the multi-use building, are in session.

The times of least disturbance need to be redefined.”

(Jennifer Heggie, CPC Hearing, September 12, 2019 [I-HEGGIE1-4])

“2. The first Mitigation Measure for noise recommends selecting truck haul routes that “avoid the North Access Road and adjacent Riordan High School and residential uses along Plymouth Avenue.” But there is only one alternative route, Lee Avenue to Ocean Avenue, which is also adjacent to a sensitive receptor, Harmony Family Childcare. A high school, nursery schools and daycare centers are located at, or near, all the identified possible entrance and exit points of the project. The Lee Avenue alternative is already identified in Cumulative Transportation Items 4 and 6b [C-TR-4 and C-TR- 6b] as a route that poses significant and unavoidable adverse impacts to transportation and circulation, even after mitigation. It appears that the mitigation measure for noise #1 would exacerbate another unmitigable project issue.

3. The first mitigation measure of the Report also recommends undertaking the noisiest activities during “times of least disturbance” to surrounding residents and occupants which are identified as from 9am-4pm [per page 3.C-30], a period prior to the maximum existing use of the adjacent land at City College, which is between 11am and 1pm. This coincides with the period when daycare centers and nursery schools are in session, Riordan HS holds classes and after school activities, and the majority of City College classes, including child development classes in the Multi-Use Building, are in session. The times of least disturbance needs to be redefined. There may be no time of least disturbance for the many diverse uses of the area, and if that is the case, that should be noted.”

(Jennifer Heggie, Email, September 23, 2019 [I-HEGGIE2-5])

I-HEGGIE2-18

“16. As you note, because City College has been making changes to their master plan, checking in with them for their most current plans for development in the areas closest to the Balboa Reservoir is an ongoing

process. A recent plan calls for constructing a Performing Arts Education Center building twice as tall as the one indicated in the DEIR on the City College-owned "upper reservoir." Please take into account the cumulative impact to noise of new plans."

(Jennifer Heggie, Email, September 23, 2019 [I-HEGGIE2-18])
