File No.	200992	Committee Item No.	
		Board Item No. 75	

## **COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

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Prepared by: Date: _September 18, 2020 Prepared by: Date:				

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August 24, 2020

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RE: Planning Case Number 2018-012648CUA - Saint Ignatius Stadium Lighting Project

Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors:

I am writing on behalf of the Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association (SINA) concerning the proposal to install stadium lighting and a telecommunications tower at the Saint Ignatius athletic field ("Project") as a Conditional Use (Planning Case No. 2018012648CUA). SINA is an association comprised of over 165 neighbors who live in the area surrounding Saint Ignatius College Preparatory, located at 2001 37th Avenue in the Sunset District.

Pursuant to San Francisco Administrative Code Section 31.16(e), SINA hereby appeals the San Francisco Planning Department's June 3, 2020 issuance of a categorical exemption from the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") for the Project (Exhibit A) and the San Francisco Planning Commission's approval of the Project on July 23, 2020 (Exhibit B).

The Project proposes to add four 90-foot tall light towers to the J.B. Murphy Field Stadium (field) at St. Ignatius College Preparatory (SI), a private secondary school located in a residential neighborhood in the Sunset District of San Francisco. The light towers are intended to allow for up to 150 nights a year of weekday and weekend evening use of the field for practice, games and events lasting until 9:00 p.m. and on 20 evenings per year until 10:00 p.m. In addition,

on the proposed northwest light tower, the Project seeks to install and operate a Verizon Wireless telecommunication service facility, consisting of nine antennas, six remote radio units and ancillary equipment located within a fenced adjacent compound.

The light and wireless towers would be by far the tallest structures in the area of the affected Sunset District neighborhood, exceeding the 40 foot height limit for this area by more than a factor of two. At this time there is no lighting at the field, which means the Project proposes a significant expansion of use of the field in the evening hours from 5-6 p.m. in the fall and winter seasons to 9-10 p.m. under the proposed Project. This change in use accompanying the Project will have new and potentially significant impacts on residents surrounding the stadium due to evening light pollution and glare, as well as noise, traffic and parking impacts caused by the change in the timing of events into the evening and nighttime hours and the aesthetic impacts of four 90 foot towers suddenly appearing in the neighborhood.

Despite the potentially significant impacts of this major change in the field facility, including a shift from daytime to nighttime sports activities, the Planning Department chose to exempt this Project from CEQA review. As presented in SINA's prior comments, a CEQA exemption for this major project is contrary to CEQA law, case decisions and standard practice in which the conversion of stadiums to lighted athletic fields typically requires the preparation of an environmental impact report (EIR). SINA appeals the Planning Department's and Planning Commission's actions as contrary to CEQA as well as good public policy, which requires the potentially significant impacts of this new lighting and change in use to be evaluated in a CEQA process rather than summarily dismissed as insignificant by planning staff.

#### BASIS FOR APPEAL - VIOLATION OF CEQA

In this appeal, SINA challenges the Planning Department's determination that the Project is exempt from CEQA review as a Class 1 Existing Facility, or a Class 3, New Construction. SINA appeals this determination, which is contrary to CEQA. First, the Project itself does not fit within either of these proposed exemptions. Second, even if an applicable CEQA exemption *did* apply, the Project in this case clearly has the potential for significant impacts due to its unusual size and new change of use being introduced into the evening hours of the neighborhood, in which case the CEQA exceptions to exemptions would apply, thereby requiring CEQA review. *See* 14 Cal. Code Regs. (CEQA Guidelines) § 15300.2.

The Project before the Board is a large construction that will introduce lighted evening sports activities into a low light residential neighborhood for up to 150 nights during the fall and winter evenings until 9 or 10 p.m. This is a drastic change with foreseeable significant impacts to residents due to light and glare pollution and the aesthetic impacts of the large towers, as well as increased evening noise, traffic and parking, particularly for the 20 events a year lasting until 10 pm envisioned by the Project. As is true for other lighted sports stadium projects being considered in California, CEQA review is required for light stadium projects such as this one. See Taxpayers for Accountable School Bond Spending v. San Diego Unified School Dist. (2013) 215 Cal. App. 4th 1013 (requiring

EIR for stadium light project.); Supplement to SINA Advance Submission filed on June 9, 2020 (Supplemental Submission) pp. 2-4 (listing lighted stadium projects requiring EIR). Such review is necessary to assess adequately the significance of these adverse impacts, *see* Pub. Res. Code § 21065 ("project" means an activity which may cause either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment"); *id.*, § 21068 (significant effect on the environment means a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment"); and whether there is mitigation or project alternatives that can avoid or substantially lessen their worst effects. *See* Pub. Res. Code § 21002.

Instead in this instance, the exemption process has made a mockery of the required CEQA review. The proposed exempt Project contains no traffic or parking analysis that addresses the substantial changes that may occur from shifting over 150 games and practices a year into the late evening hours. See Taxpayers for Accountable School Bond Spending, supra, 215 Cal. App. 4th 1013 (EIR required to study traffic and parking issues for lighted stadium project.) There is no noise study but instead simply a conclusory assertion that the Project "would not result in substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity or expose persons in excess of noise level standards," notwithstanding that noise levels at events would logically be expected to increase due to higher expected attendance, as well as creating high noise levels in the more sensitive evening hours as compared to noise occurring earlier in the day.

Finally, rather than completing a photometric study with narrative explanation for why light spillage, glare and constant blue light glow every winter and fall evening does not have the potential for significant aesthetic impacts to adjacent residents, the Planning Department's report simply references the opinion of staff that lighted field projects do not have the potential for adverse impacts on the surrounding local community. The Department apparently backs up this subjective finding with printout sheets of a light modeling run by SI's consultant Musco, without any narrative explanation of how tests were run, and which itself reveals levels of light trespass and glare that greatly exceed generally accepted community standards for residential neighborhoods. *See* St. Ignatius Sports Lighting Proposal Response, Kera Lagios, LEED AP, dated July 7, 2020 (Lighting Proposal Response), submitted with SINA's 2nd Supplement to Advance Submissions dated July 22, 2020 (Second Supplement).

This approach does not comply with CEQA. CEQA review allows the public to meaningfully consider information presented in a CEQA review document that has analyzed the potential adverse environmental impacts of a project. See e.g., Laurel Heights Improvement Assn. v. Regents of University of California (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376, 392 (CEQA process "protects not only the environment but also informed self-government.") Here, the public has not been given that opportunity. The Board should grant SINA's appeal on this matter and remand to the Planning Department to conduct an initial study, the required first step in the CEQA review process.

#### A. The Project is Not Subject to the Planning Department's Claimed Exemptions.

Under CEQA, categorical exemptions are reserved for classes of projects that have been

determined not to have significant impacts on the environment. *See* CEQA Guidelines § 15300. For that reason, categorical exemptions under CEQA should be narrowly construed to ensure that they are not applied in a manner that exempts a project that was not envisioned under any of the CEQA exempt classes.

A lighted stadium project such as this one in a residential community is not a project that as a 'class' can be determined not to have potentially significant impacts on the surrounding neighborhood. In contrast, due to the predictable light pollution and issues arising out of increased nighttime use involving games and events, such projects are normally subjected to full CEQA review. *See* Supplemental Submission, pp. 2-4. The Project in this case is no different than any other lighted stadium facility and cannot be exempted from CEQA review.

#### 1. The Project Does not Fall Within the Class I Exemption for Existing Facilities.

The Class One exemption under CEQA Guidelines § 15301 is not applicable to a stadium lights project that will create an entirely new source of light pollution and glare, meanwhile expanding stadium use into the nighttime hours to 9 or 10 pm on over 150 nights per year with accompanying noise, traffic, parking and other adverse effects on the local neighborhood.

The Class One exemption "consists of the operation, repair, maintenance, permitting, leasing, licensing, or minor alteration of existing public or private structures, facilities, mechanical equipment, or topographical features, involving negligible or no expansion of existing or former use." CEQA Guidelines § 15301. The exemption envisions different types of existing facilities, but notes that "[t]he key consideration is whether the project involves negligible or no expansion of use." Id. (emphasis added.)

None of the exempt projects listed under this exemption remotely resemble the proposed Project, a new lighted stadium facility in which new nighttime lighting and evening athletic games and events will now be allowed to occur. See id.§§ 15301(a)-(o).

The Department defends its Class 1 exemption determination by characterizing the Project as "[i]nterior and exterior alterations" or "additions under 10,000 sq. ft." But the construction of four light towers of 90 feet and a wireless cell phone tower facility is not a 'minor alteration' of an existing structure; instead the new facility will exceed local height standards for this zoning district by over two fold. Further, the towers are 1) not an 'existing structure'; and 2) not a 'building' for which this exemption standard might be applicable. The conversion of the existing stadium into a lighted facility is not a 'minor' structural alteration, it is a new development with new light impacts on the surrounding neighborhood.

More fundamentally, the Project proposes not a 'negligible' but rather a considerable "expansion of use," 150 games and events into the late evening hours, with accompanying lights, noise, traffic and parking impacts. Surprisingly, the Planning Department appears to have ignored this impact in its exemption decision, asserting instead that "[t]he proposed addition of lights at the

existing facility would not expand the use of such facility" because "the proposed lights would shift the existing use to later times in the day and/or days of the week." This assertion completely ignores the Project purpose, which is to expand the level of use by increasing the times available for athletic games and events and allowing more spectators to attend in the later evening hours. Allowing this expanded use to occur in the evening (versus daytime) hours is itself an 'expansion' of use in that use previously limited to daylight hours is now expanded into the evening hours with foreseeable greater impacts on affected residential communities living next door to the proposed Project.

#### 2. The Project Does not Fall Within the Class III Exemption for New Construction

The Class Three exemption under CEQA Guidelines § 15303 for new construction is not applicable to a stadium lights project that will create new light pollution and glare, noise, traffic and parking into the nighttime hours to 9 or 10 pm on over 150 nights per year within a residential neighborhood.

The Class Three exemption, also known as the 'infill exemption,' "consists of construction and location of limited numbers of new, small facilities or structures; installation of small new equipment and facilities in small structures; and the conversion of existing small structures from one use to another where only minor modifications are made in the exterior of the structure." CEQA Guidelines § 15303. Examples provided by this section are "[o]ne single-family residence, or a second dwelling unit in a residential zone," a "store, motel, office, restaurant or similar structure....not exceeding 2500 square feet in floor area" or 10,000 square feet in urbanized areas, "[w]ater main, sewage, electrical, gas, and other utility extensions, including street improvements, of reasonable length," "garages, carports, patios, swimming pools, and fences." CEQA Guidelines §§ 15303(a)-(f).

The Department lists its Class Three exemption as applying to "[u]p to three new single-family residences or six dwelling units in one building; commercial/office structures; utility extensions; change of use under 10,000 sq. ft." The Department provides no other explanation for how a new lighted sports facility extending games and events to 9-10 p.m. into a residential neighborhood falls within any of these categories.

Here, the 90 foot light towers erected to allow for nighttime sports activities in a residential neighborhood is a completely different project than the 'small structures' described in the exemption such as a garage, patio or a residence. The Department's reference to the exemption's 10,000 square footage limits demonstrates this incongruity, as the issue with 90 foot, lighted towers has nothing to do with the square footage of a building on the ground, but rather the excessive height of the structures as well as the construction of lighting apparatus that will permanently allow games and events to be played into the late evening. Nor can the new towers and lights be considered simply a 'utility extension' that would be accessory to standard infill development such as a "store, motel, office, restaurant or similar structure." Instead, they comprise a new lighted stadium facility with potentially significant impacts on the neighborhood that would not be at issue for projects properly falling within this exemption.

# B. A CEQA Exemption Cannot Apply Because There Is a Reasonable Possibility That the Project Will Have a Significant Effect on the Surrounding Community Environment Due to Unusual Circumstances.

Even if a CEQA exemption were to apply to the Project, CEQA requires an 'exception' to the exemption for an "activity where there is a reasonable possibility that the activity will have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances." CEQA Guidelines 15000.3(c). Here the lighted stadium Project has a reasonable possibility of having significant impacts to the surrounding neighborhood due to the usual circumstances of this Project, which, unlike all the other types of projects discussed in the CEQA Class 1 & 3 exemptions claimed for the Project by the Planning Department, proposes tall towers greatly exceeding the local height limit, which will allow the stadium to function as a nighttime lighted sports facility causing environmental impacts that would never occur from the projects described in the exemptions.

# 1. There Is a Reasonable Possibility That the Project Will Have a Significant Effect on the Surrounding Neighborhood.

There is a reasonable possibility that the lighted stadium Project being proposed will have significant impacts on the surrounding neighborhood and environment due primarily to the effects of constant light and glare on most winter and fall evenings punctuated by numerous games and events that will be attended by hundreds if not thousands of spectators.

Whether there is a reasonable possibility of significant impacts is reviewed under the fair argument standard, see Berkeley Hillside Preservation v. City of Berkeley (2015) 60 Cal.4th 1086, 1114, which requires CEQA review if the "lead agency is presented with a fair argument that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, ...even though it may be presented with other substantial evidence that the project will not have a significant effect." Id. at 1111. Here there is adequate evidence to support a fair argument that the Project could have potentially significant impacts on the surrounding neighborhood.

#### a. The Light Impacts of the Project are Potentially Significant.

The Project proposes 90 foot light towers which will operate up to 150 nights a year. A review by SINA's lighting expert identified that according to SI's lighting consultant Musco, illumination from the Project shows:

- illumination levels of 0.33 footcandles (fc) horizontal, and 0.42 fc vertical at the facades of the houses directly across 39th Avenue, which are 3-4 times higher than recommended for those residential areas according to the standards of the IES (Illuminating Engineering Society) for residential neighborhoods.
- illumination levels of 6 fc horizontally and almost 7 fc vertically at the property line, which greatly exceeds the IES standards of 0.3 fc recommended levels at the property line of the light

source, as well as the recommended levels of 0.5 fc set by the International Commission on Illumination ("CIE").

- illumination off the ground of 2.6 fc measured offsite in the middle of the street, which is 25 times greater than the 0.10 fc limits identified in Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) green building standards used worldwide.
- glare impacts measured at between 1,000 to 50,000 candelas (cd) at the edge of residences on 39th Avenue, with constant glare of between 1,000 to 5,000 candelas extending well past residential property lines, into the backyard of some residences, approximately 10 times the 500 candela level identified by Musco as insignificant.

See Lighting Proposal Response, pp. 1-2, 6.

These figures all represent potentially significant light pollution impacts that have not been addressed by SI, nor the Planning Department's cursory dismissal of the issue based on its "experience of conducting environmental review on similar projects near residential areas." Here, the offsite illumination levels predicted by Musco are high, well above the various IES and CIE levels advised for residential areas. See Lighting Proposal Response, p. 2 ("[T]his is an excessive amount of light spilling off of the property.")

Similarly for glare, the impacts identified in Musco's own chart shows constant candela levels of well above the 500 cd level found to cause human disturbance. Musco assumes that 25,000 candelas represents a 'significant' amount of glare, comparable to staring into the headlights of a car with its brights on. This threshold is excessive, as both the IES and CIE traditional candela standards for glare are well below this figure for low-light residential areas. The most recent 2017 CIE standards dispense with simple candela measurements based on illumination and instead adopt a more specific calculation based on the ambient brightness zone, the aiming and size of the light source relative to a specific receiver, and the distance of the receiver from the light source. See CIE 150: 2017 Table 3. Under these criteria, constant glare ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 cd would constitute a significant impact, particularly for neighbors having to deal with such constant light pollution up to 150 nights per year.<sup>1</sup>

Besides Musco's own abbreviated information actually showing a possibility of significant light impacts, other impacts are identified by SINA's light expert as potentially significant, even in the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These levels of exposure shown by the Musco report contrast directly with SI's initial assertions in its application, which falsely stated: "The results of the spill/glare light studies indicate that spill/glare light impact should be zero toward the west side of 39th Avenue, Rivera Street and 37th Avenue. 39th Avenue and Rivera Street residents should not see any glare from fixtures at all; only the illuminated surface of the football field will be visible." The Musco report, while itself incomplete and lacking adequate information, nonetheless demonstrates that light and glare impacts to surrounding residents will certainly not be 'zero.'

absence of adequate information provided by SI or the Planning Department. For example, light trespass is measured generally at ground level, thereby missing entirely light and glare affecting higher elevations, particularly the second stories, which are the primary living spaces of residences on 39<sup>th</sup> Ave. *See* Lighting Proposal Response, p. 1 ("Musco's photometrics show the vertical illuminance of 0.42 fc (~4.2 lux) at the facades of the residences, however, this measurement is taken 3'-0" above the ground...this does not at all represent the amount of light entering the windows which are mostly on the 2nd level of the homes. Given the mounting heights of the lights (15',16', 22', and 65', 87', 90'), much more light will be present at eye level above grade and entering the residential windows, approx. 12'-20."")

This concern is particularly acute with respect to glare. Glare is not a simple function of distance, and depends critically on geometry and observer elevation relative to the proposed light sources. *See* SINA's May 6, 2020 Advance Submission (Advance Submission), Appendix 1, Photographic Renditions and Scale Drawings Showing Relationship of 90-foot Pole Height to Surrounding Buildings and Landscape, Cross Sectional drawings on pp. 5-6 of Appendix. This means that predictions of glare effects at the property line at a given receiver elevation are not necessarily representative of glare effects as viewed off-site at receivers having a higher elevation (i.e., above the horizontal plane of playing field.)

Further, significant glare and 'brightness' effects are identified by SINA's expert but not addressed by the Project documents. These include the fact that the lights proposed for the facility are considered "cool" and thus produce more glare than a similar fixture with a lower color temperature, making the glare appear even brighter, an effect known to be more severe for people over 65. See Lighting Proposal Response, pp. 3-4. SINA's expert further identifies this type of blue stadium light as particularly disruptive to the circadian system and concludes that '[b]ecause the circadian system responds to the quantity of light received at eye level, the higher vertical illuminances created by the Musco lights are going to elevate the impact." Id. p. 6. "Most importantly, the lights will be on....virtually every weeknight during the school year, for up to 4 or 5 hours at a time in winter. This significant increase in the quantity and duration of blue-enriched light during dark hours has the potential to have significant impacts on circadian health, especially in children who are much more vulnerable to such disruptions." Id. The prevalence of typical Sunset District fog will further exacerbate these glare and light pollution effects, by greatly increasing the reflective power of the lighted facility. Id., p. 7.

The Musco model runs and Planning Department responses provide no assurance that these light impacts of the Project will not be significant. They do not address the degree to which the expected constant glare and light pollution – occurring nearly every evening for five months in the fall and winter – does not have the potential to be adverse and significant. There is no narrative explanation for why light and glare impacts will be insignificant, except Musco's inappropriate references to a glare threshold corresponding to looking straight into a car's high light beams. Further, most problematically, "Musco has not provided the IES photometric data files ..or any report on the photometric distribution of the luminaires" making it impossible for the public to "evaluate the BUG (backlight-uplight-glare) ratings of the selected luminaires to evaluate their characteristics," or the

how the angled tower lighting will be shielded to avoid light impacts not necessarily detected by Musco's model runs conducted without any of the background information necessary to confirm the accuracy of the model's predictions. *Id.*, p. 7. Without this information, there is no way for the public even to assess the veracity of SI's dubious assertions that light impacts will be negligible. Such information would be routinely presented and analyzed in a normal CEQA process but has been withheld here based on the Planning Department's unsupported assertion that the Project is exempt from CEQA review.

# b. There is a Reasonable Possibility that Noise, Parking, Traffic and Public Safety Impacts Caused by Expanding Use to Games, Events and Practices Until 9 or 10:00 p.m. 150 Nights a Year May be Significant.

In addition to practices, the Project proposes to host potentially over 100 games and events running until 9:00 or 10:00 p.m., with attendant noise, traffic and parking impacts, which will extend beyond those times as visitors in attendance depart after the stadium lights are shut off. These games and events will create a host of adverse effects to surrounding residents that have not been addressed *in any way* through the Planning Department's exemption of the Project from CEQA review.

As discussed in SINA's Advance Submission, the impacts of some of SI's prior events using borrowed lights have caused significant noise, traffic, parking and public safety impacts:

In previous years, SI has rented field lighting for select night time football games. During those games we experienced extreme noise levels, with cheering, band music, game announcers and recorded music blaring over loudspeakers. The games typically lasted until well after 9PM. The associated noise prevented us from having normal dinner conversations, hearing our televisions, or getting our children to sleep. Even neighbors several blocks away complained about the noise. There were also pre and post-game celebrations with drinking, public urination, cars honking and loud cheering. These games attracted not only SI students/fans, but also the opposing team's students/fans. Not only did we experience high traffic volumes, but also found our driveways blocked and no available street parking. We and any friends visiting us had to park many blocks away. After the games everyone went home, and the neighbors were left with litter and broken bottles, and overly tired children.

#### See Advance Submission, p. 4.

Here, however, the Planning Department has inexplicably not required SI to prepare either a noise study, a traffic and parking study, or a public safety analysis. Instead, the Project assumption appears to be that 1) noise, traffic and parking impacts will not change with the later event and game times from the current daytime schedule; and 2) low noise levels will be maintained by a new PA system, information on which is not provided as part of the Department's review; and 3) parking, traffic and public safety will be addressed on an ad hoc basis as the Project commences operation. This approach is wholly inadequate under CEQA. Here, neighborhood testimony contained in its three submissions to the City contain evidence that evening events attract more visitors, cause higher

noise levels due to "cheering, band music, game announcers and recorded music blaring over loudspeakers," and lead to myriad traffic and parking effects that prevent residents from even accessing their own homes. This is completely consistent with the experience of other jurisdictions, such as in Marin County, where the County determined that stadium lighting at Marin Catholic would lead to noise increases that would likely be significant:

The proposed project, installation of a field lighting system on an existing school athletic field, would essentially serve to extend the hours of activity on the field. The noise impact report, prepared by your consultant, [shows] there would be as much as an 11 decibel difference (with a maximum of 71 decibels) between the existing ambient noise levels and the noise levels that would be generated during a Friday night game, as measured from neighboring properties. Other types of sports games and practices are anticipated to increase decibel levels by as much as 10 decibels, as compared to the existing ambient noise levels during evening hours in the surrounding neighborhood. *Our opinion is that the nighttime use of the field should be treated as a new use rather than an existing use because the field is not usable during the evening hours without a lighting system......In reviewing the proposed project with respect to the anticipated noise impacts that would result from activating a presently dormant athletic field during the evening hours, it is apparent that there will be a notable change to the noise levels in the surrounding neighborhoods, where the existing ambient noise levels are relatively low during the evening hours.* 

See Advance Submission, Attachment 1, Marin County Planning Division 2016 Letter Re: Marin Catholic High School Lighting Proposal, p. 2 (emphasis added),

Rather than assessing potential noise impacts from late night games and events – occurring at more sensitive times when residents are preparing for and going to sleep - the Planning Department has simply abdicated its regulatory responsibility, deciding instead, without support, that the "proposed project would not result in substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity or expose persons in excess of noise level standards" because the 'new sound system would be designed to direct sound away from the neighbors during games" and thus "it is anticipated that noise levels could decrease." This reasoning is laughingly flawed.

The Department willingly ignores the increased sensitivity of residents to late evening – as opposed to daytime – noise. Further, no analysis is presented regarding the increased attendance at games and events that will be made possible by hosting these activities after the work day when more spectators can attend. The Department's theory that an improved sound system will 'decrease' noises levels further ignores that 1) the noise from games and events is caused not just by the sound system but also by "cheering, band music and recorded music blaring over loudspeakers," including "pre and post-game celebrations" involving "drinking, public urination, cars honking and loud cheering;" and 2) no information on the so-called 'improved' sound system has been presented or is even part of the Project. In other words, there is no guarantee that a new system will provide reduced noise levels or, in the absence of enforceable mitigation being adopted as part of a CEQA review process, that SI will even bother to create a new sound system in the first place. In sum, the

Department's unanalyzed and logically flawed reasoning that noise impacts need not be addressed does not come near meeting CEQA's requirements. *See e.g.*, CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, Section XII (significant noise impacts where project will result in "a substantial temporary or periodic increase in the ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.")

Similarly, Marin County found that traffic for evening games at Marin Catholic would be greatly increased from daytime levels:

According to your traffic analysis, your proposal to host Friday night football games would result in an additional 722 pre-game PM peak hour and 754 post-game peak hour vehicle trips. Placing this many additional vehicles on the road during the Friday PM peak hours would alter traffic flows at the already impacted intersections in the vicinity of the school, causing more inconvenience to others in the neighborhood without offsetting that inconvenience with public benefits. Moreover, an increase to traffic volumes at such a magnitude could contribute to the existing challenge ambulances and other emergency vehicles face in reaching Marin General Hospital.

*Id.*, p. 3 (emphasis added). In stark contrast, SI's Project application states that "SI has not been required to do a traffic or parking impact study by the SF Planning Department as it was determined that changes to traffic and parking would have no effect on current patterns and would improve weekend parking and traffic patterns." However, there is no basis for this conclusion without an assessment of baseline traffic and parking conditions. By way of comparison, the Court of Appeal in *Taxpayers for Accountable School Bond Spending, supra*, described the requisite traffic analysis for a stadium light project as follows:

The Initial Study, including the traffic impact study, did not include any calculation or other description of existing attendance at Hoover football games. To the extent District asserts that calculation was not required by CEQA because Hoover's football games currently are held in the afternoon, the record appears to reflect a virtual consensus among Hoover staff, parents, and alumni, neighborhood residents, and others that the addition of stadium lighting would allow more persons (e.g., parents) to attend football games during evening hours when most persons are not working and thus increase attendance at Hoover football games. Accordingly, District should have considered such afternoon game attendance in calculating a baseline attendance figure so it could compare that baseline to expected attendance at evening football games on completion of the Project."

#### 215 Cal. App. 4th at 1048 (emphasis added.)

Ironically, SI's own application appears to acknowledge the potential for significant traffic and parking impacts that have not yet been resolved:

We have met with representatives of the SFMTA and asked for their input on how to alleviate

parking and traffic flow while improving safety. SFMTA recommended adding diagonal parking to Rivera Street from 37<sup>th</sup> to 39th Avenue.... SI has also been in discussion with SFPR and has asked for neighborhood support concerning daytime use of the West Sunset Playground parking lot which would add 40 to 50 parking spaces during school hours...The school will rent A.P. Giannini Middle School parking *whenever possible* for major field events...(emphasis added.)

These traffic and parking impacts must be addressed in CEQA through a traffic and parking study, which is routine for any stadium lighting project surrounded by residential neighborhoods. *See Taxpayers for Accountable School Bond Spending, supra*, 215 Cal. App. 4th at 1050 ("Taxpayers asserts that District did not conduct an adequate study of the Project's impact on parking. The Initial Study stated the Project will create a parking shortage of 174 spaces. However, based on our review of LOS's study, it appears LOS did not make any attempt to ascertain the total number of offsite, street parking spaces in the immediate area, nor did LOS make any attempt to ascertain the number of available offsite, street parking spaces during the Friday evening time period of 5:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. that it selected for determining traffic levels. *Therefore, LOS had no basis on which to conclude the parking shortage of 174 spaces would be filled by available offsite, street parking spaces in the immediate area."*) (emphasis added.)

#### c. The Aesthetic Impacts of the Large 90 Foot Light Towers Are Significant.

Besides the impacts of the Project due to lighting and nighttime activities leading to noise, traffic, parking and public safety impacts, the Project construction itself will cause significant aesthetic impacts through the construction of four 90 foot towers in the middle of a residential neighborhood where existing buildings are subject to a height limit of 40 feet. *See e.g.* Advance Submission, Appendix 1, pp. 1-6; SINA's First Supplement to Advance Submissions dated June 9, 2020 (First Supplement), pp. 7-8 (photo renditions of towers in existing environmental setting.); *id.*, p. 11 (90-foot poles, whether for lighting or wireless facilities at this location would be grossly out of scale for this particular neighborhood (see Figures 2 and 3 above). Figure 4 below, created for SINA by a local architect, gives a sense of the relative scale of the poles to the surrounding area. Two of the four poles would be located directly inside the school's fence line as shown in the figure and would loom over the street and neighborhood at the height of a 9-story building."); *id.*, p. 12 (architect drawing of light tower size compared to existing neighborhood.)

The Department's failure to consider these impacts as a significant component of aesthetic effects represents a failure to proceed according to law under CEQA.

#### 2. The Project's Potentially Significant Effects are Due to Unusual Circumstances.

The potentially significant effects of this Project on the neighboring community are due to the unusual circumstances of this Project, which, unlike the small structures or alterations envisioned in the CEQA Guidelines, instead propose tall towers greatly exceeding the local height limit that will allow the stadium to function as a nighttime lighted sports facility causing new environmental

impacts that would not typically be caused by any of the projects described in the CEQA Guidelines.

To determine whether unusual circumstances exist, the Board should consider whether "the circumstances of a particular project (i) differ from the general circumstances of the projects covered by a particular categorical exemption, and (ii) those circumstances create an environmental risk that does not exist for the general class of exempt projects." San Francisco Beautiful v. City and County of San Francisco (2014) 226 Cal.App.4th 1012, 1024. See also Santa Monica Chamber of Commerce v. City of Santa Monica (2002) 101 Cal.App.4th 786, 800 ("[W]hether a circumstance is 'unusual' is judged relative to the typical circumstances related to an otherwise typically exempt project.") (emphasis added.)

The Project differs considerably from the small structural alteration of an existing facility with negligible expansion of use (Class I) or a small-scale construction of infill development (Class 3). This can be seen from its height, which greatly exceeds by more than a factor of two the zoning standards applying in the neighborhood where the Project would be built. The extreme height and light to be emitted from the light structures raise a host of aesthetic impacts that would not occur for typical projects in the Class I and Class 3 exemption. See Voices for Rural Living v. El Dorado Irrigation Dist. (2012) 209 Cal. App. 4th 1096, 1109 ("The sheer amount of water to be conveyed under the MOU obviously is a fact that distinguishes the project from the type of projects contemplated by the class 3 categorical exemption.")

The Project also differs significantly from the Class I and Class 3 exemptions in that it greatly expands use of the stadium into the nighttime hours, with events attracting potentially over 1,000 spectators lasting until 9 to 10 p.m.

The Class I exemption is limited to projects creating at most a "negligible" expansion of use. For residents now having to deal with new light pollution, and the attendant impacts of large, late evening gatherings due to traffic and lack of parking, such a use expansion is far from negligible. See e.g., Advance Submission, p. 4 ("The games typically lasted until well after 9PM. The associated noise prevented us from having normal dinner conversations, hearing our televisions, or getting our children to sleep....There were also pre and post-game celebrations with drinking, public urination, cars honking and loud cheering. ...Not only did we experience high traffic volumes, but also found our driveways blocked and no available street parking. We and any friends visiting us had to park many blocks away. After the games everyone went home, and the neighbors were left with litter and broken bottles, and overly tired children.")

The Class 3 exemption is also not intended for projects that substantially change the use of a facility. Instead, this exemption focuses on the construction of new infill development projects. Neither of these exemptions apply to a non-negligible expansion in use that has the potential to cause significant adverse effects to the surrounding community.

# C. A CEQA Exemption Cannot Apply in this Case Due to the Cumulative Impacts of Foreseeable Future Expansion Projects.

The CEQA Guidelines also require an exception to an exemption "when the cumulative impact of successive projects of the same type in the same place, over time is significant." See 14 Cal. Code Regs. § 15300.2(b). Here, three foreseeable projects will increase cumulative ambient lighting around the Project site on the SI campus, which leads to the possibility of significant cumulative light pollution in the surrounding neighborhood. These projects are:

- expansion of the lights schedule at the upper practice field from lights off at 7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on practice nights and 10:00 p.m. on Friday game nights, matching the Murphy Field light schedule (this expansion was originally proposed as part of the Project).
- Bleacher & Pedestrian Pathway Lighting requiring "code compliant lighting" to "be added for the bleachers and sidewalk surrounding the field."
- construction of a new theatre/performing arts center and large outdoor swimming pool as part of SI's five year Master Plan expansion plans stated in 2015, which will further increase outdoor lighting and light pollution in and around the school site.

Each of these projects will contribute to the significant effects of SI's planned expansion, including the impacts of this Project. However, none of these cumulative effects are considered by the Planning Department's 'analysis' that CEQA review is not required.

#### D. The Project has been Unlawfully Segmented.

A public agency may not divide a single project into smaller individual projects in order to avoid its responsibility to consider the environmental impacts of the project as a whole. *Orinda Assn. v. Board of Supervisors* (1986) 182 Cal. App. 3d 1145, 1171. Courts have considered separate activities as one CEQA project and required them to be reviewed together where, for example, the second activity is a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the first activity (*Bozung v. Local Agency Formation Com.* (1975) 13 Cal.3d 263); the second activity is a future expansion of the first activity that will change the scope of the first activity's impacts (*Laurel Heights Improvement Assn. v. Regents of University of California* (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376); or both activities are integral parts of the same project (*No Oil, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles* (1987) 196 Cal. App. 3d 223.)

Here, SI has determined not to include the following approvals as part of its proposed Project:

- expansion of the lights schedule at the upper practice field from lights off at 7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on practice nights and 10:00 p.m. on Friday game nights, matching the Murphy Field light schedule.
  - Bleacher & Pedestrian Pathway Lighting requiring "code compliant lighting" to "be added

for the bleachers and sidewalk surrounding the field."

• addition of a sound system to the newly lighted stadium for PA play by play announcement during evening games and events, which is discussed in the Project but never analyzed or assessed.

Each of these future activities must be considered as part of this Project, which envisions lighted activities at both Murphy Stadium and the upper practice field, corresponding lighting for the area around the stadium and fields, and sound system for the planned events and games. These additional activities will increase impacts relating to light pollution, noise, traffic and parking, which have not been addressed in this proceeding. This failure violates CEQA.

#### CONCLUSION

The proposed Project portends a major change in use and environmental effects to the surrounding neighborhood community. The impacts of this change must be assessed in a CEQA review process in order to identify potentially significant impacts and evaluate the feasibility of mitigation measures or alternative approaches that may avoid or substantially lessen those impacts. *See* Pub. Res. Code § 21002.

SINA represents the local community which has made repeated good faith efforts to require CEQA review to ensure that their lives and local environment are not permanently disrupted by SI's plans to expand its athletic facilities and activities. SINA requests that the Board grant SINA's appeal and remand the Project application back to the Planning Department to prepare an initial study as required by CEQA.

Yours Truly,

Michael Graf

On Behalf of Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association

#### **EXHIBIT A**

# CEQA CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION DETERMINATION 2018-012648CUA

**JUNE 3, 2020** 

## **CEQA Categorical Exemption Determination**

#### PROPERTY INFORMATION/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Address			Block/Lot(s)
2001 37TH AVE			2094006
Case No.			Permit No.
2018-012648ENV			
Ad	dition/	☐ Demolition (requires HRE for	New
Alt	eration	Category B Building)	Construction
Project description for Planning Department approval.  Conditional Use Authorization to permit the addition of new stadium lights on an existing football field at St. Ignatius College Preparatory. The project proposes a lighting system at the J.B. Murphy Field athletic stadium to allow for evening use and a Verizon macro wireless telecommunications services (WTS) facility consisting of nine (9) panel antennas that will be screened. The project would construct four 90-foot tall poles with LED light fixtures and the north-west pole would include the WTS facility and ancillary equipment. Installation of each pole would require up to approximately 30 feet of excavation below ground surface, resulting in a total of approximately 60 cubic yards of soil disturbance.			
STEP 1: EXEMPTION CLASS			
-	roject has been d CEQA).	etermined to be categorically exempt under the	California Environmental Quality
	Class 1 - Existing	g Facilities. Interior and exterior alterations; additi	ons under 10,000 sq. ft.
		onstruction. Up to three new single-family residen cial/office structures; utility extensions; change of a CU.	~
	Class 32 - In-Fill Development. New Construction of seven or more units or additions greater than 10,000 sq. ft. and meets the conditions described below:  (a) The project is consistent with the applicable general plan designation and all applicable general plan policies as well as with applicable zoning designation and regulations.  (b) The proposed development occurs within city limits on a project site of no more than 5 acres substantially surrounded by urban uses.  (c) The project site has no value as habitat for endangered rare or threatened species.  (d) Approval of the project would not result in any significant effects relating to traffic, noise, air quality, or water quality.  (e) The site can be adequately served by all required utilities and public services.  FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING USE ONLY		
	Class		

#### **STEP 2: CEQA IMPACTS**

#### TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER

	Air Quality: Would the project add new sensitive receptors (specifically, schools, day care facilities, hospitals, residential dwellings, and senior-care facilities within an Air Pollution Exposure Zone? Does the project have the potential to emit substantial pollutant concentrations (e.g., backup diesel generators, heavy industry, diesel trucks, etc.)? (refer to EP _ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Air Pollution Exposure Zone)	
•	Hazardous Materials: If the project site is located on the Maher map or is suspected of containing hazardous materials (based on a previous use such as gas station, auto repair, dry cleaners, or heavy manufacturing, or a site with underground storage tanks): Would the project involve 50 cubic yards or more of soil disturbance - or a change of use from industrial to residential?  Note that a categorical exemption shall not be issued for a project located on the Cortese List if the applicant presents documentation of enrollment in the San Francisco Department of Public Health (DPH) Maher program, a DPH waiver from the Maher program, or other documentation from Environmental Planning staff that hazardous material effects would be less than significant (refer to EP_ArcMap > Maher layer).	
	<b>Transportation:</b> Does the project involve a child care facility or school with 30 or more students, or a location 1,500 sq. ft. or greater? Does the project have the potential to adversely affect transit, pedestrian and/or bicycle safety (hazards) or the adequacy of nearby transit, pedestrian and/or bicycle facilities?	
	Archeological Resources: Would the project result in soil disturbance/modification greater than two (2) feet below grade in an archeological sensitive area or eight (8) feet in a non-archeological sensitive area? If yes, archeo review is required (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Archeological Sensitive Area)	
	Subdivision/Lot Line Adjustment: Does the project site involve a subdivision or lot line adjustment on a lot with a slope average of 20% or more? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography). If yes, Environmental Planning must issue the exemption.	
	Slope = or > 25%: Does the project involve any of the following: (1) square footage expansion greater than 500 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint, (2) excavation of 50 cubic yards or more of soil, (3) new construction? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Topography) If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required and Environmental Planning must issue the exemption.	
	Seismic: Landslide Zone: Does the project involve any of the following: (1) square footage expansion greater than 500 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint, (2) excavation of 50 cubic yards or more of soil, (3) new construction? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones)  If box is checked, a geotechnical report is required and Environmental Planning must issue the exemption.	
	Seismic: Liquefaction Zone: Does the project involve any of the following: (1) square footage expansion greater than 500 sq. ft. outside of the existing building footprint, (2) excavation of 50 cubic yards or more of soil, (3) new construction? (refer to EP_ArcMap > CEQA Catex Determination Layers > Seismic Hazard Zones) If box is checked, a geotechnical report will likely be required and Environmental Planning must issue the exemption.	
Comments and Planner Signature (optional): Don Lewis		
PLEA	ASE SEE ATTACHED	

### STEP 3: PROPERTY STATUS - HISTORIC RESOURCE TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER PROPERTY IS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: (refer to Property Information Map) Category A: Known Historical Resource. GO TO STEP 5. Category B: Potential Historical Resource (over 45 years of age). GO TO STEP 4. Category C: Not a Historical Resource or Not Age Eligible (under 45 years of age). GO TO STEP 6. STEP 4: PROPOSED WORK CHECKLIST TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER Check all that apply to the project. 1. Change of use and new construction. Tenant improvements not included. 2. Regular maintenance or repair to correct or repair deterioration, decay, or damage to building. 3. Window replacement that meets the Department's Window Replacement Standards. Does not include storefront window alterations. 4. Garage work. A new opening that meets the Guidelines for Adding Garages and Curb Cuts, and/or replacement of a garage door in an existing opening that meets the Residential Design Guidelines. 5. Deck, terrace construction, or fences not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way. 6. Mechanical equipment installation that is not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way. 7. Dormer installation that meets the requirements for exemption from public notification under Zoning Administrator Bulletin No. 3: Dormer Windows. 8. Addition(s) that are not visible from any immediately adjacent public right-of-way for 150 feet in each direction; does not extend vertically beyond the floor level of the top story of the structure or is only a single story in height; does not have a footprint that is more than 50% larger than that of the original building; and does not cause the removal of architectural significant roofing features. Note: Project Planner must check box below before proceeding. Project is not listed. GO TO STEP 5. Project does not conform to the scopes of work. GO TO STEP 5. Project involves four or more work descriptions. GO TO STEP 5. Project involves less than four work descriptions. GO TO STEP 6. STEP 5: CEQA IMPACTS - ADVANCED HISTORICAL REVIEW TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER Check all that apply to the project. 1. Project involves a known historical resource (CEQA Category A) as determined by Step 3 and conforms entirely to proposed work checklist in Step 4. 2. Interior alterations to publicly accessible spaces. 3. Window replacement of original/historic windows that are not "in-kind" but are consistent with existing historic character. 4. Façade/storefront alterations that do not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining features.

5. Raising the building in a manner that does not remove, alter, or obscure character-defining

6. Restoration based upon documented evidence of a building's historic condition, such as historic

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photographs, plans, physical evidence, or similar buildings.

features.

	7. <b>Addition(s)</b> , including mechanical equipment that are minimally visible from a public right-of-way and meet the <i>Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation</i> .		
	8. <b>Other work consistent</b> with the Secretary of the Interior Stand Properties (specify or add comments):	ards for the Treatment of Historic	
	Installation of four light standards around football field, will not rer features or other college structures or building.	nove or impact football field	
	9. <b>Other work</b> that would not materially impair a historic district (s	pecify or add comments):	
	(Requires approval by Senior Preservation Planner/Preservation	Coordinator)	
	10. <b>Reclassification of property status</b> . (Requires approval by S Planner/Preservation	Senior Preservation	
	Reclassify to Category A	Reclassify to Category C	
	a. Per HRER or PTR dated	(attach HRER or PTR)	
	b. Other (specify):		
	Note: If ANY box in STEP 5 above is checked, a Prese	vation Planner MUST sign below.	
	Project can proceed with categorical exemption review. The progressivation Planner and can proceed with categorical exemption	· ·	
Comm	ents (optional):		
Preser	vation Planner Signature: Allison Vanderslice		
STE	EP 6: CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION DETERMINATION		
ТО Е	BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER		
	No further environmental review is required. The project is cat There are no unusual circumstances that would result in a rea effect.		
	Project Approval Action:	Signature:	
	Commission Hearing	Don Lewis	
		06/03/2020	
	Once signed or stamped and dated, this document constitutes a categorical exem 31of the Administrative Code.	ption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines and Chapter	
	In accordance with Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, an appeal of an exemption determination can only be filed within 30 days of the project receiving the approval action.		

Please note that other approval actions may be required for the project. Please contact the assigned planner for these approvals.

#### **CEQA Impacts**

The department's staff archeologist conducted preliminary archeological review on 12/28/2018 and determined that no CEQA-significant archeological resources are expected within project-affected soils.

The department's transportation staff reviewed the proposed project and determined that additional transportation review is not required. The proposed addition of lights at the existing facility would not expand the use of such facility. Instead, the proposed lights would shift the existing use to later times in the day and/or days of the week. The project does not propose streetscape changes or additional parking.

The proposed lighting design uses the Light Structure System equipped with total light control for LED fixtures designed and manufactured by Musco Lighting Systems, which requires 36 1,500-watt LED fixtures to achieve the recommended 50 footcandle average. The total light control for LED fixtures are designed to concentrate the light on the field area with minimal light emitted outside the targeted areas. The lighting system is designed to be switched to a "dimmed" setting. This feature would allow the lights to be turned down during events not requiring full lighting. The proposed field lighting system would be equipped with spill and glare shielding.

A lighting study prepared for the proposed project by Musco Lighting illustrates that light measurements at the nearest residences (approximately 100 feet), would drop to less than 1 footcandle due to the shielding and focusing of the lights. The light spillover would not be expected to substantially affect the closest residences. In addition, Verde Design provided analysis of the light impact to neighboring areas. The results also indicate that the light and glare from the proposed lighting system would be nominal on surrounding residential areas.

A geotechnical investigation was prepared by Langan Engineering and Environmental Services (dated June 6, 2019), confirming that the proposed project is feasible. The project's structural drawings would be reviewed by the building department, where it would be determined if further geotechnical review and technical reports are required.

The project sponsor submitted a Maher application to the health department on 6/2/20 and has enrolled in the Maher Program.

The proposed project would not result in substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity or expose persons in excess of noise level standards. The proposed project would replace the existing amplification system at the field with a new sound system. The new sound system would be designed to direct sound away from the neighbors during games. In addition, the school would no longer need generator-powered temporary lights. With implementation of the proposed project, it is anticipated that noise levels could decrease.

Based on the planning departments experience of conducting environmental review on similar projects near residential areas, the effects of nighttime lighting would not substantially impact people or properties in the project vicinity, and would not result in a significant impact on biological resources.

#### STEP 7: MODIFICATION OF A CEQA EXEMPT PROJECT

#### TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PLANNER

In accordance with Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, when a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) exempt project changes after the Approval Action and requires a subsequent approval, the Environmental Review Officer (or his or her designee) must determine whether the proposed change constitutes a substantial modification of that project. This checklist shall be used to determine whether the proposed changes to the approved project would constitute a "substantial modification" and, therefore, be subject to additional environmental review pursuant to CEQA.

#### **MODIFIED PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Modified Project Description:			
DE	TERMINATION IF PROJECT (	CONSTITUTES SUBSTANTIAL MODIFICATION	
Com	pared to the approved project, w	ould the modified project:	
	Result in expansion of the buil	ding envelope, as defined in the Planning Code;	
	Result in the change of use that would require public notice under Planning Code Sections 311 or 312;		
	Result in demolition as defined under Planning Code Section 317 or 19005(f)?		
	Is any information being presented that was not known and could not have been known		
	at the time of the original determination, that shows the originally approved project may no longer qualify for the exemption?		
If at I	east one of the above boxes is	checked, further environmental review is required.	
DET	ERMINATION OF NO SUBSTA	NTIAL MODIFICATION	
	The proposed modification would not result in any of the above changes.		
If this box is checked, the proposed modifications are categorically exempt under CEQA, in accordance with prior project			
approval and no additional environmental review is required. This determination shall be posted on the Planning Department website and office and mailed to the applicant, City approving entities, and anyone requesting written notice. In accordance			
with Chapter 31, Sec 31.08j of the San Francisco Administrative Code, an appeal of this determination can be filed within 10 days of posting of this determination.			
Plan	ner Name:	Date:	

#### **EXHIBIT B**

## PLANNING COMMISSION MOTION 20769, JULY 23, 2020

## **Planning Commission Motion No. 20769**

**HEARING DATE: JULY 23, 2020** 

Case No.: 2018-012648CUA
Project Address: 2001 37th Avenue

Zoning: Residential-House, One Family (RH-1)

40-X Height and Bulk District

*Block/Lot:* 2094/006

Applicant: St. Ignatius College Preparatory

Ken Stupi

2001 37th Avenue

San Francisco, CA, 94116

Property Owner: St. Ignatius College Preparatory

2001 37th Avenue

San Francisco, CA, 94116

*Staff Contact:* Jeff Horn – (415) 575-6925

jeffrey.horn@sfgov.org

ADOPTING FINDINGS RELATING TO THE APPROVAL OF A CONDITIONAL USE AUTHORIZATION & PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT PURSUANT TO PLANNING CODE SECTIONS 209.1, 303 AND 304, TO AMEND AN EXISTING PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT AND ALLOW A MODIFICATION TO THE REQUIREMENTS FOR REAR YARD (PLANNING CODE SECTION 134) FOR THE EXPANSION OF A PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOL (ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE PREPARATORY) THROUGH THE ADDITION OF FOUR 90-FOOT TALL LIGHT STANDARDS TO THE J.B. MURPHY FIELD ATHLETIC STADIUM AND TO INSTALL A NEW VERIZON MACRO WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE FACILITY ATTACHED TO THE NORTHWEST LIGHT STANDARD LOCATED AT 2001 37<sup>TH</sup> AVENUE, LOT 006 IN ASSESSOR'S BLOCK 2094, WITHIN THE RH-1 (RESIDENTIAL-HOUSE, ONE FAMILY) ZONING DISTRICT AND A 40-X HEIGHT AND BULK DISTRICT, AND TO ADOPT FINDINGS UNDER THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT.

#### **PREAMBLE**

On February 8, 2018, Ken Stupi, VP of Finance & Administration at St. Ignatius College Preparatory (hereinafter "Project Sponsor") filed an application with the Planning Department (hereinafter "Department") for Conditional Use Authorization to amend an existing Planned Unit Development for an existing secondary school (St. Ignatius College Preparatory) to allow the addition of four 90-foot tall outdoor light standards to the J.B. Murphy Field Stadium and On March 31, 2020, Chad Christie of Ridge Communications, representing Verizon Wireless, filed a supplemental Conditional Use Authoritarian application for a Wireless Telecommunication Services Facility to be attached to the northwest light standard (hereinafter "Project") at 2001 37th Avenue, Block 2094 Lot 006(hereinafter "Project Site").

1650 Mission St. Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103-2479

Reception: **415.558.6378** 

Fax.

415.558.6409

Planning Information: **415.558.6377** 

On June 3, 2020 the project was determined to be exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") as a Class 1 and Class 3, Existing Facilities and New Construction, under CEQA as described in the determination contained in the Planning Department files for this Project.

On July 23, 2020, the San Francisco Planning Commission (hereinafter "Commission") conducted a duly noticed public hearing at a regularly scheduled meeting on Conditional Use Application No. 2018-012648CUA.

The Planning Department Commission Secretary is the custodian of records; the File for Record No. 2018-12648CUA is located at 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, San Francisco, California.

The Commission has heard and considered the testimony presented to it at the public hearing and has further considered written materials and oral testimony presented on behalf of the applicant, Department staff, and other interested parties. The Commission discussed the Monday through Thursday use of the lights and modified Condition of Approval #11 to require the lights to be dimmed no later than 8:30 pm and turned off no later than 9:00 pm for up 150 nights per year. Affiliates of the school may use the lights on up to 20 of the 150 evenings.

**MOVED,** that the Commission hereby authorizes the Conditional Use Authorization as requested in Application No. 2018-12648CUA, subject to the conditions contained in "EXHIBIT A" of this motion, based on the following findings:

#### **FINDINGS**

Having reviewed the materials identified in the preamble above, and having heard all testimony and arguments, this Commission finds, concludes, and determines as follows:

- The above recitals are accurate and constitute findings of this Commission.
- 2. **Project Description.** The Project proposes the expansion of an existing private secondary school (St. Ignatius College Preparatory [SI] ) to by adding four (4) 90-foot tall light standards differing fixture arrays to the J.B. Murphy Field Stadium. The two poles on the west side of the field (closest to 39th avenue) will have 12 fixtures (9 at the top of the pole, 1 bleacher/emergency egress fixture at 65' and 2 BallTracker fixtures at approximately 15 feet). The two poles on the east side of the field (in front of the home bleachers) will mirror the west side poles in terms of number of fixtures and fixture locations. The four poles will be situated symmetrically in a rectangular formation surrounding the football field (at approximately the 10-yard line). Additional safety lighting will be added for the bleachers and sidewalk surrounding the field.

The addition of the lights will allow for weekday and weekend evening use of the field for practice, games and events. As approved, on Monday through Thursday nights the lights shall be dimmed no later than 8:30 pm and turned off no later than 9:00 pm and on up 20 evenings per year, the lights may remain on until 10:00 pm.

On the proposed northwest standard, Verizon Wireless is seeking to install and operate an unmanned macro wireless communications facility. The physical components of the projects

consist of nine (9) Antennas, six (6) Remote Radio Units located on the light standard, two (2) Surge Suppressors and ancillary equipment located within a 12-foot by 28-foot, 336 square foot, fenced compound on the ground adjacent to the north of the light standard.

3. Site Description and Present Use. SI has been operated by the Society of Jesus and been in San Francisco since 1855 and has been located at 2001 37th Avenue in the Sunset District of San Francisco since 1969 (CU66.005). Originally an all-boys schools, SI became co-ed in 1989 and made improvements that were undertaken as part of the Planned Unit Development, the project included the gymnasium and pool, a student center and a parking structure. (Motion No. 12024). Further amendments to the Project's Planned Unit Development were made in 2004 to add lights to the upper sports field (Motion No. 16770) and to expand the student center (Motion No. 17115). In 2018 a new 100-student, 6th through 8th grade middle school, the Fr. Sauer Academy, was established (Motion No. 20204).

The SI campus occupies a 495,470 square foot parcel and is developed with approximately 290,595 square feet of secondary school facilities. J.B. Murphy Field athletic stadium is located at the southwest corner of the campus, with frontage on 37th Avenue and Rivera Street. The stadium consists of a football field with artificial turf and a six-lane synthetic track that surrounds the football field perimeter. There is a seating capacity of 2008 – a 1,234 seat home bleacher section which includes a 20 person press box and a 774 seat visitors' section. There are two storage buildings located at the northwest corner of the project site, a classroom building and weight room adjacent to the northeast corner of the site. The project site also includes a free-standing scoreboard located in the south end of the football field and various other track facilities located near the north football field end zone. The project site is surrounded by a steel fence with four locked access gates located on-site: three locked gates on 39th avenue and one locked gate on Rivera Street.

Field usage has expanded over the years with the addition of coed sports. The field is currently used Monday through Sunday on an annual basis for approximately 100 games/meets (including pre-season), up to 20 playoff games, 750 practices and 50 events for outside not-for-profit groups.

- 4. **Surrounding Properties and Neighborhood.** The AP Gianni Middle School, Ortega Branch Library, West Sunset Playground and Fields, and the Sunset Elementary School are located to the north, and the San Francisco Park and Recreation Sports fields to the east. The Sunset Parkway, consisting of 36<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Sunset Boulevard, 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue and landscaped medians are located to the east of the project. The predominant uses in the immediate area are two-story, low density, mostly single-family residential homes, including directly west of the sports field across 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue and to the south across Rivera Street.
- 5. **Public Outreach and Comments.** The Project Sponsor maintains neighborhood outreach mailing and email lists to provide school and project related updates to the community and have a "Good Neighbor" program with a corresponding website. The Project Sponsor has held four (4) community meetings specific to the Stadium Lights projects, as well as other outreach and communication efforts.

Per Planning Commission policy (Resolution No. 16539), Verizon held a virtual public outreach meeting on Wednesday, April 29, 2020, from 6:00PM – 7:00PM on the proposed WTS facility. The Department received 4 correspondences from the public regarding the proposed project and the facilitation of this meeting. Verizon had noticed an in-person meeting for March 18, 2020, which had to be cancelled due to the City's March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2020, *Shelter in Place* Health Order.

The Department has received approximately 105 letters of support of the lights and nighttime use of the sports field, most letters received were from residents of the Sunset neighborhood and approximately 32 letters in opposition to the project with concerns of impacts from lights and increased traffic and parking, most of which are from adjacent residents of the surrounding streets, including a letter with supplemental materials submitted by the Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association and a online petition with 150 signatures.

6. **Past History and Actions.** The Planning Commission adopted the *Wireless Telecommunications Services (WTS) Facilities Siting Guidelines* ("Guidelines") for the installation of wireless telecommunications facilities in 1996. These Guidelines set forth the land use policies and practices that guide the installation and approval of wireless facilities throughout San Francisco. A large portion of the Guidelines was dedicated to establishing location preferences for these installations. The Board of Supervisors, in Resolution No. 635-96, provided input as to where wireless facilities should be located within San Francisco. The Guidelines were updated by the Commission in 2003 and again in 2012, requiring community outreach, notification, and detailed information about the facilities to be installed.

Section 8.1 of the Guidelines outlines Location Preferences for wireless facilities. There are five primary areas were the installation of wireless facilities should be located:

- 1. Publicly-used Structures: such facilities as fire stations, utility structures, community facilities, and other public structures;
- 2. Co-Location Site: encourages installation of facilities on buildings that already have wireless installations;
- 3. Industrial or Commercial Structures: buildings such as warehouses, factories, garages, service stations;
- 4. Industrial or Commercial Structures: buildings such as supermarkets, retail stores, banks; and
- 5. Mixed-Use Buildings in High Density Districts: buildings such as housing above commercial or other non-residential space.

Section 8.1 of the WTS Siting Guidelines further stipulates that the Planning Commission will not approve WTS applications for Preference 5 or below Location Sites unless the application describes (a) what publicly-used building, co-location site or other Preferred Location Sites are located within the geographic service area; (b) what good faith efforts and measures were taken to secure these more Preferred Locations, (c) explains why such efforts were unsuccessful; and (d) demonstrates that the location for the site is essential to meet demands in the geographic service area and the Applicant's citywide networks.

Before the Planning Commission can review an application to install a wireless facility, the Project Sponsor must submit a five-year facilities plan, which must be updated biannually, an emissions report and approval by the Department of Public Health, Section 106 Declaration of Intent, an independent evaluation verifying coverage and capacity, a submittal checklist and details about the facilities to be installed.

Under Section 704(B)(iv) of the 1996 Federal Telecommunications Act, local jurisdictions cannot deny wireless facilities based on Radio Frequency (RF) radiation emissions so long as such facilities comply with the FCC's regulations concerning such emissions.

- 7. **Location Preference.** The WTS *Guidelines* identify different types of zoning districts and building uses for the siting of wireless telecommunications facilities. Based on the zoning and land use, the proposed WTS facility is at a Location Preference 2 Site (Co-Location Site) according to the WTS *Guidelines*, making it a desired location.
- 8. **Radio Waves Range.** The Project Sponsor has stated that the proposed wireless network is designed to address coverage and capacity needs in the area. The network will operate at 193 watts for 28 GHz, 172 watts for CBRS, 5,250 watts for AWS, 5,130 watts for PCS, 4,170 watts for cellular, and 3,630 watts for 700 MHz, which are regulated by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and must comply with the FCC-adopted health and safety standards for electromagnetic radiation and radio frequency radiation.
- 9. **Radiofrequency (RF) Emissions:** The Project Sponsor retained Hammett and Edison, Inc, a radio engineering consulting firm, to prepare a report describing the expected RF emissions from the proposed facility. Pursuant to the Guidelines, the Department of Public Health reviewed the report and determined that the proposed facility complies with the standards set forth in the Guidelines.
- 10. **Department of Public Health Review and Approval.** The Project was referred to the Department of Public Health (DPH) for emissions exposure analysis. Radio-Frequency (RF) levels from the proposed Verizon Wireless transmitters at any nearby publicly accessible building or area would 11% of the FCC public exposure limit.

There are no antennas existing operated by Verizon installed on the roof top of the building at 2001 37th Avenue. Existing RF levels at ground level were around 1% of the FCC public exposure limit. No other antennas were observed within 100 feet of this site. Verizon proposes to install 12 new antennas. The antennas are mounted at a height of 45- 63 feet above the ground. The estimated ambient RF field from the proposed Verizon transmitters at ground level is calculated to be 0.032 mW/sq cm., which is 5.2 % of the FCC public exposure limit. The three dimensional perimeter of RF levels equal to the public exposure limit extends 94 feet and does not reach any publicly accessible areas. Warning signs must be posted at the antennas and roof access points in English, Spanish and Chinese. Workers should not have access to within 36 feet of the front of the antennas while they are in operation.

11. Coverage and Capacity Verification. The maps, data, and conclusion provided by Verizon Wireless to demonstrate the need for outdoor and indoor coverage and capacity have been

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determined by Hammett and Edison, Inc, an engineering consultant and independent third party, to accurately represent the carrier's present and post-installation conclusions.

- 12. **Maintenance Schedule**. The facility would operate without on-site staff but with a maintenance crew visiting the property to service and monitor the facility.
- 13. **Planning Code Compliance.** The Commission finds that the Project is consistent with the relevant provisions of the Planning Code in the following manner:
  - A. **Use.** Planning Code Section 209.1 requires Conditional Use Authorization for a school use and for a macro WTS facility within the RH-1 (Residential House, One-Family) Zoning District. Conditional Use Authorization is also required for a Planned Unit Development pursuant to Planning Code Section 304.

The Project is requesting Conditional Use Authorization from the Planning Commission amend the existing PUD and to allow for the construction of four light standards and to allow a macro WTS facility.

B. **Rear Yard.** Planning Code Section 134 requires a minimum rear yard equal to 25 percent of the total lot depth of the lot to be provided opposite the Ocean Avenue frontage.

The Project seeks to encroach into the rear yard by constructing two 90-foot tall light standards and a macro WTS facility with ancillary equipment located within a 12-foot by 28-foot, 336 square foot, fenced compound on the ground adjacent to the northwest light standard. As a result, the Project Sponsor is requesting a rear yard modification per the criteria and limitations provided in Planning Code Section 304, described below.

C. Review of proposed buildings and structures exceeding a height of 40 feet in RH districts, or more than 50 feet in RM and RC Districts. Planning Code Section 253 requires that any building or structure exceeding 40 feet in height in a RH District, shall be permitted only upon approval by the Planning Commission according to the procedures for conditional use approval.

Per Planning Code Sections 260(b)(2)(J), "Warning and navigation signals and beacons, light standards and similar devices..." and 260(b)(2)(I) "Wireless Telecommunications Services Facilities and other antennas..." are exempt from height limits established by the Planning Code. The project is seeking approval from the Planning Commission due to the Conditional Use requirements of the expansion of the school and existing PUD and a new WTS facility with a RH-1 District.

D. **Height.** Planning Code Section 260 requires that all structures be no taller than the height prescribed in the subject height and bulk district. The proposed project is located in a 40-X Height and Bulk District, with a 40-foot height limit.

Per Planning Code Section 260(b)(2)(J), "Warning and navigation signals and beacons, light standards and similar devices..." and (I) "Wireless Telecommunications Services Facilities and other antennas..." are exempt from height limits established by the Planning Code.

- 14. **Conditional Use Findings.** Planning Code Section 303 establishes criteria for the Planning Commission to consider when reviewing applications for Conditional Use authorization. On balance, the project complies with said criteria in that:
  - A. The proposed new uses and building, at the size and intensity contemplated and at the proposed location, will provide a development that is necessary or desirable, and compatible with, the neighborhood or the community.

The Project is, on balance, consistent with the Objectives and Policies of the General Plan. An addition of light standards and evening use of the sports field is not expected to adversely increase or impact traffic and parking in the neighborhood. The Project maintains and expands an educational and recreational use, which are uses that support of families and children in San Francisco. The WTS facility is generally desirable and compatible with the surrounding neighborhood because the Project will not conflict with the existing uses of the property and will be designed to be compatible with the surrounding neighborhood. The overall location, setback from public streets, height and design of the proposed facility, including visible screening elements is situated to avoid intrusion into public vistas, and to ensure harmony with the existing neighborhood character and promote public safety. Recent drive tests in the subject area conducted by the Verizon Wireless Radio Frequency Engineering Team provide that the Project Site is a preferable location, based on factors including quality of coverage and aesthetics.

The Project is desirable because it promotes the operation of a neighborhood-serving school. The Project would be consistent with the mixed character of the immediate neighborhood and would assist in maintaining the area's diverse economic base. The Department also finds the project to be necessary, desirable, and compatible with the surrounding neighborhood, and not to be detrimental to persons or adjacent properties in the vicinity.

- B. The proposed project will not be detrimental to the health, safety, convenience or general welfare of persons residing or working in the vicinity. There are no features of the project that could be detrimental to the health, safety or convenience of those residing or working the area, in that:
  - i. Nature of proposed site, including its size and shape, and the proposed size, shape and arrangement of structures;

The height and bulk of the existing buildings will remain the same and the Project will not alter the existing appearance or character of the project's vicinity. The proposed work will not affect the any existing building envelope.

ii. The accessibility and traffic patterns for persons and vehicles, the type and volume of such traffic, and the adequacy of proposed off-street parking and loading;

The proposed addition of field lights at the existing facility would not expand the use of such facility. Instead, the proposed lights would shift the existing use to later times in the day and/or days of the week. Additionally, the Planning Code does not require parking or loading for a WTS facility. The

proposed use is designed to meet the needs of the immediate neighborhood and should not generate significant amounts of vehicular trips from the immediate neighborhood or citywide.

iii. The safeguards afforded to prevent noxious or offensive emissions such as noise, glare, dust and odor;

The proposed lighting design uses the Light Structure System equipped with total light control for LED fixtures. The total light control for LED fixtures are designed to concentrate the light on the field area with minimal light emitted outside the targeted areas. The lighting system is designed with a feature allowing the lights to be switched to a "dimmed" setting. This feature would allow the lights to be turned down during events not requiring full lighting. The proposed field lighting system would be equipped with spill and glare shielding. Light and glare from the proposed lighting system would be nominal on surrounding residential areas.

While some noise and dust may result from the installation of the standards and the WTS antennas and transceiver equipment, noise or noxious emissions from continued use are not likely to be significantly greater than ambient conditions due to the operation of the lights and wireless communication network.

A community liaison will also be appointed by the project sponsor to address any related concerns if construction occurs.

iv. Treatment given, as appropriate, to such aspects as landscaping, screening, open spaces, parking and loading areas, service areas, lighting and signs;

The project requires no additional street treatment. Landscape screening exists between the project's western property line and the proposed leasing area for the WTS facilities accessory equipment. The proposed field lighting system would be equipped with spill and glare shielding. Light and glare from the proposed lighting system would be nominal on surrounding residential areas.

C. That the use as proposed will comply with the applicable provisions of the Planning Code and will not adversely affect the General Plan.

The Project is, on balance, consistent with the Objectives and Policies of the General Plan. The Project maintains and expands educational and recreational uses, which are uses in support of families and children in San Francisco. The light system would have a nominal impact of light and glare to the surrounding residential areas. Nighttime use of the field is not expected to adversely impact traffic and parking in the neighborhood. The Project is desirable because it promotes the operation of a neighborhood-serving school.

The Department finds that the Project is, on balance, consistent with the Wireless Telecommunications Services Facilities Siting Guidelines, and the Objectives and Policies of the General Plan. The proposed WTS facility would be screened from view by virtue of proposed enclosures, and their placement on light standard. The proposal would not significantly detract from views of the Subject proporty or from views of other surrounding buildings, nor would it detract from adjacent streetscapes, and vistas.

Overall, the Department also finds the project to be necessary, desirable, and compatible with the surrounding neighborhood, and not to be detrimental to persons or adjacent properties in the vicinity. The Project complies with all relevant requirements and standards of the Planning Code and is consistent with objectives and policies of the General Plan as detailed below.

D. That the use as proposed would provide development that is in conformity with the purpose of the applicable Use District.

The Project complies with all relevant requirements and standards of the Planning Code and is consistent with objectives and policies of the General Plan as detailed below. The Project is conditionally permitted within the RH-1 Zoning District and complies with and promotes many of the Objectives and Policies of the General Plan, as detailed below.

- 6. Planning Code Section 304 establishes procedures for Planned Unit Developments, which are intended for projects on sites of considerable size, including an area of not less than half-acre, developed as integrated units and designed to produce an environment of stable and desirable character, which will benefit the occupants, the neighborhood and the City as a whole. In the cases of outstanding overall design, complementary to the design and values of the surrounding area, such a project may merit a well-reasoned modification of certain provisions contained elsewhere in the Planning Code.
  - A. **Modifications.** The Project Sponsor requests the following modification from the requirements of the Planning Code. These modifications are listed below, along with reference to the relevant discussion for each modification.

Rear Yard: Since the Project Site is larger than a half-acre, the Project may seek approval as a Planned Unit Development (PUD) per Planning Code Section 304. Under a PUD, the Commission may grant modifications from certain Planning Code requirements for projects that produce an environment of stable and desirable character which will benefit the occupants, the neighborhood and the City as a whole. The Project requests modifications from the Planning Code requirements for rear yard (Planning Code Section 134). The two western light standards and Verizon's ancillary equipment are located within the sites' required 25% rear yard (137 feet, 6 inches).

- B. **Criteria and Limitations** Section 304(d) establishes criteria and limitations for the authorization of PUDs over and above those applicable to Conditional Uses in general and contained in Section 303 and elsewhere in the Code. On balance, the Project complies with said criteria in that it:
  - Affirmatively promotes applicable objectives and policies of the General Plan;
     The Project complies with the objectives and policies of the General Plan, as detailed below.
  - 2) Provides off-street parking adequate for the occupancy proposes.

The Project is not required to provide off-street parking.

3) Provide open space usable by the occupants and, where appropriate, by the general public, at least equal to the open spaces required by this Code;

The Project far exceeds the required amount of open space for the school through outdoor courtyards and fields.

4) Be limited in dwelling unit density to less than the density that would be allowed by Article 2 of this Code for a district permitting a greater density, so that the Planned Unit Development will not be substantially equivalent to a reclassification of property;

No dwelling units are proposed.

5) In R Districts, include commercial uses only to the extent that such uses are necessary to serve residents of the immediate vicinity, subject to the limitations for NC-1 Districts under this Code, and in RTO Districts include commercial uses only according to the provisions of Section 230 of this Code;

The Project does not contain or propose commercial uses.

6) Under no circumstances be excepted from any height limit established by Article 2.5 of this Code, unless such exception is explicitly authorized by the terms of this Code. In the absence of such an explicit authorization, exceptions from the provisions of this Code with respect to height shall be confined to minor deviations from the provisions for measurement of height in Sections 260 and 261 of this Code, and no such deviation shall depart from the purposes or intent of those sections.

The Project is not requesting any exceptions to the height limits. Per Planning Code Section 260(b)(2)(J), "Warning and navigation signals and beacons, light standards and similar devices..." and (I) "Wireless Telecommunications Services Facilities and other antennas..." are exempt from height limits established by Article 2.5 of the Planning Code.

7) In NC Districts, be limited in gross floor area to that allowed under the floor area ratio limit permitted for the district in Section 124 and Article 7 of this Code;

The Project is not located within a NC District.

8) In NC Districts, not violate the use limitations by story set forth in Article 7 of this Code; and

The Project is not located within a NC District.

9) In RTO and NCT Districts, include the extension of adjacent alleys or streets onto or through the site, and/or the creation of new publicly-accessible streets or alleys through

the site as appropriate, in order to break down the scale of the site, continue the surrounding existing pattern of block size, streets and alleys, and foster beneficial pedestrian and vehicular circulation.

The Project is not located in an RTO or NCT District.

10) Provide Street trees as per the requirements of Section 138.1 of the Code.

Per Planning Code Section 138.1(c)(1), the Department of Public Works is responsible for reviewing and guiding any new street trees present on the project site.

11) Provide landscaping and permeable surfaces in any required setbacks in accordance with Section 132 (g) and (h).

Project is not subject to the requirements of Planning Code Section 132(g) and (h).

15. **General Plan Compliance.** The Project is, on balance, consistent with the following Objectives and Policies of the General Plan:

#### COMMERCE & INDUSTRY ELEMENT

#### **OBJECTIVE 7:**

ENHANCE SAN FRANCISCO'S POSITION AS A NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CENTER FOR GOVERNMENTAL, HEALTH, AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.

#### Policy 7.2

Encourage the extension of needed health and educational services, but manage expansion to avoid or minimize disruption of adjacent residential areas.

The Project maintains and expands an educational use, which is a use in support of families and children in San Francisco. The Project is desirable because it promotes the operation of a neighborhood-serving school. More flexible use of the athletics facilities will also provide greater recreational opportunities to a diverse body of students drawn from the community, thereby improving the educational services provided to the City as a whole.

#### Policy 7.3

Promote the provision of adequate health and educational services to all geographical districts and cultural groups in the city.

The Project will enhance the educational services available to residents of the local area neighborhoods as well as the City at large. St. Ignatius College Preparatory will continue to provide tuition assistance and outreach to a socially and economically diverse community.

#### HOUSING ELEMENT

#### **OBJECTIVE 11:**

SUPPORT AND RESPECT THE DIVERSE AND DISTINCT CHARACTER OF SAN FRANCISCO'S NEIGHBORBORHOODS.

#### **Policy 11.8:**

Consider a neighborhood's character when integrating new uses, and minimize disruption caused by expansion of institutions into residential areas.

The Project will minimize disruption by expanding the school vertically on the existing Campus, which has been a part of the neighborhood since 1969.

#### COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY ELEMENT

#### **Objectives and Policies**

#### **OBJECTIVE 1:**

MANAGE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND CHANGE TO ENSURE ENHANCEMENT OF THE TOTAL CITY LIVING AND WORKING ENVIRONMENT.

#### Policy 1.1:

Encourage development, which provides substantial net benefits and minimizes undesirable consequences. Discourage development, which has substantial undesirable consequences that cannot be mitigated.

#### Policy 1.2:

Assure that all commercial and industrial uses meet minimum, reasonable performance standards.

The Project will enhance the total city living and working environment by providing recreational and communication services for residents and workers within the City. Additionally, the Project would comply with Federal, State and Local performance standards.

#### **OBJECTIVE 2:**

MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE A SOUND AND DIVERSE ECONOMIC BASE AND FISCAL STRUCTURE FOR THE CITY.

#### Policy 2.1:

Seek to retain existing commercial and industrial activity and to attract new such activity to the city.

#### Policy 2.3:

Maintain a favorable social and cultural climate in the city in order to enhance its attractiveness as a firm location.

The Site will be an integral part of a new wireless telecommunications network that will enhance the City's diverse economic base.

#### **OBJECTIVE 4:**

IMPROVE THE VIABILITY OF EXISTING INDUSTRY IN THE CITY AND THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE CITY AS A LOCATION FOR NEW INDUSTRY.

#### Policy 4.1:

Maintain and enhance a favorable business climate in the City.

#### Policy 4.2:

Promote and attract those economic activities with potential benefit to the City.

The Project will benefit the City by enhancing the business climate through improved communication services for residents and workers and hosting sporting events

#### **VISITOR TRADE**

#### **OBJECTIVE 8:**

ENHANCE SAN FRANCISCO'S POSITION AS A NATIONAL CENTER FOR CONVENTIONS AND VISITOR TRADE.

#### Policy 8.3:

Assure that areas of particular visitor attraction are provided with adequate public services for both residents and visitors.

The Project will ensure that residents and visitors have adequate public service in the form of Verizon Wireless telecommunications.

#### **COMMUNITY SAFETY ELEMENT**

#### **Objectives and Policies**

#### **OBJECTIVE 3:**

ESTABLISH STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS THE IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF A DISASTER.

#### Policy 1.20

Increase communication capabilities in preparation for all phases of a disaster and ensure communication abilities extend to hard-to-reach areas and special populations.

#### Policy 2.4

Bolster the Department of Emergency Management's role as the City's provider of emergency planning and communication, and prioritize its actions to meet the needs of San Francisco.

#### Policy 2.15

Utilize advancing technology to enhance communication capabilities in preparation for all phases of a disaster, particularly in the high-contact period immediately following a disaster.

#### Policy 3.7:

Develop a system to convey personalized information during and immediately after a disaster.

The Project will enhance the ability of the City to protect both life and property from the effects of a fire or natural disaster by providing communication services.

- 16. **Planning Code Section 101.1(b)** establishes eight priority-planning policies and requires review of permits for consistency with said policies. On balance, the project complies with said policies in that:
  - A. That existing neighborhood-serving retail uses be preserved and enhanced and future opportunities for resident employment in and ownership of such businesses be enhanced.

The project site does not possess any neighborhood-serving retail uses. The wireless communications network will enhance personal communication services for businesses and customers in the surrounding area.

B. That existing housing and neighborhood character be conserved and protected in order to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of our neighborhoods.

The expansion to an existing school has been designed to be sensitive to the surrounding neighborhood character. Overall, the school use is beneficial and supports children and families in the City.

C. That the City's supply of affordable housing be preserved and enhanced,

The Project does not currently possess any existing affordable housing.

D. That commuter traffic does not impede MUNI transit service or overburden our streets or neighborhood parking.

The school will manage and supervise traffic and parking adjacent to the school during events, in order to discourage double parking and promote an orderly flow of traffic. The project would change the times that event attendees visit the site, this would not result in increased MUNI ridership, the Project is not expected to materially impair or affect MUNI service or traffic in the neighborhood.

E. That a diverse economic base be maintained by protecting our industrial and service sectors from displacement due to commercial office development, and that future opportunities for resident employment and ownership in these sectors be enhanced.

The Project does not include commercial office development.

F. That the City achieve the greatest possible preparedness to protect against injury and loss of life in an earthquake.

The Project will be designed and will be constructed to conform to the structural and seismic safety requirements of the Building Code. This proposal will not impact the property's ability to withstand an earthquake.

G. That landmarks and historic buildings be preserved.

Currently, the Project Site does not contain any City Landmarks or historic buildings.

H. That our parks and open space and their access to sunlight and vistas be protected from development.

The proposed light standards would be greater than 40 feet tall but would not be of sufficient bulk to cast substantial shadow. Although the Project may cast shadow on the adjacent public park, the adjacent public park (West Sunset Fields) is still afforded access to sunlight, which should not dramatically affect the use and enjoyment of this park. Therefore, no shadow effects would ensue as a result of the proposed project.

- 17. The Project is consistent with and would promote the general and specific purposes of the Code provided under Section 101.1(b) in that, as designed, the Project would contribute to the character and stability of the neighborhood and would constitute a beneficial development.
- 18. The Commission hereby finds that approval of the Conditional Use Authorization would promote the health, safety and welfare of the City.

#### **DECISION**

That based upon the Record, the submissions by the Applicant, the staff of the Department and other interested parties, the oral testimony presented to this Commission at the public hearings, and all other written materials submitted by all parties, the Commission hereby **APPROVES Conditional Use Authorization Application No. 2018-012648CUA** subject to the following conditions attached hereto as "EXHIBIT A" in general conformance with plans on file, dated September 18, 2018 for the light standards and April 16, 2019 for the WTS, and stamped "EXHIBIT B", which is incorporated herein by reference as though fully set forth.

**APPEAL AND EFFECTIVE DATE OF MOTION:** Any aggrieved person may appeal this Conditional Use Authorization to the Board of Supervisors within thirty (30) days after the date of this Motion. The effective date of this Motion shall be the date of this Motion if not appealed (after the 30-day period has expired) OR the date of the decision of the Board of Supervisors if appealed to the Board of Supervisors. For further information, please contact the Board of Supervisors at (415) 554-5184, City Hall, Room 244, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102.

**Protest of Fee or Exaction:** You may protest any fee or exaction subject to Government Code Section 66000 that is imposed as a condition of approval by following the procedures set forth in Government Code Section 66020. The protest must satisfy the requirements of Government Code Section 66020(a) and must be filed within 90 days of the date of the first approval or conditional approval of the development referencing the challenged fee or exaction. For purposes of Government Code Section 66020, the date of imposition of the fee shall be the date of the earliest discretionary approval by the City of the subject development.

If the City has not previously given Notice of an earlier discretionary approval of the project, the Planning Commission's adoption of this Motion, Resolution, Discretionary Review Action or the Zoning Administrator's Variance Decision Letter constitutes the approval or conditional approval of the development and the City hereby gives **NOTICE** that the 90-day protest period under Government Code Section 66020 has begun. If the City has already given Notice that the 90-day approval period has begun for the subject development, then this document does not re-commence the 90-day approval period.

I hereby certify that the Planning Commission ADOPTED the foregoing Motion on July 23, 2020.

Jonas P. Ionin Commission Secretary

AYES: Chan, Diamond, Imperial, Johnson, Koppel, Moore

NAYS: Fung ABSENT: None

ADOPTED: July 23, 2020

# **EXHIBIT A**

#### **AUTHORIZATION**

This authorization is for a conditional use to amend an existing Planned Unit Development with a rear yard modification to allow the expansion of a private secondary school (St. Ignatius College Preparatory) by constructing four light standards and a new macro wireless telecommunications facility, located at 2001 37th Avenue, Lot 006 in Assessor's Block 2094, pursuant to Planning Code Section(s) 209.1, 303 and 304 within the Residential-House One Family (RH-1) Zoning District and a 40-X Height and Bulk District; in general conformance with plans, dated September 18, 2018 for the light standards and April 16, 2019 for the WTS, and stamped "EXHIBIT B" included in the docket for Record No. 2018-012648CUA and subject to conditions of approval reviewed and approved by the Commission on July 23, 2020 under Motion No. 20769. This authorization and the conditions contained herein run with the property and not with a particular Project Sponsor, business, or operator.

#### RECORDATION OF CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Prior to the issuance of the building permit or commencement of use for the Project the Zoning Administrator shall approve and order the recordation of a Notice in the Official Records of the Recorder of the City and County of San Francisco for the subject property. This Notice shall state that the project is subject to the conditions of approval contained herein and reviewed and approved by the Planning Commission on July 23, 2020 under Motion No 20769.

#### PRINTING OF CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL ON PLANS

The conditions of approval under the 'Exhibit A' of this Planning Commission Motion No. **20769** shall be reproduced on the Index Sheet of construction plans submitted with the site or building permit application for the Project. The Index Sheet of the construction plans shall reference to the Conditional Use authorization and any subsequent amendments or modifications.

#### SEVERABILITY

The Project shall comply with all applicable City codes and requirements. If any clause, sentence, section or any part of these conditions of approval is for any reason held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect or impair other remaining clauses, sentences, or sections of these conditions. This decision conveys no right to construct, or to receive a building permit. "Project Sponsor" shall include any subsequent responsible party.

#### **CHANGES AND MODIFICATIONS**

Changes to the approved plans may be approved administratively by the Zoning Administrator. Significant changes and modifications of conditions shall require Planning Commission approval of a new Conditional Use authorization.

## Conditions of Approval, Compliance, Monitoring, and Reporting

#### **PERFORMANCE**

Validity. The authorization and right vested by virtue of this action is valid for three (3) years from
the effective date of the Motion. The Department of Building Inspection shall have issued a
Building Permit or Site Permit to construct the project and/or commence the approved use within
this three-year period.

For information about compliance, contact Code Enforcement, Planning Department at 415-575-6863, www.sf-planning.org

2. **Expiration and Renewal.** Should a Building or Site Permit be sought after the three (3) year period has lapsed, the project sponsor must seek a renewal of this Authorization by filing an application for an amendment to the original Authorization or a new application for Authorization. Should the project sponsor decline to so file, and decline to withdraw the permit application, the Commission shall conduct a public hearing in order to consider the revocation of the Authorization. Should the Commission not revoke the Authorization following the closure of the public hearing, the Commission shall determine the extension of time for the continued validity of the Authorization.

For information about compliance, contact Code Enforcement, Planning Department at 415-575-6863, <a href="https://www.sf-planning.org"><u>www.sf-planning.org</u></a>

- 3. **Diligent Pursuit.** Once a site or Building Permit has been issued, construction must commence within the timeframe required by the Department of Building Inspection and be continued diligently to completion. Failure to do so shall be grounds for the Commission to consider revoking the approval if more than three (3) years have passed since this Authorization was approved. For information about compliance, contact Code Enforcement, Planning Department at 415-575-6863, www.sf-planning.org
- 4. **Extension.** All time limits in the preceding three paragraphs may be extended at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator where implementation of the project is delayed by a public agency, an appeal or a legal challenge and only by the length of time for which such public agency, appeal or challenge has caused delay.

For information about compliance, contact Code Enforcement, Planning Department at 415-575-6863, www.sf-planning.org

5. **Conformity with Current Law.** No application for Building Permit, Site Permit, or other entitlement shall be approved unless it complies with all applicable provisions of City Codes in effect at the time of such approval.

For information about compliance, contact Code Enforcement, Planning Department at 415-575-6863, <a href="https://www.sf-planning.org">www.sf-planning.org</a>

#### **DESIGN – COMPLIANCE AT PLAN STAGE**

- 6. **Final Materials.** The Project Sponsor shall continue to work with Planning Department on the building design. Final materials, glazing, color, texture, landscaping, and detailing shall be subject to Department staff review and approval. The architectural addenda shall be reviewed and approved by the Planning Department prior to issuance.
  - For information about compliance, contact the Case Planner, Planning Department at 415-558-6378, www.sf-planning.org
- 7. **Lighting Plan.** The Project Sponsor shall submit an exterior lighting plan to the Planning Department prior to Planning Department approval of the building / site permit application. For information about compliance, contact the Case Planner, Planning Department at 415-558-6378, www.sf-planning.org
- 8. **Plan Drawings WTS**. Prior to the issuance of any building or electrical permits for the installation of the facilities, the Project Sponsor shall submit final scaled drawings for review and approval by the Planning Department ("Plan Drawings"). The Plan Drawings shall describe:
  - A. Structure and Siting. Identify all facility related support and protection measures to be installed. This includes, but is not limited to, the location(s) and method(s) of placement, support, protection, screening, paint and/or other treatments of the antennas and other appurtenances to ensure public safety, insure compatibility with urban design, architectural and historic preservation principles, and harmony with neighborhood character.
  - B. For the Project Site, regardless of the ownership of the existing facilities. Identify the location of all existing antennas and facilities; and identify the location of all approved (but not installed) antennas and facilities.
  - C. Emissions. Provide a report, subject to approval of the Zoning Administrator, that operation of the facilities in addition to ambient RF emission levels will not exceed adopted FCC standards with regard to human exposure in uncontrolled areas.

For information about compliance, contact the Case Planner, Planning Department at 415-558-6378, www.sf-planning.org

- 9. **Screening WTS.** To the extent necessary to ensure compliance with adopted FCC regulations regarding human exposure to RF emissions, and upon the recommendation of the Zoning Administrator, the Project Sponsor shall:
  - A. Modify the placement of the facilities;
  - B. Install fencing, barriers or other appropriate structures or devices to restrict access to the facilities;
  - C. Install multi-lingual signage, including the RF radiation hazard warning symbol identified in ANSI C95.2 1982, to notify persons that the facility could cause exposure to RF emissions:
  - D. Implement any other practice reasonably necessary to ensure that the facility is operated in compliance with adopted FCC RF emission standards.
  - E. To the extent necessary to minimize visual obtrusion and clutter, installations shall conform to the following standards:

- F. Antennas and back up equipment shall be painted, fenced, landscaped or otherwise treated architecturally so as to minimize visual effects;
- G. Rooftop installations shall be setback such that back up facilities are not viewed from the street;
- H. Antennae attached to building facades shall be so placed, screened or otherwise treated to minimize any negative visual impact; and
- I. Although co location of various companies' facilities may be desirable, a maximum number of antennas and back up facilities on the Project Site shall be established, on a case by case basis, such that "antennae farms" or similar visual intrusions for the site and area is not created.

For information about compliance, contact the Case Planner, Planning Department at 415-558-6378, www.sf-planning.org

#### **PARKING AND TRAFFIC**

10. Managing Traffic During Construction. The Project Sponsor and construction contractor(s) shall coordinate with the Traffic Engineering and Transit Divisions of the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA), the Police Department, the Fire Department, the Planning Department, and other construction contractor(s) for any concurrent nearby Projects to manage traffic congestion and pedestrian circulation effects during construction of the Project.

For information about compliance, contact Code Enforcement, Planning Department at 415-575-6863, www.sf-planning.org

#### **MONITORING - AFTER ENTITLEMENT**

- 11. **Operation of Lighted Field.** The operation of the lighted field shall meet the following Conditions:
  - A. The following time limitations shall apply to the use of lights on the field:
    - i. Except as noted in (ii)(b) below, Monday-Thursday lights shall be dimmed no later than 8:30 pm and turned off no later than 9:00 pm.
      - a. The Project Sponsor anticipates the use of the lighted field on these nights shall primarily be for practice and low attendance games (i.e., games where the anticipated attendance is below 1,000).
      - b. Lights shall be used no more than 150 nights per year.I. Affiliates of the school may use the lights for no more than 20 of the 150 evenings.
    - ii. For no more than 20 evenings per year, the lights may remain on until 10:00 pm
      - a. The Project Sponsor anticipates that approximately 10 of these events might be high attendance games (i.e., games where the anticipated attendance is above 1,000 to a maximum of 2,800) are Friday or Saturday evenings with visiting teams;
      - b. The Project Sponsor anticipates that approximately 10 other weeknight events might be necessary due to circumstances that prevent a Friday or Saturday night event; and
      - c. The Project Sponsor does not anticipate lights being used on Sundays.

- iii. The Project Sponsor shall use the lights only during the main school year (i.e., roughly between Aug. 15 and May 31 in the current schedule)
- B. The Project Sponsor shall not light the field for use by groups unaffiliated with the Project Sponsor.
- C. Communication with neighbors.
  - For updates and general information, the Project Sponsor shall continue to maintain a Good Neighbor Program webpage where it posts schedules and provides contact information to call or email the school.
  - ii. The Project Sponsor shall post on the webpage the schedule of nighttime events on the field at least a month in advance. In addition, the Project Sponsor shall post the schedule for each season by:
    - a. August 1st for Fall sports;
    - b. October 1st for Winter sports; and
    - c. February 1st for Spring sports.
  - iii. The Project Sponsor shall send neighbors an annual communication reminder of how to contact the Project Sponsor about noise, parking or other concerns.
- D. The Project Sponsor will distribute its J.B. MURPHY FIELD NIGHT GAME OR LARGE EVENT MANAGEMENT PLAN to home and visiting communities prior to games. This plan shall continue to include a CODE OF CONDUCT for student and spectator behavior.
- E. At the end of each academic year, the Project Sponsor shall provide to the Zoning Administrator and shall post on the Good Neighbor Program webpage a summary of that year's usage of the field for practice, low attendance games, high attendance games, and any other events.
- 12. **Enforcement.** Violation of any of the Planning Department conditions of approval contained in this Motion or of any other provisions of Planning Code applicable to this Project shall be subject to the enforcement procedures and administrative penalties set forth under Planning Code Section 176 or Section 176.1. The Planning Department may also refer the violation complaints to other city departments and agencies for appropriate enforcement action under their jurisdiction. For information about compliance, contact Code Enforcement, Planning Department at 415-575-6863, <a href="www.sf-planning.org">www.sf-planning.org</a>.
- 13. **Revocation due to Violation of Conditions.** Should implementation of this Project result in complaints from interested property owners, residents, or commercial lessees which are not resolved by the Project Sponsor and found to be in violation of the Planning Code and/or the specific conditions of approval for the Project as set forth in Exhibit A of this Motion, the Zoning Administrator shall refer such complaints to the Commission, after which it may hold a public hearing on the matter to consider revocation of this authorization.

For information about compliance, contact Code Enforcement, Planning Department at 415-575-6863, <a href="https://www.sf-planning.org">www.sf-planning.org</a>

14. **Implementation Costs - WTS**. The Project Sponsor, on an equitable basis with other WTS providers, shall pay the cost of preparing and adopting appropriate General Plan policies related to the placement of WTS facilities. Should future legislation be enacted to provide for cost recovery for planning, the Project Sponsor shall be bound by such legislation.

The Project Sponsor or its successors shall be responsible for the payment of all reasonable costs associated with implementation of the conditions of approval contained in this authorization, including costs incurred by this Department, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Technology, Office of the City Attorney, or any other appropriate City Department or agency. The Planning Department shall collect such costs on behalf of the City.

The Project Sponsor shall be responsible for the payment of all fees associated with the installation of the subject facility, which are assessed by the City pursuant to all applicable law. For information about compliance, contact Code Enforcement, Planning Department at 415-575-6863, <a href="https://www.sf-planning.org">www.sf-planning.org</a>

15. **Implementation and Monitoring - WTS**. In the event that the Project implementation report includes a finding that RF emissions for the site exceed FCC Standards in any uncontrolled location, the Zoning Administrator may require the Applicant to immediately cease and desist operation of the facility until such time that the violation is corrected to the satisfaction of the Zoning Administrator.

For information about compliance, contact Code Enforcement, Planning Department at 415-575-6863, www.sf-planning.org

- 16. **Project Implementation Report WTS**. The Project Sponsor shall prepare and submit to the Zoning Administrator a Project Implementation Report. The Project Implementation Report shall:
  - A. Identify the three dimensional perimeter closest to the facility at which adopted FCC standards for human exposure to RF emissions in uncontrolled areas are satisfied;
  - B. Document testing that demonstrates that the facility will not cause any potential exposure to RF emissions that exceed adopted FCC emission standards for human exposure in uncontrolled areas.
  - C. The Project Implementation Report shall compare test results for each test point with applicable FCC standards. Testing shall be conducted in compliance with FCC regulations governing the measurement of RF emissions and shall be conducted during normal business hours on a non-holiday weekday with the subject equipment measured while operating at maximum power.
  - D. Testing, Monitoring, and Preparation. The Project Implementation Report shall be prepared by a certified professional engineer or other technical expert approved by the Department. At the sole option of the Department, the Department (or its agents) may monitor the performance of testing required for preparation of the Project Implementation Report. The cost of such monitoring shall be borne by the Project Sponsor pursuant to the condition related to the payment of the City's reasonable costs.

- E. Notification and Testing. The Project Implementation Report shall set forth the testing and measurements undertaken pursuant to Conditions 2 and 4.
- F. Approval. The Zoning Administrator shall request that the Certification of Final Completion for operation of the facility not be issued by the Department of Building Inspection until such time that the Project Implementation Report is approved by the Department for compliance with these conditions.

For information about compliance, contact the Environmental Health Section, Department of Public Health at (415) 252-3800, <a href="https://www.sfdph.org">www.sfdph.org</a>

17. Coverage and Capacity Verification. Use is authorized as long as an independent evaluator, selected by the Planning Department, determines that the information and conclusions submitted by the wireless service provider in support of its request for conditional use are accurate. The wireless service provider shall fully cooperate with the evaluator and shall provide any and all data requested by the evaluator to allow the evaluator to verify that the maps, data, and conclusions about service coverage and capacity submitted are accurate. The wireless service provider shall bear all costs of said evaluation. The independent evaluator, upon request by the wireless service provider shall keep the submitted data confidential and shall sign a confidentiality agreement acceptable to the wireless service provider. The independent evaluator shall be a professional engineer licensed by the State of California.

For information about compliance, contact the Case Planner, Planning Department at 415-575-9079, www.sf-planning.org.

- 18. **Notification prior to Project Implementation Report WTS.** The Project Sponsor shall undertake to inform and perform appropriate tests for residents of any dwelling units located within 25 feet of the transmitting antenna at the time of testing for the Project Implementation Report.
  - A. At least twenty calendar days prior to conducting the testing required for preparation of the Project Implementation Report, the Project Sponsor shall mail notice to the Department, as well as to the resident of any legal dwelling unit within 25 feet of a transmitting antenna of the date on which testing will be conducted. The Applicant will submit a written affidavit attesting to this mail notice along with the mailing list.
  - B. When requested in advance by a resident notified of testing pursuant to subsection (a), the Project Sponsor shall conduct testing of total power density of RF emissions within the residence of that resident on the date on which the testing is conducted for the Project Implementation Report.

For information about compliance, contact Code Enforcement, Planning Department at 415-575-6863, www.sf-planning.org

19. **Installation - WTS.** Within 10 days of the installation and operation of the facilities, the Project Sponsor shall confirm in writing to the Zoning Administrator that the facilities are being maintained and operated in compliance with applicable Building, Electrical and other Code requirements, as well as applicable FCC emissions standards.

For information about compliance, contact Code Enforcement, Planning Department at 415-575-6863, <a href="https://www.sf-planning.org"><u>www.sf-planning.org</u></a>

20. **Periodic Safety Monitoring - WTS.** The Project Sponsor shall submit to the Zoning Administrator 10 days after installation of the facilities, and every two years thereafter, a certification attested to by a licensed engineer expert in the field of EMR/RF emissions, that the facilities are and have been operated within the then current applicable FCC standards for RF/EMF emissions.

For information about compliance, contact the Environmental Health Section, Department of Public Health at (415) 252-3800, <a href="https://www.sfdph.org">www.sfdph.org</a>

#### **OPERATION**

21. **Sidewalk Maintenance.** The Project Sponsor shall maintain the main entrance to the building and all sidewalks abutting the subject property in a clean and sanitary condition in compliance with the Department of Public Works Streets and Sidewalk Maintenance Standards.

For information about compliance, contact Bureau of Street Use and Mapping, Department of Public Works, 415-695-2017, <a href="http://sfdpw.org">http://sfdpw.org</a>

22. **Community Liaison.** Prior to issuance of a building permit to construct the project and implement the approved use, the Project Sponsor shall appoint a community liaison officer to deal with the issues of concern to owners and occupants of nearby properties. The Project Sponsor shall provide the Zoning Administrator and all registered neighborhood groups for the area with written notice of the name, business address, and telephone number of the community liaison. Should the contact information change, the Zoning Administrator and registered neighborhood groups shall be made aware of such change. The community liaison shall report to the Zoning Administrator what issues, if any, are of concern to the community and what issues have not been resolved by the Project Sponsor.

For information about compliance, contact Code Enforcement, Planning Department at 415-575-6863, <a href="https://www.sf-planning.org"><u>www.sf-planning.org</u></a>

- 23. **Lighting.** All Project lighting shall be directed onto the Project site and immediately surrounding sidewalk area only, and designed and managed so as not to be a nuisance to adjacent residents. Nighttime lighting shall be the minimum necessary to ensure safety, but shall in no case be directed so as to constitute a nuisance to any surrounding property.
  - For information about compliance, contact Code Enforcement, Planning Department at 415-575-6863, <a href="https://www.sf-planning.org"><u>www.sf-planning.org</u></a>
- 24. **Out of Service WTS**. The Project Sponsor or Property Owner shall remove antennae and equipment that has been out of service or otherwise abandoned for a continuous period of six months.

For information about compliance, contact Code Enforcement, Planning Department at 415-575-6863, <a href="https://www.sf-planning.org">www.sf-planning.org</a>

25. **Emissions Conditions – WTS**. It is a continuing condition of this authorization that the facilities be operated in such a manner so as not to contribute to ambient RF/EMF emissions in excess of then current FCC adopted RF/EMF emission standards; violation of this condition shall be grounds for revocation.

For information about compliance, contact the Environmental Health Section, Department of Public Health at (415) 252-3800, <a href="https://www.sfdph.org">www.sfdph.org</a>

- 26. **Noise and Heat WTS**. The WTS facility, including power source and cooling facility, shall be operated at all times within the limits of the San Francisco Noise Control Ordinance. The WTS facility, including power source and any heating/cooling facility, shall not be operated so as to cause the generation of heat that adversely affects a building occupant.

  For information about compliance, contact the Environmental Health Section, Department of Public Health at (415) 252-3800, <a href="https://www.sfdph.org">www.sfdph.org</a>
- 27. **Transfer of Operation WTS**. Any carrier/provider authorized by the Zoning Administrator or by the Planning Commission to operate a specific WTS installation may assign the operation of the facility to another carrier licensed by the FCC for that radio frequency provided that such transfer is made known to the Zoning Administrator in advance of such operation, and all conditions of approval for the subject installation are carried out by the new carrier/provider.

  For information about compliance, contact Code Enforcement, Planning Department at 415-575-6863, www.sf-planning.org
- 28. Compatibility with City Emergency Services WTS. The facility shall not be operated or caused to transmit on or adjacent to any radio frequencies licensed to the City for emergency telecommunication services such that the City's emergency telecommunications system experiences interference, unless prior approval for such has been granted in writing by the City. For information about compliance, contact the Department of Technology, 415-581-4000, <a href="http://sfgov3.org/index.aspx?page=1421">http://sfgov3.org/index.aspx?page=1421</a>

LEGAR Exempton Appeal



# 3018-019648

1650 MISSION STREET, #400 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94103 WWW.SFPLANNING.ORG

# BOARD OF SUPER SAN FRANCIS 2020 AUG 18 AH

# BOARD OF SUPERVISORS APPEAL FEE WAIVER FOR NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATIONS

INFORMATIONAL AND APPLICATION PACKET

Pursuant to Planning Code Section 350(j)(3) and Ordinance No. 149-16, Section 4, the Planning Director shall consider and make determinations regarding applications for the authorization of a Board of Supervisors Appeal Fee Waiver.

For questions, call 415.558.6377, email pic@sfgov.org, or visit the Planning Information Center (PIC) at 1660 Mission Street, First Floor, San Francisco, where planners are available to assist you.

**Español:** Si desea ayuda sobre cómo llenar esta solicitud en español, por favor llame al 415.575.9010. Tenga en cuenta que el Departamento de Planificación requerirá al menos un día hábil para responder

中文:如果您希望獲得使用中文填寫這份申請表的幫助,請致電415.575.9010。請注意,規劃部門需要至少一個工作日來回應。

**Tagalog:** Kung gusto mo ng tulong sa pagkumpleto ng application na ito sa Filipino, paki tawagan ang 415.575.9120. Paki tandaan na mangangailangan ang Planning Department ng hindi kukulangin sa isang araw na pantrabaho para makasagot.

#### WHAT IS AN APPLICATION FOR A BOARD OF SUPERVISORS APPEAL FEE WAIVER?

Planning Code Section 350(j)(3) and Ordinance No. 149-16, Section 4, establishes a waiver from the Board of Supervisor Appeal fees if the appeal is filed by a neighborhood organization that has been in existence for 24 months prior to the filing date of the request, is on the Planning Department's neighborhood organization notification list and can demonstrate to the Planning Director or his/her designee that the organization is substantially affected by the proposed project.

#### WHO MAY APPLY FOR A DISCRETIONARY REVIEW FEE WAIVER?

Any individual or neighborhood group can file for a Board of Supervisors Appeal. Exact criteria for neighborhood group organizations in order to qualify for a fee waiver are specified below:

- the appellant is a member of the stated neighborhood organization and is authorized to file the appeal on behalf
  of the organization. Authorization may take the form of a letter signed by the President or other officer of the
  organization;
- the appellant is appealing on behalf of the organization that is registered with the Planning Department and that appears on the Planning Department's current list of neighborhood organization. To determine if the neighborhood group organization is registered with the Planning Department, visit http://sf-planning.org/neighborhood-groups-map;
- the appellant is appealing on behalf of an organization that has been in existence at least 24 months prior to the submittal of the fee waiver request. Existance may be established by evidence including that relating to the organization's activities at that time such as meeting minutes, resolutions, publications, website or roster; and
- the appellant is appealing on behalf of a neighborhood organization that is affected by the project and that is the subject of the appeal.

#### **HOW DO I SUBMIT THE APPLICATION?**

If the requirements above are met, complete the following application, along with any necessary supporting materials, and submit it to the Planning Information Center (PIC) at 1660 Mission Street, First Floor, San Francisco, CA 94013.

A check must be made for the correct amount per the <u>Planning Department Fee Schedule</u>, payable to San Francisco Planning Department. Once the Department determines that the requestor is eligible for the fee waiver, the Department will mail the check back to the entity.



# **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS APPEAL FEE WAIVER** FOR NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATIONS

APPLICATION

Address: 2151 39th Ave, San Francisco CA 94116	Email Address	sisunsetneighbors	s@hotmail	.com
	Telephone:	415-566-6075	The second of the terror of the second of th	
rhood Group Organization Information				
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Address: c/o D. Brown 2151 39th Ave, San Francisco CA 94116	Email Address	sisunsetneighbo	ors@hotma	iil.com
	Telephone:	415-566-60	75	
/ Information				
ress: 2001 37th Avenue, San Francisco CA				
lication (PRJ) Record No: 2018-012648	Building Permit No: <b>none yet</b>			
ision (if any): July 23, 2020				
REQUIRED CRITERIA  The appellant is a member of the stated neighborhood organization and is authorized to file the appeal on behalf of the organization. Authorization may take the form of a letter signed by the President or other officer of the organization.			YES	NO
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	Janization: Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association of D. Brown 2151 39th Ave, San Francisco CA 94116  Information  Pess: 2001 37th Avenue, San Francisco CA  Idication (PRJ) Record No: 2018-012648  Ision (If any): July 23, 2020  I Criteria for Granting Waiver  I satisfied; please attach supporting materials.  REQUIRED CRITERIA  Int is a member of the stated neighborhood organization are fithe organization. Authorization may take the form of a letter.	panization: Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association  To D. Brown 2151 39th Ave, San Francisco CA 94116  Telephone:  Information  Telephone:  Telephone	panization: Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association    Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association   Email Address:   Sisunsetneighborhood	panization: Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association    Famil Address:   Sisunsetneighbors@hotmation



#### 51 Neighborhood Association

The Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association (SINA) was formed in August 2015 by neighbors in the vicinity of Saint Ignatius College Preparatory High School (SI). We are strongly opposed to the school's plan to install permanent nighttime stadium lights on their football field.

The SINA formally registered as a community organization with the SF Planning Department in October 2016.

We met with SI four times in 2015 about the lighting project and had additional email interactions with them in 2016 until SI put the project on hold in November 2016. It was not until March 2020 that we were notified by SI that the project had been reactivated and this current approval process began.

Our current membership totals 165 neighbors led by a five member Steering Committee with Deborah Brown as contact/secretary.

SINA has the support of the Sierra Club, D4Ward and the Sunset Community Garden among others, in opposition to the lighting project.

Attached is our first official communication from a member of our Steering Committee.

sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com

Dehoral Brown Secretary SINA New event: Meeting Regarding St. Ignatius proposed Football Field Lighting on Sep 15

From: Nextdoor Outer Parkside (reply@rs.email.nextdoor.com)

To: sftremor@yahoo.com

Date: Friday, August 28, 2015, 5:30 PM PDT



#### **NEW EVENT**

Meeting Regarding St. Ignatius proposed Football Field Lighting

#### **Details**

- Tue, Sep 15, 7:00 PM
- St. Ignatius College Preparatory
  St. Ignatius College Preparatory, 37th Avenue, San Francisco, CA, United States
- In the Rectory Building. Come learn more about the proposed stadium light (90' lights on new cell-tower poles, possibly) and the impact of night-time football games on ... Read more
- Posted by Nina Manzo from Outer Parkside Just now

View details and respond

Мар

#### Save The Date - Meeting with S.I.

#### sisunset neighbors <sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com>

Thu 10/13/2016 6:07 PM

To: Seiko Grant <sgrant654@gmail.com>; Larry & Shirley Yee <lolune@yahoo.com>; Shirley & Yulei Shang <xuxialian@gmail.com>; Kathy Howard <kathyhoward@earthlink.net>; Tim & Allison Harrington <alistwinroses@gmail.com>; Randall Hung <randall.hung@gmail.com>; Wong Family <wongs39@sbcglobal.net>; Denise Little <florence723@yahoo.com>

Cc: Brendan Kenneally <kenneally.brendan@gene.com>; Isabelle Hurtubise <ihurtubise@gmail.com>; sftremor@yahoo.com <sftremor@yahoo.com>

As you know, Saint Ignatius has requested a meeting with a smaller group of neighbors to discuss their proposed night lights on the football field.

This meeting will be next Thursday, October 20th 6:45 pm\* - please save the date.

You are included in our core/select group of neighbors. For this meeting only, please do not invite anyone who is <u>not</u> on this list. We are purposefully keeping this meeting to 10-12 neighbors for now. (Jack is included he just doesn't do email)

More details and our "agenda" will follow.

Thank you Deborah & Brendan

\* Mtg will be at SI -- President's Conference Room of McGucken Hall. This is the building furthest to the north on campus (nearest to Pacheco Street)



We are purposefully keeping this societing to 10-12 neighbors for now.

Mane details and our "agenda" will follow.

Thank you Debote h & Brendan

<sup>\*</sup> Mug will be at SI — President's Conference Room of McGucken Hall. This is the building furthest to the north on camous (nearest to Pacneco Street).



sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com

September 17, 2020

TO: San Francisco Board of Supervisors

RE: Appeal of Saint Ignatius Stadium Lighting Project, Planning Case Number 2018-012648CUA

We are the Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association -- made up of 165+ neighbors surrounding Saint Ignatius College Preparatory private school -- and we are strongly opposed to their proposed stadium lighting project located at 2001 37th Avenue in the Sunset District. We have additional support from the Sierra Club, D4Ward, and the Sunset Community Garden, among others.

As you will see from our CUA and CEQA appeal filings, expert testimonial letters, and the attached neighbor testimonials (from 2015 to the present) the Saint Ignatius Stadium Lighting Conditional Use Approval (CUA) does not meet a number of key planning code requirements and was exempted from necessary environmental reviews under CEQA. The Planning Commission has not adequately demonstrated how the proposed project actually satisfies the planning code or General Plan, nor how the project's environmental impacts would be negligible. Our consultants have determined that the project does not meet the purpose, spirit or intent of the planning code and General Plan, and that the project would bring lighting, noise, traffic and parking impacts that are much greater than the Commission and Saint Ignatius contend.

Saint Ignatius (S.I.) is planning to install permanent night time stadium lighting on their athletic field. These LED lights will rise 90 feet above the field which is directly adjacent to many of the surrounding homes. The light arrays on top of these light poles will be huge - about the size of 2 to 3 trash dumpsters next to each other -- and will rise above our neighborhood to be seen from as far away as Grand View Park. They will be grossly out of character and scale of the Sunset neighborhood. Please see images in Attachment 1.

These permanent stadium lights are proposed to be in use for <u>150 nights a year</u> until 9 pm and until 10 pm for large attendance sporting events.

In the past, S.I. has rented lighting for football games and the neighborhood (extending many blocks in radius) experienced the effects of night time games, namely increased traffic, cars speeding, blaring loud-speakers, cheering, air-horns, litter, absolutely no street parking, blocked driveways, double parking and pre/post gaming drinking and partying.

During these temporary lighted games, residents experience noise levels too loud to even have a conversation in their own homes -- even several blocks away from S.I. What would be normal conversations turn into shouting matches as we try to talk with our families Watching TV or having a quiet family dinner is out of the question during these nights. These impacts go far beyond the just the houses surrounding S.I. -- noise, lights and parking jams occur throughout a wide block radius -- from several blocks East of Sunset Blvd, down to  $43^{rd}$  Avenue as well as north and south, extending to Santiago and Pacheco Streets.

S.I. already has daytime and weekend games/practices that result in loudspeaker use, constant noise, parking and traffic issues. But this is to be expected when you live near a high school during school days and weekends, but not our evenings.

To our knowledge, S.I. would be the <u>only</u> high school in San Francisco with night time stadium lighting. Other SF private and public high schools (with much larger student bodies) have vibrant and healthy sports programs which are easily conducted during daylight hours or they use Kezar Stadium. As demonstrated by these other SF high schools without lighting, we question the real need for night time lighting at the school.

Earlier this year when SINA spoke with S.I. representatives about this lighting project, they stated that the night lighting is a marketing tool to enhance their athletic standing and will be used to attract potential student athletes to their school. They went on to explain that they must actively compete for exceptional student athletes to attend their exclusive private school.

S.I. has also maintained that their "new" co-ed sports activities require practices at night and thus the lights. In actuality, SI has been co-ed since 1989 and, if they have been in compliance with Title IX, this should not be a problem for either the school or the students. All other city high schools are able to schedule practices for all their students without needing permanent lights on until 9 pm.

As one of our neighbors, a high school educator asks -- what about the SI students? After a full day of school, they will now have sports practices until 9 pm. When will they finally get home, do their homework, or get some sleep? In the past, S.I. has dealt with serious issues

surrounding their students being pushed too hard. We question why the school is proposing to install permanent stadium lights and scheduling mandatory sports practices until 9 pm practically every school night. We all believe that sports are a healthy and necessary part of high school education -- but not until 9 pm. Further, as you will see in our submittal materials, the adverse effects of night time lights on teens brains is well documented.

Importantly, Saint Ignatius is an exclusive private school, with very few students coming from the Sunset neighborhood. The majority of their students actually come from outside San Francisco. The campus is closed to the public and the installation of the lights will only benefit the school -- to the permanent detriment of the neighbors' quiet evenings at home.

Saint Ignatius has historically been a good neighbor and we are accustomed to their day time sports events during school days and weekends. Saint Ignatius is a powerful and prestigious institution in San Francisco and many long-time residents in our association, while adamantly opposed to the stadium lights, are reluctant to submit letters of protest for fear of the school's repercussions. In the past, when some neighbors called S.I. Security to have students move their cars from blocking a driveway, or complained directly to S.I. about their leaving litter in their front yards -- neighbors found graffiti on their garage doors, eggs thrown at their homes, and in a couple of cases trash/dog feces put through their mailboxes. While these cases are not common, they leave a lasting negative impression on our neighbors.

The installation of permanent stadium lighting at S.I. would be extremely disruptive to our evening residential living. As you have read in our appeal, this CUA flies in the face of the SF General Plan guidelines, most importantly: 1) to protect residential areas from the noise, pollution and physical danger of excessive traffic, and 2) to protect the livability and character of residential properties (Urban Design Element Policies 4.1 and 4.15).

These stadium lights, and their extended use virtually every weeknight during late fall, winter, and early spring, will substantially impair and impede the reasonable use and enjoyment of our homes and our quiet residential Sunset neighborhood. We have young children who need early bedtimes, we want to enjoy quiet dinners with our families, we want to be able to park in our own driveways after work, and we want our friends and family to be able to find parking near our homes.

Our neighborhood association is not asking anything that any other school area neighborhood currently enjoys -- the ability to reside in a peaceful residential zoned neighborhood with quiet evenings.

This is not hyperbole; attached are neighbor letters dating back to 2015, documenting the past repercussions of night time S.I. games, the lit practice field usage, and even excessive day time loudspeaker noise at practices.

If these lights are installed, anything goes, and while SF Planning issued a final motion with certain usage conditions and S.I. has developed a (flawed) Large Event Management Plan, there is really no enforcement mechanism. It will be up to the neighbors to monitor the usage of these lights and the associated traffic, parking, and nuisance issues, and to report on any violations.

The Planning Department and the Commission have not addressed any of the points raised by neighbors in their many letters, in SINA's submittals for the Commission hearing, in the draft and final Motions, or in the appeal response memorandum. They continue to assert the project benefits without considering any of the many valid neighbor concerns.

We strongly urge the Board of Supervisors to overturn the Commission's approval of this project as it is not necessary or desirable for the neighborhood, and the adverse impacts to our neighborhood's livability far outweigh the benefits to the school that the project might bring. At the very least, the Board should be able to recognize that Saint Ignatius must do a great deal more work to demonstrate that the project will not create the impacts that we reasonably expect, and to make the project an acceptable new use of the school campus.

Sincerely,

Deborah Brown, Secretary

SI Neighborhood Association

Attachment 1: Visual Renditions of Light Towers

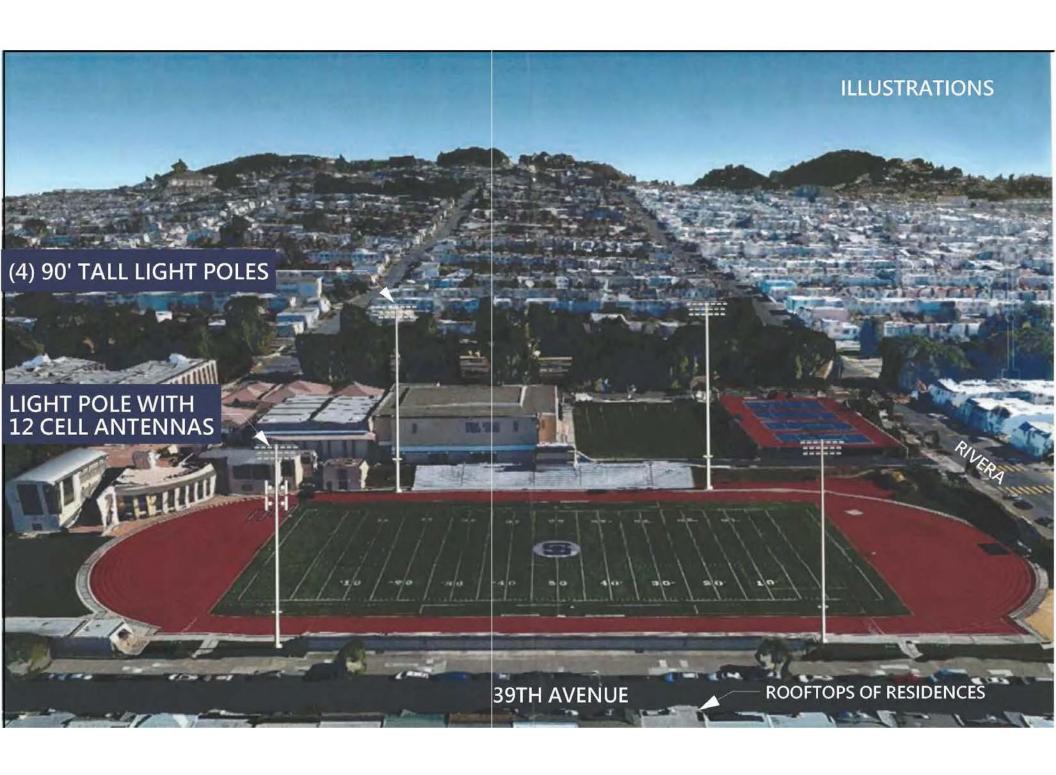
Attachment 2: Neighbor Past Experience Testimonials, 2020

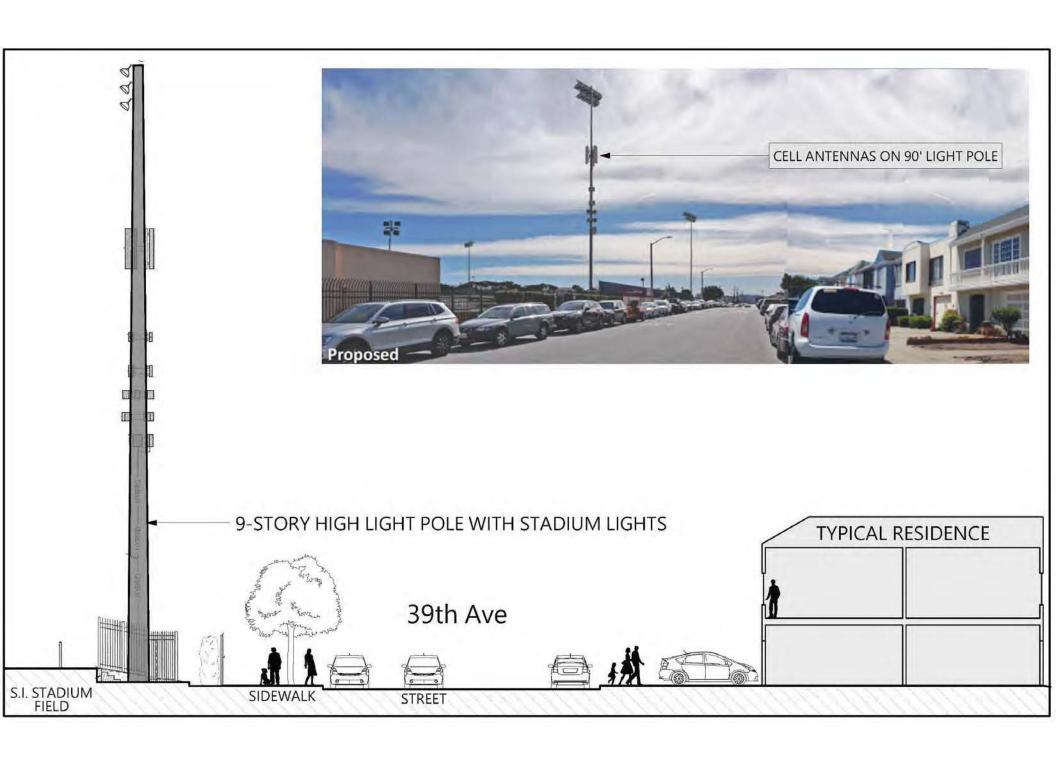
Attachment 3: Neighbor Planning Commission Opposition Letters, 2020 Attachment 4: Neighbor Opposition Letters to District 4 Supervisor, 2015

Attachment 5: SINA Online Petition Opposition Comments, 2020

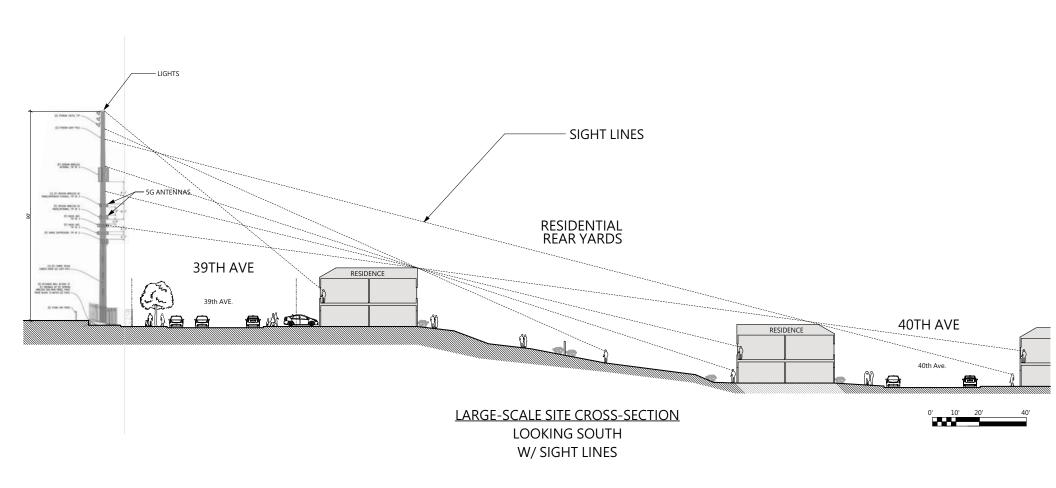
# **ATTACHMENT 1**

### **VISUAL RENDITIONS OF LIGHT TOWERS**





S.I. PROPOSED LIGHTS & ANTENNAS ILLUSTRATION OF CONTEXT BY NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTS MAY 6, 2020



# 39TH & 40TH AVENUE VIEW

### **ATTACHMENT 2**

# NEIGHBOR PAST EXPERIENCE TESTIMONIALS 2020

From: Peter Koch <kochsf@att.net>

Sent: Thursday, September 3, 2020 8:46 PM

To: SISunsetNeighbors @hotmail.com < <a href="mailto:sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com">sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com</a>>

**Subject:** Re: Your Past Experiences with SI night games

Hi Deborah, this is Peter & Sandy Koch at 2825 Rivera St. S.F.

We Have lived across from Saint Ignatius for almost 30 years. During those Friday night football games that SI put on with temporary Lighting, it was extremely disruptive. Our biggest complaint was the noise.

From about 7PM to 10 O'clock we couldn't even be in our living room, the noise was so loud.

We had cars parked in our driveway and litter all over the street.

We have always, over the years, been good neighbors with SI when they went through various building projects (Art Center, Swimming complex, Tennis courts, etc.). But this new project of lights and Friday night football games is unacceptable.

My wife and I tolerated those the Friday night games because we thought they were a one-time event, but the disruption on an ongoing basis is frightening. The parking was dangerous if we had to get out of our garage in an emergency. My wife was scared with all the teenage camaraderie going on after the game, which I witnessed a lot of drinking. This quiet neighborhood cannot absorb 2,000 or more fans. I am not comfortable in my own house during those football night games.

Thanks Peter & Sandy Koch

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From: Tiffany Pavon < <a href="mailto:tiffany@tiffanypavon.com">tiffany@tiffanypavon.com</a>>
Sent: Tuesday, September 1, 2020 5:14 PM

To: SISunsetNeighbors @hotmail.com < <a href="mailto:sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com">sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com</a>>

Subject: Re: Your Past Experiences with SI night games

Hi SISunsetNeighbors-

Night lights----

We live directly across the street from Saint Ignatius on 39th Ave.

When there are night games, we are unable to use our living room or use our front bedroom. The lights shine into our home even with the shades shut, I'm not talking street lights it is like daylight but harsher. Then there is the noise from the loudspeaker, cheering, music, and people milling about, we cannot even watch tv or have a conversation in our own home. We have the right to quiet enjoyment in our homes and these games are very disruptive for all of us.

Then add in all the traffic, double parking, blocked driveways, people hanging out in front of our house before and after games. There have been countless times that

we are unable to get in and out of our driveway due to it being blocked. We have had people yell and become combative when we ask them to move their cars so we can get in and out of our own driveway. The school staff sees this yet has failed to act even after we as neighbors have asked for help addressing these issues. With adding night games these issues will become worse.

SI has been able to have their sports programs work together to use the field without adding lights for many years. Why do they need to do this when it creates so much disruption and chaos in a residential neighborhood? We also have children that are in school and need to be able to go to sleep at their bedtime and can not with the bright lights glowing in their window, noise blaring.

I have attached an audio file with how loud the loudspeakers were during a daytime practice last month. This was just a day time practice without cheering, music, noisemakers, etc.

Tiffany

From: Coral Ho < coral ho@hotmail.com > Sent: Monday, August 31, 2020 10:51 PM

To: SISunsetNeighbors @hotmail.com < <a href="mailto:sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com">sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com</a>>

Subject: Re: Your Past Experiences with SI night games

Hi Deborah,

Here are what I experienced withe the rented light game day before. I have lived in this neighborhood for 20 years and I was affected by the game every time. I don't remember when SI have the game but I did remember all the bad experience from the game night. Since my bedroom is facing the SI football field, the light was so bright that was affecting my little kids to get to sleep.

Also, lots of people were screaming and yelling during the game, it created lots of noise. In addition, lots of car park around the neighborhood during game day. The SI student already generate lots of car parking occupy problem in our neighborhood, with the game, it gets worst. I just experienced it today that an SI student parked her car in front of my house since yesterday (Sunday) and then she moved her care today when I got home from work at 5:30pm. If there is game, she may not moved her care until later of the day.

Hope my writing can help.

Coral

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From: Christine Crosby < <a href="mailto:crosby10@gmail.com">christine.crosby10@gmail.com</a>>

Sent: Friday, August 28, 2020 12:07 PM

**To:** SISunsetNeighbors @hotmail.com <<u>sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com</u>>

**Subject:** Re: Update & an Important Request

#### Hello,

My name is Dr Crosby and I reside at 2186 36th Ave, across the street from SI. In the past few years, temporary lighted night games have resulted in blinding light through our living room windows, making it difficult to rest and have story time before bed. When the practice field is rented to club sports, which are expensive, exclusive sports league, the lights are often left on past their permitted time and shine directly into homes and bedrooms on 36th Ave.

My driveway is often blocked on both sides, preventing us from even using the curb or sidewalk to access our driveway and garage. Parking blocks away when returning from work/school/grocery stores means we have to schlep our belongings and child home rather than park in the driveway or garage which we have every reasonable expectation of being able to use. It also means that visiting guests have nowhere to park conveniently. This includes our senior citizen family members, many of which have mobility issues. When a certain relative visits, her knee prevents her from walking long distances. Many times, she's unable to access the driveway spot we "save" for her when she's expected. She double-parks in front of our home while coming inside and my husband drives her car to find a spot and then returns, wasting valuable family time, when we should be able to use our driveway for the vehicle.

Parents and students alike give us the "finger" when we inform them that they are parked illegally, blocking our access to our residence, and ask them to find a more appropriate space. While we sometimes ticket/tow, we fear that these inconsiderate "neighbors" will retaliate and damage our home, or worse injure our family. Due to their behavior, we have no reason to give them any further benefit of a doubt. We resorted to paying almost \$500 to the SFMTA to paint our curb tips red, but this also does little to discourage illegal parking and our driveway is blocked frequently regardless.

The litter left behind from normal school days is quite annoying, but after games, the discarded alcohol containers and other trash is disturbing. The broken glass is a hazard to pedestrians and bike tires, especially children using balance bikes. There's no effort made by SI to mitigate these problems and when the school is called to inform them of a mess clearly left by a student (signed homework) they respond by asking "Why are you calling us? Just clean it up". We would appreciate that the offending student be asked to apologize to the neighbors they littered on. That's what I would do with my child, should he be so inconsiderate. We frequently observe track and other SI athletes using the green space as their personal bathroom. This is really exemplary of how the SI community feels about the Sunset district in general. We all have a responsibility to teach children in our charge right from wrong, something a religious school ought to take more seriously.

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From: Anne Marie Benfatto <annemarie2@comcast.net>

**Sent:** Friday, August 28, 2020 7:57 PM

To: SISunsetNeighbors @hotmail.com < <a href="mailto:sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com">sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com</a>>

**Subject:** Re: Update & an Important Request

Hi Deborah,

Attached please find a letter about the impact of day and night games on the neighborhood. Thanks for collecting all of this info and working so hard on this.

Thanks so much, Anne Marie

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From: Josette Goedert < josette.goedert@gmail.com >

**Sent:** Friday, August 28, 2020 11:12 AM

**To:** SISunsetNeighbors @hotmail.com < <a href="mailto:sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com">sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com</a>>

**Subject:** Re: Update & an Important Request

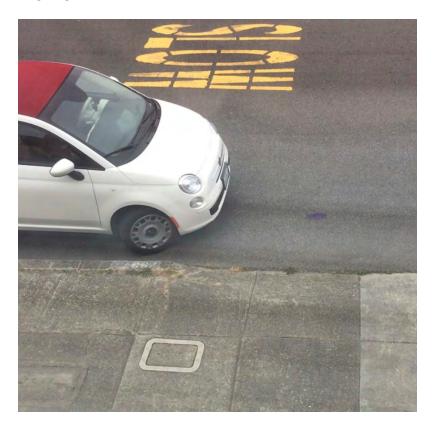
Hi Deborah,

We have lived directly across from Saint Ignatius for 8 years now (39th and Rivera) and their level of consideration has gone significantly down. At first we were able to come home and enjoy our home on the weekends or evenings, but now it's almost out of question. Every single weekend they either have a game or have rented out their fields to external organizations such as pee-wee football, lacrosse, soccer, frisbee golf, all day activities or sports camps, etc. If we need to leave the house we know that we will not get parking anywhere near our home or have any peace and quiet. The events start early in the morning (sometimes blowing whistles as early as 6:45 AM on a Saturday) to not ending until way past 4 or 5 PM in the evening. This goes on almost every weekend. Saint Ignatius also starts some practices Monday through Friday with whistles blowing again as early as 6:45 AM.

We've had our driveway blocked so many times that we have resorted to calling SFMTA to issue tickets because we have no other choice. I personally have had SI parents blatantly ask me if I was going anywhere "anytime soon", so that they could illegally block my driveway because they were late for an event at the school and they couldn't find close parking. I had to let those parents know that if they remained parked in my driveway that I would tow them and that it didn't matter if I had anywhere to go - I need access to my car in the garage. I have called the school several times to get their students to move their cars out of my driveway or out of my neighbors driveway.

Anytime I have politely asked a student to move their vehicle 9 times out of 10 they have argued with me and then I tell them that they can get their car out of the impound if they park there. They then move their vehicles out of my driveway. I have included a photo of their student's vehicle in my driveway from May 5th, 2015. I called the school and SFMTA - the student arrived just before SFMTA did and moved their vehicle. I was significantly late for a meeting that day due to their student parking in my driveway and I told the SI office that, but they didn't seem to care, but only offered the rebuttal of "the student's know the rules and we had them move their vehicle."

On weekends it's almost worse because the people who come from outside the city never obey the red on the driveway. We had a pickup truck park in between my driveway and our neighbors (mind you a Prius can fit there, but nothing bigger). I then had to argue with the driver to move his truck and he told me that he was late for his son's football game and I had to let him know that his truck would be in the impound if he didn't move it. Almost every weekend I have to let someone know to not park in my driveway. The last time I called SFMTA was last November on a weekend and the driver argued with SFMTA for giving them a ticket.



When Saint Ignatius had their temporary lights up last year they were shining directly into our home. We could turn the lights off in our house and have it still be illuminated brightly. SI did not turn the lights off when they were supposed to and sometimes they stayed on for at least another hour after they were supposed to be turned off. This would be as late as 10 PM some nights. The level of consistent noise from the loud speaker is blaring. I have included a video from their practice on June 15th at 4:05 PM. This is a small example of how loud it is, but please note it's much louder for games and for all day weekend events and games.

Overall, SI isn't a good neighbor and now that we have a 1 year old daughter - I would like to be able to keep her naptime and bedtime routine without consistent noise, crowds, loud speakers and bright lights. Saint Ignatius has not taken into consideration how this will affect the small children in the community when the lights won't go off until late shining directly into their bedrooms. Having the lights be used for up to 200 nights per year is absolutely ludicrous and in the end potentially causes our child's nighttime routine to be drastically changed. They have not taken into consideration how the small children in the neighborhood would be affected by their NON-ESSENTIAL 90 foot lights. The yes vote has shown our community that the city favors Saint Ignatius and their students that pay an exorbitant amount of tuition for a project that doesn't directly affect their education, but negatively

affects the Outer Sunset. The Saint Ignatius students and parents do not have to live with these lights and 5G technology across from their homes. They will drive home, which is mostly outside of San Francisco city limits.

It remains beneficial to preserve the family oriented environment that has been developing over the years for young families here in the Outer Sunset. I cannot in good conscience find anything positive with their proposal for 90 foot lights, up to 200 nights a year field usage and 5G technology. Saint Ignatius likes to tout themselves as good neighbors, but they are anything but that.

Best,

Josette

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From: village attab < <u>villageattab@yahoo.com</u>>
Sent: Monday, August 24, 2020 8:45 PM

**To:** SISunsetNeighbors @hotmail.com < <a href="mailto:sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com">sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com</a>>

Subject: Re: Update & an Important Request

We live on 2450 38th ave. few times we experienced loud noises from games. I thought that it came from Vicente and 42nd ave. I went out to discover that the loud noise came from St. Ignatius High School. I walked toward there and the louder it became. The game was just ending. So many people were idling around continuing the fiesta outside of the stadium, some were drinking, some were smoking, and others just loud and loud disrespectful of the neighbors. The whole area matter of fact looked out of control. I thought to myself how could a school treat its neighbors this way? The light were vivid, cars everywhere and many were just honking and oblivious of the neighborhood's children who must rest and go to bed.

Unfortunately I didn't record the time or took any photos. I just went on a fact finding mission. I was about to tell the police but I didn't. That day disgusted me of that school and never wish that decent people would send their children there.

Nafiss Griffis

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**From:** carole gilbert < <u>carolegilbert@comcast.net</u>>

**Sent:** Friday, August 28, 2020 9:54 AM

To: SISunsetNeighbors @hotmail.com < <a href="mailto:sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com">sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com</a>>

**Subject:** Re: Update & an Important Request

My name is: Carole Gilbert.

I live at: 2179 40th Ave
SF CA 94116

I have lived here since 1984, 36 years. In that time I have watched St Ignatius high school expand both physically and with the student body population.

In recent years we have had a lot of trouble with students and parents blocking the driveway. I've had vehicles ticketed and now have turned to having them towed due to the seemingly lack of consideration for our neighborhood.

During the night and weekend games we typically have parents and students double parking on 39th Ave. and Rivera St. Due to double parking, the 48 Quintara bus is not able to turn on 39th Avenue, It is forced to change its route and come down 40th Avenue. The police do not seem to be monitoring this situation I have seen motorcycle police just watching the games but not monitoring the issues mentioned above.

The temporary lighting that SI tested out lit up the sky. It looked like daylight was coming in our windows that face the SI field. We always can hear the loud speakers blaring, and the crowds cheering. This is extremely disruptive and once SI increases their night time events to 150 + events per year it will be impossible to relax in my home in the evening. The games/practices will be until 10 PM during week nights and weekends. The crowds that leave will linger walking to their cars, making noise, tossing liter and racing up our streets. Why students need to play games and practice until 10 PM when they should be home doing homework and sleeping is beyond me.

The public San Francisco high schools do not have night games at their schools. When this occurs, they play at Kezar Stadium they don't disturb their neighbors. Why can't SI do this?

I find this behavior a detriment to our ability to enjoy our quiet home life. Noise, double parking, trash, people hanging out are not acceptable to me.

Please reconsider their petition for this lighting project. Do not allow them to disrupt our neighborhood. I know if you lived in our neighborhood you would not want this to move forward.

Thank you, Carole Gilbert

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From: timothy brey < <a href="mailto:timuna@gmail.com">timuna@gmail.com</a>>
Sent: Friday, August 28, 2020 10:37 AM

To: SISunsetNeighbors @hotmail.com < <a href="mailto:sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com">sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com</a>>

**Subject:** Re: Update & an Important Request

To Whom It May Concern,

My husband and I live on Rivera St directly across from Saint Ignatius' football field end zone. Student athletes normally stay until about 7 pm during the school year. They all seem to have cars and park them throughout the neighborhood. While not always convenient, this has been manageable. Now SI wants to start school later and with the addition of permanent lights have student athletes here until 9 or 10 pm. They also will have big games here (football, and to an extent soccer and lacrosse) which will bring crowds of 2,000 people or more. They normally have their football games on Saturdays all day, which impacts the neighborhood in a negative way due to the impact of increased car traffic and parking issues (parking in people's driveways and taking any and all parking spaces for at least four blocks in every direction). Having lights on for most of the night and having crowds with major traffic, parking, and noise issues is not taking the needs of the neighborhood into consideration.

During the planning commission meeting, the SI principal told the commission that game attendance would not exceed 1,000 people. Either she was intentionally deceiving the commission or has not read SI's own material which they sent out to their neighbors. According to their own printed mailer, they have at least 8 games scheduled which they deem high attendance: having up to 2,000 people. I know for sure that when they play Sacred Heart or Serra high schools, attendance will be over 2,000 people as

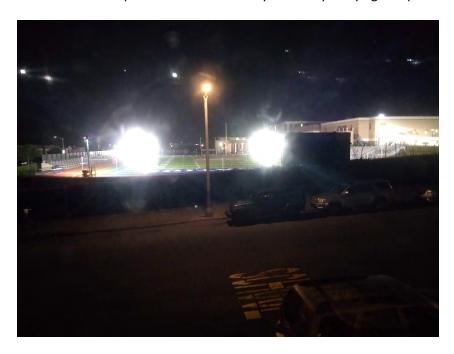
those are big rivalries and bring out a lot of people, many who do not even have current family members attending SI.

Also, SI promised (at the planning commission meeting) to dim the lights at 8:30. I don't see how they can make that promise as that would entail dimming the lights in the middle of a football (or other sport) game. We as neighbors have no way to hold them accountable.

The planning commission only seemed to consider what was best for SI and its students. The neighbors and neighborhood and the public interest didn't seem to merit much concern or consideration. That's not right and seems in direct conflict with the mission of a public agency such as the planning commission.

Playing high school sports should not create such an imposition on the neighborhood and have so many negative consequences for those of us who live here.

Attached are two photos taken when they had temporary lights up for evening practices.





They had them up for a couple of months. These lights were very bright. Many times they left the lights on after students had left the field. Often they had a loudspeaker on during practices giving students directions/commands as part of their training. We could hear it with our windows closed. Does that kind of behavior sound like a good/considerate neighbor to you?

Sincerely, Una Fitzsimons and Tim Brey

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From: Joy Chan < joychan327@gmail.com > Sent: Sunday, September 13, 2020 12:47 PM

To: SISunsetNeighbors @hotmail.com < <a href="mailto:sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com">sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com</a>>

Subject: Re: Your Past Experiences with SI night games

#### Hi Deborah,

Here is our past experience, sorry it may not be a short description. You can extract what you need. I am going to write the email to Board of Supervisor next, with some of the similar comments.

I want to share our family experiences with the SI's night sports activities in the past several years we live here.

First of all, we live directly across from the SI sport field on Rivera St between 38<sup>th</sup> and 39<sup>th</sup> Ave. We already foresee this project of installing new 90' tall lights will have adverse effects on our family and house, which we worked so hard to build over the years. Over the last few years of living here, we have to tolerate 1) difficult parking during school days, 2) difficult parking during the early evening and weekends when they have games, 3) cars blocking our driveway all the time (the curb side outside our house can only fit a small car,

so when someone try to park a larger car, it will block our driveway by a foot or so), 4) double parking all the time at the block on Rivera St between 37<sup>th</sup> and 38<sup>th</sup> Ave making driving and crossing streets with my kids very unsafe. Not to mention all the noise and littering problems outside our home, we have to constantly pick up the emptied snack bags that were left on our sidewalk (I know I cannot prove these were from the SI students but I am sure at least some were from them).

To make matters worse, I remembered earlier this year in February, SI rented a few temporary lights for their night practice, this was the worse nightmare we had. When we got home in the evenings, the lights shined straight into our house, from our living room all the way to our master bedroom at the very back of our house, the whole house was flooded with lights. To give you some context, I measured on Google map, from where the lights were placed, they shined about 500' from the north side of the field all the way across the block and then through my house which is 63' long, approximately 600' of array of lights. My kids said the lights hurt their eyes and we had to close off our curtains for days until the Daylight Saving kicked in and SI did not have to use the lights anymore. I had called SI and talked to Tom (Director of Communication) and John (Director of Athletics), they tried to address the issue but it did not help.

Our concern is with the new 90' tall lights, although it claims this is newer technology that will minimize lights shining onto the neighbors, who can guarantee it will not be as bad as the lights we experienced earlier this year? Once the lights are installed, that is it, the matter is settled, we have no way to complain. Also, even though these new lights may not shine horizontal directly onto the neighbors, the glow of the lights and multiplying by the glare effect from the fog, I do not think the light pollution will be a non-issue.

I urge the City officials and Board of Supervisors to listen to the neighbors, this light project is really pushing forward to the advantage of SI only but at the expense of the neighbors. There are many alternatives they can do to continue promoting their strong athletic programs and having night practice is not the only option. Can they better schedule their class time? Shift some of the practice to during the day and other classes in the evening if the students are to stay longer hours at school anyway? On the other end though, we have no options, this is a neighborhood we live in, family and house we worked hard to raise and build. To not get impacted, does it mean we can only move to elsewhere?

Best,

Joy

From: DM Little <<u>florence723@yahoo.com</u>>
Sent: Monday, August 31, 2020 2:13 PM

To: SISunsetNeighbors @hotmail.com < <a href="mailto:sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com">sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com</a>>

Subject: Re: Your Past Experiences with SI night games

Deborah - our family list is attached - Denise Malmquist-Little, Malmquist Family Trust



Denise Malmquist-Little Trustee

Trustee holds full Power of Attorney for all matters pertaining to 3031 Quintara St. SF CA 94116 AND Marie J. Malmquist

CONTACT: 415-665-4746 florence723@yahoo.com

September, 2020

### LIST OF EXPERIENCES DURING AND FOLLOWING NIGHT GAMES/EVENTS HELD AT ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE PREPARATORY affecting our home and our block (Quintara between 39th/40th Avenues):

First, we apologize for having no pictures or formal documentation. We never thought such would be necessary. We have shared all this with SI in the past and were told they would look into it. The only improvement we have seen was the PA system doesn't carry as clearly as far as 30<sup>th</sup> Ave anymore.

- •Urination almost every night field event for the last 5 years has found our doorway (we don't have a gate) being used as a restroom. The smell is horrible, and clean-up disgusting. It has also sometimes occurred after late events such as dances or theater events.
- •Cigarette butts butts are flipped out of moving cars towards our home ... our home has wood/flammable siding. Burning butts, smoldering butts, and cold butts are left in our doorway, on our driveway, and in what used to be our front yard (presently being prepped for new landscaping). We used to have a large pine tree in front and sometimes cigarettes were ground out into the bark.
- Food & food wrappers are tossed with no regard to proper disposal. They land in front of the house, in the doorway, in the old plants, and the ultimate was when the wind carried the trash up onto our roof!
- •people in our doorway street lighting has improved, but it is still dark in our doorway when our porchlight is off. From the dark, we hear the voices of groups hanging in our doorway; language is often crude. Trash is left behind. Smoke comes up into the house cigarette and marijuana. We would have to get up out of bed and turn on the porch light to get them to leave, and sometimes they wouldn't...
- Drug dealing SI security knows about these guys. They park on the Q street hill and have police scanners in their cars. They host folks to sit in the car and smoke weed. Some kids/young adults stop and make a purchase and leave; they even do drive-up window-to-window. SI security has worked with our neighborhood and SFPD to clear the area of such dealers. If there weren't buyers coming to evening and night events, there wouldn't be dealers.
- •Blocked driveway Mom is 90 years old. If we have a late appointment, parking is all taken up and sometimes I cannot even get into the driveway to take her in. I have to double park and try and get her into the house safely. Same thing happens if I take her out to eat dinner. Depending on the time of year, it has been dark and more dangerous trying to get her safely into the house. This is also a problem during the regular school day, but SI security is more help in finding student drivers and having them move their cars to not block the driveway. At evening/night events, SI doesn't have that ability.
- •Noise The loud speakers are very loud. The crowds are very loud. During night field events, we cannot have a conversation in the house without shouting. The TV has to be turned up to a high level to be

heard. We cannot use our deck because the noise is worse outside. SI did adjust their volume once they learned the play-by-play could be clearly heard and understood all the way up past 30<sup>th</sup> Avenue, but it is still super loud right next to the field.

- Dangerous driving When hyped up at events, teen judgment takes a backseat. We have witnessed drag racing up our hill, kids on top of moving cars, items flying out of moving cars (balls, trash, clothing), kids standing in cars out of moon roofs, and kids hanging on to car windows while standing outside and the car is moving.
- Adults whether evening practices or full blown events/games, adults double park, leave engines running, and talk loudly before, during, and after the event. They make driving on the hill dangerous because corners are blind and cars are going two ways in one way worth of street space.
- •After parties often people don't leave once SI locks their gates. Groups congregate in the Quintara Street parking lot, in the baseball field & seating, and in the soccer fields for drinking and partying. This is disturbing and unsafe. They are often even out on the street standing around their cars, leaving beer cans behind.

The submission is compiled from the combined memories of the Malmquist Family over the last 5+ years. Submission composition: Denise Malmquist-Little, Head Trustee.

#### **ATTACHMENT 3**

### NEIGHBOR PLANNING COMMISSION OPPOSITION LETTERS 2020

2179 40<sup>th</sup> Avenue San Francisco, CA 94116 August 28, 2020

**SF Planning Commission** 

Dear SF Planning Commission:

I am writing to ask you to reconsider your approval of Saint Ignatius High School's plan to install lights for nighttime activities.

I have lived in my home for the last 36 years. When I first moved in, the impact of SI was not felt on our neighborhood. Over the years, they have expanded their physical footprint as well as the size of their student body. It seems that over the years, the students, parents and administration have had less respect and less regard for our neighborhood. Their Good Neighbor Initiative has had little impact on the behavior of the SI community.

Street parking has been an issue for years. I cannot count the number of times that my driveway has been blocked. One morning I told a student that he was blocking my driveway. He said that he was late for school, that he didn't have time to move his car and just walked away. Not only is this a problem in the daytime, but it is also a problem when SI hosts night games. Students, parents and spectators double park and block our driveways with no regard for the inconvenience they have caused to the people living in the neighborhood. With SI's proposal to host more than 150 nighttime activities a year, this will be a problem day and night, many days a year.

Noise is also a big problem during their outdoor activities. The loudspeaker, the horns, the whistles and the crowds can easily be heard in my home. It is not possible to have a quiet conversation in my own living room. If this were happening many nights a year until 9PM or 10PM, this is totally unacceptable. Often at the end of the games, people going to their cars have been very noisy and sometimes very disruptive. They leave trash in the streets or in our yards. I have seen students driving recklessly, speeding and running stop signs.

Another new issue that I have noticed this summer is that the SI students who are participating in sports are often not respecting social distancing and not wearing masks. When I have passed them on the street while they are training, I have politely reminded them that they should be wearing the masks that they are carrying in their hands. Responses have been things like, I don't have to wear a mask I am outside or I don't have to wear a mask because I am running. If the school is not enforcing proper safety for its students, how can we be assured that they will be enforcing proper behavior during daytime or nighttime events? If the students, parents and spectators are not going to observe recognized Covid protocols, they are endangering each other as well as the people who live in our neighborhood.

The fact that SI is located in a residential neighborhood is a unique situation. It is not the norm in San Francisco to have multiple blocks of residences within a couple of hundred feet of high-use school sports fields. No other high school in San Francisco has night games at their home fields. It is an unreasonable expectation for SI to expect their neighbors to give up their peace and quiet **in their own homes** so that their students can play sports at night. They are not acting as good neighbors, but as an institution that has no regard for the good of the community.

Sincerely, Anne Marie Benfatto From: **Christine Crosby** <<u>christine.crosby10@gmail.com</u>>

Date: Fri, May 1, 2020, 3:07 PM

Subject: Letter to Protest Application at 2001 37th Ave, SI Lighting Project

To: <<u>jeffrey.horn@sfgov.org</u>>, <<u>corey.teague@sfgov.org</u>>, <<u>rich.hillis@sfgov.org</u>>,

<delvin.washington@sfgov.org>

Cc: sisunset neighbors < <a href="mailto:sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com">sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com</a>>

Dear Supervisor Mar and SF Planning,

My name is Christine Crosby and I reside with my husband and young son at 2186 36<sup>th</sup> Ave, right across from St. Ignatius College Preparatory. When we purchased our forever home, I was thrilled to be so close to our great public schools and the green space of Sunset Boulevard. My husband was humored to be moving next to his alma mater, S.I., which he attended about 20 years ago.

We are now so disappointed to learn that S.I.'s "good neighbor pledge" does not include maintaining the peace and quiet of our neighborhood. This holiday season, it's very possible that the brightest thing in our living room will be the glare from new stadium lights, not our Christmas tree lights. The loudest thing in our living room won't be my husband teaching our son carols on the same piano that he learned to play on as a child; it will be the ruckus of visitors leaving night games, practices and events. The problems of students and visitors using the Sunset green space to relieve themselves (I have videos) will only intensify, as will the discarded coffee cups, take out containers, and other debris, currently at an all time low with school out.

Aside from spoiled special occasions, our daily life will be altered by later bedtimes than are recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics. An 8 PM bedtime will be nearly impossible with the disruptions to our neighborhood. Proper circadian rhythms are essential to good physical and mental health. This is true not only for humans like my son, but for nearly all species. There are many genes conserved across species involved in using daylight to regulate the body's clock, signifying its biological importance.

Unfortunately, there has been no EIR or CEQA presented to the community for review. This is due to a "No New Use" claim on the proposal application. *This claim is utterly false and should not be accepted by City Planning*. In 2020, we must look forward and not backward. We must have a look at how this project will affect our environment as a whole. It is no longer acceptable to sacrifice our environment tomorrow for our convenience today. My son and all future generations deserve better than that.

During this global pandemic, there is time for the applicants to make concessions if they are no longer willing to abide by the terms of their original "Conditional Use" permit. They can submit an environmental impact study to ensure the appropriateness of this project. Should it be deemed appropriate, they can add local community service hours to their student's graduation requirements that would provide clean-up after events. They can clarify how many nights this will be used until 10 PM, and limit it to no more than 30. They can include the community in true engagement during which we are unmuted. There are any number of ways we could work together, if the City will give us the extra time to do so.

I ask that you please assist us by delaying this upcoming Public Hearing until the community can have a real Neighborhood Meeting with SI and Verizon and our voices can be *heard*, not muted. I ask that you please delay this hearing until there is more information on how this will impact the quality of our environment. This is a very important issue that impacts our community in an enormous way and will for decades to come. History will not look kindly upon a hasty decision in this uncertain time. Right now, you have the opportunity to do good for your community, I hope you take it. Thank you for your consideration. Stay well and healthy during this unsettling time.

Best,

Christine Crosby, Ph.D

Opposition to SI Lighting Proposal during SIP

Christine Crosby <a href="mailto:crosby10@gmail.com">christine.crosby10@gmail.com</a>

Dear Jeffrey and Delvin,

I hope you and yours are well during these increasingly trying times. I am writing today to express my dismay at the lack of transparency S.I. and Verizon have been showing during the application process for permanent nighttime lighting of a residential neighborhood at 2001 37th Ave. They recently released notes from the "Neighborhood Meeting" held via zoom on May 28. These notes were not provided to the SINA, as requested, but were found via a lengthy internet search.

The meeting notes do not indicate that the entire community was muted and no questions asked during the meeting were addressed. This is important. Since then, there have been ZERO additional opportunities to collect or impart feedback to SI. My calls have letters have received no reply. The installation of 90 foot lights, and all the downstream consequences to our neighborhood, deserve more consideration than that. We deserve to have a forum, in person ideally, to be heard.

Further, the information presented during this "meeting" was insufficient and not reviewed. At least one slide showed the relative cell phone coverage of our neighborhood showed my home as having little to no coverage. I have a Verizon device and have never had a problem with coverage in this home. I strongly challenge the veracity of this report and encourage the Planning members to do the same. Please do not base this decision solely on one side of the story. All good data can stand up to scrutiny. Now more than ever, we should be scrutinizing what we are presented with.

Finally, I received a letter (also posted to the SI website) detailing their argument for the lights. I found this to really stand out in my heart: In the first paragraph they admit that this project is an "enhancement" for their students. In the second paragraph the wording is changed to "necessity".

They may believe this will enhance their athletic program, but it will detract from residents reasonable enjoyment of their neighborhood. As for the claim this is needed, shouldn't we wait to see what large gatherings look like in the future rather than continuing to play from yesterday's playbook?

One extremely important question that SI has refused to answer is how many nights will the lights be used for? And how will they be tracked/measured/accountable to this? There are so many logistics that have not been worked out.

Please stay well and healthy. Thank you for your consideration. Best, Christine Crosby, Ph.D. My name is Carole Gilbert and I live at 2179 40th Avenue in San Francisco.

Saint Ignatius (S.I.) is planning to install permanent 90 foot LED nighttime stadium lighting on their football field in our residential neighborhood. SI is proposing these stadium lights to be in use for over 150 nights a year and until 10 pm for most events.

Despite the current COVID-19 crises, Saint Ignatius has been able to move this project forward over a few weeks because one of their stadium light towers will hold Verizon wireless antennas. SI already has existing cell installations on their campus buildings.

During the current stay at home orders, SI is trying to sneak their giant stadium lighting project through the planning process quickly and with as little attention from neighbors and our city officials as possible. The project has been renamed The Verizon Wireless Project when it is actually a project to install 4 Permanent Stadium Lights with massive impact on our neighborhood so that they can play sports until 10pm during weeknights.

SI is not acting in good faith or as good neighbors. They scheduled a Zoom meeting as required by the Planning Department. All attendees except the SI staff were muted throughout the entire meeting. Very few of our questions that we pre-submitted were answered. The meeting was ended 20 minutes early with no opportunity for discussion. This is not in the spirit of the public meetings and public input required by SF Planning. SI is currently closed- why the rush to install these stadium lights now? It seems like they are trying to push their agenda through in a time when neighbors have little ability to fight this due to current stay at home orders.

This project is for the private usage of SI. It has no public value. Yet it will have a huge direct impact on the public - our neighborhood and we have no say in how this will be implemented. These are not the actions of Good Neighbors.

It's not just about the equipment (lights & cell tower.) It's about how the night activities will affect and disrupt our neighborhood evenings. During these events traffic increases, cars are parked illegally, the loudspeakers are clearly audible from my house, which is two blocks away from the field. There is often a large amount of trash littered on the surrounding streets. The lack of regard by SI for the neighborhood and the neighbors is very clear.

I don't understand the necessity for students to be attending practices for sports until 10pm when the school day ends many hours earlier. When do they do their homework. Education, not sports should be a priority.

Thank you July

Many of us bought our homes with full awareness of SI having weekday/weekend activities during the daytime - but to extend that into the evenings is new and unacceptable. Please decline SI's request.

Protests to Against the Saint Ignatius Stadium Lighting Construction Project

Coral Ho <coral\_ho@hotmail.com>
Tue 6/2/2020 3:02 PM

Hi Jeffrey & Delvin,

I am the resident of 40<sup>th</sup> Ave & Rivera Ave. I have been living in that area for 20 years and I am continuing oppose to the light installation project from Saint Ignatius School. The reasons are as the following.

- 1. If the light installed, the S.I. students will practice at the later time of the day. This would create parking problem in my neighborhood. As of the situation now, S.I. students usually go home around 5pm which will free up the parking space for the neighborhood to park when we go back home from work. However, if they stay late for practice with the lights on, then the parking space will be limited around the neighborhood around 5-9pm.
- 2. All the games at night time will create noise no matter what you do. Sometime when S.I. rented a light pole for night games, our neighborhood were all affected by the noise that create by the audience that no one can control it. We complain about noise is not based on nothing, we did experience it.
- 3. This project has been rejected by our neighborhood for 5 years, there are a lot of exchanging ownership for the houses in this neighborhood also. Why the new owners also reject about this project? There is only one reason which is the evening games with the lights on really affect our peaceful life in our neighborhood.
- 4. According to the letter that S.I sent to us, it states, "We believe this project will be of great benefit to the school and its students, while minimizing any disruption to the surrounding neighborhood." From this, we can see that this project is only benefit to the school and it's students, not for the neighborhood. Also, S.I agree that it will create disruption to the surrounding neighborhood because it stats that minimizing any disruption to the surrounding neighborhood.

S.I hosted a video conference with the neighborhood on 5/2020, however, S.I just express the benefit about the project, they did not let us to express our through and even stop the meeting after lots of neighbor wrote comment on the screen.

This project is only benefit to the S.I and create disruption to the surround neighborhood. As all people know that parking is a very big problem in San Francisco especially at the residential area, with this increasing practice and games happening after S.I install the light, it will get worst, plus the noise pollution from the extra games at evening time is something that no one can control of.

I hope you two can help me to express my concern towards this project and stop it for future discussion.

Coral



## <u>MALMQUIST FAMILY TRUST</u>

Denise Malmquist-Little & Allen Malmquist, Trustees Messages: 415-665-4746 Email: florence723@yahoo.com Text: 415-601-2313

Attention: Corey Teague, Zoning Administrator, SF Planning Dept.

Corey Teague,

We have owned our family home since 1956, long before St. Ignatius High School bought and developed their present property at 2001 37<sup>th</sup> Ave SF CA 94116, in 1969.

Our property is in a residential area. Across the street was originally sand dunes. Across the dunes, we had Mark Twain Elementary (later Sunset Elementary), AP Giannini Junior High (later Middle School), and the West Sunset Recreation Complex (now expanded to include not just the rec building, library, playground, tennis courts, and baseball fields, but also soccer fields).

The parcel acquired by SI was, in the time of our home purchase, slated to further expansion of the West Sunset facilities, to include an Olympic sized swimming pool, and more. Never were their plans to include night functions – or more importantly: environment-altering exterior night lights as now proposed by SI.

We strongly oppose the addition of lights on any height poles or other support system to the SI property.

We support the addition of Verizon equipment only if that equipment is on the 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue (East)side of the property, not along the 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue (West)side of the property which faces private residences. We would also support a location at the neighborhood garden.

As a long time SF Catholic family (including a Catholic teacher), it is incomprehensible to us that:

- 1. SI used a horrific pandemic to push forward a physical plant project not related to safety nor the pandemic
- 2. SI is trying to pass off the project as a benefit for the neighborhood by attaching it to their own money-making venture with Verizon
- 3. SI has the nerve to say the project is a deep seeded need so the female population of the student body can have a sports program a need brought about by SI CHOOSING to go co-ed in 1989 over 30 years ago!
- 4. SI held what was to be a public Q/A meeting and

- a. Muted all participants not on the SI presentation agenda (this could not have happened in an open actual physical presence meeting)
- Used 40+ minutes of the allotted 60 minutes to repeat presentations given at past meetings on SI reasoning and Verizon projections and sports light company technology
- c. Ignored a number of submitted questions and skirted the issues on those questions claimed to have been addressed
- d. Closed the meeting 20 minutes early
  - i. without ever acknowledging the 70+ neighbors zoom presence
  - ii. nor opening to questions from those present
  - iii. nor allowing any discussion of any points brought up during the ZOOM
  - iv. nor allowing the discussion of topics important to the neighbors that SI did NOT bring up during the ZOOM

SI's methods and behavior in pushing forward on this project at this time of struggle for all citizens in un-Christian and sets a very poor example for the students of SI. Unfortunately, this is an extension of other failures of problems solving that SI very much needs to address.

We, as property owners, are opposed to the installation of lights on the SI property because

- SI has already shown a lack of responsibility for their presence in the neighborhood following evening/night gatherings such as dances, plays, recitals, games as witnessed by
  - a. The presence of urine left behind by students and activity participants on the private properties adjacent to SI
  - b. The presence of garbage, including but not limited to cans, bottles, empty alcohol beverage containers, used condoms, medical gloves, food wrappers, syringes, and more on neighbor property, the public fields, on sidewalks, and in the streets
  - c. Breaking of the San Francisco curfew time by youth hanging out in the soccer fields, the baseball fields, and in parked vehicles in the neighborhood
  - d. Drug use by minors and other event attendees as witnessed by the scent of marijuana in the air, smoke presence from cigarettes and vaping devices
  - e. Light, noise, parking violations, and other disturbances to the home life of the neighbors on Quintara & Rivera Streets, and on 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue, and Sunset residents beyond the border locations.
- 2. In researching the sale value of our property, we have been told by real estate professionals that the properties adjacent to SI are not appreciating in sale value at a level of similar properties farther away from the SI campus. Our tax value increases at the same rate as surrounding homes, but our sales value lags behind specifically due to
  - a. the constant lack of parking during school days and evening activities

- b. the use of the street by students as a training area
- c. possibilities/chances of property damage
- d. the disruptions listed directly above under #1.

We also object to the plan for lighting because

- 1. We cannot find environmental studies on file to show that our property will be safe from
  - a. vibrations of boring
  - b. underground displacement
  - c. ground water disruption
  - d. water supply (well at 40<sup>th</sup>/Quintara & SFWD supply pipes) contamination
- 2. We are aware of the neighborhood disruptions of light, noise, traffic, garbage, etc., caused by the field lights at South Sunset Playground and do not want the same disruptions in our neighborhood.
- 3. We do not want large supply vehicles damaging our street surfaces.
- 4. We do not want construction noise during the day, evening, or nights
- 5. Construction always brings about disruption of rodents ... we don't want rodents on the move.
- 6. We do not see an environmental study for
  - a. Animal habitat and life cycle safety affects
  - b. Plant endangerment or disruption due to
    - i. increased dirt in the air
    - ii. changes in light cycles
    - iii. changes in ground water movement
- 7. No other high school in SF has needed to put in lights for night games in order to have a successful and student-fulfilling sports program
- 8. No other high school in San Francisco has lights on its field for parent group activities, etc.
- 9. We do not see a lighted field with 150 night uses going to 10pm with participants hanging in the neighborhood unsupervised for hours followed the night activity in the field as good for the neighborhood, but do see it as harmful.

We do not see SI's actions nor attitude as being in any way "good neighborly." We feel that SI has not acted nor is acting in "good faith." We see no benefit for ourselves or the public in this project; the only known value is private and financial for SI. As long time property owners, we feel not only ignored but rudely dismissed. We do not see any neighborhood welfare consideration in the plan nor the actions of SI.

We plan to fully participate both independently of and with the Si Sunset Neighbors group in protesting and stopping the SI lighting project.

For the Malmquist Family Trust,
Allen Malmquist, Trustee, & Marie J. "Anita" Malmquist, Trustee & Resident

*Denise Malmquist-Little*Denise Malmquist-Little, Trustee

To: SF Planning Commission,

We are against the lights at SI. We are against what affect this will have on our neighborhood. We are against lights being on for many hours after sunset many days of the year.

While it's true that many houses were bought after SI was here, the fact remains that when we bought, there was no practice field with lights on most nights until 8:00 and all practices and games were during daylight hours. I know that when girls joined the school it doubled the sports teams, but this greatly affects neighbors much farther than the surrounding blocks. In addition, SI rents out its fields to other groups and I'm sure that will become a more frequent practice when the field is accessible day and night.

I live on 36th Ave directly across from the practice field. This is an example of the view from my house when they brought in temporary lights last fall

And this is my usual view

And this is me in the middle of my house with all the lights off

I have nothing against SI.

My girls went there and got a great education. I just don't want to have lights shining in my house and blocking my view of the ocean and sunset every night for practices and on weekends, possibly even during the summer if they rent out the field.

Please vote against lights at SI.

Debbie Montarano SI neighbor

#### Horn, Jeffrey (CPC)

From: CPC-Commissions Secretary
Sent: Tuesday, May 12, 2020 8:57 AM

To: Diamond, Susan (CPC); Fung, Frank (CPC); Imperial, Theresa (CPC); Johnson, Milicent (CPC); Koppel,

Joel (CPC); Moore, Kathrin (CPC)

**Cc:** Horn, Jeffrey (CPC)

**Subject:** FW: Regarding Planning Department record number 2018-012648CUA

Josephine O. Feliciano Commission Affairs

San Francisco Planning Department 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103

Direct: 415.575.9111 | www.sfplanning.org San Francisco Property Information Map

**REDUCED CAPACITY DURING THE SHELTER IN PLACE ORDER --** The Planning Department is open for business. Most of our staff are working from home and we're <u>available by e-mail</u>. Our <u>Public Portal</u>, where you can file new applications, and our award-winning <u>Property Information Map</u> are available 24/7. Similarly, the <u>Board of Appeals</u> and <u>Board of Supervisors</u> are accepting appeals via e-mail despite office closures. To protect everyone's health, all of our in-person services at 1650 and 1660 Mission Street are suspended, and the Planning and Historic Preservation Commissions are cancelled until April 9, at the earliest. <u>Click here for more information</u>.

From: Jon LeFors <jon.lefors@outlook.com> Sent: Monday, May 11, 2020 1:45 PM

**To:** CPC-Commissions Secretary <commissions.secretary@sfgov.org> **Subject:** Regarding Planning Department record number 2018-012648CUA

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

#### Greetings

I am writing in regards to record number 2018-012648CUA, the St. Ignatius College Prep at 2001 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue request to install LED lights on their main sports field. I have six main areas of concern regarding the project (See below).

1. Parking: Parking is already an issue during the daytime hours with their regular students. I have lost track of the number of vehicles I have had to tow so that I could get out of my garage. Based on my weekend experiences with kids / parents attending events at the school, who are less familiar with the neighborhood and the parking rules, it will be a nightmare when there are events in the evening. I have already had the experience of someone purposely blocking my driveway knowing that I wouldn't be able to get parking enforcement here before they were done with their event. All of the above will be further exacerbated by the fact that there are far fewer parking spots available in the evening due to folks coming home from work and parking on street. Families on my street have a lot of vehicles, with five and six cars for two of the households, so this is a big deal.

- 2. Traffic: As with parking, this is already a madhouse in the morning and when school lets out. Parents regularly pull to a stop in the middle of the lane on Rivera to drop off and pick up kids, often on both sides of the street at once, making it scary / dangerous to get past. The traffic coming off of 37<sup>th</sup> onto Rivera is aggressive, not wanting to wait for a break, so they often pull in front of cars with the right of way. When there are sporting events it is not uncommon for one of the team busses to be double parked on Rivera between 37<sup>th</sup> and 38<sup>th</sup>, visually obscuring two cross-walks and the exit from the St. Ignatius parking structure. Getting past the bus requires pulling into oncoming traffic. And so on.
- 3. Pedestrian Safety: I am really thinking of myself (And my dog!) here, but the issues impact everyone walking in the area. Other than the crosswalk at Sunset, where there is a signal, and walk/don't-walk signs, all of the other crosswalks are uncontrolled. In the case of the ones at 37<sup>th</sup> and 38<sup>th</sup> there aren't even stop signs on Rivera, so pedestrians are reliant on motorists seeing them. Seeing people waiting to cross before they are already in the lane, everywhere except at Sunset, is very difficult / impossible, especially if SUV's are in the adjacent parking spaces. Add in the urgency on the pedestrians part to get to class / the game / practice and it gets dangerous. The final pedestrian danger zone is the exit from the St. Ignatius parking structure / campus onto Rivera as there is not stop sign for those exiting, and poor visibility for those entering. Even though the exit crosses the sidewalk, and pedestrians have the right of way, vehicles are often aggressive here and expect pedestrians to yield.
- **4. Noise:** My house was built in 1946 and try as I might, it is proving very difficult to soundproof. As it stands now I hear everything for any of the events; every starters pistol, every coaches whistle, and every song when they just have music on during practice. Closing all of my windows helps, but not enough that I can't still hear everything over the sound of my stereo or TV. Having this noise continue into the evening hours when I am trying to relax would be very objectionable.
- 5. Litter: I have gotten used to the amount of litter the students generate and have accepted that it will never go away. I have also accepted that St. Ignatius would never send students or their own people out to pick things up, which is unfortunate. What I have noticed on the weekend events is that the parents are the real problem, leaving beer and wine bottles, pizza boxes, grocery sacks full of tail-gating trash, dirty diapers (Really), etc. This really gives me the sense, more than anything else, that they think this whole area is just a parking lot. And this is during the daytime.
- 6. Communication with St. Ignatius: I attended several community meetings with St. Ignatius soon after I bought my home in 2013. I found St. Ignatius to be less than candid, manipulative, and entirely self-serving. They said whatever they needed to in order to get us out of the room. They cried poverty at any suggestion that they spend money to address a problem. They don't want to take responsibility for anyone they loan their field to. Etc. If I thought there was a chance at an honest dialog, where my/our concerns could be heard and accepted as anything other than an impediment, I would be more willing to go along with their plans.

In summary, please do not approve their request to add lights and hold more nighttime events. I feel that there are too many existing issues with St. Ignatius as a neighbor to introduce even more with night activities at their main sports field.

Regards,

#### Jon LeFors

2936 Rivera Street, San Francisco CA 94116 C 415-847-5975

#### Horn, Jeffrey (CPC)

From: Nina & Jay Manzo <nijaymanzo@yahoo.com>

**Sent:** Friday, May 01, 2020 10:08 AM

**To:** Horn, Jeffrey (CPC)

**Subject:** St. Ignatius Stadium Lighting 4/29 Community Meeting-- Proper procedure not followed.

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

Dear Planner Horn,

In reference to the St Ignatius' community zoom meeting on 4/29 concering stadium lighting at the SI playing fields. It appears that proper project procedural steps were not being followed. The meeting should be considered invalid. Tom Murphy from SI who led the zoom meeting, rushed the meeting, ending it twenty minutes early and did not attempt to answer any of the participant questions from the neighbors. Only some questions submitted in advance were answered. This is not the way to hold a community meeting and it was a meeting in bad faith. Many came away from the meeting stunned at SI's behaviour. It is obvious that a zoom meeting is not the way to conduct this kind of community outreach and participation. Many residents are left out of participating if they do not have the current technology. The meeting should be redone once the Shelter in Place is lifted and the Planning Commission Hearing should be rescheduled as well.

As a neighbor of this project (within 100') and a practicing architect in San Francisco-- I oppose it--The lights are out of scale with the neighborhood and more night games have more disruptive impact on the community. I'm very concerned that the SI Field lighting proposal has been approved to move forward without the due diligence that is owed to the community.

The lack of information warrants that the City hold off on approving this project, especially given the current shelter in place order which by definition limits community involvement and input.

Does SF Planning Dept have the following information that can be shared with the community?

- 1. SI needs to provide light levels, light trespass and overall photometric light studies showing the light that the immediate community will recieve. Previous community meetings requested this information-This was not presented in the 4/29 meeting. Merely saying that it has been done is not the same as producing the studies. Only aerial views were presented and these were not convincing.
- 2. SI need to provide to the community a site section drawing showing scale of poles in reference to the houses across the street on 39th and on Rivera. This was not presented in the 4/29 meeting. No daytime renderings of all four proposed lights from street level were shown. Only Verizon presented a street level view but it did not show the scale of houses across the street.
- 3. The Verizon proposal for providing more cell service was unconvincing. The Verizon service proposed coverage map only provides more coverage for what is mostly the West Sunset Baseball and Soccer fields. Playing fields don't need essential service.

How can residents judge the scale of the poles if they are not properly shown from the street level at all? Multiple daytime views are required.

Overall this is a woefully incomplete set of documents to put in front of a community and a poorly conducted meeting by SI--it does little to relieve any apprehension about the lights being proposed. It

does show that SI has not really taken the communities needs seriously nor have they listened to their concerns. A unprecedented situation is being used to their advantage. The rushed pace of 4/29 meeting only underlined the sense that SI is not interested in our community. SI's gain is at the communities' loss.

SF planning should not support this application as it does not benefit the community. This is a project that is out of scale with the neighborhood context and degrades it with increased noise, light and traffic pollution. It will be disruptive as it increases times of field use in the evening when local families are eating and resting. It will have an overall negative impact on residents' daily life.

It is surprising that SI which touts itself on being community oriented is completely tone deaf in responding to the concerns of their neighbors and has made little progress in working with the community. Instead they have merely rehashed a previous submittal in hopes that we are all too distracted.

We ask that you invalidate SI's 4/29 Community meeting on grounds of improper procedure-it should be redone properly and the 5/14 Planning Commission Meeting should be rescheduled
until after the shelter in place is lifted. SI needs to provide better information to the
community.

Yours,

Jay Manzo
Please feel free to contact me.

#### Horn, Jeffrey (CPC)

From: Jay Manzo <jay.zomanzo@gmail.com>

**Sent:** Monday, June 08, 2020 2:24 AM

**To:** Horn, Jeffrey (CPC); Koppel, Joel (CPC); Moore, Kathrin (CPC); Diamond, Susan (CPC); Fung, Frank

(CPC); Imperial, Theresa (CPC); Johnson, Milicent (CPC); Mar, Gordon (BOS); Marstaff (BOS)

**Subject:** Please reject Saint Ignatius Stadium Lighting Proposal

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

#### Dear Planning Commission Members,

As a resident of the area around Saint Ignatius High School, I respectfully urge you to reject this proposal for stadium lights for the following reasons:

1) Speaking as a practicing architect, this project is completely out of scale with the surrounding residential neighborhood and will be an eyesore. It does a disservice to the community and city by imposing such out of scale and inappropriate structures in this modest community. SI has not even provided the community with renderings that show the full context of the 90'-0" light masts as the presented renderings conveniently omit the homes along 39th Street. This is because if the houses were shown, everyone would realize how massively out of scale and forbidding these lights will be. Out of character and looming, they will be blight to the community and city as a whole by changing the quiet character of the residential neighborhood. I do not think that this is the city that many residents want to live in.



verizon

Sunset & Noriega Site # 255926

Looking Northeast from 39th Ave.

2/6/20

2001 37th Ave. San Francisco, CA

insight photosim (707) 315-1585

t

2) This is a Conditional Use Application but this project does not serve the public community or neighborhood --the main criteria for a conditional use application. SI is a well known private school and is being mischaracterized by Planning as just a "neighborhood school". It is not a "neighborhood school" by any stretch of the imagination. It does not serve the community-neither its fields and pools are available to the community (except for swim lessons) and a sizeable percentage of the students are from places outside San Francisco.

This project does not meet the criteria of a CUA: The proposed lights will be used to 10pm degrading the public environment with light pollution 200 nights a week. The public is not served well-- The lights are only of benefit to SI. All the externalities of trash, noise, glare and traffic at night are the detriments that will be left for the public to suffer.

3) SI plans to have Friday Night games that will only bring more people (2000 estimated--1000 more than current), traffic and noise and pollution to a residential area seriously degrading our neighborhood peace and health on a day that most folks want to have a quiet evening to start the weekend. By moving to later games, SI will increase the traffic,noise and light pollution periods. The project increases in traffic and people cannot be characterized by Planning as having "no change"--there will be a detrimental impact to the community. Planning has not seriously addressed this increase.

Lightwise, SI has not provided convincing photometric studies--indeed Planning has not shown that the lights meet the CalGreen requirements (Adopted by SF) that limit footcandle trespass beyond property lines. The proposed photometrics are in excess of the Calgreen values. In addition, Verizon can probably find other areas for antennas **without lights** on SI property.

Day games as currently done are the best solution for the community; neighbors have communicated this to SI. The public is not served well by night games--our peace and quiet on Friday nights will be further changed with increased noise, traffic, light, and many times trash.

4) A personal note--I am an amateur astronomer-- I take great pleasure in using my telescope to show my sons and our friends the great skies we are so blessed to have out in the Sunset. At twilight we can see the phases of Venus. Jupiter and Mars can sometimes be seen at 8pm on winter and spring nights. San Francisco is a great city with a magnificent connection to the natural world. Creating an environment with 200 nights a year of glare and light pollution until 10pm will take this privilege of starry nights away not only from me and my children, but from all the neighbors and their children. (Unless you are staying up.) This is just so a private school can have the games and practices at their pleasure--at the expense of the public's quality of life and a beautiful dark sky. This is not fair to the citizens who make their home here.

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Jay Manzo

Jeffery Horn Senior Planner San Francisco Planning Department 1650 Mission Street San Francisco, CA 94103 Jeffrey.Horn@sfgov.org

Re: Conditional Use Application 2018-012648CUA at St. Ignatuis College Prep J.B. Murphy Field

Dear Mr. Horn,

My name is Joy Chan, our family lives in the Sunset District at 2819 Rivera St., right across from the St. Ignatuis (SI) College Prep J.B. Murphy Field, the outdoor football field. I am writing to strongly oppose the conditional use application for SI to install four (4) 90' permanent stadium light poles and one (1) Verizon wireless telecommunications services (WTS) facility antenna on one of the poles, at their football field. We want to express the following concerns prior to the May 14, 2020 Public Hearing Meeting:

- 1. The installation of these 90' light poles will have adverse and negative effects on the surrounding neighborhood. Sunset district is a residential neighborhood with mostly 2 to 3 stories high single-family houses and some multi-family units in specific zones like along Judah St. and Taraval St. The proposed light pole of 90' is 3 times higher than the houses in the entire Sunset area, even higher than any of the building structures at SI. This has a negative impact of the view and feel of the neighborhood and disturbance on the skyline. We understand that SI claims the higher the light pole, the more the light will shine down to the field and not to the neighbor houses. Our question is why do they need the lights?
- 2. Sunset district is a quiet residential neighborhood, where many of us come home at the end of a typical long workday to have some quiet and restful time. SI is proposing these stadium lights, allowing them to use for over 150 nights a year, i.e. almost every other day, and until 10 pm for athletic and other events. This will disturb the quietness of the neighborhood, impose unnecessary noise and light pollution to the surrounding environment. Also, not to mention, this will lead to other issues like parking, traffic control, safety, and environmental cleanliness. With years of living in this neighborhood, we tried to be good neighbors and bear the disturbance from all these issues. Regretfully to say, SI only manages their facility and immediately in front of their buildings, they do very little to manage those issues that bleed to the surrounding streets.

- 3. Although this project may meet minimum standards of the Planning Code, please consider why this project should be approved. SI is a high school and this football field facility is for their SI affiliated usage only, i.e. that is for a small group of San Francisco community (mostly affluent families) and has no benefit to the general public. Also, we have observed and did not find other public high schools in the City installed stadium lights and are using them for a considerable amount of nights throughout the year.
- 4. As this is a high impact project to the area, SI was meeting the Planning Department's requirement to host a Neighborhood meeting on April 29, 2020. However, in our opinion, the meeting was not successful and did not meet its original intent. We are aware that many of the neighbors felt the same way. For the scheduled 60 mins online meeting, SI allocated 15 mins for presenting the lighting design, 15 min for speaking about the Verizon plan, and with 20 mins left, Tom Murphy, SI Marketing and Communications/Project Lead, did not allow the attendees a Q&A session due to technical difficulties, he claimed. Despite the fact that technical difficulties might be true, our neighborhood organization sent a list of questions prior to the meeting and Tom could have used the time to answer those questions. Tom did not and claimed those questions are not directly related to the project. We feel SI is not acting in good faith in this regard and provide lack of opportunities for the neighborhood to express concerns, and that defeated the purpose of the neighborhood meeting. They just did the meeting to check the box.
- 5. Despite the current COVID-19 pandemic when many non-essential projects were slowed down and put on hold, SI tried to move this project forward, partnering with Verizon and combining the lighting project with the WTS antenna to classify as essential for emergency communication infrastructure. They should be considered two different projects. We also want to argue the necessity of additional WTS facility in the area. Looking at the Wireless Telecommunications Facilities Map available on SF Planning's website (see map below), the location of wireless/cell towers appears to be well distributed in the Outer Sunset area. We do not really understand the need of additional wireless tower and what the benefits will be. We are not sure if this may be a strategy for SI to partner with Verizon, getting their sponsorship on this project cost, receiving monetary benefits for leasing out the light pole for the antenna use, and using it as a vehicle to move through City's permitting review more quickly as an essential project. We, as general public, need the City Officials' help in keeping public benefits a priority when reviewing projects, if this WTS facility is really deem a necessity.



In conclusions, as a neighbor to SI who will be directly impacted by this project, we want to reiterate our perspectives in seeing the adverse impacts of the project. This project impacts the skyline of the neighborhood, leads to additional noise, light pollution and other issues like parking, traffic control, safety, and cleanliness to the surrounding environment. We do not understand why this project should be approved as it only provides benefits to a private party in the expense of suffering by the general public in the neighborhood. SI is handling this project poorly as reflected on how they ran the neighborhood meeting. They are just meeting the City requirements to host the meeting and check the box, but they do not really care about the neighbors' voices and do not plan to address them. Lastly, we should not let them move this project through quickly by combining it with the WTS facility and marked as essential. These are two different projects and the need of the additional cell tower is still a question.

Please seriously consider our concerns. We look to the City Officials as the subject matter experts and are confident and trustful that you will guard the gate and not approve project that has no benefits but negative impacts to the City in large. I hope this project will be not carried out with a "not in my backyard" manner. Thank you very much for your attention and reading this long letter.

Sincerely Yours,

Joy Chan

Resident at 2819 Rivera St.

Cc: Delvin Washington, <u>delvin.washington@sfgov.org</u> Manager, SF Planning Department Corey Teague, <u>corey.teague@sfgov.org</u> Zoning Administrator, SF Planning Department

From: **Josette Goedert** < <u>josette.goedert@gmail.com</u>>

Date: Thu, Apr 30, 2020 at 11:14 AM

Subject: Saint Ignatius Record Number: 2018-012648CUA

To: <Jeffrey.Horn@sfgov.org>

Hi Jeffrey,

My husband and I along with approximately 90 other Outer Sunset residents attended the zoom meeting regarding Saint Ignatius' installation of lights and verizon cell towers.

I am extremely concerned because SI touts that they're good neighbors, but they indeed are not. SI made it incredibly difficult to find the zoom meeting notification on their website. You had to go all the way down to the bottom and click on their Good Neighbor Program and then hit the PDF link for the notice.

From there the notice didn't hyperlink the zoom meeting, which is extremely problematic for residents that do not know how or feel comfortable with technology. They also put another hinderance if you wanted to dial-in using your cell phone because the password was mostly letters along with only 1 or 2 numbers. If residents don't understand to input the letter associated with the number then they are barred from entering into this open meeting.

Once in the meeting they muted everyone's microphones on zoom, which I can understand due to the sensitivity of the issue and many residents disdain for their proposal. What I believe is not okay - is having a dog & pony show from the lighting rep along with the rep for Verizon. Yes, the residents need a general understanding of what they're trying to do, but not once did SI respond or answer the questions that were happening in the chat or what was sent to them prior to this meeting. SI also ended the meeting almost 22 minutes early where they couldn't taken the time to respond to our concerns. There is a Public Hearing still scheduled with your office on Thursday, May 14th and it should not still happen!

We did not get anything addressed and my fear is that SI, like usual, is moving through the motions to get what they want. The Verizon rep even said on the call that they do not need 90 foot lights in order to install their 5G technology. They can easily put it on the top of SI like the AT&T technology that already exists. SI is not a public school, so the community will not be able to (nor have we ever) been able to benefit from using their facilities (they closed access to the pool to the neighborhood a few years ago).

At what point do the neighbors get a say in what SI does? They are noisy, inconsiderate, rent out their field every weekend, the students double park or park in our driveways and now they want to incorporate lights that will stay on for almost 120-150 nights a year! When they had the temporary lights in the fall they didn't turn them off when they said they would and would remain on sometimes up until 11 PM. There will be more traffic in the neighborhood at night, less availability for us to park our vehicles near our homes, more noise during the week nights, more light pollution and litter.

We live directly across from their field and know first hand how awful of neighbors SI actually is versus what they say they are. We have 9 month old baby now and do not want lights or 5G technology across from our home as it drastically changes the nature of the Outer Sunset. We'd like to preserve the family oriented environment that has been developing over the years for young families here in the Outer Sunset. Please help us stop these projects!

**From:** "Goedert, Matthew" <mgoedert@nixonpeabody.com>

**Date:** May 5, 2020 at 3:49:00 PM PDT

Subject: St. Ignatius High School Lighting and Verizon Wireless Proposal.

Hi Gordon,

I am a Parkside resident. I attended the zoom meeting regarding Saint Ignatius' installation of a Verizon cell tower and football stadium lights. I am concerned about the SI's failure to provide reasonable access and notice of the pre-application meeting. In addition, I am concerned that SI did not address the light issues, existing and increased amplified noise issues, increased parking issues, existing and increased rental of SI's facilities to third-parties or the reason why the Verizon project has been expanded to add football stadium lights when all Verizon needs is one pole or a rooftop to place their equipment.

#### Failure to provide reasonable access notice to pre-application meeting

SI's notice of the pre-application meeting only included a zoom link to participate. SI failed to provide a dial-in number which excluded many of the neighbors from participating. While Zoom does allow for participants to dial-in, SI's created a password for the meeting that included letters along with one number. The meeting code they choose was "suf3ap". By using letters, it barred neighbors from dialing-in to the meeting. I understand that the City's Shelter-in Place Order has caused old protocols to be put on hold; however, the City's order did not relieve SI from using reasonable method for hosting a meeting by simply providing a telephone number. As a result, SI barred a large part of the populations from attending the meeting. Based on SI obligation to provide a pre-application meeting and effectively not provide one on April 29, 2020. The applicate is required to redo the meeting in order to reasonable provide an accessible meeting by providing a telephone call-in number or use zoom meeting with a call-in number that does not include letters in the meeting access code.

#### Verizon

Verizon is considered an essential business. However, the Verizon rep said during the zoom meeting made it clear that they do not need 90 foot football lights in order to install their 5G technology. They can easily put their technology on the top of SI's roof, like the AT&T technology, or use one 45 foot pole. Verizon does not need or want four 90 foot high football lights. SI is trying to use Verizon essential business status from the COVID-19 crisis to add football lights to their football field. By using this status, they would become the only high school in the city to have lights on their football field.

#### **Parking Issues**

Over the last 50 years, SI has changed from a boarding school for boys to a commuter school with more than 1800 students traveling from all parts of the bay area. This change in their business model has never been addressed. Being a commuter school results in an additional 500-700 cars in the residential neighborhood during the day. SI relies solely on the neighborhood to provide parking for its students. To make parking worse, SI prohibits students from using the parking in the front of the school which push student to park further out in the residential area. The parking issue will only be compound by adding football lights which would include additional cars driven by the parents, family, and friends of the students and visiting teams all trying to find parking. During the zoom meeting, SI failed to address the existing parking issue or how adding additional cars would affect the neighborhood.

#### **Noise Issue**

The school and football field are on a hill. The speakers used by the public announcement system on the football field are located much higher than the surrounding houses. The noise pollution from the field actually amplifies the sound after it clears the roofs of the nearby houses becomes trapping the backyards of the row houses. This results, the houses closest to the field being having to deal with noise levels that are louder in their backyards than in their front yards. This is problematic because many of us have young children that go to sleep around 7. Our child is unable to take a nap during the day due to the noise levels and adding night activities would result in her not being able to sleep until after 10.

#### **Lighting Issue**

The lighting diagram only show the direct light being produced in perfect weather conditions. It does not show the bleed of the light based on the actual weather conditions or the reflective light from the metal stadium seats, plastic track, white paint, and plastic football field. Any independent study would show that the houses immediately across the streets would be severely impacted due to the schools use of lighting. There is a reason why no other high schools has football lights. The only football fields with lights in the City are the community college and Kezar stadium. The community college complies with commercial parking requirements, did an impact study, environment study, and doesn't have residential neighbors feet away from their field. As for the other fields that are using similar lighting, they are all open to the public and each have better boundaries between them and residential housing. SI's does not provide access to their fields.

#### Rental of SI's facilities to third-parties

Before the stay at home order, SI's rented out their facilities to third-parties. Making the use of the football an everyday activity The football field was rent out between one to two days a week to third parties. Youth football, flag football, traveling teams, fun runs, SF Giants baseball, and summer camps, all rent out the field and all are not related to the students use of the field. Except for the traveling teams, each start a 7 am and goes to 5-6ish. SI's rental actively likely accounts for more than 20% of the field time. When you add in their other rental activities, SI is acting as a commercial space and not complying with the city ordinances regarding parking. In an effort to rent out the field, SI allows these activities to use the school speakers and lets them know about the free available parking.

#### **Trash**

SI's has failed to address the trash left by their students or the third-party renters in the neighborhood. SI has set forth no plan to pick up the trash left behind for its existing use or from its increased use.

#### **Environmental Study Require under the current plan**

The amount of dirt that will be required to be moved for the Verizon building and holes for 90 foot light automatically require an environmental study.

#### Existing use permit requires them to benefit the community.

SI does not provide any benefit to the community. The benefit described on their website require the community to pay full price to attend the sporting activities or theater. Requiring the public to pay for benefits is not a benefit.

SI is noisy, inconsiderate, rents out their field every weekend, the students double park or park in our driveways and now they want to incorporate lights that will stay on for almost 120-150 nights a year! When they had the temporary lights in the fall they didn't turn them off when they said they would and would remain on sometimes up until 11 PM. There will be more traffic in the neighborhood at night, less availability for us to park our vehicles near our homes, more noise during the week nights, more light pollution and litter. I would like to preserve the family oriented environment that has been developing over the years for young families.

Matthew Goedert Sent from my iPhone

From: Matthew <mattgoedert@yahoo.com> Date: June 2, 2020 at 10:30:54 PM PDT

**To:** "Jeffrey.Horn@sfgov.org" <Jeffrey.Horn@sfgov.org>

**Cc:** "delvin.washington@sfgov.org" <delvin.washington@sfgov.org>, "joel.koppel@sfgov.org" <joel.koppel@sfgov.org>, "kathrin.moore@sfgov.org" <kathrin.moore@sfgov.org>, "sue.diamond@sfgov.org" <sue.diamond@sfgov.org>, "frank.fung@sfgov.org" <frank.fung@sfgov.org>, "theresa.imperial@sfgov.org" <theresa.imperial@sfgov.org>, "milicent.johnson@sfgov.org" <milicent.johnson@sfgov.org>

**Subject: SI Sunset Football Lights** 

I am concerned with SI's summary of their answers to the issues brought up by the neighbors. The problem is SI wants the neighbors to lose their enjoyment of their residential homes for the benefit of their commercial enterprise (it's paying student and third party renters). Their answers to the neighbors' concerns are simply that they are going to interfere with our enjoyment and the neighbors should be happy to lose the ability to enjoy their property.

Their new PR spin is confusing. On the one hand, they say that they won't be expanding their use, and on the other hand, they need to expand their use to handle all of the sports that they added. The fact is the lights will expand their use and change the neighborhood.

My main concern is that they refuse to address their parking issues and have glib answers regarding the light and noise issues. Their light expert was the sale guy. Based on discussions with other lighting experts, they were unable confirm their "expert's" claims and suggested that such results would only be possible in prefect weather conditions. The noise issues are real and will interfere with the neighborhood children's ability to sleep at night. The neighborhood has a lot of children. There are more than 30 kids in the house closest to the field.

Their summary also miss quoted the Verizon speaker who clearly said that Verizon could put their equipment on the roof, but it would slightly change the coverage area. He didn't say that the possible loss of coverage area from the equipment would result in a loss of coverage. In fact he suggested that the roof could be used and that he did not need football lights.

There is a reason why no other school has football lights. There is a reason why parking is required for any commercial space requesting to use space in similar way. There is reason why the school does not want to address the huge parking issue that it currently has and will have it lights are added.

This was a residential area before the school was added. The school's growth should not change the original character of the neighborhood. The school is a tax-free entity that does not have to pay property taxes unlike its neighbors. The City should not be making exceptions to a non-public school that provide no benefits to the neighborhood.

The neighborhood has been an extremely good neighbor to the school. All we ask is that they be a good neighbor to us.

Please vote no to the lights. Or at the very least separate the lights from the Verizon equipment. Matthew

Matt Ciganek <mattc@vanguardsf.com> Thu 6/4/2020 9:57 AM To whom it may concern;

Regarding the proposed changes to add lights to the field at SI to create a new night-time event space, I have a few questions for the planning commission.

- 1) Why was the "call" from SI cut off before questions could be heard? I was on the call and there were many residents with questions being reflected on the "chat" feature. There was no opportunity to ask questions.
- 2) What is SF Planning's threshold for neighborhood input reflecting a negative opinion of the project in the surrounding area by Sunset District residents?
- 3) If approved, how will this project affect SF Plannings approach to any / all other parks and fields in San Francisco who want to add night lights? Given that LED lights are "affordable" by using less power than traditional lighting and purportedly directed in towards a field or park, isn't it likely that this type of improvement will be implemented in many other locations? How would that affect public safety in affected neighborhoods at night due to increased activity and light pollution in the city as a whole?

This process feels pre-approved like it's proceeding through bureaucratic process with no actual consideration of the problems it's creating. I appreciate that Planning extended the period of time for consideration but this is an exceptional time in all of our lives and this extension is likely not enough for a decision on a project of this magnitude.

The Sunset District is a strong community of residents, students and local businesses. Planning should recognize that this is no longer a sleepy bedroom community on the outskirts of San Francisco. Attention needs to be given to the residents who already have a lot of school events that impact the neighborhood taking place on a year round basis. SI has been here for a long time but that's not to say their desires are more important than the residents of the community. Changes this impactful should be considered very carefully.

Thank you, Matt Ciganek 415-240-9901 2064 Great Highway

**Matt Ciganek** 

Multi Family / Residential Investment Sales DRE #01871937 C:415.240.9901 Vanguard Market Reports Mr. Jeff Horn

City of San Francisco - Planning Department

1650 Mission Street, Suite 400

San Francisco, CA 94103

Tel: 415.575.6925

Email: Jeffrey.Horn@sfgov.org

RE: Conditional Use Permit

2001 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue

Record Number: 2018-012648CUA

Mr. Horn,

We're in receipt of the Notice of Public Hearing on the referenced project. As a long time resident and home owner in this community, we're accustomed to the vehicles and noise during school rush hours and events. However, we certainly have concern with changes that can exasperate rather than improved the existing condition. The following are concerns regarding the proposed CUP for additional lighting and more critically night activities in our residential neighborhood.

Following are comments and questions to the applicant's Project Application General Information form.

#### **Project Application Statements:**

#### **Environmental Evaluation Screening Form**

#8. Air Quality - applicant stated the project will NOT add new sensitive receptors to residential dwellings, and schools within an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone. Has the City analyzed the <u>air</u>, <u>noise</u>, <u>traffic</u>, <u>and parking impact</u> from these <u>additional night activities</u> to the adjacent residential community? These activities will most definitely negatively impact our residential community's right to peace, and quiet at our most precious wind down time from a day's work.

Parking – City Planners should review the parking impact to the adjacent residential as it is today. During school session, or school sports events, the residential streets are fully occupied by student and event attendee vehicles. With the addition of night activities, residence returning home from a day's work may not be able to find parking space near their place of rest, or can find the driveway blocked.

Lighting – project propose four ninety feet (90') tall light. The proposed light is probably over 4.5 times the height of the residential homes. The light source of these 90' high poles can be in

the direct view line of these homes. Homes along 39<sup>th</sup> Ave can very well look right into these 90' tall lights. Applicant's graphic presentation presents a controlled light distribution. Please have applicant provide photos of exact similar condition and product to confirm accuracy of the graphic presentation. How high are these 90' tall lights in appearance adjacent to the residential homes?

#### **Priority General Plan Policies Findings:**

Item#1 – Applicant's stated that the lights and additional activities will bring people to the neighborhood is correct, but that is precisely the concern the community has with an influx of people, cars, noise, into the residential neighborhood during a period most family desire quiet enjoyment of family time. Also the statement that local restaurants will benefit from these increased traffic does not seem to be correct, as it appears that a majority of event attendees immediately depart from the Sunset District.

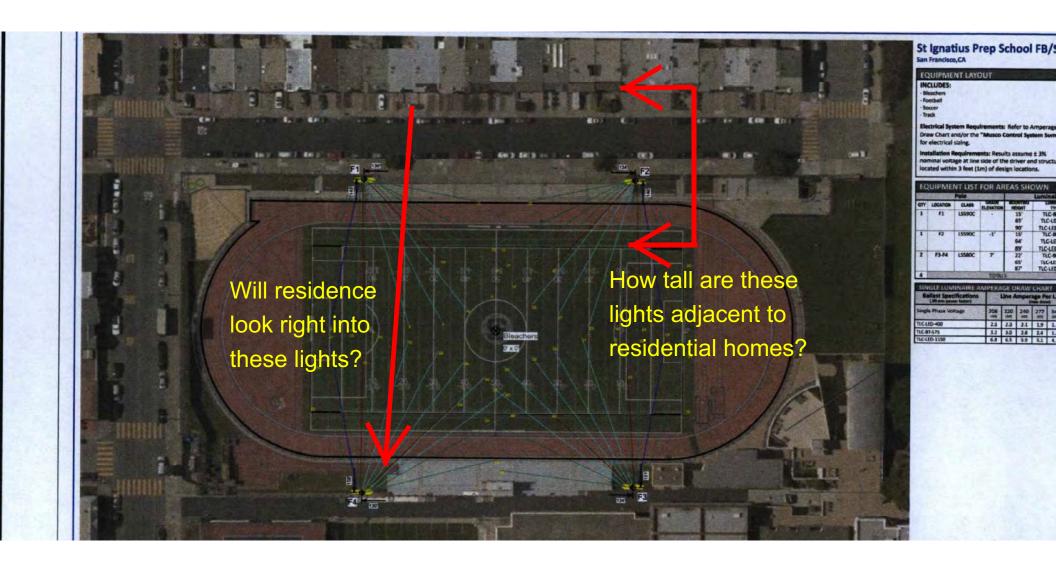
Item#2 – Can applicant provide data and events that occurred during the past minimum two years on under privileged youth activities utilizing the fields?

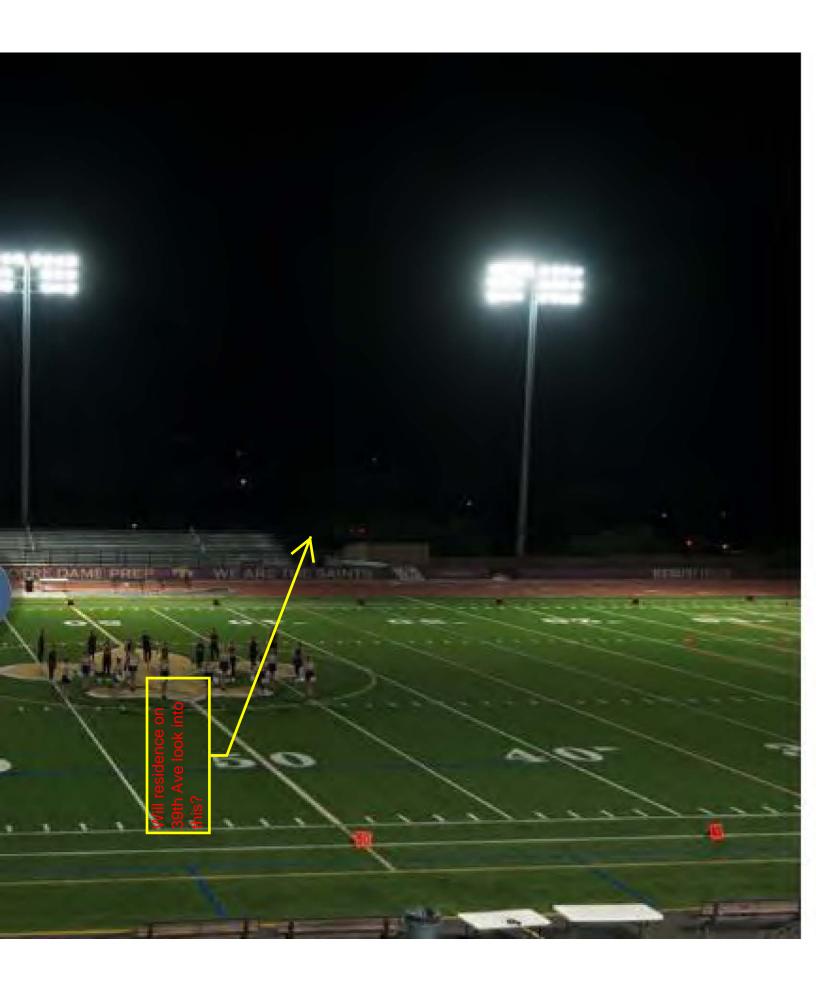
Item #8 – Can applicant clarify the statement that this project will enhance the use of West Sunset soccer fields and reduce traffic in the area on Saturday. How does the additional separate activities on the SI field reduce the traffic on the soccer fields?

Regards,

Mr. Chu

2235 38th Ave





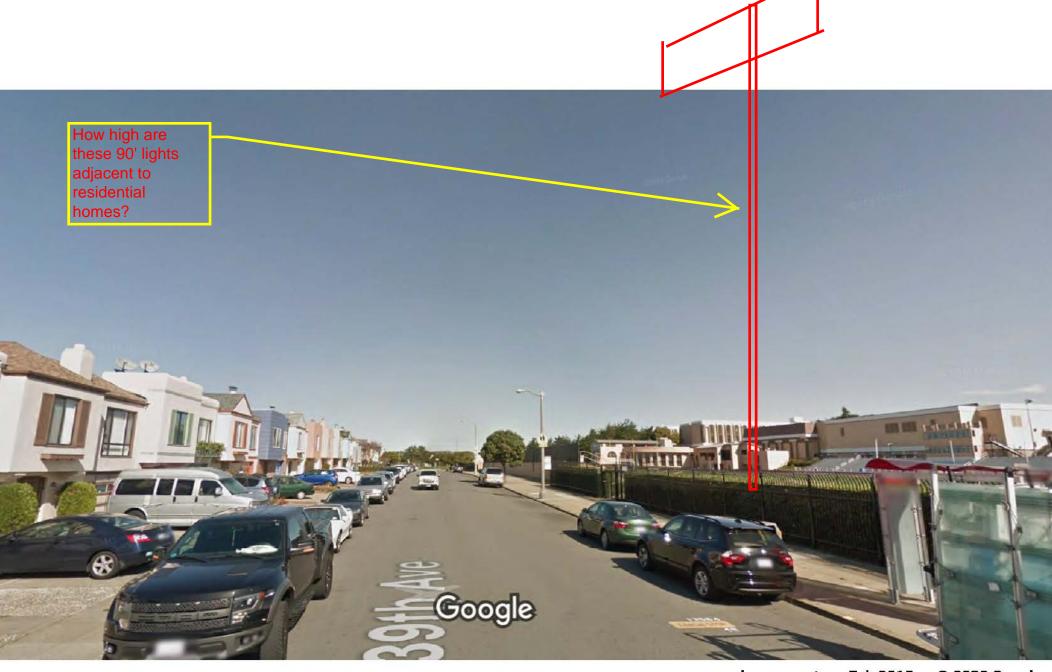


Image capture: Feb 2015 © 2020 Google

#### Horn, Jeffrey (CPC)

From: Nina & Jay Manzo <nijaymanzo@yahoo.com>

**Sent:** Wednesday, May 06, 2020 4:33 PM

**To:** Marstaff (BOS); Horn, Jeffrey (CPC); CPC-Commissions Secretary

**Subject:** S.I. Stadium Lights in Context

**Attachments:** 200506 SI LIGHTS SITE X\_SECTION 39TH AVE.pdf; 200506 SI LIGHTS SITE X\_SECTION 39TH\_40TH

AVES.pdf

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

Dear Planner Horn, Planning Commissioners and Supervisor Mar,

As a homeowner with a family and two children living near S.I., I want to tell you that I am strongly opposed to the proposed stadium lights and cell antenna project. I hope you understand how distressing this proposal is for nearby residents, especially having it reviewed during these difficult times in which we are already experiencing great stresses and uncertainty. To see the peacefulness of our homes threatened by this project is extremely disturbing. This project will be a massive visual blight to the neighborhood, as well as impose so many additional nuisances (like traffic, parking issues, light pollution, noise, litter, etc).

I can't understand how the Planning Department or Commission could even consider this project, as it doesn't meet the requirements of a Conditional Use Permit per the Zoning Code. Even in the recent community Zoom meeting hosted by S.I., there was no mention of how this project would be desirable for, compatible with, or serve us non-S.I.-affiliated residents here the neighborhood (see SF Planning Code Section 303(c)).

As an architect I think often about the message that the built environment expresses. These **grossly out-of-scale light poles and antennas**, erected by Verizon (certainly at a great profit in terms of rental income to S.I.) send the message that this private institution, with very little neighborhood basis, values their own needs and profits far above the interests of the surrounding community. The significance of private organized sports and cellular communications, as embodied in these massive towers, will be looming over all of us in the area. It will be seen and felt constantly from our front yards, our rear yards, our decks, our living rooms, dining rooms and bedrooms. The brilliant LED light-throw, cheering crowds, and amplified announcements will reign over our family dinners and the evening down-time we and all our neighbors want to enjoy at home. And the 5G cell antennas (with there as-yet-unknown health impacts) will be running constantly 24-hours a day over the heads of all our neighborhood children.

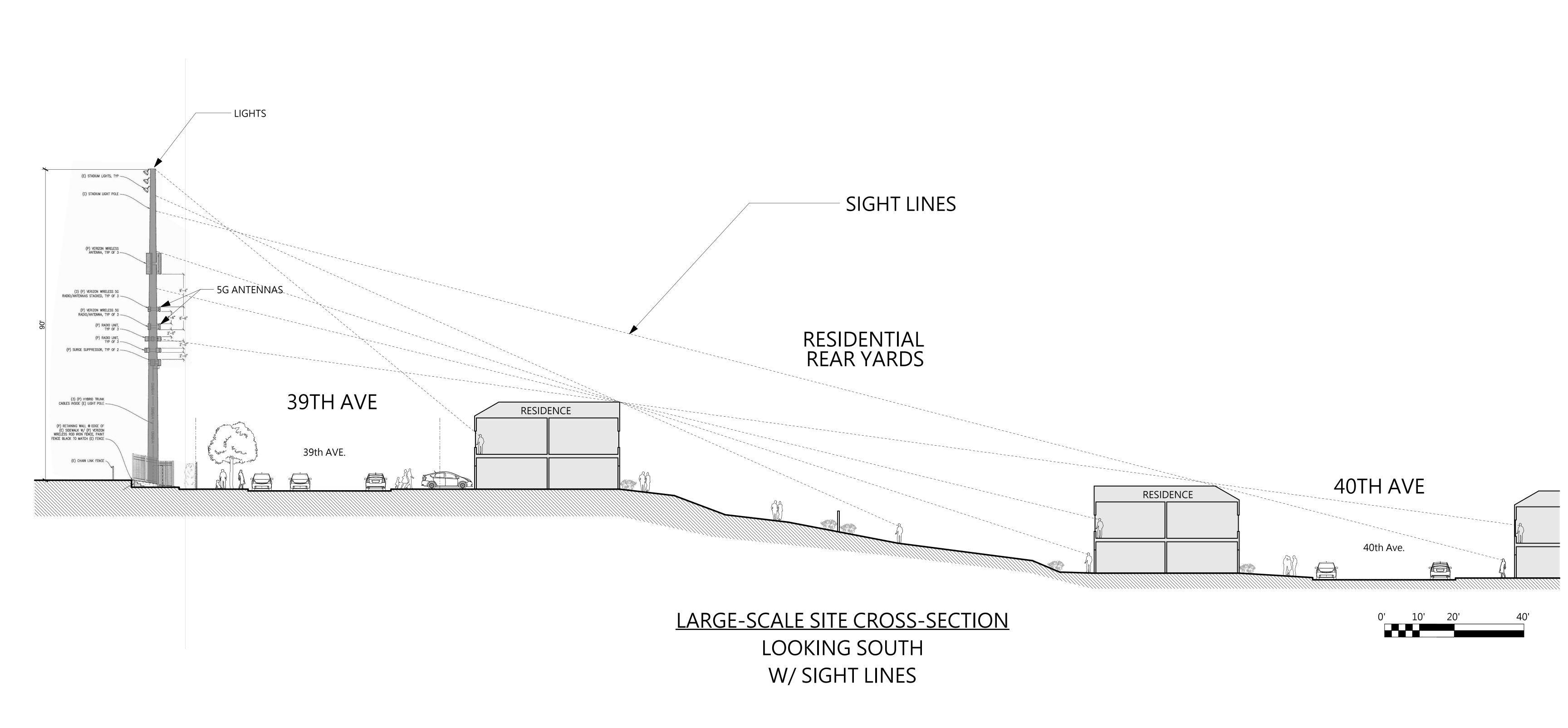
Please do not approve this unfortunate proposal! Let's not see this neighborhood spoiled by this. So many other San Franciscans visit these few blocks when using the public facilities at West Sunset Soccer and Baseball Fields, as well as the West Sunset Library, AP Giannini (where one of my sons is a student), Sunset Elementary, and even the West Sunset Community Garden (which we belong to). They will be walking beneath these gargantuan looming private towers which are so **extremely out and character with the surrounding neighborhood and larger Sunset District**.

Please see the attached drawings I prepared which show Verizon's poles and antennas drawn to scale, and put into the neighborhood context. Such drawings were not provided by S.I., but I wanted to see the actual impact to our neighborhood, in terms of height, bulk, and sight lines. You can see how **out of scale with the neighborhood the proposed lights and antennas are.** 

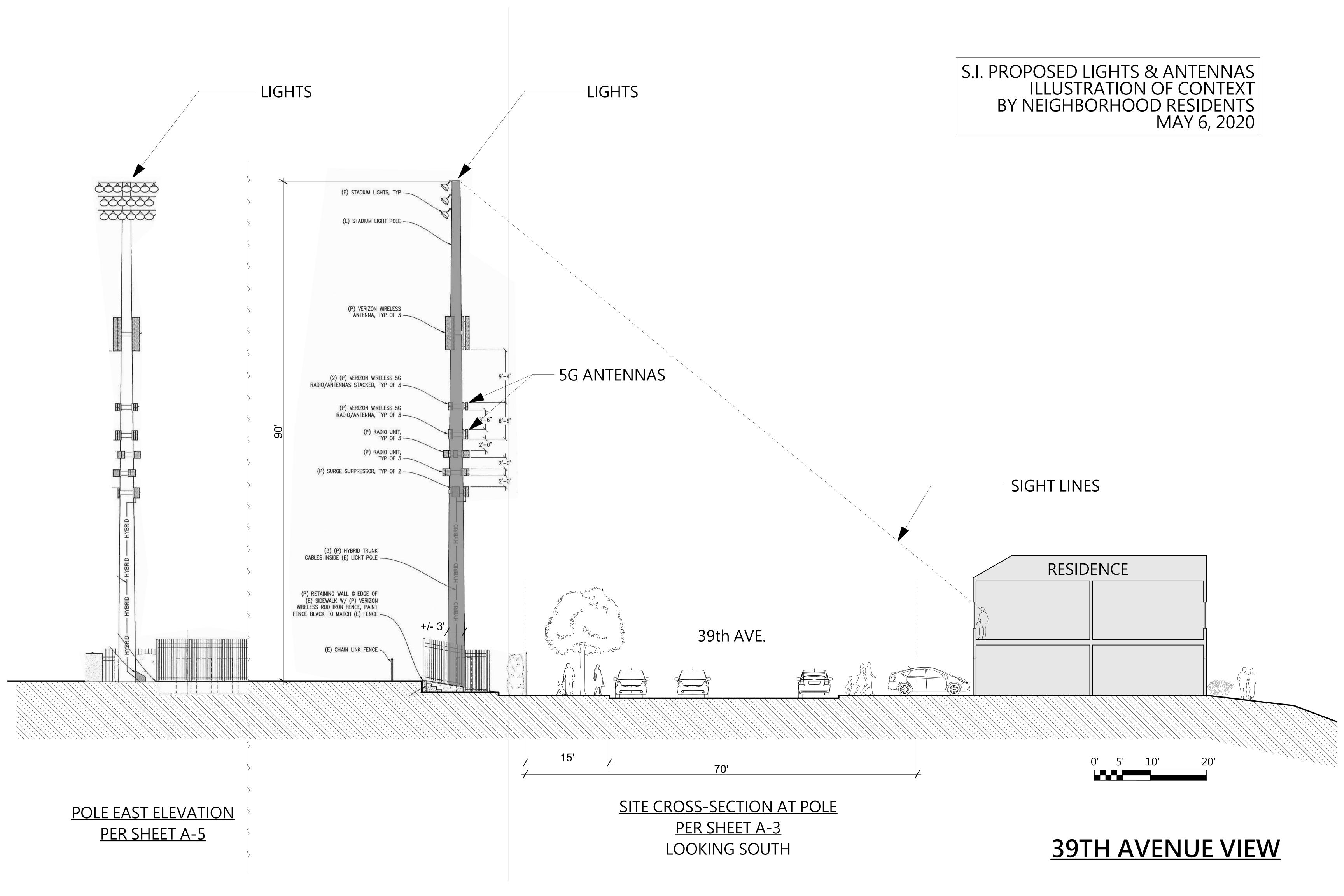
Thank you for considering my concerns.

Sincerely, Nina Manzo

S.I. PROPOSED LIGHTS & ANTENNAS ILLUSTRATION OF CONTEXT BY NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTS MAY 6, 2020



# 39TH & 40TH AVENUE VIEW



## <villageattab@yahoo.com>

I live on 38th ave between Ulloa and Taraval and I am deeply concerned and disappointed that such a school as St. Ignatius had decided to put invasive lights on the football fields that will surely, as they know well, will disturb the peace and harmony of the neighborhood.

They already have a stike against them by putting an giant artificial turf that gives you virtigo if you walk by the school and especially on a sunny day, the smell of chemicals from the turff is suffocating. The night lights will cause disturbance after the sunset to neighbors and birds on the trees of the glorious Sunset Avenue.

The crowd will cause noise also, more traffic at night and many other problems. St. Ignatius isn't a sports school, it is an institution to educate, they don't have to push it that much to the point of having night lights. As a long standing school, they should keep to the tradition of respecting the neighbors over profits.

Nafiss Griffis

From: Peter Koch <kochsf@att.net>
Sent: Thursday, June 04, 2020 9:52 AM

To: Horn, Jeffrey (CPC); Teague, Corey (CPC); Hillis, Rich (CPC); Washington, Delvin (CPC); Koppel, Joel

(CPC); Marstaff (BOS)

**Subject:** St. Ignatius High School Lights Project

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

### Good Morning,

I hope you are all healthy and safe. My name is Peter Koch and I live at 2825 Rivera St. SF. CA I want to express my deep concern and opposition to the proposed lights project at Saint Ignatius High School.

I have been living in front of this athletic field for close to 30 years and this proposal worries me and my family greatly! Over the past several years SI has increased their use of the field to include both Saturday & Sunday events. The parking and Traffic along with the noise on a Sunday morning is horrific.

This proposal to have Friday night football games, along with maybe 2,000 fans, in this quiet residential neighborhood is unbelievable. Saint Ignatius has no right to impose on this neighborhood events that will so dramatically alter our lives and change the feel of this quiet community.

Also, they have done a poor job in addressing our communities concerns regarding Traffic, Noise, Parking, Light Pollution, Garbage. I also have grave concerns regarding the 5G network proposed on one of the lite towers. There have been no answers to our questions regarding the safety of these fixtures.

I am vehemently opposed to this project and also the way Saint Ignatius has disregarded the concerns of this neighborhood and community.

Please hear our concerns !!!

Stay Healthy & Safe, Peter & Sandy Koch To whom it may concern,

I, Randall Hung and the rest of my fellow neighbors feel strongly against Saint Ignatius' plans for their new proposed stadium lights. Everything about this was poorly conducted and planned, from the initial start of the project to their so called community outreach conducted over Zoom. We were promised an hour long meeting with a time slot for us to ask questions/express concerns. We were all muted during the meeting, which I understand, but we were prompted kicked off after 40 minutes without being able to ask questions. I would not even call it a meeting, it was a sales call informing us about the companies advancement in technology, which has absolutely nothing to do with us nor the project. We feel that saint Ignatius is not acting out in good behavior and will do whatever they feel they are entitled to.

We have expressed our concerns about parking, noise pollution, garbage pollution, and light pollution. How will Saint Ignatius work with the neighborhood on these topics and many more? How will Saint Ignatius monitor and control traffic? Where will we park when we come home? Who will clean up the garbage that the parents, teachers, and students will cause? We already run into issues with parking and garbage pollution. We do not want or need anymore.

Saint Ignatius claims to be a neighborhood friend, but unfortunately, they are not. Few years back, as a compensation to our concerns, they offered us tickets to their games and school events. Is that all we're worth, free tickets? To them, we are just a joke and only in their way of getting what they want. Other schools already send their students off campus for games/practices during school, why does Saint Ignatius feel that they are above everything else? Entitlement.

Sincerely,

Randall Hung

From: seiko grant <sgrant654@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 07, 2020 7:28 PM

**To:** Horn, Jeffrey (CPC)

Cc: Teague, Corey (CPC); Washington, Delvin (CPC); Hillis, Rich (CPC)

**Subject:** Conditional Use Application #2018-012648CUA

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

From:Seiko Grant 2931 Rivera St. San Francisco, CA 94116 05/01/20

To: Jeffrey Horn, Senior Project Planner SF Planning Dept. 1650 Mission St San Francisco, CA 94103

Re: Night Lighting at Saint Ignatius College Preparatory

Dear Jeffrey Horn,

My name is Seiko Grant and I have lived in the Sunset District for 56 years, 53 of those in my current home at 2931 Rivera St. During this time I watched Saint Ignatius College Preparatory (SI) high school being built and transition from an all-boys to a co-ed school. The residents adjusted to the increasing traffic, parking issues and weekend noise from events at the J.B Murphy field. We could always depend on a return to quiet streets in the evening after a full day of work and to get to sleep in preparation for the next day. This is a basic condition that everyone, including all of you in the planning department, needs for a healthy existence. This is why we chose to invest our money and spend our lives here. Our homes provide a space to rest and gather comfort. Our neighborhood is a source of support and safety. We feel very fortunate.

Saint Ignatius College Preparatory school (SI) is planning to install permanent night time stadium lighting on J.B Murphy field using LED lighting on poles rising 90' high. They anticipate use of the lights for over 150 nights a year and until 10:00 pm in most cases. The administration at SI have not been forthcoming about the specifics of this proposal. Details have been changing in every announcement (initially they stated only 10 night events a year) and emerging sporadically. Though legally required meetings have been held and advisory notices distributed, feedback from residents affected by this plan is not given much weight as this project is considered by SI as destined to be completed according to their wishes. In enlisting a telecommunications provider, Verizon Wireless, to install a series of antennas to one of the proposed 90' light poles, the project may be considered an essential service and thus fast-tracked even during the shelter-in-place order. One of graphics, presented by the Verizon representative to demonstrate how the proposed installation would remedy a lack of coverage to access wireless services, revealed that only the baseball fields at West Sunset recreation area and part of Sunset Blvd had less coverage. The Ortega library and neighboring homes have very good wireless connections and nothing additional is needed in the open fields.

Light pollution, noise pollution and increased traffic to the extent that they would significantly effect living conditions for a large number of residents and avian life in the area surrounding the J.B.Murphy field are of great concern. A thorough

investigation into these effects including a full environmental review in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act must be conducted. I strongly object to the exemption from environmental review. On the one hand, in the conditional use application, SI states that "Traffic will not be increased, as persons already attending the school will use the field." In the project application, they state that "The lights bring people to the neighborhood.." and "the field is used by a variety of non-profit institutions...". These conflicting statements must be resolved. A greater number of night events will definitely increase traffic.

One reasoning for SI wanting to go forward with this project as stated by their representative, Mr. Tom Murphy, in the online meeting of 4/30/20 is to allow a later start time of the school day quoting studies showing later sleep cycles for teenagers. Again in the project application ,"...providing greater opportunities for students to have adequate sleep." Mr. Murphy also mentioned that night games during the week will allow those families to have weekends free and reduce traffic on Saturday. Would that they have as much concern for the weekends and sleep time of the neighborhood residents to whom they say they want to be good neighbors. The enhanced educational experience desired by SI would be better served by teaching the students time management and that participation in extra curricular activities require adjustments which may not always be convenient.

There is no other school in San Francisco, public or private, which has lighted fields on their campus. All those schools continue to provide excellent educational experiences without negatively disrupting the lives of the neighborhood. There was no discussion or questions allowed at this meeting that were not "related to the project". I consider the concerns of the residents living around the field directly related to the project.

Any other parks in San Francisco with night lighting are open for use by the general public. The "expanded use of existing open space" at J.B. Murphy field is restricted to the students/families of SI. The cost, including reduced property values, will be born by the entire neighborhood. I object to the proposed night lighting on the fields at Saint Ignatius College Preparatory and request that this commission decline to approve this project.

Sincerely,

Seiko Grant

From: seiko grant <sgrant654@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 04, 2020 12:10 AM

**To:** Horn, Jeffrey (CPC) **Subject:** 2018-012648CUA

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

SF Planning Dept. Seiko Grant 1650 Mission ST #400 2931 Rivera St. SF, CA 94102 S.F., CA 94116

6/2/20

Re: case# 2018-012648CUA

Response from Saint Ignatius College Preparatory

This case involves proposed night lighting at J.B.Murphy field in the middle of a residential neighborhood for private use by the school. Many residents in this neighborhood raised objections and questions which these letters claim to address. I found the responses to be inadequate in light of the permanent and significant negative effect this project will have on the neighborhood.

In these letters, representatives of Saint Ignatius College Preparatory (SI)state a "need" for the lights because the students "need" the lights. High school sports is ,for many, a special part of the school experience, and it is an extra curricular activity. Students want (not need) to participate. There are requirements to participation which both students and parents must understand and agree to. These are not always convenient, as in waking up early (which is an admirable and productive habit) to begin practice "at the crack of dawn" and driving in to SF from surrounding Bay Area cities, where many of these athletes live, on a Saturday or Sunday. I speak from experience. SI wishes to "reduce the need to utilize off-campus fields and to make the use more manageable and better for our students". This statement indicates that there are off-campus fields available for their use. When a school decides to expand its sports program, it needs to take into account the manageability of the expansion with the existing facilities and neighborhood in mind. Making it "better" for the students at the expense of the residents is not acceptable.

To say that the proposal is not a change but merely shifts the time and/or days of the existing activities is avoiding the point that the later times are indeed a change that will encroach on the evening lives of the residents. There will be more activity on nights when there previously was quiet. Spreading out disruption over two days (Fri and Sat) instead of all on one day(Sat) is not an improvement by any means. Replacing several nights per year of "the noisy use of generator-powered temporary construction light" is more tolerable and preferable to 154 nights of lights no matter the spill and glare shielding they claim. The lights will be visible and the noise audible from afar.

Their attempt to dismiss traffic and congestion concerns by stating that only students already in attendance at the school will be participating ignores the families and friends of the not only SI teams but those of the opposing teams and the "SI affiliated groups" that utilize the field.

I am also concerned with their vague wording when asked the number of nights and time of light shut off for the various activities in both the letter to neighbors and the summary of discussion .At an initial community meeting, I heard over and over from proponents of the project including the president of SI, "It will only be 10 games a year". There was no mention of the night practices or low attendance games for which we still have no set number. The summary of discussion document contains phrases such as "large attendance/noisy events will not occur very often" and "large attendance games will be the exception, not the rule". They write "we do not envision greater than 4 or 5 large attendance night games" in the summary and in the letter to neighbors state "the 2020-2021 school year would have 6

high attendance night games on the lower field-3 football games,2 soccer games and a lacrosse game". In replies to questions 11 and 21 the response includes the lines "SI is requesting usage until 10pm so as not to restrict future unplanned and/or changed use of the field due to schedule and league changes" and "We are requesting to have the lights on until 10pm on weeknights and 8 pm on weekends as we are unsure of future needs. At this time, in the short term, we foresee the lights being use primarily for low attendance practices." I see here elusive wording that allows for much expansion in the future. I stress that 10pm is very late for such lighting on a weeknight. All the fields with "similar lights" referred to in response to question 21 of the summary of discussion are public fields. Imagine stadium lights outside your house until 10 pm during the week ,especially if you have children or rise early for work, as many of us do. Sincerely,

Seiko Grant

Dear Members of the SF Planning Department and Commissioners,

I just can't see this adding up. Saint Ignatius want's 90 foot light poles to facilitate student athletics? Is this for the direct benefit of SI's students, or just student athletes?

According to SI's recent postcard, they would "only" use the lighting 200 nights?

200 nights/year = 40 weeks = 5/7 illuminated nights/week for the standard school year:

California requires in class instruction at a minimum of :

180 days/year for grades 4-8 at 900 hours/year, and

180 days/year for grades 9-12 at 1,080 hours/year

900 hrs. / 6 instructional hours/day = 150 days/yr. = 30 weeks/year. Illumination happens during illuminated nights even when school isn't in session (grades 6-8)

Looking at grades 9-12:

1080 hrs. / 6 instructional hours/day = 180 days/yr. = 36 weeks/year. Illumination is at least happening 20 illuminated nights absent school in session.

The fact that SI apparently knows already future scheduled illumination dates makes it very difficult for them to revoke promises and contracts they've already signed with other schools, organizations, etc.

1. Doesn't this put extra influence, pressure on the Commissioners and SF Planning Department and others who make the decision on the "proposed lighting question" to rubber stamp if not reward Si's proactive but controversial move (regarding schedule, promises and contracts) with little if any really time for public comment or a fair airing of contrary viewpoints?

Has SI entered into contracts without full disclosure of the permissions/permitting process they've yet to complete in order to fulfill any contract? What does this demonstrate to their students? We can break the law and get away with it if you don't get caught?!!

Where is the Democracy, what are the values SI is demonstrating to its students? When SI needs its students' cars to NOT be towed when their students park and obstruct neighborhood residents' driveways, liter the neighborhood, throw eggs on houses in retaliation and other malicious acts, SI wants the neighbors to "be kind".

But when the neighbors want a courtesy extend to them it appears SI plays lip service but acts only in SI's interest and refuses to consider compromise. Can't the Verizon tower(s) be atop the north SI buildings and the light poles be a maximum of 45 feet high and maybe operational 2-3 nights/week if at all? Fact is the height of the light towers are for the cellular provider and have <u>nothing</u> to do with the lighting needs of SI. That is, of course, if the needs of SI are based foremost on what's in the best interest of the SI students.

Even if the lights are on 4 hours/day x 200 days = 800 hours/year according to the postcard SI is suggesting students (athletic) spend potentially 10-11+ hours/day at school (6-7 hours of instruction + 4 hrs. in practice/playing sports).

SI argues their students (athletic and non-athletic) need more sleep so they will start the school day later and thus the school day goes longer into the evening for practice / game times.

2. What's the average commute time for an SI student? Minimum 1 hour each way if they don't live in SF?

Thus: 7 hours instruction w/ 30 min. lunch and 5 min. between classes

9 hours sleep (if the student actually is using their spare time to sleep)

2 hours commute time to SI for academic instruction, (but not practice or game time)

Total = 18 hours leaving only

In general, a non-athlete has just 6 hours/day M-F for potentially:

2 hours for family time (meals, breakfast/supper and how many eat in transit?) and 4 hours to study with no time to have a mental or physical break (no time to text, watch TV, play video games? no way!)\*.

Add 2-4 hours for the student athlete's time for practice (daily, 2 hours, 4 hours on game days) Total jumps to 20-22 hours (6/7 days per week considering games played on Saturdays).

The student athlete <u>might have time to eat</u>, but productive, studying time or time for homework? The choice becomes grades or sleep, grades will win and the student athlete is still "sleep deprived".

\* How does this education schedule/system honestly and in practice meet the SI stated objective and goals, "educates all aspects of our students according to the Jesuit philosophy of *Cura Personalis*, care for the whole person" (courtesy of the SI website <a href="https://www.siprep.org">https://www.siprep.org</a>

What is the SI administration's and SI Athletic Department's priority for an SI student?

3. Education or Participating in Athletics to ensure income for SI?

Isn't SI doing the same thing the PAC10, Big 10 and other conferences and leagues at the collegiate level do? That is, they are relying on sporting events, generate alumni bragging rights which in turn generate the majority of operating revenues via donations and attending sporting events with the student athlete being exploited for the betterment (financially) of the institution?

AND, are sporting events taking precedence to lifelong skills? Is SI choosing sports rather than an opportunity to provide better education to all, glorify brain power, develop honor in intelligence vs. disparaging "geeks", and developing each person for success. Honestly, do the student athletes of SI become a pawn in the exploitation of the athlete who may often be a minority and/or a person of color? Of the ~20 sports SI offers, less than 20% of the sports will actually will utilize the lighting.

Ask why colleges are now allowing athletes to earn money (beyond scholarships) for endorsements from major sporting goods manufacturers? And when will SI follow suit?

4. What is SI really doing? Educating future leaders or exploiting athletic talent for financial gain because less than 1-2% of high school athletes will actually play college sports (DIV I)

http://www.ncaa.org/about/resources/research/estimated-probability-competing-college-athletics

#### AND

less than 4% of college athletes have a successful professional sports career according to the NCAA (many HS sports have no professional sport equivalent):

http://www.ncaa.org/about/resources/research/estimated-probability-competing-professional-athletics

Does the country need to develop leaders with ethics, honesty, integrity, intelligence, empathy and wisdom or "Gladiators" exploited for sport, entertainment (commercial revenues, TV rights, gambling) and profit/financial gain? Isn't a gladiator really just an athletic slave?

5. What are the values SI, the SF Planning Department and Commission wish to teach SI students vs. what values are they actually demonstrating?

Who's accountable to the ill-equipped former athlete who one day will perhaps be crippled, bankrupt, addicted or potentially imprisoned (O.J.) for failing to emphasize personal value, worth, honesty, integrity and intellect as the foundations for success.

https://steelvalleybankruptcy.wordpress.com/2018/01/05/how-athletes-go-bankrupt-at-an-alarming-rate/

https://www.huffpost.com/entry/pro-athletes-big-winners- b 5504073

As leaders, elected and appointed officials I, a citizen of SF and a neighbor of SI, look to both myself and to each one of you to consider how our actions, decisions and comments reflect the values, model integrity and demonstrate responsible citizenship to the educators, administration and most importantly to the young and influential minds of the SI student body.

With Kind Regards,

Shirley Recipon srecipon@comcast.net

P.S. Sister to a former Big 10 (Michigan State, class of '84) athlete (women's basketball) who graduated with a major in Mathematics (took five years) and is a healthy, productive and successful citizen. She's the <u>rare exception</u> who also had a 4.0 GPA in high school.

**From:** sisunset neighbors <sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com>

**Sent:** Tuesday, June 09, 2020 2:26 PM

**To:** Horn, Jeffrey (CPC)

**Subject:** For Accela pls: S. Recipon Letter June 8

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

From: Shirley A. Recipon < <a href="mailto:srecipon@comcast.net">srecipon@comcast.net</a>>

Sent: Monday, June 8, 2020 11:37 AM

**To:** jeffrey.horn@sfgov.org <jeffrey.horn@sfgov.org>; corey.teague@sfgov.org <corey.teague@sfgov.org>; rich.hillis@sfgov.org <rich.hillis@sfgov.org>; delvin.washington@sfgov.org <delvin.washington@sfgov.org>

**Cc:** joel.koppel@sfgov.org <joel.koppel@sfgov.org>; kathrin.moore@sfgov.org <kathrin.moore@sfgov.org>; sue.diamond@sfgov.org>; frank.fung@sfgov.org <frank.fung@sfgov.org>; theresa.imperial@sfgov.org <theresa.imperial@sfgov.org>; milicent.johnson@sfgov.org<milicent.johnson@sfgov.org>

Subject: The Numbers Don't Add Up! RE: SI's 90 Foot Athletic Lighting Needs vs. Students' Development

Dear Members of the SF Planning Department and Commissioners,

I'm a neighbor of the Saint Ignatius Preparatory Academy (SI).

I'm also keenly aware of the plans SI is requesting approval of in order to <u>significantly</u> impact the evening lighting, traffic and noise surrounding

the SI athletic fields and adjoining neighborhood residences.

Please find attached for your immediate consideration my <u>heartfelt concern</u> for the neighborhood, the SI students, SI student athletes and the future of each student after high school.

High school is no longer a means to an end but <u>preparation</u> for success in life to open up doors and opportunities in higher education, and citizenship through participation in our Democracy as leaders, advocates and voters.

I appreciate your serious consideration of the points raised and request denial of SI's building permit and petition(s) relating to installation of the Verizon rely system atop 90 feet tall lighting towers.

With Kind Regards, Shirley

**Shirley A. Recipon** | m 1(415)781-9507 | t 1(415)661-1743

From: Shirley Yee <shirlcyee@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, May 05, 2020 8:11 AM

To: Horn, Jeffrey (CPC); Teague, Corey (CPC); Hillis, Rich (CPC); Washington, Delvin (CPC)

**Subject:** Stop St. Ignatius Stadium Lights

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

Dear San Francisco Planning Department,

My name is Shirley Yee and I live with my husband and two kids in the Sunset District at 2155 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Our house is directly across the street from St. Ignatius High School's (SI) football field.

SI's proposal to install four (4) 90-ft. permanent stadium lights in their football field will directly and negatively impact our quality of life. Not only will their illumination shine into our homes (our bedroom fronts 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue), but the noise from the night games will be intrusive. Our two elementary school-aged children have early bedtimes, well before most of the night activities planned for the stadium lights will end.

Such lights have no place in a residential neighborhood. They will rise more than three times the height of standard street lights and almost five times the height of most of the single-family homes in the area. Besides the noise and light pollution issues, the lights themselves will be an eyesore.

On April 29, 2020, SI held a virtual meeting required by the Planning Department. Although the meeting was set for an hour, Tom Murphy from SI, ended the meeting 20 minutes early without addressing any of the questions posted in the chat or unmuting any of the residents in attendance. It was a one-sided meeting where SI was able to do their presentation without having to answer to any of the neighbors. SI should be required to hold another neighborhood meeting when the shelter-in-place order is lifted.

As the Verizon representative said during the virtual meeting, there is no reason the Verizon antenna needs to be installed on the proposed 90-ft. stadium lights. Verizon's equipment installation project should be kept separate from the stadium lights installation.

It's obvious the stadium lights are important to SI to attract students. Any benefits accrue to SI only, not the neighborhood. In fact, the noise and traffic generated by the events held at the school will be disruptive to the lives of our community. SI should have never received a Categorical Exemption in their CEQA determination as the use of the football field at the school will change with the addition of the stadium lights.

I ask for your help in stopping SI from installing the proposed stadium lights and would be happy to discuss our concerns with you. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Shirley Yee

From:Seiko Grant

2931 Rivera St.

San Francisco, CA 94116

05/01/20

To: SF Planning Dept.

1650 Mission St

San Francisco, CA 94103

Re: Night Lighting at Saint Ignatius College Preparatory

Dear Commissioners,

My name is Seiko Grant and I have lived in the Sunset District for 56 years, 53 of those in my current home at 2931 Rivera St. During this time I watched Saint Ignatius College Preparatory (SI) high school being built and transition from an all-boys to a co-ed school. The residents adjusted to the increasing traffic, parking issues and weekend noise from events at the J.B Murphy field. We could always depend on a return to quiet streets in the evening after a full day of work and to get to sleep in preparation for the next day. This is a basic condition that everyone, including all of you on this commission, needs for a healthy existence. This is why we chose to invest our money and spend our lives here. Our homes provide a space to rest and gather comfort. Our neighborhood is a source of support and safety. We feel very fortunate.

Saint Ignatius College Preparatory school (SI) is planning to install permanent night time stadium lighting on J.B Murphy field using LED lighting on poles rising 90' high. They anticipate use of the lights for over 150 nights a year and until 10:00 pm in most cases. The administration at SI have not been forthcoming about the specifics of this proposal. Details have been changing in every announcement (initially they stated only 10 night events a year) and emerging sporadically. Though legally required meetings have been held and advisory notices distributed, feedback from residents affected by this plan is not given much weight as this project is considered by SI as destined to be completed according to their wishes. In enlisting a telecommunications provider, Verizon Wireless, to install a series of antennas to one of the proposed 90' light poles, the project may be considered an essential service and thus fast-tracked even during the shelter-in-place order. One of graphics, presented by the Verizon representative to demonstrate how the proposed installation would remedy a lack of coverage to access wireless services, revealed that only the baseball fields at West Sunset recreation area and part of Sunset Blvd had less coverage. The Ortega library and neighboring homes have very good wireless connections and nothing additional is needed in the open fields.

Light pollution, noise pollution and increased traffic to the extent that they would significantly effect living conditions for a large number of residents and avian life in the area surrounding the J.B.Murphy field are of great concern. A thorough investigation into these effects including a full environmental review in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act must be conducted. I strongly object to the exemption from environmental review. On the one hand, in the conditional use application, SI states that "Traffic will not be increased, as persons already attending the school will use the field." In the project application, they state that "The lights bring people to the neighborhood.." and "the field is used by a variety of non-profit institutions...". These conflicting statements must be resolved. A greater number of night events will definitely increase traffic.

One reasoning for SI wanting to go forward with this project as stated by their representative,

Mr. Tom Murphy, in the online meeting of 4/30/20 is to allow a later start time of the school day quoting studies showing later sleep cycles for teenagers. Again in the project application ,"..providing greater opportunities for students to have adequate sleep." Mr. Murphy also mentioned that night games during the week will allow those families to have weekends free and reduce traffic on Saturday. Would that they have as much concern for the weekends and sleep time of the neighborhood residents to whom they say they want to be good neighbors. The enhanced educational experience desired by SI would be better served by teaching the students time management and that participation in extra curricular activities require adjustments which may not always be convenient.

There is no other school in San Francisco, public or private, which has lighted fields on their campus. All those schools continue to provide excellent educational experiences without negatively disrupting the lives of the neighborhood. There was no discussion or questions allowed at this meeting that were not "related to the project". I consider the concerns of the residents living around the field directly related to the project.

Any other parks in San Francisco with night lighting are open for use by the general public.

The "expanded use of existing open space" at J.B. Murphy field is restricted to the students/families of SI. The cost, including reduced property values, will be borne by the entire neighborhood. I object to the proposed night lighting on the fields at Saint Ignatius College Preparatory and request that this commission decline to approve this project.

Sincerely,	,
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Seiko Grant

### Dear Planning Commissioners,

This is a letter on behalf of the Sunset Community Garden, which is located directly north of S.I.'s campus, on 37th Avenue at Pacheco. We are opposed to this project and we ask you to not allow the installation of the nighttime stadium light and cell antennas in this residential neighborhood. Our garden is a natural oasis in our concrete jungle known as San Francisco and we are so lucky that we have it available for our use. We want to keep this area as pristine as it is. It truly is a clean, fresh air oasis surrounded by wonderful trees and nature, and is teeming with birds, bats, butterflies and honeybees. Please don't let the lights negatively impact the natural environment in this area. Think about how your action will be effecting environmental justice. Climate change is upon us all and this quiet community by the sea does not need any more carbon depleting pollution from the lights and car exhausts from the outside area. The ball field has operated without these glaring lights for many years and the games went on.

We are one of the oldest Community Gardens in San Francisco, which started during the Victory Garden era of World War II. We have 54 plots (over a hundred members or more), are free of charge, and are comprised of a very diverse community of gardeners (a large Asian population with many countries from all over the world represented), over 50% of which are retirees on fixed low incomes and don't speak English. Our oldest gardener Lilly Wong is in her 90s and we have families with young children in the Garden as well.

We are a direct next-door-neighbor of S.I., however S.I. never contacted us to inform us about the stadium light project or to ask us about our concerns. We only recently learned about it, through one of our members. At a recent Zoom meeting, our Garden members were very *unhappy* (enraged, disappointed, upset!) about the proposed project and felt disregarded by S.I. The lights at night will disturb the natural balance in the vicinity of the garden and will bring more parking congestion and trash near the gate of the Garden on 37th Ave. We know that crowds attracted to nighttime games (including opposing team's fans) will bring more vandals hopping the fence into the garden and damaging plots and overturning garden furniture, etc., which we have already experienced too much of.

Please consider our needs as an important part of the Community and do not allow these lights and cell antennas. They are detrimental to our Garden and offer no benefit to the Garden Community. Please do not threaten this safe and beautiful place, particularly for the sake of our senior members.

Sincerely, Lance Mellon Coordinator

Sunset Community Garden

From: Teo Manzo <teo.a.manzo@gmail.com>

**Sent:** Monday, June 08, 2020 2:16 PM

**To:** Horn, Jeffrey (CPC); Koppel, Joel (CPC); Moore, Kathrin (CPC); Diamond, Susan (CPC); Fung, Frank

(CPC); Imperial, Theresa (CPC); Johnson, Milicent (CPC); Mar, Gordon (BOS); Marstaff (BOS); CPC-

**Commissions Secretary** 

**Subject:** SI Lights

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

### Dear San Francisco Planning Department,

My name is Teo Manzo I am a sophomore at George Washinton high school. I live right down the block from Saint Ignatius. Almost every day (Pre Covid-19) I come home to seeing SI athletes using a hill of Quintara street between 39th and 40th Ave as a hill to run-up as an exercise. They will continually run-up all while the coaches are screaming and yelling. To me, this isn't a huge problem while loud and sometimes annoying this is the least of my concerns. After that, the soccer practices would start and go on until around 6 or 7. Then it finally becomes peaceful, however, if SI were to build these lights that all changes. SI football games are already loud from the announcers and cheering. If this were to happen at night it would be exponentially more annoying. Combined with the aspects of partying at night, teens drinking, smoking (I've seen this happen before at SI and at my own school's football games so I know for a fact that this would happen here) and garbage. That would make things even worse with this happening 3 times a week. So please do take this letter into consideration when you make the verdict and understand the burden you would be putting on us neighbors of SI before approving this project.

Thank you for reading

-Teo Manzo

From: Tiffany Pavon <tiffanypavon@gmail.com>

**Sent:** Tuesday, June 09, 2020 7:46 PM

To: Horn, Jeffrey (CPC); Teague, Corey (CPC); Hillis, Rich (CPC); Washington, Delvin (CPC); Koppel, Joel

(CPC); Moore, Kathrin (CPC); Diamond, Susan (CPC); Fung, Frank (CPC); Imperial, Theresa (CPC);

Johnson, Milicent (CPC)

**Cc:** sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com

**Subject:** Letter Regarding SI

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

We are the Pavon Family and live in the Sunset District at 2175 39th Ave.

Saint Ignatius (S.I.) is planning to install permanent nighttime stadium lighting on their football field. These LED lights will rise 90 feet above the field which is located in our own residential neighborhood.

SI is proposing these stadium lights to be in use for over 200 nights a year and up until 10 pm. This is a residential neighborhood.

As I live directly across the street from the field with my family that includes a 12-year-old. This will disrupt our life beyond what is acceptable. Most of these homes have bedrooms in the front directly facing the field and with lights, games, noise, traffic etc our right to quiet enjoinment is at stake.

Having more events and lights and noise that go until 10pm weekdays is just not feasible. On a regular game day, we already have issues with traffic, double parking, blocked driveways, noise and safety. Leaving our home on game days is extremely difficult with our driveway constantly being blocked and double-parked cars making it difficult or even impossible to leave our own home. Add to this nighttime games with loitering and people gathering after games this will create a noise and safety problem in our neighborhood.

We as neighbors have reported our issues to SI just to get brushed aside. We are a residential neighborhood and there is Absolutely no reason that the city should allow this to proceed.

SI is a private school that this will only benefit them and and not the neighborhood or city, this will use our city resources more-police, garbage, MTA etc, stretching it thin and taking away from our neighborhood safety.

39<sup>th</sup> Ave and Rivera are bus lines and during games busses have to go around double parked cars creating dangerous conditions for drivers, riders, pedestrians and neighbors.

++++The project has been renamed as a Verizon wireless project when it is actually a project to install 4 Permanent Stadium Lights with massive impact on our neighborhood

The meeting was shut down by SI -20 minutes early without any of the neighbors ever taken off mute and without any discussion.

It appears that SI is taking advantage of the current virus and the need for remote meetings to mute their neighbor's ability to ask questions and voice concerns.

They couldn't MUTE us in an actual in-person neighborhood meeting during normal times.

The Pavon Family

**rom:** Timothy Brey <tbreyehs@gmail.com> **Date:** May 6, 2020 at 10:59:21 AM PDT

**To:** joel.koppel@sfgov.org **Cc:** marstaff@sfgov.org

Subject: Record No. 2018-012648CUA: 2001 37th Avenue / Koppel

# Record No. 2018-012648CUA: 2001 37th Avenue / Koppel

Hello Commissioner Koppel,

I am writing to express my disapproval for the Ignatian Corporation's request to install 90 foot lighting fixtures on the JB Murphy field.

The request for Cellular Service Antenna (so deemed essential) should be a separate application from change of use with lighting.

According to Dun & Bradstreet, "The Ignatian Corporation is part of the Private Schools K-12 Industry, generates 39.31 millions in sales (USD)."

Saint Ignatius is a private entity with a school tuition of \$26,000, is not a public institution and does not provide any public services to the local Sunset community.

The Ignatian Corporation's Master Plan stated rationale of the need for lights is a joke. They claim the need for lighting due to the hardship in having 66 teams competing for use of the "facility" which again is not the Sunset neighborhood's problem and is also disingenuous since out of the 15 sports, 10 do not use the JB Murphy field (basketball, volleyball, golf, cross country, tennis, waterpolo, rowing, softball, swim & diving, baseball). Again, a private entity that wants to offer it's exclusive clientele a "sports night club" at the expense of the community.

The claim that "it will have no impact on traffic and parking" is simply not true. Increased time/use of the field logically means more impact on traffic and parking.

They profess how their lights will be newer technology etc. than what was installed at the South Sunset and Beach Chalet fields. This is a misdirection, since they neglect to state that both South Sunset and Beach Chalet are public fields, both of which I have had the pleasure to practice evening soccer with my daughter over the past years. We San Franciscans derive no such benefit from SI's light installation, only a socialization of costs for private benefit.

I note that the City's Planning Code Section 101.1(b) establishes eight priority-planning policies and requires projects to comply with said policies.

Two of the policies clearly are not being adhered to if the commission allows the installation of 90 foot light towers and use of the field until 10 pm.

(2) That existing housing and neighborhood character be conserved and protected in order to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of our neighborhoods;

Residents have come to terms with the regular day-time use of the competitive sports programs of Saint Ignatius, including the noise from crowds and the PA system. Day use includes early morning practices with coaches blowing whistles and teams chanting. I have no reasonable objection to this. This neighborhood is zoned single family residential, but this radical change in use (lighting until 10 pm) will burden all neighbors with increases in parking, traffic, noise and light pollution. Lighting on the field and the use of the field until 10 pm will change the character of this neighborhood forever, in a negative way.

# (8) That our parks and open space and their access to sunlight and vistas be protected from development.

I have come to refer to our neighborhood as the "Big Block," composed of Saint Ignatius, West Sunset Fields, Sunset Elementary, Ortega Park and Library, and AP Giannini. It is truly unique in that all the power lines, phone and cable lines are buried, leaving a spacious and clean appearance. The vistas looking out from various points in the neighborhood towards the Pacific and up towards Mt. Tamalpais are marvelous. Having 90 foot light poles will degrade these views. Point 8 mentions "sunlight," a shame it doesn't also include "night sky" as the light pollution would only degrade the areas night sky.

Commercial Enterprise - Saint Ignatius has historically and regularly rented out use of the JB Murphy field over the 12 years I have lived here to SF Elite Academy Soccer Club, pee-wee football, Adult league Ultimate frisbee teams, to name but a few. These are commercial operations that the further impact the neighborhood. With new lighting, the Ignatian Corporation will likely continue to rent out the field to private groups, allowing themselves to gain more at the public expense.

The fact is that this proposal is only a benefit to a private entity, the Ignatian Corporation, where the public is being asked to carry the burden of the costs.

# If the JB Murphy field were a public park/field, the lights would benefit all people, not just a select few.

No other high schools (public or private) in SF have lighting and there's no reason to start such a trend. There are other fields available for special events or final matches that could be used. Or, Saint Ignatius should continue to utilize rental lights for limited events or special games.

I would hope the SF Planning will act in the interest of the neighbors and public by denying the Ignatian Corporation's (Saint Ignatius College Preparatory High School) request for lighting.

It is really a shame to hold this virtual hearing when many residents do not have the technological savvy to participate, that's not democracy. This is yet another reason to separate the cellular antennas from the lighting installation/use application.

Finally, can you tell me what critical elements you will be considering when looking at this proposal and if you can separate out the need for cellular coverage from lighting for sports? Can you rule for the essential service from the non-essential (which burdens the neighborhood and public)?

Thank You,

Tim Brey
2831 Rivera Street
San Francisco, CA 94116

From: Una Fitzsimons <unafitzsimons11@gmail.com>

**Sent:** Wednesday, May 06, 2020 1:21 PM

**To:** Horn, Jeffrey (CPC)

**Subject:** 2018-012648CUA Saint Ignatius field lights/cell tower

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

May 5, 2020

Re: 2018-012648CUA Saint Ignatius Field Lights and cell tower

Dear Jeffrey Horn,

I am writing to express my disapproval and anger at Saint Ignatius' rush to push through their lighting project under the guise of essential business due to the cell tower project connected with the lighting.

We are still dealing with shelter in place orders during an unprecedented pandemic! You and your colleagues aren't even in your offices. We can't physically congregate/meet with our neighbors to discuss this. Why is this happening now? This is not very democratic. Many neighbors are not technologically savvy and thus can not attend virtual meetings and will not get to have their voice heard.

Saint Ignatius had a "community" meeting on April 29 where they had a representative from the lighting company and a rep from Verizon talk at the 100 people present on the Zoom call, but never answered any of the questions or concerns presented by neighbors at the meeting or allowed any feedback. In fact, the community was on mute the whole time! It was a master class in spin, not in listening to or reviewing the community's concerns. They even ended the "meeting" 20 minutes early!! They revealed they aren't dealing in good faith with their neighbors; they just want their project fast-tracked. How are they able to behave this way and ignore the community (when they are part of this community and benefit from being in this community)? Their lighting project will most definitely adversely affect the neighborhood.

Saint Ignatius is a private entity which generated \$39 million in sales/tuition last year; they also are exempted from 96% of their property taxes. Why can't they put the cell tower on their roof with the other one they have? Certainly they have the money and resources (as indicated by the scale of this project). SI claims their 90 foot lights and evening schedule of 150 nights/year until 10 pm won't have an impact on traffic, parking, and noise. This is not like Beach Chalet or South Sunset Fields because SI is private and the community derives no benefit from this project! It's not open to the public. All the benefit is theirs; all the costs in noise, light pollution, increased traffic (especially during games), and increased parking is ours. How is this being a good neighbor?

SI claims hardship in that they have 66 teams competing for the field space. Many of their sports programs do not even use the field (basketball, volleyball,golf, cross country, tennis, waterpolo, rowing, softball, swim and diving, and baseball). Why should the community (through the impact of traffic, light pollution, noise and parking) have to suffer because they need more time for their teams on the field? No other high school in the city has lights (for late night practices). Why does SI get an exemption? A few years ago SI admitted that at least 40% of their student body drive in from areas outside of San Francisco. That's a lot of extra cars here every day and (if this goes through) every night!

This project constitutes a change in use of their field. Where is the CEQA study/review of light pollution, parking, and traffic from this new night-time usage? My family and I live directly across the street from SI. We expect the daily

deluge of student parking and traffic, but extending usage with the lights until 10 pm will definitely have a negative impact on all of our neighbors' quality of life. SI is lying when they state that there will be "no impact on parking and traffic" with this new project. Anyone with a brain will tell you that of course there will be an impact on parking and traffic, especially on game nights/events throughout the year.

Saint Ignatius' lighting project violates compliance point 2 and point 8 of the City's Master Plan policies:

That existing housing and neighborhood character be conserved and protected in order to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of our neighborhoods.

That our parks and open spaces and their access to sunlight and vistas be protected from development

The lighting of the field and night-time usage which will increase traffic, parking, noise, and light pollution will negatively impact and change the character of our neighborhood. The outer Sunset is mainly residential and quiet. This project does not comply with the character of our neighborhood. Our neighborhood (around the block of SI, West Sunset Fields, Ortega Park, and AP Giannini) has all the power lines and poles buried, leaving a unique and unobstructed view all the way across to the Marin Headlands! It's a rarity in the city and these proposed lights would definitely change that. We need to protect this unique character of our neighborhood.

Saint Ignatius currently rents out their field on the weekends and early evenings. SF Elite Academy soccer team, pee wee football, and adult league ultimate frisbee teams have used it on different occasions in the early evenings and weekends. SI says they do not "rent" it out, but perhaps they receive a donation instead. They are a private corporation and we have no access to their agreements. We have no way to hold them accountable!!! In essence, they operate a commercial enterprise as relates to their field and this will continue apace with lights. Our neighborhood is residential; we don't need a private night-time sports club operating until 10 pm every night! That will change the character of our neighborhood.

SI is private and benefits a small cadre of students who attend, many of whom do not even live in the city. We have no way to hold them accountable regarding the night-time use of their field. We have no way to hold them accountable for anything. We need you to hold them accountable and say no to this project! It is NOT in the public interest. This project is only in the (private) interests of SI and the resulting increase in traffic, noise, light pollution, and parking must be borne by the neighborhood.

So, I ask you, what exactly is the public benefit of 90 foot field lights on until 10pm 150 nights a year? Again, how is this project in keeping with the character of the neighborhood? How is SI being a good neighbor here?

This seems like a very good example of what is known as privatizing the benefits and socializing the costs. The upside is all SI's. There is no public good here. This project must not go forward. It is not in the public interest. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Una Fitzsimons 2831 Rivera St. SF, CA 94116 My name is Vicki Tomola and I live in the Sunset District at 2135 39th Ave,

## <u>Background</u>

Saint Ignatius (S.I.) is planning to install permanent night time stadium lighting on their football field. These LED lights will rise 90 feet above the field which is located in our own residential neighborhood.

SI is proposing these stadium lights to be in use for over 150 nights a year and until 10 pm for most events.

Despite the current COVID-19 crises, Saint Ignatius has been able to move this project forward over the next few weeks because <u>one</u> of their stadium light towers will hold Verizon wireless antennas and during this crisis. Despite the fact that SI already has existing cell installations on their campus buildings.

During our current stay at home orders, SI is trying to sneak their giant stadium lighting project through the planning process quickly and with as little attention from neighbors and our city officials

SI is not acting in good faith or as good neighbors - trying to slip this through when no one is paying attention.

The project has been renamed as a Verizon only wireless project when it is actually a project to install 4 Permanent Stadium Lights on the SI football field with a disruptivese impact on our neighborhood

If states can delay elections, if major events are cancelled, when people are dying, and we're all distracted - why is SI allowed to push this project through when it will have such huge effect on the neighborhood and neighbors.

SI is currently closed, has no sports activities for the foreseeable future - why the rush to install these stadium lights now?

Some of our neighbors are first responders and don't have time to pay attention to stadium lighting.

This project has no pubic value - it is for private SI usage only yet it will have a direct affect on the public - our neighborhood

It's not just about the equipment (lights & cell tower) It's about how the night activities will affect and disrupt our neighborhood evenings. Your attempt to disrupt our neighborhood without our voices heard continues to show your total disrespect for us. You have continued to take advantage, for 30+ years now, by not supplying any parking on your property for the overwhelming number of student drivers you have.

Many of us bought our homes with full awareness of SI having weekday/weekend activities during the DAY TIME- but to extend that into the evenings is new and unacceptable.

## The Meeting - Frustration

Saint Ignatius and Verizon had their SF Planning required meeting yesterday remotely by Zoom and phone in

They MUTED everyone but themselves and proceeded to present the project - lights and Verizon antenna.

Only a few of our questions to SI were answered and the rest ignored.

Tom Murphy from SI refused to answer the majority of our questions because they are "not applicable to the project"

The meeting was shut down by SI -- 20 minutes early without any of the neighbors ever taken off mute and without any discussion.

SI/Verizon should not be allowed to MUTE their neighbors in a meeting required by SF Planning

It appears that SI is taking advantage of the current virus and the need for remote meetings to mute their neighbors ability to ask questions and voice concerns.

They couldn't MUTE us in an actual in-person neighborhood meeting during normal times.

SI claims to be a good neighbor -- this meeting was not conducted by a good neighbor.

I am so outraged at this SI institution and how they think they can do whatever they please with no consideration for the residents of this neighborhood, this behavior by this institution has been like this for 30+ years now. We have had enough!!

This institution has yet to supply a parking lot/structure to accommodate the overwhelming number of student drivers, most likely not even SF residents. The parking was never an issue when this school first opened.

Now you want to disrupt our neighborhood even more with night lighting shinning into our bedrooms and living rooms, noise and continued parking issues long past the end of the school day for almost half the year. This is NOT ACCEPTABLE!!!

Now this institution wants to place the residents and their children at risk to the possible exposure to electromagnetic waves from cell tower/antenna equipment. Our health, our children's health, young children playing sport nearby could be at risk. For who's benefit? For pure greed by two institutions, selfish SI and corporate Verizon, not at all about what is best for the community.

The City is supposed to be a democratic community, one that will listen and take to heart what the people want, what the people in this neighborhood want, what they and their children deserve to live in this community.

Longtime Resident, Vicki Tomola

From:夏莲徐 <xuxialian@gmail.com>Sent:Monday, June 08, 2020 10:25 PM

**To:** Horn, Jeffrey (CPC)

**Subject:** Oppose to Saint Ignatius stadium light project

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

Dear Jeff,

My name is Xialian Xu, and I live in the Sunset District at 2123, 40<sup>th</sup> Ave, San Francisco.

Saint Ignatius (S.I.) is planning to install permanent night time stadium lighting on their football field. These LED lights will rise 90 feet above the field which is located in our own residential neighborhood.

One of the light poles will hold a 5G Verizon wireless antenna

SI is proposing these stadium lights to be in use for 200 nights a year and until 10 pm for many events.

It's not just about the equipment (lights & cell tower) It's about how the night activities will affect and disrupt our neighborhood evenings. Noise, traffic, difficulty to find a parking space in the neighborhood. This is a residential area but not a commercial area. We need to rest after a day's work and our kids need to go to sleep on time!

The majority of their proposed light use is for practices however SI already has a practice field with lights on 37th Ave

Saint Ignatius has been able to move this project ahead because one of their stadium light towe	rs will
hold a 5G Verizon wireless antenna which is considered an essential project during this crisis. S	31
already has cell installations on their campus buildings.	

The SI stadium light project has been renamed as a Verizon wireless project when it is actually a project to install 4 Permanent Stadium Lights which will have a negative impact on our neighborhood evenings

This project has no pubic value - it is for private SI usage only -- yet it will have a direct affect on the public - our neighborhood

Many of us bought our homes with full awareness of SI having weekday/weekend activities during the day time - but to extend that into the evenings is new and unacceptable.

Please consider our voices----- We oppose to Saint Ignatius stadium light project!

Thank you very much!

Sincerely,

Xialian Xu

# **ATTACHMENT 4**

# NEIGHBOR OPPOSITION LETTERS TO DISTRICT 4 SUPERVISOR 2015

# RE: <u>SI'S PLANNED PERMANENT LIGHTS ERECTION/INSTALLATION ON ITS ATHLETIC FIELD</u> AT 39<sup>TH</sup> AVENUE AND RIVERA STREET

## TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN:

This letter is to register our strong opposition to the proposed erection by St. Ignatius Preparatory of a permanent lighting system on its athletic field at 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Rivera Street in San Francisco, CA 94116.

We honestly believe that its installation and operation would eventually cause harm to, and endanger the safety of, the nearby residents in this area with the noise, litter, parking problems, tremendous traffic and possible radiation exposures it could generate.

Hence, our strong and vehement opposition to this plan.

Thank you.

Vic Aguirre

Affected Area Resident

2183 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue

San Francisco, CA 94116

2179 40<sup>th</sup> Avenue San Francisco, CA 94116 8/24/15

District 4 Supervisor Katy Tang Saint Ignatius Principal, Patrick Ruff

Dear Supervisor Tang and Mr. Ruff:

As a 30-year resident of this neighborhood, I am writing to express my concerns about the plans that SI has for installing lighting for their ball fields and for the proposed construction and installation of taller cell towers.

I am strongly opposed to SI holding night games on their fields. Currently during the school day, there is a great deal of noise and traffic. It is difficult for the residents and our guests to find parking on our streets. I have asked students not to park in my driveway and have been told that they were late for school and that they weren't going to move their cars. There have been multiple accidents in the intersection by my house, caused by students or parents. I understand that many of your students commute from outside the city and that public transportation my not be the most efficient commute option. But during game time it is always much worse. Your students, their friends and families are often double and triple parked. Due to the parking issues, the 48 Quintara bus has had to be rerouted off 39th Avenue during games. Our driveways are blocked. This is bad enough during the day games. But to expect us to put up with this at night is unreasonable. It is a real problem for our quiet and safe neighborhood.

There are other issues that also arise during your games. The loudspeakers are very intrusive. It is easy to hear all announcements, even with my windows closed. It interferes with sleeping and with the quiet enjoyment of our homes. We do not broadcast during school hours while your students are in class. I would expect the same from any other good neighbor.

I am also very concerned about the proposed construction and installation of cell towers. I don't see these plans as doing anything to address the current problems in our neighborhood and will just exacerbate these issues.

We have families with small children who need to sleep, adults that need to go to work the next morning and seniors who shouldn't have to tolerate this disruption. We expect to be able to enjoy our evenings without the intrusion of lights, loudspeakers, traffic and we expect to be safe when we to drive on our streets.

Thank you for your consideration.

Chan Reputte

Dr. Anne Marie Benfatto

TO: HONORABLE PATRICIC RUFF, TAMIN A
WHEELCHAIR I wouldlike to speak to the issue that the pedestrian around SI CP are NOT SAFE AND cottines it is more dangerous than other times. Parents by these RETRO MUSCLE CARS for their Sons (gometimes ballylters) - which arodriver at an vinsafe speed-they ignove the rights of pedistrians threak traffic Code laws - they also park in Neidert driveways (greater than 18") - passering sticker indicates they are SI students of Please SIR RUFF- We are just working people here in the sunsof district - We are not strong enough to fight these RICH people Who have been slowly encroaching into our lwing areas. PLEASE HEIP US SWCERE(1) JAMES R. Clark USAC Ret. 2194 40th DUE. S.F. 9411 6

Hil I am not able to attend the Tuesday evening meetings, but I really would not like to see night field lights on at laint Ignatius. I live right across the street and my 2 bedrooms face the field. Actually I would like more info on how long the lights would be on and how after. Parking is already an issue when there are games - Thanks

LINDA C. DELUCCHI, 2131-39th Ave,

To whom it may loncor N (o) Smirt Ignatives college Thop. HI the School 17 has come to my strentien that you will be installing lites and having with comments of the ball tusto Enough is enough. This flich school his SETTORD ON the TOES Of this veightophotal since 1970. Parking is Revialus ground here. The students regimes to the vergions is not the way it Should be for a lattile High School. The Constant amount of people between 5. I and the hest sinst phygnind both in wast sup parleney has gotton out of home AND YOU WANT TO MAKE IT TO INTO the Evening now. So it will be from 8 om to 8pm IF you got you way. How would you AS A 5.1. NESIDENT like to low & heve.

I will Grand in the way of this, out also push for weighter hood Parking pounits For property owners in the weightehood it this goes thing.

Hover, D.F. Dooling Chass of 1969.
AShAMED At Being A S.I. Alumni.
And om day to be finom the OLD Schnet where they ware easy on the neighbors on Stanyan It.

To: Supervisor Tang St. Ignacious Principal Ruff

From: Carole Gilbert 2179 40<sup>th</sup> Ave.

I am writing this letter to you both in order to express my concern about your plan to install 90-foot lights on your playing field for the purpose of holding night games at your school.

I have lived in my home since 1984 and have experienced the growth of your school and how it has slowly encroached on our quiet family neighborhood.

Below are just some of the issues this neighborhood currently faces during daytime/weekend events:

- 1. Day time parking is taken up by your ever-increasing student population.
- 2. Your after school sports programs have continuously caused traffic issues. Students, parents and game attendees frequently double park.
- 3. Students stand in the middle of the street talking to friends in double-parked cars, which causes traffic problems and great safety issues.
- 4. During these times the 48 Quintara Muni bus is unable to make the turn onto 39 Avenue. They are forced to change their route and drive down 40<sup>th</sup> Avenue in order to continue serving the people of this neighborhood. This practice must stop because it is against Muni regulations to change their route.
- 5. People continuously block our driveways during these daytime games as well as during regular school hours.
- 6. There are no parking and traffic officers here to monitor these events. 7. Your loud speakers are extremely loud. I can hear every word as clear as if it were being said inside my house, which is 2 blocks away.

Once you start playing and practicing at night these issues will only multiply. We chose to live here because this is a neighborhood of quite single-family homes. We are families who work and have children. We

Hi Katy and Patrick,

I am representing the house of 2127 40<sup>th</sup> Ave and 2146 40<sup>th</sup> Ave. My family is living in 2146 and my father is living in 2127. My family and my father are <u>opposed</u> to build a permanent lights on the athletic field at Saint Ignatius School. The light will be too bright that would affect my family to fall asleep and it will create a lot of noise and parking problem. In addition, it will bring more stranger to my neighborhood at the night time which is not acceptable. I wish you will understand our concern and do not build a permanent lights in the athletic field.

Any further concern, please contact me at Coral ho@hotmail.com.

Coral Ho

25 August 2015

Re: Proposed lights at Saint Ignatius Athletic Field

To whom it may concern:

We have lived on 40th Ave, one block away from college prep school Saint Ignatius for our whole lives. For many school years, we have tolerated the loud students driving fast around our block, blocking our driveways because they were desperate to find parking, and stopping for unexpected students running across the street when school is out or in session.

We strongly oppose the addition of field lights for night games because we fear our neighborhood will get flooded with cars and littered after football games. We like to come home to easily find parking. We don't want our houses lit up from the bright lights of the games when we try to wind down from our busy days.

It may not be apparent to any SI faculty member or it might be, but these students are very careless and unapologetic to the way they are in our neighborhood. On several occasions, we've seen kids nearly hanging out of a car because their friends were driving them to their car parked on our block. In addition to being very dangerous, it is all disturbing the peace because they have their music blasting while driving up and down the streets. On another occasion, we noticed a team member changing outside of his car out in the open. I can't even begin to tell you the ongoing problem of blocking our driveways. It's endless and to open this up to our nights would just be a nightmare.

Our neighborhood community needs to be highly considered when thinking about installing proposed <u>lights</u> for night games. If you were living here, how would you feel? That's a question we propose to you. We chose to live here in the Sunset district for its quiet and pleasant atmosphere. Putting up the lights would destroy that feeling and put us in misery having to deal with weekly or nightly games and the flood of SI students and their families or friends parking in our neighborhood.

Regards, Hom Family 2170 - 40th Avenue SUPERVISOR KATY TANG CITY HALL SANFRANCISCO 94103

DEAR SUPERVISOR TANG,

FIRST I WISH TO THANK YOU FOR

ATTENDING OUR NEIGHBORHOOD GATHERING

AND LISTENING TO THE CONCERNS OF THE

RESIDENTS.

I DO HOWEVER WANT TO RESTERATE
THAT I HAVE SPOKEN WITH OVER 100 PEOPLE
IN THE AREA ABOUT SAINT IGNATION' INTENTION
TO LIGHT THEIR ATHLETIC FIELD. OF THAT 100
BNLY ONE FAVORED THE LIGHTS AND ONE
OTHER DIDN'T CARE ONE WAS OR THE OTHER.
IN RESPONSE TO MY QUESTION "WOULD YOU HELP
US STOP S.I.'S EFFORTS", YOU RESPONDED THAT
YOU HAVE TO CONSIDER THE FACT THAT YOU
HAVE HEARD FROM SOME WHO WANT THE
FIELD LIGHTED.

I'M CERTAIN THAT YOU ARE AWARE, THAT S.I. HAS ENDRMOUS RESOURCES AVAILABLE
FAR AND ABOVE WHAT THE AREA CITIZENS
HAVE, S.I. HAS THE ABILITY TO GENERATE
MANY CALLS, LETTERS AND E-MAILS FROM
ALUMNI, PARENTS AND STUDENTS WHO DO
NOT LIVE NEAR 39 AVE & RIVERA, AND

WOULD NOT WANT IT NEAR THEIR HOMES, IF 5.I FAILS IN THERR SCHEME THEIR SUPPORTERS WILL SHRUK IT OFF AS THEY HAVE GOTTEN ALONG WITHOUT FOR OVER 40 YEARS. ON THE OTHER HAND IF S.I. SUCCESS THERE WILL BE ANGER AND ENMITY THAT WILL LAST FOR YEARS, THAT CANNOT BE HEALTHY FOR ANYONE. IN ADDITION, IMAGINE ALL OF THE PROBLEMS OCCURRING AFTER DARK WHEN SOME PEOPLE HAVE HAD A COCKTAIL OR TWO, IF SOMETHING CAN HAPPEN- IT WILL. IT IS MY SINCERE HOPE THAT SI. WILL WITHDRAW THEIR PLANS, IF NOT WE PRAY THAT WISER AUTHORITIES WILL STOP S.I. FROM IMPOSING CONDITIONS WHICH WILL SEVERLY DISRUPT THE EVENING FAMILY LIVES OF THIER NEIGHBORS IT IS DIFFICULT FOR ME TO RECONCILE THE S.I. MOTTO A.M.D.G. LATIN FOR "THE GREATER GLORY OF GOD" WITH WHAT S.I. WANTS TO DO TO THEIR NEIGHBORS. SINCERCLY Jack Alla PS GOT YOUR VOICE MAIL OTHANKS

SUPERVISOR TANG CITY HALL SAN FRANCISCO 94116

DEAR SUPERVISOR TANG

I CONTINUE TO THINK ABOUT WHAT YOU SAID ABOUT HAVING HEARD FROM SOME WHO WOULD LIKE THE SAINT IGNATIUS (S.I.) ATHLETIC FIELD LIGHTED FOR NIGHTPRACTICES AND GAMES, THE POLICE ARE HIRED TO PROTECT ALL CITIZENS BUT WHEN ONE PERSON ATTACKS ANOTHER WE EXPECT THE POLICE TO INTERVENE ON BEHALF OF THE ONE BEING ATTACKED.

WE APPRECIATE THE DIFFICULTY OF OUR ELECTED OFFICALS IN THEIR EFFORTS TO BALANCE THE CONFLICTING DESIRES OF THEIR CONSTITUENTS, BUT S.I. WILL NOT BE HARMED WITHOUT THE LIGHTS. ON THE OTHER HAND THE AREA RESIDENTS WILL SUFFER GREATLY FROM NOW ON IP S.I. IS PERMITTED TO HAVE THEIR WAT.

THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT S.I.S PLAN IS AN ATTACK ON THEIR NEIGHBORS, WE HOPE FOR YOUR SUPPORT IN THIS MATTER.

SINCERELY, Jack aller

Nina & Jay Manzo 3025 Quintara Street San Francisco, CA 94116 415-661-8583

August 24, 2015

Re: Proposed Lighting at St. Ignatius Fields

To Whom it May Concern:

We are opposed to the proposed lighting plans at the St. Ignatius Fields and respectfully request that St. Ignatius abandon plans for field lighting. As a family with young children, my husband and I already experience much impact from the S.I. students on our street, in our front yard and driveway, particularly with the daily parking overload of students on Quintara Street during the school year.

We share the concerns of our neighbors about these lights and feel that they are very inappropriate and detrimental in many ways to this neighborhood and the families who live here.

Thank you,

Nina Manzo Architect AIA Jay Manzo Architect AIA

#### Julia Kwan 2139 40<sup>th</sup> Avenue San Francisco, CA 94116-1655 (415) 412-4355

August 25, 2015

Supervisor Katy Tang
City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

Re: Saint Ignatius High School ("SI") - Permanent Lights on Athletic Field

Dear Supervisor Katy Tang:

As a 23-years homeowner at 2139 - 40<sup>th</sup> Avenue, I strongly oppose Saint Ignatius' plan to erect permanent lights on their athletic field for purpose of having night games and practices because it would adversely affect the peace, traffic, parking, and lighting in our neighborhood.

After a long day of work, I always looked forward to going home to a quiet and peaceful neighborhood for the last 23 years. All these years, we like to open our vertical blinds and the windows at night to feel the nice breeze in the air as the children do their homework and study in the living room. Our family gathers in the kitchen to eat and relax together in the living room. Unfortunately, during the recent times when SI had their night games, the lights from their athletic field glared through our kitchen and living room windows. It became truly unbearable to stay in these two rooms because the lights shined into our house with such intensity. My family had to evacuate to our bedrooms, but we can still see the intensive glaring lights shining our entire living room from our beds. We ended up having to close our bedroom doors to escape the intensity of the lights. It is unfortunate and unfair that we have to tolerate this during SI's night games.

It is already bad enough that the students take up all the parking spaces on my block during the day time, now we will also be subject to parents/families taking up the parking spaces at night time if night games become a regular occurrence. This means we have to warn our own friends and families not to come visit us during SI night games. As homeowners paying property taxes to the City, why do we have to change our livelihoods to accommodate SI's desire to have night games? Such desire is not

mandatory to their livelihoods, but it would adversely affect many lives in our neighborhood. Our children would have to move into a different part of the house to escape the intensity of the lights and noises (if it's even possible) when they are doing their homework or studying for tests. Will we have to move into our bedrooms to eat dinner as well?

Lastly, the congested traffic during SI games at night had often promoted double-parking in front of the school as well as on Rivera Street (between 38<sup>th</sup> and 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue). I often had to go around cars when driving home during night games, not to mention having to be careful with all the jaywalkers who cross in the middle of this street to get to SI's athletic field

Ms. Tang, please consider the livelihoods of the entire neighborhood and help us save the peace that is so precious to our lives.

Very truly yours,

Julia Kwan

Cc: Patrick Ruff, Principal of SI

Julia Kus

August 25 7 2015

I Betty Lew do not want the lights put in the neighbor hood lights put in the neighbor hood.

Too much noise, Too longht.

I don't want the environmental Hazards given with lights and construction.

Betty B Lew 2190-40THAVE. San Francisco CA 94116

August 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2015
2178 40<sup>th</sup> Ave
San Francisco, CA 94116

To Supervisor Katy Tang and others whom it may concern:

My name is Donald Ruhrmund and I live at 2178 40th Ave. I and my wife, Dr. Kai Ng, have serious concerns about the proposed addition of lights to the St. Ignatius Athletics field at Rivera St. and 39th Ave. We could not attend the community meeting due to Dr. Ng working and I having to care for our young children during the meeting. Our concerns revolve around 1) noise pollution, 2) light pollution, 3) parking and traffic and 4) property values. As the parents of young children, age 2 and 6, whose bedtimes are at 7:30 and 8:30pm respectively, we do not welcome additional noise and light in the neighborhood after 8pm. This would be a significant hardship whenever a night event was held at the athletic fields, especially if they were more than one time per week. Regarding parking and traffic, this creates a situation where we are going to be frequently unable to utilize the street parking near our house when arriving home from work. This is a strictly residential neighborhood, and the influx of traffic cannot be considered an economic gain for the area, only a hardship on local residents. Creating protected parking for residents on the nearby streets during these events could alleviate this problem. However, metered or long term paid parking would not be a welcome solution for our neighborhood. Given the hardships being created for residents in terms of parking, noise and light. I think it is reasonable to assume that properties close to the school would see some decrease in value relative to other values in the neighborhood. I also would raise the point that no one living in the neighborhood gains benefit from the athletic field or lighting as these are private properties which are not available to those of us within the community, the benefit of this project rests solely with the private students of St Ignatius. Please consider these concerns and either block the project or find ways to minimize the hardships on residents impacted by St. Ignatius's proposed plans.

Sincerely.

Donald Ruhrmund

Dr. Kai Ng M.D.

## Response to the subject that St. Ignatius College Preparatory is planning to install permanent lights on their althletic field.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We, the undersigned, submit this petition to the St. Ignatius College Preparatory to demonstrate our opposition to consideration of permanent lighting of their athletic Field.

5 years ago, when we planned to move, and might bought a house in San Francisco, we spend a lot of time to think where was a good/perfect place for us. We made a final decision that we bought a house here, out sunset, just because here is very safe, and quiet area with a real nice neighbors, surrounding with public library, playground, and schools. Although we are suffering from the noise, bad traffic and terrible parking, we love to be a residence here.

Now, St. Ignatius College Preparatory is planning to install permanent lights on their athletic field. Permanent lighting on a sports field in such a dense residential area strikes at the distinctive character, and has a deleterious effect on the nature of our community and threaten the very qualities that attract so many to the library and to the west sunset playground. Moreover, the installation of lights will have an immitigable effect on the quality of life for the neighborhood, which already suffers from increased noise, light, and traffic pollution resulting from the use of the athletic Field. Finally, and most important one is the safety. The reckless teenager driver always put our kids into a very dangerous situation. This will be getting worse during the game night.

For these reasons, we, the undersigned, express our opposition to the consideration of permanent lighting and ask the S.I. to end the subject in this regard.

Yulei Shang Xialian Xu Liyah Shang Leon Shang

2123 40th ave

Teo Manzo 3025 Quintara Street San Francisco, CA 94116 415-661-8583

August 24, 2015

Re: Proposed Lighting at St. Ignatius Fields

To Whom it May Concern:

I am against the lighting plan for the fields because I think it is bad for the environment, the birds, and electricity consumption.

Thank you,

Teoman20

Teo Manzo Student Age 10

To S.I. HIERARCHA Jan Vicki Tomolæ lwing or 29th Ave at 2135 directly across from the football field and Stadium and have been here since it was and negliteme / evening games, practices Eschool does not have as Right to impact the neighborus people's their homes with extremele ISSUES DUST the end of the The Evening Love really pushing the point over stopping your bounds.
This is extremely in considerate
The ST school to plan to disrupt and distant the people living Specially those Tiving 3 4th Average and Riveras from the field Any attempt on you Any attempt on your part to Continued These plans indicates how truly disrespectful you are and that you do not care about others. You are only focused on SI, power and greed, not caring about disrupting other peoples lives (over)

Peur Principal: I am a 88 years old lady. I can hardly sleep at night. The night and the noise make it worse please stop your night feme and let me live a healthy and happy life for the last Jew Greass. Thank Teulia Word 2101-39th Aue

#### **ATTACHMENT 5**

## SINA ONLINE PETITION OPPOSITION COMMENTS 2020



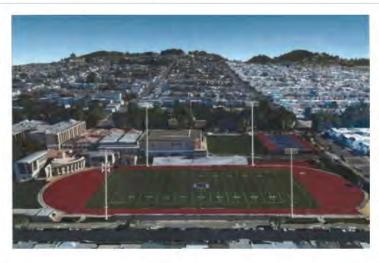
### NO To Saint Ignatius Permanent Stadium Lights

230 signers. Add your name now!



Deborah Brown

91 Comments



We the neighbors of Saint Ignatius College Preparatory, strongly oppose the installation of four permanent, 90ft tall, football field stadium lights. These lights are proposed to be in use potentially 200 nights a year and often until 9-10 pm. They will be used to host night time games, practices, and a number of other sports activities. In addition, one of the light poles will hold 5G Verizon wireless equipment.

These permanent lights will bring unprecedented nighttime noise, traffic, parking congestion, litter, and pre-post game celebrations to our quiet residential neighborhood ~~ bringing an end to quiet evenings in our own homes. No more quiet family dinners, watching TV in our own living rooms, or being able to put our children to bed early. Not to mention, the eyesore of 90ft poles towering over our neighborhood 24/7.

We urge the SF Planning Commission to deny this permit and insist Saint Ignatius (like other SF High Schools) continue their sports programs during daylight hours.

To join our the Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association -- send an email to sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com

Benja Jul 24, 2020 No lights 16. 10 Anonymous Jul 21, 2020 We live in this neighborhood for the peace and quiet. I'm completely supportive of SI Prep school, but do not support bright stadium lights and noise at night on a regular basis. Please find another venue to host regular sports events in this manner. We need our peace and quiet time. Thank you for your consideration. Erica Zweig There is no community benefit with these lights and huge disturbance to neighbors. SI claims to be 4 6 "good neighbor" NOT!! Annie Chow Jul 18, 2020 SI must provide more onsite parking. No cell tower! 4 4 Katherine Cuellar Jul 16, 2020 No lights! No cell tower! W 19-Maneesh Bhide Jul 15, 2020 I WANT to support this project, however there are four things SI would have to commit to, in writing, for me to support this project: 1) Light pollution mitigation: SI must use focused, directed lights to minimize light polution as much as 2) Trash:SI must articulate and commit to a plan to reduce the amount of trash brought out of SI, and into the surrounding neighborhood. 3) Parking: SI must provide more onsite parking for attendees, to support increased usage at night, when residents are most likely to desire parking as well. 4) neighborhood support: SI must provide some sort of access to the track and tennis courts for neighbors, during non school/event hours (USF does something similar). Julie and Rob Almeida Jun 10, 2020 We are against the proposed stadium lighting. We currently have a lovely view from our house, and we do not want to look out at a monstrosity of stadium lighting, especially late into the evening. Home is a place to relax- not be bothered by massive lights shining in your windows when you are trying to sleep, or relax. Not only are they an eyesore, they will increase traffic, noise, pollution to mention a few. Homeowners don't want to park blocks from their house because there is an additional huge influx of cars coming directly into this neighborhood. There is already an issue with SI related cars parking outside of our homes during the day. There is an overwheling consensus among people who live here - and that is - we don't want the lights or the Jeffrey R Crowley lun 10, 2020 No to lights on private property. Lights completely ruined South Sunset soccer field. 1 to

Jun 09, 2020

無1 色

Adlai Manzo

NO

Jay Manzo Jun 08, 2020

I strongly oppose this project:

16-7 h 1) Speaking as an architect, this project is completely out of scale with the surounding residential neighborhood and will be an eyesore. It does a disservice to the community and city by imposing such out of scale and inappropriate structures. 2) It does not serve the community or neighborhood. SI is a private school and the lights will be on to 10pm degrading the public environment with light pollution 200 nights a week. 3) Night games will only bring more traffic and noise and pollution to a residential area seriously degrading our neighborhood peace and health. 4) Light pollution will further degrade our ability to see and appreciate the stars in this area of the city which is known for having darker skies.

Kevin Johnson	Jun 08, 2020
l live on 35th Ave and I am in opposition of this project	a 2 %
Lindsay Johnson	Jun 08, 2020
l oppose	m 2
Melinda	Jun 07, 2020
No to this lighting and NO to 5g. This is going to change the neighborhood in ways that are detrimental to the bird and animal populations and to the humans too. 5g is proven to be a very bidea and will harm for generations to come	ad 2 =
Michael Bourne	Jun 07, 2020
No lights! No cell tower!	w.1 -
Michael Murphy	Jun 07, 2020
This project is of no benefit to the community.	a i   0.
Anonymous	Jun 06, 2020
I strongly oppose this.	<b>迪</b> 1 年
Anonymous	jun 06, 2020
I can't believe the level of corruption we have in the city to allow such a project that only hurt the	w 1 -

community. I am so upset that our representatives and the people who is in charge of the planificación is the city, have gone ahead with this project. In addition to hurt enormously our environment that include light contamination, birds migration and local wildlife, this project will bring only problems to our neighborhood. We don't need more games, more people arriving in big quantities to fill up our streets, more noice, more cars, more violence. Our children are able to walk to the park safely ow and that will be imposible with this project.

Alex Jun 06, 2020

l agree not to put up the lights, at the school normal days sometimes the students car block my drive 🐞 📗 way and at game days even worse, people from outside leave trash, drive by make loud noise, terrifies our quiet neighbors

Robert Lagomarsino Jun 06, 2020

My family has owned our 39th Ave home since 1948. We live literally across the street from the football field & one of the proposed 90' light towers.

Growing up, this residential neighborhood was so quiet & peaceful (with a sandlot across the street). Then SI opened up in 1969. For over 50 years my neighborhood has tried to coexist with the school. Parking has always been an issue when school is in session. Congestion, noise & trash from time to time. These issues will only be magnified with evening usage of the football field & the massive light towers. SI sent a postcard to the neighbors showing that the proposed lights will be used 200 nights per school year. This would be a major disruption to the peace & quiet of our family oriented Sunset neighborhood. Another issue that no one I think has brought up is our property values. Will they be adversely affected by these issues of increased noise, no parking, more congestion, light pollution? Home buyers might reconsider in our neighborhood thus driving down market values. It's something to think about.

Bottom line is that I'm opposed to this project.

Jack Allen Lin 05, 2020 No lights at SI please =1 -Louise Jonas Jun 05, 2020 I oppose thinking the demands on high school students are high enough already. More light 41 4 pollution is also undesirable. Mary Jones jun 05, 2020 Too tall!!! Too bright!!! 41 = Anonymous We don't want anymore light pollution. The lights at the soccer fields in GG Park are bad enough. # 1 to Doesn't anybody like to look at the stars anymore? Anonymous No to lights at SI -1 -Larry Yee Jun 04, 2020 I feel that the lights being up until 10pm for "practices" only encourages the students to stay up later, 🎍 📗 when they should be at home doing homework. Lauren Carara lun 64, 2020 Not necessary! = 1 -

Maria Vengerova

Bright light, 5G, mass sport events, and disturbing noise are incompatible with the uniqueness of our residential neighborhood that is so close to the nature and wildlife, and is a home to the hardworking people, hard-working homeowners and renters. We deserve peace and respect.

Anonymous fun 04, 2020

NO Thank you! I am extremely surprised and disappointed that St. Ignatius would be so dismissive of the community the school resides within. I can not understand how a Catholic school can be so uncaring. It The extra pollutants from the noise, bright lights and traffic are the opposite of Cura Personalis, care for the whole person. How does this action teach the young people attending the school the important Jesuit Values?

Ellen Scanlan

Light pollution is a global problem.

4.1 -

Daniel Dooling

Pleas listen, consider and join with the people of the neighborhood and do what is right for the residents of this community.

=1 =

Vicki Tomola

Please listen & truly consider what the people living in this neighborhood are saying, their concerns, how their lives, homelife, their health and childrens health from esposure to electromagnetic waves, will be affected by this SELFISH SI institution that has never shown any form of respect for the the people living in this community, past and present.

I remember a sand lot,

I remember when the students didn't take over all the parking ( & why hasn't the city made the school supply a parking lot)

This institution has been poisoning the neighborhood for 30+ years If this is truly a democratic city than the people living in this community have a powerful say in what is best for thier neighborhood.

Iun 04, 2020

NO!

Jun 04, 2020

We object the lights and cell tower. Several comments on SI's May 27 letter - they stated "night # 1 m games/practices are not intended to intensify the use of the lower field." How can they guarantee they will not use the field more? When they have the lighted field, they will plan even more games, events, and allow use by their affiliates. Also SI stated " the addition of lights is not to expand the use of the main field but shift the existing uses to later times, meaning night times. Isn't that even worse? We do not want lights brighten up the skyline and noise disrupting our neighborhood at night. In additional, SI stated "it will benefit the neighborhood by holding games on Friday nights instead of Saturday afternoon. We cannot understand how this can be a benefit, we do not want to come home after a long day of work and still need to find parking, hear all the noise and experience the light pollution disrupting our restful night. Moreover, SI stated "there will not be an expansion of any noise associated with practices and games", we do not see that possible, with night time games, noise will be more apparent than during the day, and they are going to have a new sound system too!. Lastly, SI tried to compare the game capacity with the number of people on campus for a typical school day, that is totally two different points. Not all students drive to school and during games, families, friends and relatives, mostly will drive, even if carpool, imagine 2000 attendees equal to 500+ cars in this quiet residential neighborhood, will it be quiet and peaceful as it should be? We doubt. With all of these comments, we continue to strongly oppose this project!

Mari Ho

I am a regular at this spot for the last 12 yrs and deeply concern about theose bright lights, not eco friendly to the animals, ie: birds, people, pets. I know noise, traffic and light are polutions that we don't need in a residential neighborhood. I'm a gardener and I think those lights will throw off the life-cycles of my plants. If my flowers don't flower and my fruits don't fruit what will I do????

Stanley Chan

No lights = minimal night games = peaceful and quiet neighborhood. There is no misconception of the project, there should be a new traffic and parking studies. The additional lights shifts the use of main field to later times in the day/week, so how does it not affect parking/traffic? Do not get deceived by SI's letter.

Teo Manzo	jun 04, 2020
I don't want Any Lights and having to deal with night games	4 >
Anonymous	Jun 64, 2020
No 5G in this neighborhood please! Certainly this magnitude of lighting is not necessary! Please reconsider! THANK YOU@	4 >
Anonymous	Jun 04, 2020
The number of nights of proposed use is 150 and the use of the lights is being re Please ask yourself if you would want this across the street from your home. No should be approved.	
Mike Foti	Jun 04, 2020
NO lights please.	a   -
Delicine Barrier	
Donna Bruno These light stands are MUCU too tall. The number of proposed pigettime quents	Jun 04, 2020
These light stands are MUCH too tall. The number of proposed nighttime events this project!!	is far too many. No to
Roger Wong	Jun 04, 2020
Nightly disruption of the residential neighborhood families and sleeping patterns	27 0 74 6 6
ball that late.	is not worth playing
ball that late.  David Ferguson	
ball that late.	
David Ferguson	Jun 03, 2020
David Ferguson  These light will infringe on people's peace and enjoyment.	Jun 03, 2020
David Ferguson These light will infringe on people's peace and enjoyment.  Jan Rhoades No to stadium lights.	Jun 03, 2020 Jun 03, 2020
David Ferguson These light will infringe on people's peace and enjoyment.  Jan Rhoades	Jun 03, 2020 Jun 03, 2020 Jun 03, 2020
David Ferguson These light will infringe on people's peace and enjoyment.  Jan Rhoades No to stadium lights.  Cecily Ina-Lee NO STADIUM LIGHTS!!!	Jun 03, 2020 Jun 03, 2020
David Ferguson These light will infringe on people's peace and enjoyment.  Jan Rhoades No to stadium lights.  Cecily Ina-Lee	Jun 03, 2020 Jun 03, 2020 Jun 03, 2020
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David Ferguson These light will infringe on people's peace and enjoyment.  Jan Rhoades No to stadium lights.  Cecily Ina-Lee NO STADIUM LIGHTS!!!  Patrick Schlemmer	Jun 03, 2020 Jun 03, 2020 Jun 03, 2020
David Ferguson These light will infringe on people's peace and enjoyment.  Jan Rhoades No to stadium lights.  Cecily Ina-Lee NO STADIUM LIGHTS!!!  Patrick Schlemmer I do not want these bright lights in my neighborhood.	Jun 03, 2020 Jun 03, 2020 Jun 03, 2020
David Ferguson These light will infringe on people's peace and enjoyment.  Jan Rhoades No to stadium lights.  Cecily Ina-Lee NO STADIUM LIGHTS!!!  Patrick Schlemmer I do not want these bright lights in my neighborhood.  Jerry Woo	Jun 03, 2020 Jun 03, 2020 Jun 03, 2020 Jun 03, 2020

Isabelle Hurtubise Jun 03, 2020

One of these 90 foot light poles will be directly in front of my bedroom window. The light will be a huge disruption to our evenings - dinnertime, homework and bedtime. I am even more concerned about the additional noise, traffic and litter from nighttime crowds in our quiet residential neighborhood. It is challenging enough getting little ones to bed on time. In addition, our four year old often plays ball or rides his bike across the street before bedtime, and he could not do this with the evening crowds. These enormous lights would significantly reduce our everyday quailty of life. Please deny the permit or, at a minium, order SI to publish a sufficiently detailed plan so we can ensure mitigation of the detrimental impact on our quiet residential neighborhood.

Natalie Tam

We should respect the neighbors

4 4

Jun 03, 2020

I support keeping this neighborhood in its current state, without glant towers blocking everyone's view and drowning out the stars at night.

Anonymous Iun 03, 2020

No Lights Please!!! Share ....

4.0

Adlai Manzo

I think the lights should not be put on SI. I think this because the lights poles would be visible at almost everywhere. One piece of evidence is that my mom showed me drawing of where the lights poles woulds would be. The shining area is just about everywhere. This is important because people trying to sleep would have light in their rooms, even at night, which would be very annoying to old people and when I'm on my roof deck looking thru our telescopes the light would be very annoying. Another piece of evidence is there is also going to be a 5g tower, too. This is important because 5g is might not be safe and may cause various diseases. Therefore my caim is correct because the lights would be just about everywhere and the 5g tower could pose a possible risk to cancer.

This comment was written by APG student Adlai Manzo. If you wish to reply, go to Admanzo@s.sfusd.edu

Steven Struck lun fig. 2020

The addition of the stadium lights will be a disruption families along with unwanted noises. This only benefits SI, not families in the community.

Shirley Recipon

I ask SI to consider the example of citizenship, compromise and community they are setting for their students as they fail to consider the impact of their actions on the neighborhood community at large.

Anonymous Jun 03, 2020

I strongly oppose the installation of four permanent stadium lights!!

10 6

Brian McBride

The light are much too tall, lights are too bright st night, and cell signals are .uch too I intrusive to the neighborhood. Also, neighbors should be allowed use of the field. Parking on the surrounding streets will be impacted I to evening hours, as well.

No thank you

Meredith Kurpius

SI has continues to increase its negative impact on the community and at the same time contends it provides a benefit. We used to use the pool, which was allowed based on community benefit but SI has revoked almost all access. The Planning Commission should specifically ask SI to articulate what the benefit to the community would be, especially given such a big impact.

Michele Willson

6 4

4 5

The negative impact on our family oriented neighborhood would be too great! NO 5G. No Lights.

Peter A Koch

Thanks

Kellyx Nelson

Planning Commissioners, please authentically hear our concerns. I have never opposed a project in this neighborhood until now. We are deeply concerned about the impacts of these lights to our community. Please do not allow this intensified use and these structures that are obscenely out of scale for our residential neighborhood. Thank you.

Shirley Yee

The addition of the stadium lights will be a disruption to our home life. Extending practice into the night is an expansion of the use of the field. The noise at night will be a distraction for our family. This project only benefits SI.

Jim Kurpius

90ft light towers in the neighborhood, 150+ nights a year, til 10pm? S.I. has no respect for the community.

Lori Ziemba

NO 5G, NO lights!

Lance Mellon

This is harmful to the environment. The fields have operated fine without artificial lights for years and environment artificial lights for years and environment.

Dolores Joblon

This will further disrupt a quiet neighborhood and change its character to to an ongoing carnival! Please prevent this from happening!

Gautam Shah

This effort is fraudulent, disingenuous, and not cognizant of impact to residents adjacent to and in the vicinity of the SI property. Calling the installation of these 90 foot lights, which would be disruptive to all the neighbors around for a significant radius, calling them "essential infrastructure" is simply a ploy to get these lights installed without the consent of the neighbors. I strongly urge the SF planning commission to deny this permit until the proper environmental impact report and voices of the community are heard.

Nina Manzo

There is nothing about the S.I. project that benefits the residents of our neighborhood. But so much about the project has a negative impact on our quality of life in our homes. I am opposed to the use of these lights which will bring more noise, congestion, and light pollution to the neighborhood in the evenings, which is the one remaining window of time there is a respite here, near the school and public fields. Planning Commissioners, please do not allow this intensified use and these huge structures which are both out-of-scale for our residential neighborhood! Thank you

Janny Lee

Unwanted disruption. Many non-speaking English long time residents are opposed to these lights as well and do not know how to voice their concerns. Don't interfere with the residents who actually live here.

Anne Marie Benfatto

16 15

415

4 6

16. 15

The obvious lack of regard for the residents of our neighborhood by SI is shameful.

Carole Gilbert May 31, 2020

We don't want or need these 90" high lights. The games only cause disruption to our neighborhood. Cars double parked, blocking driveways, loud speaker announcing and crouds making a lot of noise and leaving garbage around our neighborhood. St Ignatius high school says they are good neighbors but this shows no consideration of us at all.

Mary Shea

SI knew this is a residential neighborhood when they bought the property & built the new school.

Winifred Bamberg May 30, 2020

This change will have a huge effect on the neighborhood and needs to have community input and negotiation. The games must wait until SIP is over and so must this permit.

Katherine Howard

There is already too much night-time lighting in SF. Night-time lighting is damaging to both people and wildlife.

Shirley Xu May 29, 2020

NO To Saint Ignatius Permanent Stadium Lights I Each day after I come home from a day's work, we need a clean, quite and peaceful neighborhood! I need parking spot too!

Garrick Wong May 29, 2020

They have not and do not have any control over the their students.

Erin Tyson Poh

Do not allow this action to be rammed through without community input! Using the SIP to push through an unpopular project is unconscionable.

Jensen Wong

NO To Saint Ignatius Permanent Stadium Lights

Allen Malmquist May 28, 2020

Saint Ignatius College Preparatory, in trying to push through their long-objected-to nighttime field use plans at a time when people are struggling with the deadly Covid-19 pandemic and its upheaval of our society and way of life, reveals more than ever the selfishness and callousness of this supposedly Christian organization, and their total disregard for people outside their realm of fiscal endeavors, their total lack of concern and care for their neighbors with whom they share one quiet corner of the Sunset District.

My family lived here long before the Jesuits built their school, in this suburb-within-the-city, this simple residential neighborhood, a peaceful place for family life. We've adapted over the years to having this high school less than a block away, with the associated issues of such, from students smoking in doorways to an exasperated parking problem, since many of SI's students drive themselves to school. Change happens. But giant lights and nighttime activities more than every other day of the year is a step too far. Giant poles towering over anything else as far as the eye can see, light pollution glaring right into living- and bedrooms. The congestion, noise, traffic, litter, at an evening time when people are trying to gather for a family dinner, relax, read, watch tv, when they are trying to go to sleep, this is not neighborly, this is not right. There is no buffer to SI's field, like there is with other night-use spaces in the city, such as in Golden Gate Park. SI's football field is literally right across the street from people's homes. Such is not the place for massive illumination and late-night outdoor events. Like we have, SI must learn to adapt, to live within the scope of its environment. To Love Thy Neighbor.

Mafias gruffis May 28, 2020

Not only they poison us with the staunch chemical smell from their artificial turf, but now they want to disturb us more with light pollution and noise pollution

#### Ernest Lim and Barbara Lim

May 28, 2020

"WE DO NOT WANT THE PERMANENT STADIUM LIGHTS, PERIOD"!!!

0 5

#### Edmund Lim and Nellie Lew-Lim

May 28, 2020

These PERMANENT STADIUM LIGHTS is going to ruin the QUIET SUNSET NEIGHBORHOOD! The Noises, Traffics, Parking, Litters, Urine, the Bright Glaring Lights! The peoples hanging out after and before the Games! S.I. doesn't care about the Sunset Neighborhood! All they care about is S.I. making money in renting out the Football Field!!! Now they're using the Verizon Cell Tower excuse to get the Permanent Lightnings!

BOTTOM LINE IS "WE DO NOT WANT THE PERMANENT STADIUM LIGHTS"!!!

David K Little

Land and an add to the disconline of the bridge and the CL field

May 28, 2020

4 5

I am opposed to the installation of lighting on the SI field. In case of a major seismic event, 90' poles may fall, easily spanning the street, and cause damage to private homes & vehicles, and/or physical harm to residents.

Where is the environmental report? 30 foot deep foundation construction for the poles can cause ground shifting that undermines home foundations, disrupts ground water flow (there is a well at 40th/Quintara), and interferes with underground water pipes, gas lines, and phone and electrical wiring. Increased noise and light will disrupt home life and increased traffic will add to pollution both in the air and in water runoff on the streets.

There is no educational value to this project. It only serves the financial wants of the school. There are no benefits or considerations for the residents and neighborhood. Please stop the light project.

Timothy Brey

This project would be extremely disruptive to the character of the neighborhood with lights on until 10 pm, increased parking and noise. All of this would only benefit a small minority for private use at the expense of the public. Not a public benefit!

Anita Malmquist May 28, 2020

As an older senior who is a 64 year-resident home-owner near the perimeter of the St Ignatius football field, I am strongly opposed to the installation & use of field lighting. Our family home will go to my adult children upon my passing; I want their inheritance to be similar to the environment and atmosphere they experienced growing up. As it is now, my family cannot park near our home from around 7:30AM – near 6PM every day that SI is in session because students take up all the neighborhood parking. The same is true for weekend field use times, various evening & weekend SI events, and extends until after 10pm when the field has been used at night with temporary lighting.

From experience with SI use of their facilities at night, sound from the games & field disrupts conversations,

From experience with SI use of their facilities at night, sound from the games & field disrupts conversations, TV watching, and more not only inside our home, but into our backyard. Litter (including beer cans, tobacco products, food & wrappers, and even urine) is left on our street and in our doorway by field activity participants. Even with shades plus curtains, light from the field and cars illuminates the interior of my

iome.

Please: NO LIGHTS or night use of the SI field. Thank you.

James Yee May 28, 2020

We also have concerns about SI setting school hours later with school ending at 9:00PM and 400+ cars not leaving our neighborhood. Where are we to park?

Denise Malmquist-Little
May 28, 2020

This is not an area like Beach Chalet or Kezar Stadium. St Ignatius chose to build their campus in the middle of a vast, well established residential area. This is a family neighborhood with residents including new borns through 90+ year olds. Family homes are passed generation to generation. The residents of our neighborhood deserve quiet evenings, parking availability, safe streets, and clean sidewalks. The night use of the SI field will destroy all of those aspects of our homes – that has been proven by the nights SI has held events under rental lights on their field. Other schools manage their sports programs for both boys and girls in daylight hours after school and on weekends. As home owners within about 200 feet of the SI field, we strongly oppose the installation of lights and excessive night use of that field.

Mart Ciganek

This project is clearly against the wishes of the surrounding neighborhood.

Priscilla Fong

May 27, 2020

B 7-

We live across the street on 41st and Quintara. When there are games, there is excessive congestion and noise in the neighborhood. Cars are already blocking part of my driveway! For this reason, I am against installing permanent staduim lights at the school.

-Priscilla Fong

Allison Harrington May 27, 2020

I would like to add that my family is not able to park in our neighborhood on Saturdays and Sundays, as it is. We don't want the towers because we won't have a place to park after a long day during the week. That is not fair. I am a teacher who knows that extra-curricular events are a part of growing up, but to the expense of a whole neighborhood is not a way to be a good neighbor.

James R Clark
May 27, 2020

I think it is a travesty of Justice that S. I. intends to "sneak" through a building project during this pandemic crisis. This speaks volumes to S I 's Character. Sincerely, James R. Clark 2194 40th Avenue, S. F. CA 94116.

Sian in to comment

#### SIGNATURES

Dan Benja Eugene Llamera Siobhan Mulvey Vicola Erica Zweig United States United States United States United States
Laura Peschke-Zingler United States United S
Katherine Cuellar United States
Jeffrey R Crowley Jennifer Bonilla colleen Wentworth United States
Yolanda Lee Jay Manzo Kevin Johnson Lindsay Johnson Kevin Sun Melinda United States United States United States United States
Kelly Le Michael Bourne United States
Alex Cynthia Skinner United States
Mary Jones Gilbert Lam Danielle Bunny Bedell Jonathan Vitug Jodie Young M O'Sullivan United States United States United States United States
Larry Yee Lauren Carara Maria Vengerova Vincent T Agnes V Albert Ma United States United States United States United States
Dianne Alvarado Ellen Scanlan United States
Taslim Rashid Mimi Leung Joy Chan Mari Ho Stanley Chan Teo Manzo Jacob Wang United States United States United States United States
Mike Foti Donna Bruno Diane Roger Wong United States United States United States United States United States United States
Jonathan Maguire Jan Rhoades United States United States United States United States United States United States
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David Crosby Gautam Shah Colin Pierce Nichole United States United States

Chrisy United States		ew Harris States		Maryanne United Sta		anny Le Jnited S			Marie E d States			e Gilbert d States
Elaine Lau United States		a Scolari States	10/16/2016	ricia Mont ted States	SALVASAMARAS	Gregg United		tarano es	Mary S United			on Young d States
Rossana chan United States		ed Bamb d States		Katherine United St			rley X ted S		Joann K United		Julie Co United	
Garrick Wong United States		son Poh States		sen Wong ited States		n Malmo ted State			elle Ser d States		tias gruffi ted States	
Linda Delucchi United States		st Lim and d States	d Bar	bara Lim		und Lim ed States		Vellie L	ew-Lim		id K Little ed States	
Adelle-Akiko K United States		Timothy United St		Anita Ma United S			OBri		Susan Li United S		James Y United S	
Denise Malmq United States	uist-Litt	tle Kristo Unite				a Paul-E d States			e Monta   States	rano	Paula Ka United S	NOVE CO.
Tiffany Pavon United States	Sun Ki United			Ciganek ed States		lla Fong d States			derson ates		a OBrien ed States	Matthew G United State
Matthew United States		Harringt States		SEIKO GRA		lames R United S			stine Cro ed State:		Joanne United St	ates
Una FitzSimon United States		Brown ed States		borah Bro ited State:								

To Whom it May Concern:

My name is Kera Lagios. I am currently the Principal of Atelier Fos, a lighting consultancy and prior to that I was a Principal of Lighting Design at Integral Group in Oakland, CA. I have over 10 years experience designing the lighting for buildings, landscapes and streets, including senior, affordable, and market rate residential projects, transit plazas, airports, schools, universities, and commercial buildings. A large percentage of my work incorporates LEED Platinum and Gold certified and Net Zero projects, and I have practiced in Northern California for 5 years. My education includes a Masters of Architecture from the Harvard University Graduate School of Design. I have won several awards for lighting and daylighting, currently serve as a LEEDUser Expert for the LEED Interior Lighting Credit, and am a LEED Accredited Professional as well as an Associate Member of the International Association of Lighting Designers.

I have conducted an evaluation of the Saint Ignatius Lighting Installation Proposal and provided my analysis in the report below. Please feel free to contact me with any questions. My contact information can be found at the end of the document.

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- 1.2 How is outdoor lighting governed?
- 1.3 How is lighting measured?

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- 2.2 Light trespass
- 2.3 Glare
- 2.4 General light levels
- 2.5 Sports field light levels
- 2.6 Light Pollution/Sky Glow
- 2.7 Light and Health, schedule

#### 3. Conclusion

#### References

Curriculum vitae

- Appendix 1: Lighting Zone Definitions
- Appendix 2: IES Lighting for Exterior Environments, Table 5: Minimum Vertical Illuminance at any point in the vertical plane of the property line
- Appendix 3: LEED v4.1 Light Pollution Reduction, Table 4, Maximum vertical illuminance at lighting boundary, by lighting zone
- Appendix 4: CIE 150, 2017, Table 3, Maximum values for luminous intensity of luminaires in designated directions
- Appendix 5: IES Lighting for Exterior Environments, Table 2b, Illumination Values
- Appendix 6: IES Sport and Recreational Area Lighting, Lighting for Outdoor Sports, 8.10 Football and 8.27 Soccer

#### 1. Introduction

It is important to understand that amid benefits to the school and its athletes, the proposal by St. Ignatius Preparatory School to install new, permanent lights for their sports field will have significant adverse effects on the residents of the Sunset Neighborhood. Not only is the school proposing a dramatic increase in the quantity of light installed, but they are also proposing a dramatic increase in the hours and days when these lights will be used.

While it is true that LED technology has improved control and efficiency of lighting installations, it is false to say that this installation will have no negative impacts on the neighborhood.

There are significant ways in which the project is overlit and additional steps must be taken by the school to provide alternative options for the installation in order to mitigate the dramatic and negative impact on the nighttime environment for the residents of the Sunset neighborhood.

The following report is my assessment of the lighting aspects of the project based on the materials presented by Musco.

#### 1.1 Impacts of Outdoor Lighting

Outdoor lighting provides many benefits to our cities and neighborhoods, but it can also be detrimental. Lighting enables an extension of the use of outdoor spaces beyond daylight hours, helps promote the feeling of safety and security, is used for signage and wayfinding, and can provide beautiful accents for buildings and landscaping.

Unfortunately, outdoor lighting also has drawbacks. These include **light pollution**, **light trespass**, **glare**, **excess energy use**, **degradation of aesthetics**, **and it may harm human**, **animal and plant health**. Because of this, it is important to weigh the benefits and costs whenever planning new lighting installations. In addition to considering those who will benefit from the lighting, it is essential to consider the people and environments beyond the property line, to evaluate the impacts, and work together to investigate alternatives that may limit the negative impacts.

#### Why is darkness important?

Despite the advancements in LED technology, our nights are getting brighter, and in fact, it may be the energy efficiency and cost effectiveness of LEDs that are causing more outdoor lighting to be installed.<sup>1</sup> According to the Illuminating Engineering Society (IES), "The duration of lighting has increased; in some areas there is never any real darkness, which might have a profound impact on natural cycles."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Kyba, Christopher, C.M. "Artificially lit surface of Earth at night increasing in radiance and extent." Science Advances 22 Nov 2017: Vol. 3, no. 11, e1701528.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> IES RP-33-14, Lighting for Exterior Environments, 2014, p. 1.

Fundamentally, darkness is important because human beings, animals and plants have **evolved biologically to take cues from the daily cycles of light and dark**, and our ability to see evolved over millions of years of relative nighttime darkness<sup>3</sup>

Brighter nighttime environments are a shift from that evolutionary condition, and pose potential problems to our environment and potentially our health. Just as we are concerned about the effects of polluted air and water on our environment and ourselves, the concerns about excessive light at night must be taken seriously.

#### 1.1.1 Light and health

Development in research on the effects of light on human health have increased dramatically over the past few decades and have accelerated quickly in the most recent few years. We now know that **our eyes have two functions: to help us see and to regulate our circadian system**. In turn our circadian system functions like a clock.

#### Vision versus the circadian system

The circadian system differs from the visual system. While the visual ("photopic") system which functions during daylight, is most sensitive to green light. The melanopic" system which governs circadian response, is **more sensitive to light in the blue part (480nm) of the visual spectrum** (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1. Comparison of visua	I system and circadian system
------------------------------	-------------------------------

	Visual system	Circadian System
Visual response	photopic or scotopic	melanopic
Peak sensitivity	~555nm (green) or ~505nm (blue-green)	~480nm (blue)
Cells in eye	rods and cones	ganglion cells

#### Circadian regulation

The circadian clock does not regulate itself. It must be reset on a daily basis, and the resetting is done by the natural 24-hour light-dark cycle. Blue-enriched light is one of the factors that suppresses melatonin and cues the reset of the circadian clock each morning. Not enough in the morning may make us drowsy, and too much after dark may keep us awake.

Although much of the attention given to light and health focuses on blue-enriched lighting, it is important to note that the circadian response to light is governed by several factors, of which

2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> IES TM-18-18, *Light and Human Health*, 2018, p. 9.

**spectrum** is one. In fact, "Multiple optical radiation characteristics (**quantity**, **spectrum**, **timing**, **duration**, **pattern and prior optical radiation exposure**) all affect the magnitude of the phase-resetting response."<sup>4</sup>

#### What does the circadian clock do?

The regulation of the circadian clock has been tied to a number of neurobehavioral responses and linked to clocks in the liver and the lungs. Processes include regulation of metabolism, wound healing, mood, reproductive processes and more. According to the IES:

"In mammals, a wide variety of physiological and behavioral events exhibit circadian rhythmicity, ranging from the obvious sleep-wake cycle, to more covert changes in hormone levels, core body temperature, blood pressure and gene expression." <sup>5</sup>

In general, light and darkness are important to our health for the following reasons:

- General exposure to nuisance overlighting and glare can result in discomfort and disrupt sleep, both which affects health and wellbeing in their own right.
- Blue-light at night is particularly problematic because the circadian system is most sensitive to light in the "blue" range of the visible spectrum. "Cooler" color temperatures, such as the 5700K LEDs used in the SI project, are more likely to trigger a circadian response. (See Section 1.2 for discussion of color temperatures).
- Currently there are no defined thresholds for exposure to light at night in terms of the
  effects on the circadian system, and the IES's position is that normal exposure to light at
  night is not life-threatening.<sup>6</sup> Although we still don't know the exact thresholds at which
  the circadian cycle can be disrupted by light at night, there is evidence that even low
  levels might be capable of triggering a response.<sup>7</sup>

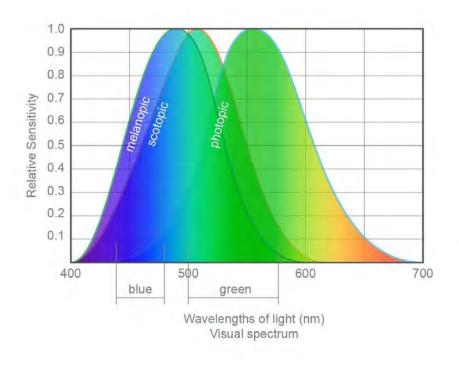
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> "Multiple optical radiation characteristics (quantity, spectrum, timing, duration, pattern and prior optical radiation exposure) all affect the magnitude of the phase-resetting response.", IES TM-18-18, p. 10.

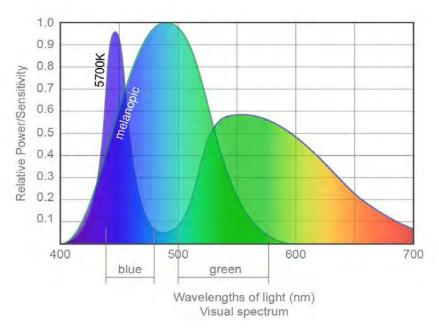
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> IES TM-18-18, p.11.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> IES RP-33-14, p.4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> IES TM-18-18, p. 14-15.

Figure 1. Peak sensitivity to different wavelengths of light





Top: Graph showing the visual (photopic (day)and scotopic (night)) and circadian (melanopic) peak sensitivity curves overlaid with the colors of the visual spectrum (nm). The circadian system is most sensitive around 480nm (blue light), whereas the visual (photopic) system is most sensitive around 555nm (green light).

Bottom: The melanopic response corresponds closely with the blue-enriched light present in 5700K light sources, meaning that cooler color temperatures are more likely to trigger the melanopic response.

Diagrams by author, based on: <a href="https://www.ies.org/fires/simplifying-melanopsin-metrology/">https://www.ies.org/fires/simplifying-melanopsin-metrology/</a>

#### 1.1.2 Other impacts of outdoor lighting

There are three aspects of outdoor lighting that are most often used to evaluate the impacts of an installation on the nearby environment: light pollution, light trespass and glare.

a. light pollution/skyglow
b. light tresspass
c. glare
d. reflected light
e. cool white light

Figure 2. Outdoor lighting aspects of importance

*Light pollution* is defined by the IES as, "the combination of all the adverse or obtrusive effects of electric light that produces sky glow."8

Light pollution is caused by light that shines upward to the night sky, and is exacerbated as that light reflects off of particles in the air. While light pollution typically is measured as uplight from a luminaire, light from downward pointed luminaires that reflects off of buildings and roads also contributes to sky glow.

Light pollution is important because it:

- is not local. For even small cities, it can be viewed from miles away.
- reduces the darkness of our nighttime environments (see below for more discussion) which carries with it environmental and aesthetic degradation
- obscures the view of the stars and the Milky Way
- negatively impacts reproduction, feeding and habitation of plants and animals

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> IES RP-33-14, p. 21.

#### Measurement:

Typically ,light pollution is measured according to how much light from a luminaire or project is emitted upwards, or above horizontal.

*Light trespass*, "relates to light that is obtrusive off-site." This metric evaluates light that falls outside the project boundary or property line.

Light trespass is important because:

- It is typically an eyesore and a nuisance for neighbors
- It is "wasted light" and energy inefficient

#### Measurement:

Typically light trespass is measured as the amount of light falling on a plane that extends vertically from the property line upwards.

Figure 3. Light Trespass



These two photos were taken at the same facility, on opposite sides of the access road. (Left) Pointed toward the athletic field. (Right) Pointed toward the neighborhood.

Image Source: IDA-Criteria for Community-Friendly Outdoor Sports Lighting v1.0, November 28, 2018

**Glare** is, "the sensation produced by luminance within the visual field that is sufficiently greater than the luminance to which the eye is adapted causing annoyance, discomfort or the loss of visual performance and visibility."<sup>10</sup> The IES breaks glare down into two significant categories: **disability glare** and **discomfort glare**.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> IES RP-33-14, p. 22.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> IES RP-33-14, p.53

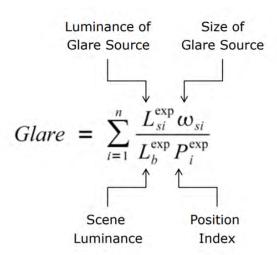
Glare is problematic because:

- Glare from bright sources can make objects in the foreground harder to see
- Glare is a particular problem for seniors. According to the IES, "the loss of lenticular transparency scatters light and reduces the apparent contrast between objects," and, "is known as disability glare."11
- Obtrusive lighting can be an eye-sore. "Non shielded outdoor lighting can be observed at great distances; nighttime visual clutter can be aesthetically disruptive". 12

#### Measurement:

Glare is one of the most complicated metrics and is currently evaluated in many different ways. In general, the various equations that define glare, all incorporate four factors: luminance of glare source, size of glare source, scene luminance and position (see Equation 1.0 below). Various standards use varying methods for characterizing glare. (For more discussion on glare, see Section 2.3).

Equation 1.0. Glare calculation



Source: Jakubiec, Alstan and Christoph Reinhart, "The Use of Glare Metrics in the Design of Daylit Spaces: Recommendations for Practice", 9th International Radiance Workshop; September 20-21, 2010.

#### Energy use and Aesthetics

Energy use and aesthetics are both side-effects of outdoor lighting. These factors do not have their own associated metrics.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> IES RP-28-07 Lighting and the visual environment for senior living, 2007, p.1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> IES RP-33-14, p.1

### 1.2 How is outdoor lighting governed?

Outdoor lighting in the United States, generally, does not have any hard and fast requirements for design. Municipalities can elect to adopt certain standards or implement their own, but more often, outdoor lighting is based on its context and some degree of interpretation.

### 1.2.1 Guiding standards

There are several organizations that publish lighting standards that can be used to design and evaluate lighting. The major entities are the Illuminating Engineering Society (IES) and the International Commission on Illumination (CIE). Both publish recommendations, often on the same topics, however, it should be noted that the IES, sometimes referred to the IESNA (Illuminating Engineering Society of North America) predominates in the United States. The standards, technical manuals and recommended practices produced by the IES and CIE are developed by committees consisting of experts in the field. They provide guidance for target light levels and limits for metrics like light trespass. Exceeding these limits will result in overlighting, energy misuse, unwanted light, potentially significant adverse aesthetic impacts and a substantial percentage of affected persons finding the visibility unacceptable.

In addition, other organizations like LEED and the IDA (International Dark-Sky Association) have published information which sets targets for certain aspects of outdoor lighting. Of these, the relevant publications are:

- IES RP-33-14 Lighting for Exterior Environments, 2014
- CIE 150 2017 Guide on the limitation of the effects of obtrusive light from outdoor lighting installations, Second Edition, 2017
- LEED v4.1 Light Pollution Reduction Credit
- IDA Criteria for Community-Friendly Outdoor Sports Lighting v1.0, November 28, 2018
- Joint IDA-IES Model Lighting Ordinance, 2011
- California Energy Commission TITLE 24, PART 6, AND ASSOCIATED ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS IN PART 1, Section 130.2 Outdoor Lighting Controls and Equipment
- California Green Buildings Standards Code, Title 24, Part 11 5.106.8

In addition, there are two additional relevant references:

- IES RP-6-1 Sports Lighting, 2015
- IES TM 18-18 Light and Human Health, 2018

### 1.3 How is lighting measured?

While we are all familiar with lighting in many ways, many of us are not familiar with the technical ways in which lighting is characterized, particularly outdoors.

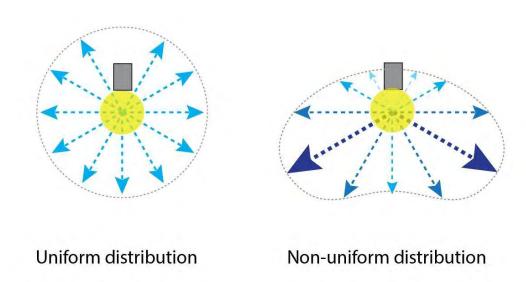
### **Lighting Zones and the MLO**

Because outdoor areas range from nature reserves to places like Times Square, it is first important to characterize the zone in which a project is located. The IES and the IDA developed the "Model Lighting Ordinance" which classifies outdoor nighttime environments into lighting zones 0-4, with LZ0 being a location in which describes the darkest environments (nature preserve), and LZ4 beings the most intensive use of lighting (e.g. Times Square) (see Appendix 1). Once a zone is established for a project, recommendations for appropriate light levels follow from there. Note: the CIE uses a similar, but slightly different classification system, and California's Title 24 previously used a system with 4 zones, however it has now accepted the MLO classification system.

### Candelas (cd)

Candelas are defined as "the SI unit of luminous intensity. One candela is the luminous intensity [emitted by a light source (e.g. fixture, bulb, lamp)], in a given direction." <sup>13</sup> If the light distribution is uniform, the same candela distribution will be emitted in all directions. If the light distribution is non-uniform, the candelas in each direction will vary. See Figure 4 below for illustration.

Figure 4. Light Distribution



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Oxford Languages Search for: definition of "candela", "Google English Dictionary", 2020 Oxford University Press.

Illustration of candelas for uniform and non-uniform distribution light sources

### Illuminance (footcandles(fc) or lux(lx))

Illuminance is the quantity of light falling on a surface. Illuminance varies with angle and distance of the receiving surface. In Figure 5 below, the light source is uniform and emits the same candelas in each direction, however, the illuminance will vary (a v. b) depending on where the light is measured.

Figure 5. Illuminance

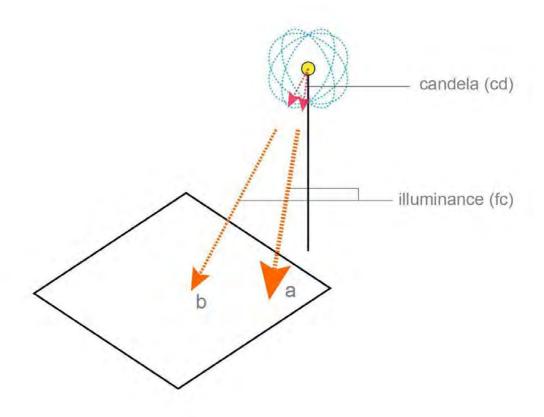


Illustration showing that even while candles are constant, illuminance can change with distance or angle.

Illustration by author.

#### Luminance (cd/m<sup>2</sup>)

Luminance can be referred to as brightness of a surface (rather than candelas which are sometimes used to qualify glare). Brightness changes with the color (reflectance) of the surface being lit. in Figure 6 below, **the illuminance (b) is the same** for both the white and gray surfaces, but the **luminance (d) is lower for the gray surface than for the white surface (c).** 

Figure 6. Luminance

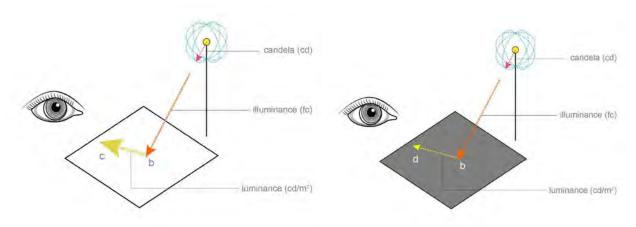


Illustration showing that luminance of two surfaces will change with color, while illuminance remains constant.

Illustration by author.

#### Spectrum, Color Temperature, CCT

While we tend to think of most light as "white", in reality, light sources can vary in what is called "spectrum" or the color of the light. There is a relationship between **spectrum and color temperature** (Figure 7).

Light that appears "cool" tends to have more relative power in the blue part of the visible spectrum. Conversely, light that appears "warm" tends to have more relative power in the yellow and red part of the visible spectrum. LEDs tend to be more blue because their technology makes the bluer range more energy efficient.

Unfortunately, blue light is more triggering for the circadian system, and blue light tends to appear brighter than warmer light of equivalent power (Figure 8).

Figure 7. Color Temperature Scale

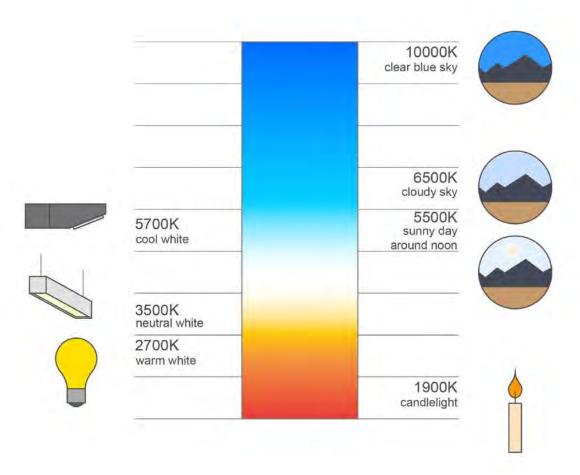
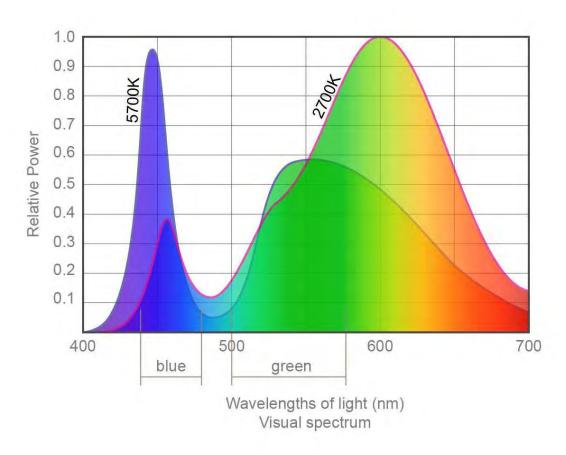


Illustration of color temperatures.

Illustration by author, based on values from <a href="https://www.schorsch.com/en/kbase/glossary/cct.html">https://www.schorsch.com/en/kbase/glossary/cct.html</a>

Figure 8. Visual Spectrum



Notice that the peak of the 5700K source is close to the peak sensitivity of the circadian system shown in Figure 1 in section 1.1.1

Diagram based on: https://www.allthingslighting.org/index.php/2019/02/15/filtered-leds-and-light-pollution/

### Angle of measurement

When reviewing lighting calculations, it is important to note that sometimes calculations are measured "horizontally" and sometimes "vertically". This is mostly true when talking about illuminance.

**Horizontal measurement:** This refers to measuring light on a plane parallel to the ground, such as a sidewalk surface, or a tabletop.

**Vertical measurement:** This refers to measuring light on a plane perpendicular to the ground, such as a wall.

### Light is additive

If current light levels on your property are 0.2fc and 0.4fc of additional light are added by a new installation, the new light levels will be 0.6fc, and the light levels will be tripled.

#### **Photometrics**

"Photometrics" is a term often used interchangeably to describe two separate things.

- **photometric calculations** are the final "plots" of calculation grids over a project area that show calculations of illuminance. luminance or other metrics.
- **photometric files (a.k.a. "ies files")** are small computer files made for individual luminaires that contain information on the distribution and power of the light emitted in all directions from a source. These files are used in computer models to produce the photometric calculations.

### Other factors affecting vision

Several things affect our ability to see. The first is that we need much less light to see in darkness than we do during the day. This is due to how our eyes adjust to lower levels of light, versus higher levels. The classic example of this is when entering or leaving a movie theater, our eyes need to adjust for a short time in order to adapt to either a much lower or much higher level of light. In general, it is inappropriate to light nighttime environments to the same levels we light daytime environments.

Table 2. Typical light levels

Typical light levels				
Moonlight	0.01fc			
Typical office lighting	30fc			
Daylight (no sun)	2,000-12,000 fc			

A second important factor in how we see is age. In general, as we age, we need more light to see, but contrast becomes more significant. Disability glare worsened by very bright sources and reflected light can be of particular issue for older individuals in nighttime environments.

### 2. Evaluation of Proposed Design

This section reviews the proposed design as presented by Musco in the following documents:

- 2020 Musco Photometrics, St Ignatius Prep School FB/SO
- 2020 Musco photo renditions nighttime SI HS VIEWS 01.07.2020.pdf
- Musco light drawings 7-13-20.pdf
- ! candelas Evolution of Light Control-Musco Saint Ignatius Light Poles.pdf

### 2.1 Project Lighting Zone

The project lighting zone is LZ2. This is defined in the Model Lighting Ordinance and referenced in IES RP 33-14 *Lighting for Exterior Environments* as, "areas with moderate ambient lighting levels," and which typically include, "multifamily residential uses, institutional residential uses, schools, churches, hospitals, hotels/motels, commercial and/or business areas with evening activities embedded in predominantly residential areas, neighborhood serving recreational and playing fields and/or mixed use development with a predominance of residential uses," (see Appendix 1). This designation is the basis for the light level targets and limits cited below, unless otherwise noted.

The IES is the predominant lighting standards organization in the United States.

### 2.2 Light trespass in proposed design

Table 5 of the IES RP-33-14 *Lighting for Exterior Environments* lists "Maximum Vertical Illuminance at any point in the vertical plane of the property line," (see Appendix 2). The values are organized according to Lighting Zone. On page 15 of Musco's Photometrics ("2020 Musco Photometrics, St Ignatius Prep School FB/SO"), the vertical light levels (measured at 3'-0" above grade), have a maximum of 6.93fc. This is over 20 times what is allowed by the IES.

Table 3. Maximum vertical illuminance - IES standard versus Musco

	IES (LZ2)	Musco Photometrics, p. 15
Maximum Vertical Illuminance at any point in the vertical plane of the property line	0.3fc	6.93fc

Another guideline that can be referenced is LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design). LEED v4.1's Sustainable Sites, Light Pollution Reduction credit sets a more aggressive maximum illuminance value (see Appendix 3), but instead of measuring the light on a vertical plane (up to 33'-0" high) at the property line, they allow a property adjacent to a street

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> MLO Task Force, *Joint IDA-IES Model Lighting Ordinance*, 2011, p. 7, and IES RP-33-14, *Lighting for Exterior Environments*, 2014, p. 24-25.

(such as St. Ignatius), to use the street centerline as the location of the vertical plane upon which measurements are taken.<sup>15</sup>

Table 4. Maximum vertical illuminance – LEED standard versus Musco

	LEED (LZ2)	Musco Photometrics, p. 6
Maximum Vertical Illuminance at property line or street centerline	0.1fc	2.6 fc

The project's photometrics show as much as 2.6fc at 0'-0" off the ground, 26 times the limit for LZ2. Clearly, even if LEED is not being pursued, this is an excessive amount of light spilling off of the property and is unnecessarily disruptive to the neighbors and their property.

### 2.3 Glare in proposed design

Glare is one of the major issues with lighting installations, especially ones like sports lighting where the lights are powerful and prominent. Glare is one of the major complaints that people have about lighting installations.

Musco has presented glare from the design based on maximum candela values, however Musco does not cite a source for the scale they use for their Glare Impact Study. That said, even by their own scale, the project produces a glary environment.

### Musco's scale:

High glare: 150,000cd or more
Significant glare: 25,000-75,000cd
Minimal to no glare: 500cd or less

Musco has provided no classification for 500-25,000cd.

According to Musco's calculations, the residences across from the school fall into the "yellow" band which encompasses 1,000-5,000cd which is above their own cut-off for "minimal to no glare", and part of which falls into the non-existing category from 500-25,000cd. Clearly the glare at the properties from the installation is non-negligible.

The IES does not use candelas as a way to evaluate glare, and so, to compare Musco's calculations against a published standard, the CIE 150 2017 Guide on the limitation of the effects of obtrusive light from outdoor lighting installations, Second Edition, can be used (Figure 9).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> USGBC, "Light Pollution Reduction - Language," LEED BD+C: New Construction v4.1 - LEED v4.1

Figure 9. Glare angles

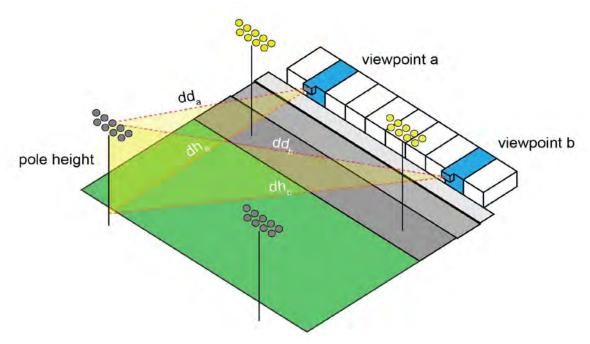


Illustration of CIE 150: 2017, Table 3. Note: not to scale.
Illustration by author.

In CIE 150: 2017, Table 3, "Maximum values for luminous intensity of luminaires in designated directions," (see Appendix 4) allows users to determine the maximum values for the luminous intensity (cd) of luminaires in designated directions where views of bright surfaces of luminaires are likely to be "troublesome for residents". This metric takes into account the luminance of the scene (via the lighting zone), the luminance of the source itself (cd), the size of the source (A<sub>p</sub>) and the position (d, distance from the observer).

To calculate what the limit on glare is for the houses along 39th Avenue across from the project, we need to determine their distances from the light sources, the area of the luminous part of the light source itself, and then use the table to calculate the maximum candelas.

For this calculation, we can select (2) representative view points, a and b (see Figure 9 above). If the viewpoints from the second story windows are roughly 12'-0" above the ground, the vertical distance becomes: 90ft-12ft =78ft.

We can assume the size of the Musco lights is 0.03 to 0.13 m<sup>2</sup>, and the lighting zone is E3 (E2 is shown for comparison), the glare (cd) limit of the luminaire can be calculated as:

Zone E2: Max candela allowed = 5 x distance from light source to the observer (m)

Zone E3: Max candela allowed = 7.5 x distance from light source to the observer (m)

Table 5. CIE Glare standards versus Musco

	Horizontal distance (dh)	Diagonal distance (dd)	CIE Glare limit Zone E2	CIE Glare limit Zone E3	Musco's Glare Impact Report
Viewpoint a	128m	131m	655cd	830cd	1,000-5,000cd
Viewpoint b	164m	166m	982.5cd	1245cd	1,000-5,000cd

Referring again to Musco's Glare Impact Study, it shows the houses across 39th Avenue from the school as largely falling into the 1,000cd - 5,000cd range, which is much higher than either the E2 or E3 limits.

### Other factors regarding glare

Glare is also a factor of the spectrum of the light source. "Discomfort glare, the irritation from bright lights in the field of view, tends to be increased with sources richer in short wavelengths (blue light)."<sup>16</sup> This effect is worsened for seniors and those above age 65.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> IES RP-33-14, p. 5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> "Light and Vision", IES Ready Reference App, Illuminating Engineering Society, 2020.

1.0 0.9 5700K 8.0 Relative Power/Sensitivity 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 500 400 600 700 blue green Wavelengths of light (nm) Visual spectrum

Figure 10. Visual Spectrum (copy of Figure 8)

Just as the 5700K color temperature is closer to the melanopic response curve, it is also close to the "scotopic" response curve, which governs vision at low light levels (nighttime).

Illustration by author based on: "Light and Vision", IES Ready Reference App, Illuminating Engineering Society, 2020 and <a href="https://www.allthingslighting.org/index.php/2019/02/15/filtered-leds-and-light-pollution/">https://www.allthingslighting.org/index.php/2019/02/15/filtered-leds-and-light-pollution/</a>

### Other glare metrics

It should also be noted that there are other methods of evaluating glare that could be used to provide a more thorough and complete picture of the project's potential for glare.

### Backlight-Uplight-Glare (BUG) Rating Method

The BUG rating method (Figure 11) is used by California's Title 24 & Calgreen, LEED and the MLO (all use the limits set forth by the MLO). This method uses the photometric files of each light source (aka .ies files) and evaluates the quantity of light (in total number of lumens) being emitted from a source in various directions. For the Backlight and Glare portions of the metric, the rating takes into account the height of the fixture and the distance to the property line.

Musco has not provided the .ies files for their fixtures, so it is not possible to independently evaluate the design based on BUG ratings. However, from the perspective of glare, given the wattage of the luminaires, their heights and the distances from the property line, it is unlikely that the design would comply with the limits set forth in the IES.

Figure 11. BUG ratings

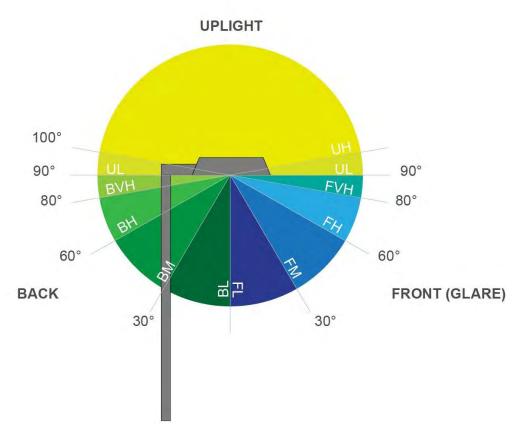


Illustration of BUG rating Illustration by author.

### Calculated glare metrics

Glare is a complex phenomenon and maximum candelas may not entirely encompass. Current technology and software, including the use of HDR images (computer generated or photographed) can be used to conduct view-based analysis to determine the potential for glare more accurately. Programs such as Evalglare (via Radiance) can be used to calculate various metrics including: CGI (CIE Glare Index), VCP (Visual Comfort Probability), and UGR (Unified Glare Rating, a simplification of CGI).<sup>18</sup>

This is not cost prohibitive, and should be considered for a more complete evaluation of the potential for glare in the project, as well as a possible tool for making improvements to the design.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Note, the metrics cited are specifically applicable to "artificial light sources". Jakubiec, Alstan and Christoph Reinhart "'The Use of Glare Metrics in the Design of Daylit Spaces: Recommendations for Practice," 9th International Radiance Workshop; September 20-21, 2010.

#### Why does this matter?

Glare can make it hard to see while outdoors, and hard to sleep indoors if a strong light is shining into a bedroom window. It is also unsightly and contributes to overall light pollution.

### 2.4 General Light Levels at adjacent properties

It should not go without notice that the current environment in the Sunset Neighborhood, adjacent to St. Ignatius, is a relatively low-light environment. There are some street lights, but the low-density housing and open space and nearby ocean leave the neighborhood in relative darkness, not unlike many other neighborhoods in San Francisco.

While light trespass limits help to understand how much light is spilling from the project onto adjacent property, it does not tell the whole story. The IES provides guidelines for what light levels should be targeted so that the majority of users feel the lighting is visually acceptable.

Because it is not necessary to light all parts of a property, the IES only provides recommendations for certain areas, for example pathways. This is important because it is both atypical and not desirable to light all areas around a house (for instance, the front lawn). The IES provides this in RP-33-14, Table 2b: Illumination Values under the designation "Paths to curb," (see Appendix 5).

Table 6. IES acceptable light levels versus Musco

Paths to curb-low activity (i.e. sidewalks from front door to street)	IES	Musco Photometrics, pp. 11, 12
Horizontal	0.1fc avg	0.33fc
Vertical	0.1fc avg	0.42fc

Musco is showing light levels 3-4 times what is recommended in an LZ2 residential environment.

#### Why does this matter?

As with the light trespass values, the Musco photometrics show that the installation will significantly impact the light levels for residents, especially those directly across the street from the school. This installation is dramatically changing the character of the neighborhood, particularly for those properties directly across the street. What was once a generally low-light neighborhood is being transformed into a much higher-light-level environment.

### 2.5 Sports field light levels

The Musco field is currently overlit for the class of play. St. Ignatius has stated an anticipated 800-1,500 spectators for football games. According to IES RP-6-15, high school competition play with facilities up to 2000 spectators falls into Class III play. The IES sets a light level of 30fc average for Class III football and soccer (see Appendix 6). Musco's photometrics show an average of more than 50fc on the field.

The IES RP-6-15 *Sports and Recreational Area Lighting* sets illumination targets for play based on **skill level** and **number of spectators**. This is because, "illuminance is determined by the lighting required for the spectators seated farthest from the playing area. This condition may require several times the illuminance level found to be sufficient to the sport."<sup>19</sup>

According to the IES RP-6-15, Table 2: Class of Play (see Appendix 6):

Class III: High school, facilities with spectator capacity under 2,000

Class IV: High school, facilities with limited or no provision for spectators

In addition, during the other vast majority of times when the field will be used for practice with few or no spectators, light levels should be even lower, at Class IV play.

Table 7 below shows the IES target average illumination levels for Class III and IV football and soccer play (see Appendix 6), as well as Musco's designed average.

Table 7. IES sports field light levels versus Musc	e 7. IES	S sports fie	d liaht	levels	versus	Musco
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	IES Class III Football and Soccer	IES Class IV Football and Soccer	Musco Photometrics, p. 2
Target Average Illumination Levels	30fc avg	20fc avg	54.71fc avg

### Why does this matter?

The current design is overlighting the area. Significant improvements to the project can be made by revising the design to meet the appropriate lighting targets, and by providing a system where light levels can be reduced to the appropriate light level depending on class of play. By reducing the overall field light level, the other lighting metrics will be decreased as well. These include glare, light trespass, and the potential negative effects on health.

### 2.6 Light Pollution/Sky glow

Completely absent from Musco's presentation of the design is any consideration or quantifiable evidence of the effect of the installation on light pollution (sky glow). In general, an evaluation of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> IES, RP-6-15 Sports and Recreational Area Lighting, 2015, p. 8.

light pollution, through a calculation of "uplight", or light emitted above horizontal, is missing entirely from the report. The IES, Title 24, LEED and the CIE all provide some criteria upon which uplight can be quantified, and it is important that Musco provide evidence of the performance of their installation via photometric reports.

It is also important to note here that any calculation of uplight must take into account the angle at which the fixtures will be aimed upon installation. A particular fixture .ies file may show light above horizontal, but if the fixtures are then tilted, light above horizontal may be emitted.

#### Why does this matter?

While stargazing and the health of plants and animals may not be the primary concern for this project, it does not mean that the project will not have an adverse effect on this. So far, insufficient attention has been given to the impacts of the project on light pollution, and yet it must be considered as a factor. Light pollution is a significant concern in the effort to conserve our natural environment.

### 2.7 Light, health and schedule

The SI project must be carefully considered because it affects several factors that are important in resetting the circadian clock: *quantity, spectrum, timing and duration.* 

Quantity: The installation is adding a significant amount of additional light to the area.

**Spectrum**: The light is a cool-blue-enriched white (5700k) at which the circadian system is more sensitive.

**Timing**: The residents will be exposed to the lighting after dark

**Duration**: the lighting will be on regularly for hours at a time. The school is planning on using the lights 150 nights of the year, until 8:30 or 9:00 pm. More or less, this is the entire school year (September through May), and nearly 5 days a week. Based on when the sun sets, this means that the lights will be on between 2 and 4 hours every night of the school year.

Given that many residents likely have young children, who go to bed earlier than when the lights are scheduled to be turned off, this effectively eliminates darkness for their evenings.

### Why does this matter?

As stated in the introduction the reduction of darkness at night has the potential to disrupt sleep, keep people awake and may have a direct negative impact on human health. The project should look at alternatives for minimizing the impacts of the lighting installation on the environment and consider the health of the neighborhood residents.

### 3. Conclusion

I disagree with St. Ignatius and Musco that the impacts of the lighting installation will not be significant. The analysis above shows that the project:

- Exceeds IES limits for light trespass
- Exceeds CIE limits for glare
- Exceeds IES recommendations for light levels near the residences
- Exceeds IES recommendations for Class III competitive play for a lower light level
- Fails to characterize the light pollution and uplight of the project

In my opinion, the foreseeable light pollution caused by the project, as demonstrated by the exceedances of the IES and CIE limits discussed above, is significant. The project will fundamentally change the nature of the neighborhood environment, particularly the residences across the street from the project. The project will adversely affect the aesthetics of the neighborhood by increasing glare and light pollution in the area. The quantity, timing, spectrum and duration of the lighting installation will have a deleterious effect on numerous environmental factors, especially the potential for sleep disruption and overall darkness of the environment.

The project proposal by Saint Ignatius and Musco has failed to adequately provide alternative solutions that will mitigate the most negative aspects of the installation. In several cases, the materials provided were insufficient or inadequate to confirm, independently that all steps have been taken to minimize negative impacts on the neighborhood. In the case of the renderings, the materials were misleading and were not produced in a way in which any reasonable conclusions could be drawn. In sum, the incomplete information provided makes it impossible to determine the extent of light pollution that will occur or what types of mitigation or alternatives could be utilized to avoid or substantially lessen the significant light pollution impacts that are likely to occur.

I recommend the study be revised and re-presented to include the following:

- 1. Provide .ies files and fixture cut sheets for independent verification/study of design proposal, and for confirmation that the fixtures are as well shielded as possible.
- 2. Provide aiming angles for the fixtures
- 3. Provide analysis of uplight caused by lighting
- 4. Provide information on the purpose and distribution of the lights at the different heights shown in Musco's drawing, particularly the ones at 16 and 65ft
- 5. Conduct a thorough visual analysis using computer software of the overall luminance and potential for glare from the perspective of the residents
- 6. Revise calculations to meet IES Class III sports lighting levels and provide ability to reduce further during Class IV play
- 7. Explore options for reducing the quantity of time and/or number of days in which the installation is used

Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Signed,

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**Atelier Fos**, Alameda, CA | Principal and Owner

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### Integral Group, Inc. Oakland, CA | Principal, Daylighting + Lighting

- Daylighting + Lighting team leader for the US West region
- Managed a team of 4 and over 30 active projects
- Lead Daylighting consultant for the US West region responsible for leading all work and directing simulations
- 10+ Net Zero Energy, 2 WELL and 15+ LEED (7 Platinum) lighting projects
- Project sizes ranging from 50,000 to 1,500,000 sq. ft.
- Daylighting design for complex facade and atrium conditions; landscape and exterior projects using daily illuminance values; glare analysis; glazing and shading recommendations; and daylighting for health and wellness
- Integrated design work with the building performance and sustainability teams to balance energy use and performance with daylighting performance
- Lighting and daylighting controls development
- Delivery of full lighting project documentation, specification, QA/QC and construction administration
- Proposal writing and business development
- Budgeting, forecasting, backlog, work planning

Aug 2009-May 2016

#### **Solemma, LLC (DIVA-for-Rhino)** Cambridge, MA | CMO, Co-Founder and Developer

- Original team member and core code developer
- Chief Marketing Officer responsible for external relations and website management

Aug 2010-May 2015

### Lam Partners, Inc. Cambridge, MA | Lighting Designer and Project Manager

Project Manager and designer for over two dozen local, national and international projects ranging from sculptures to 200,000 square foot laboratories

- Concept design and presentation
- Project development and documentation
- Construction Administration including site visits for aiming
- Project management including budgeting and management of deliverables
- LEED documentation for daylighting and sustainable sites credit
- Advanced simulation of lighting and daylighting strategies

Mar 2008-Jul 2008 TEN Arquitectos Mexico City, Mexico | Architectural Designer

Designer, modeler, and renderer

Jan 2008-Mar 2008 Celula Arquitectura Mexico City, Mexico | Architectural Designer

Designer for the New Sustainable Convention Center in Cabo San Lucas Competition

Oct 2007-Jan 2008 Machado Silvetti and Associates Boston, MA | Architectural Designer

Team designer working on a new museum

Jan 2004 – May 2005 Royer Architects Newton, MA | Architectural Designer

Principal assistant to the architect for numerous new and renovation residential projects

Apr 2003-Dec 2003 Community Design Partnership Boston, MA | Urban Planner

Research and design support for community development plans and urban plans

Aug 2001-Apr 2003 Kenyon C. Bolton III and Associates Cambridge, MA | Architectural Designer

Designer for small high-end residential architectural firm

**EDUCATION** 

Fall 2005-Spring 2010 Harvard University Graduate School of Design Cambridge, MA

Masters of Architecture, 2010
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Fall 1997-Spring 2001 The University of Michigan Ann Arbor, MI

BA in the History of Art, Summa Cum Laude with Highest Honors, 2001

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AWARDS

IES Award of Merit, 2020

Half Moon Bay Library, Half Moon Bay, CA

Lighting Magazine 40 Under 40, 2018

International and North America

AL Design Awards, 2017 – Best Use of Daylighting

Baylor University Paul L. Foster Campus for Business and Innovation

IES Award of Merit, 2016

Potamus Trading, Boston, MA

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PUBLICATIONS / LECTURES

May 2020 Light and Health in Buildings

IG Vision Webinar

March 2018 Lighting the Way to Net-Zero Buildings

Presented with Sara Lappano

Lightfair International 2018, Chicago, IL

November 2017 Advanced Lighting Controls – Net Zero Energy Lighting

Pacific Energy Center

November 2015 Light + Health, Research and Practice

Presented with Celine Vetter and Dieter Lang ABX Architecture Boston Expo, Boston, MA

Is it worth it? Defending Shading Strategies on your Project

Presented with Alejandra Menchaca and Rufei Wang

ABX Architecture Boston Expo, Boston, MA

August 2015 Integrating shading, lighting and glare - Achieving reliable results for clients

14<sup>th</sup> International Radiance Workshop, Philadelphia, PA

November 2013 Media and Architecture Integration: New Territories for Lighting and Architecture

Presented with Robert Osten

ABX Architecture Boston Expo, Boston, MA

August 2013 Early Phase Simulations & DIVA Demo

12th International Radiance Workshop, 2013, NREL, Golden, CO

May 2012 **New Modeling Methods in Daylighting Analysis** 

Co-presented with Alstan Jakubiec and Jeff Niemasz

Lightfair 2012, Las Vegas, NV

August 2010 Animated Building Performance Simulation (ABPS) –

Linking Rhinoceros/Grasshopper with Radiance/Daysim

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Amherst College New Science Center

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Utile

Brown University – Power Station Renovation

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Gensler

Charles River Associates

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Elkus Manfredi Architects

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Piedmont USD STEAM and Theater Buildings\*

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HKIT

Rainbow Recreation Center\*

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Sacred Heart School\*

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ADD, Inc. (now Stantec)

The Westminster Schools

Campbell Hall, Westminster Center Phase 1,

Stadium and Plaza

Atlanta, GA Ennead

CIVIC + COURTHOUSE

Atherton Police Station and Civic Center\*
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**WRNS** 

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Elk Grove, CA Group 4 Architects

Salem Probate and Family Court

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Fond-du-Lac, WI Overland Partners

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2060 Folsom\*

San Francisco, CA

Mithun

Grande Cheese

Fond-du-Lac, WI

Overland Partners

Intuit Mountain View\*

Mountain View, CA

WRNS

Maceo May Apartments\*

Treasure Island, CA

Mithun

Pier 70 Building E2\*

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Nonprofits Insurance Alliance of California\*

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**EHDD** 

South San Francisco Caltrain Station

Pedestrian Plaza and Tunnel\*

South San Francisco, CA

SWA Group

UCSD Pepper Canyon\*

San Diego, CA

Safdie Rabines Architects

The Westminster Schools

Campbell Hall, Westminster Center Phase 1,

Stadium and Plaza

Atlanta, GA

Ennead

**RESIDENTIAL** 

1700 Webster\*

Oakland, CA

Perkins + Will

2060 Folsom\*

San Francisco, CA

Mithun

Altamira Apartments\*

Sonoma, CA

**Pyatok Architects** 

Caritas Village\*

Sonoma, CA

**Pyatok Architects** 

Camp Southern Ground\*

Fayetteville, GA

Perkins + Will

The Laureate\*

Berkeley, CA

Pyatok

Maceo May Apartments\*

Treasure Island, CA

Mithun

Paradise Valley Estates Senior and Memory Care\*

Fairfield, CA

Perkins Eastman

Pier 70 Building E2\*

San Francisco, CA

MBH and Kennerly Architects

Stanford University Faculty Housing\*

Palo Alto, CA

Lum Architects

LABORATORY

CCC New Science Building

San Pablo, CA

Smith Group

LBNL Integrated Genomics Lab\*

Berkeley, CA

Smith Group

**Quest Diagnostics** 

Marlborough, MA

Gensler

Santa Rosa Junior College

New Science Building

Santa Rosa, CA

Smith Group

MUSEUM, GALLERY AND SCULPTURE

205 Alice Street\*

Oakland, CA

Amato Architects

American Civil War Museum

Richmond, VA

Baskervill

Marriott Lobby Sculpture

New Delhi. India

Nikolas Weinstein

Peirce Hill

Singapore

Nikolas Weinstein

San Francisco Public Safety Building

Fallen Officer's Memorial San Francisco, CA Shimon Attie

Stubbs Road

Hong Kong

Nikolas Weinstein

**RETAIL** 

Market Basket #66

Hooksett, NH

Prellwitz/Chilinski Associates, Inc.

**URBAN** and **FAÇADE** 

Liberty Mutual Headquarters

Boston, MA

CBT/Childs Bertman Tseckares, Inc.

New Orleans Arena Façade Lighting

New Orleans, LA

Eskew Dumez + Ripple

New York Port Authority Bus Terminal

New York, NY A2a Media

**TRANSPORTATION** 

Greenville-Spartanburg Int'l Airport

Terminal Improvement Program

Greer, SC

Gensler

South San Francisco Caltrain Station

Pedestrian Plaza and Tunnel\*

South San Francisco, CA

SWA Group

**DAYLIGHTING** 

Arizona State University

Tempe, AZ

**KPF** 

**Baylor University** 

Paul L. Foster Campus for

**Business and Innovation** 

Waco, TX

**Overland Partners** 

A|L Awards Best Use of Daylighting, 2017

Cholera Treatment Center Pavilions\*

Port-au-Prince, Haiti

MASS Design Group

Confidential New Company Headquarters\*

Vancouver, MA

Morphosis

Confidential New Office Building\*

Redmond, WA

**WRNS** 

Confidential Office Building Renovation/Expansion\*

Silicon Valley, CA

WRNS

Denver Water\*

Denver, CO

**RNL Architects** 

Harker School

San Jose, CA

Studio Bondy

Martin Luther King School\*

Net Zero Energy Target

Cambridge, MA

Perkins Eastman

Oakland USD Madison\*

Oakland, CA

Byrens Kim

Regen Projects Gallery

Los Angeles, CA

Michael Maltzan Architects

### Ross School of Business – Phase 2 Ann Arbor, MI KPF

Snowmass Condominiums\* Snowmass, CO 4240 Architecture

UMass Lowell Student Center Lowell, MA Perkins + Will

# Appendix 1

### **Lighting Zone Definitions**

IES Outdoor Environmental Lighting Committee, *Lighting for Exterior Environments*, RP-33-14. New York: Illuminating Engineering Society, 2014.

# **Lighting for Exterior Environments**

Publication of this Recommended Practice has been approved by IES. Suggestions for revisions should be directed to IES.

Prepared by: The IES Outdoor Environmental Lighting Committee Lighting zones are best implemented as an overlay to the established zoning especially in communities where a variety of zone districts exist within a defined area or along an arterial street. Where zone districts are cohesive, it may be possible to assign lighting zones to established land use zoning. It is recommended that the lighting zone includes churches, schools, parks, and other uses embedded within residential communities.

Lighting zones help communities minimize the contrast (and conflict) between extremes in lighting such as a brightly lighted car dealership adjacent to or within line of sight to a residential neighborhood, or a lighted sports facility in the middle of a residential neighborhood. Lighting zones may also determine restrictions on outdoor lighting that impact "places of sleep" such as residential areas, hospitals, and long term care facilities. Lighting zones may also employ vertical distinctions such as in mixed use facilities where the commercial aspects are on the street with residential units on the higher levels. Zones also encourage minimal changes in visual adaptation when traveling from site to site.

However, if an adjacent use could be adversely impacted by allowable lighting, the adopting authority may require that a particular site meet the requirements for a lower lighting zone. For example, the authority could specify Lighting Zone 1 or 2 requirements if a commercial development were adjacent to a residence, hospital or open space, or to any land assigned to a lower zone.

Community involvement is important in determining lighting zone issues, such as whether and how to light churches, schools, ice rinks, or playing fields. Among the factors that should be considered are neighborhood ambient conditions, lighting expectations, special environmental concerns, and how interior lighting may affect the exterior environment. Curfews and controls are appropriate for all lighting zones, and should be specified.

**2.5.1 Lighting Zone Definitions** Because identifying the appropriate outdoor lighting zone is a matter of judgment and consensus, there is no means of determining which zone is appropriate for a given area. The same type of lighting application may fall into different lighting zones in different jurisdictions or using different standards. As used in the *Joint IDA-IES Model Lighting Ordinance (MLO)*, the lighting zones are defined with suggested uses as follows:

#### > LZ0: No ambient light

Areas where the natural environment could be seriously and adversely affected by small amounts of electric lighting at night. This includes biological cycles of flora and fauna, and human enjoyment and appreciation of the natural environment. The vision of human residents and users is adapted to the total darkness, and they do not expect to see electric lighting. Human activity is sparse and is subordinate in importance to the natural environment. There is no expectation for electric lighting. Although some lighting is allowed, it is required to be controlled.

Lighting Zone 0 should be applied to areas in which permanent lighting is not expected and when used, is limited in the amount of lighting and the period of operation. LZ-0 typically includes undeveloped areas of open space, wilderness parks and preserves, areas near astronomical observatories, or any other area where the protection of a dark environment is critical. Special review should be required for any permanent lighting in this zone. Some rural communities may choose to adopt LZ-0 for residential areas.

Recommended default zone for wilderness areas, parks and preserves, and undeveloped rural areas.

Includes protected wildlife areas and corridors.

#### > LZ1: Low ambient light

Developed areas within a natural environment and areas of human activity that are inherently dark at night. Electric lighting at night could adversely affect the biological cycles of flora and fauna, or could interrupt the quiet, dark character of the area. The vision of human residents and users is adapted to the low light levels, and they do not expect to see electric lighting except where absolutely necessary to improve visibility and safety. In these limited areas, low light levels are appropriate. Lighting is expected to be noncontinuous (i.e., pools of light rather than uniform lighting along a path or roadway). After curfew, both light levels and uniformity may be reduced in some areas.

Lighting Zone 1 pertains to areas that desire low ambient lighting levels. These typically include single and two family residential communities, rural town centers, business parks, and other commercial or industrial/ storage areas typically with limited nighttime activity. May also include the developed areas in parks and other natural settings.

Recommended default zone for rural and low density residential areas. Includes residential single or two family; agricultural zone districts; rural residential zone districts; business parks; open space include preserves in developed areas.



Figure 11: Parking Lot located in a Lighting Zone 1 community. Aspen, CO. (Image courtesy of N. Clanton)

#### > LZ2: Moderate ambient light

Areas of human activity (i.e., habitation, recreation and/or work) where electric lighting may be required for safety and convenience at night. The vision of human residents and users is adapted to moderate light levels, and they have moderate expectations of electric lighting. Lighting is expected to be non-continuous (e.g., pools of light at crosswalks or intersections, rather than uniform lighting along a path or street). After curfew, both light levels and uniformity may be reduced in some areas as activity levels decline.

Lighting Zone 2 pertains to areas with moderate ambient lighting levels. These typically include multifamily residential uses, institutional residential uses, schools, churches, hospitals, hotels/motels, commercial and/or businesses areas with evening activities embedded in predominately residential areas, neighborhood serving recreational and playing fields and/or mixed use development with a predominance of residential uses. Can be used to accommodate a district of outdoor sales or industry in an area otherwise zoned LZ-1.

Recommended default zone for light commercial business districts and high density or mixed use residentialdistricts Includes neighborhood business districts; churches, schools and neighborhood recreation facilities; and light industrial zoning with modest nighttime uses or lighting requirements.



Figure 12: Parking Lot in LZ 2 - Fully shielded, uniform distribution. Anchorage, AK (Image courtesy of N. Clanton)

#### > LZ3: Moderately high ambient light

Areas of human activity (i.e., habitation, recreation and/or work) where electric lighting may be continuous and is required for safety and convenience at night. The vision of human residents and users is adapted to moderately high light levels, and they have moderate to high expectations of electric lighting. Lighting is expected to be continuous (e.g. lighting delivered fairly evenly along the length of a path or street). After curfew, both light levels and uniformity may be reduced in some areas as activity levels decline.

Lighting Zone 3 pertains to areas with moderately high lighting levels. These typically include commercial corridors, high intensity suburban commercial areas, town centers, mixed use areas, industrial uses and shipping and rall yards with high night time activity, high use recreational and playing fields, regional shopping malls, car dealerships, gas stations, and other nighttime active exterior retail areas.

17-3

Recommended default zone for large cities' business district.

Includes business zone districts; commercial mixed use; and heavy industrial and/or manufacturing zone districts.



Figure 13: A Long Term Care Facility in LZ 3 with well-shielded lighting – no uplight. (Image courtesy of David Roederer)

#### > LZ4: High ambient light

Areas of high levels of human activity at night including significant interaction among pedestrians and/or vehicles. The vision of humans when outside is typically adapted to moderate light levels. Lighting is continuous and is required for safety and convenience. Expectations for man-made lighting are high, both in terms of light levels and uniformity along pathways or streets. However, both light levels and uniformity may be reduced after curfew hours in some areas as activity levels decline.

Lighting zone 4 pertains to areas of very high ambient lighting levels. LZ-4 should only be used for special cases and is not appropriate for most cities. LZ-4 may be used for extremely unusual installations such as high density entertainment districts, and heavy industrial uses.

Not a default zone.

Includes high intensity business or industrial zone districts.



Figure 14: Entertainment district in urban area in LZ 4. (Image courtesy of N. Clanton)

## Appendix 2

# IES Lighting for Exterior Environments, Table 5: Minimum Vertical Illuminance at any point in the vertical plane of the property line

IES Outdoor Environmental Lighting Committee, *Lighting for Exterior Environments*, RP-33-14.

New York: Illuminating Engineering Society, 2014.

# **Lighting for Exterior Environments**

Publication of this Recommended Practice has been approved by IES. Suggestions for revisions should be directed to IES.

Prepared by: The IES Outdoor Environmental Lighting Committee



Figure 10: Light
Trespass. Decorative
globe allows light to spill
onto the façade and also
into residential windows.
(Image courtesy of
Clanton & Associates)

underlie any restrictions. Refer to the *Joint IDA-IES Model Lighting Ordinance (MLO)* and *TM-15-11* for limits on luminaire BUG ratings, property line maximum illuminance, and lumen density per lighting zone. Lighting zones and the BUG rating system can provide the basis for restricting the brightness that should be tolerated in a specific environment. Within any category, a curfew time may be established, allowing higher lighting levels during those hours when the curfew is not in effect.

Since light trespass is extremely subjective, there is no single set of values or limits that will work in every situation. The report *IES TM-11-00/R11 Light Trespass: Research, Results and Recommendations*<sup>26</sup> suggests that light trespass can be evaluated by illuminance values measured at the eye in a plane perpendicular to the line-of-sight when looking at the brightest source in the field of view. This report also stresses the subjectivity of the research and how it may be affected by the personalities and desires of different individuals.

While these recommendations serve to reduce serious light trespass, their implementation is not a guarantee against objections. In some situations, such as a sports field in a small park closely surrounded by residences, no methods and combinations of lighting design, aiming, or control can provide for both safe play and satisfy some neighbors' desires for limited light trespass. Consensus solutions involving field locations, curfews to restrict the hours of nighttime use, glare abatement, or landscape screens should be reached by all the parties involved. Refer to **Table 5** below.

Table 5: Maximum Vertical Illuminance at any point in the vertical plane of the property line. (From Table F Joint IDA-IES MLO)

Lighting	Lighting	Lighting	Lighting	Lighting
Zone 0	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
0.05 FC or	0.1 FC or	0.3 FC or	0.8 FC or	1.5 FC or
0.5 LUX	1.0 LUX	3.0 LUX	8.0 LUX	15.0 LUX

#### 2.5 Lighting Zones

Zoning is a well-established practice in community planning. The fundamental idea behind zoning is that it allows a community to determine and regulate appropriate types of use in different areas within its jurisdiction, for example to define acceptable land uses in different areas. Lighting zones, which reflect the base (or ambient) light levels desired by a community, work well with land use zones in setting limits on the type and amount of lighting that can be used in different areas. Using lighting zones allows a great deal of flexibility and customization without the burden of excessive regulation.

The choice of an appropriate lighting zone is a matter of judgment based on community priorities for any given area. It is recommended that the lowest reasonable lighting zone(s) be adopted. Selection of lighting zone or zones should be based not on existing conditions but rather on the type of lighting environments the jurisdiction seeks to achieve. For instance, new development on previously rural or undeveloped land may be zoned as LZ-1.

# Appendix 3

### **LEED v4.1 Light Pollution Reduction**

**Table 4, Maximum vertical illuminance at lighting boundary, by lighting zone** USGBC, "Light Pollution Reduction," LEED BD+C New Construction, v4.1, 2020.

Table 4. maximum vertical illuminance at lighting boundary, by lighting zone

MLO lighting zone	Vertical illuminance
LZO	0.05 fc (0.5 lux)
LZ1	0.05 fc (0.5 lux)
LZ2	0.10 fc (1 lux)
LZ3	0.20 fc (2 lux)
LZ4	0.60 fc (6 lux)

## Appendix 4

CIE 150, 2017

Table 3, Maximum values for luminous intensity of luminaires in designated directions
Members of TC 5-28 "Guide on the Limitation of the Effects of Obtrusive Light", *Guide on the limitation of the effects of obtrusive light from outdoor lighting installations, Second Edition*, CIE 150 2017. Vienna: Commission Internationale de L'Eclairage, 2017.



ISBN 978-3-902842-48-0 DOI: 10.25039/TR.150.2017

# TECHNICAL REPORT

# **Guide on the Limitation of the Effects** of Obtrusive Light, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition

CIE 150:2017

UDC: 628.931 Descriptor: Artificial lighting: Design and calculation 628.971

**Exterior lighting** 

Table 3 - Maximum values for luminous intensity of luminaires in designated directions

Light			Luminaire gro	oup (projected	area Ap in m²	)
Technical Parameter	Application Conditions	0<4,<0,002	0,002<.4 <sub>9</sub> <0,01	0,01<4, <u>&lt;</u> 0,03	0,03<.4 <sub>p</sub> <0,13	0,13<.4,<0,50
- 4	Environmental Zone E0 Pre-curlew: Post-curlew:	0 0	0	0	0	0
Maximum	Environmental Zone E1 Pre-curfew: Post-curfew:	0,29·d 0	0,63·d 0	1,3· <i>d</i> 0	2,5 d 0	5,1 d 0
luminous intensity emitted by luminaire	Environmental Zone E2 Pre-curfew: Post-curfew:	0,57 d 0,29 d	1,3 d 0,63 d	2.5·d 1.3·d	5,0 d 2,5 d	10·d 5,1·d
(/ in cd)	Environmental Zone E3 Pre-curfew: Post-curfew:	0.86·d 0.29·d	1,9·d 0,63·d	3,8·d 1,3·d	7,5·d 2,5·d	15·d 5,1·d
	Environmental Zone E4 Pre-curiew: Post-curiew:	1,4·d 0,29·d	3,1·d 0,63·d	6,3·d 1,3·d	13·d 2,5·d	26·d 5,1·d

NOTE 1 d is the distance between the observer and the glare source in metres.

NOTE 2. A luminous intensity of 0 cd can only be realized by a luminaire with a complete cut-off in the designated directions.

NOTE 3 For further information, please refer to Annex C.

#### 3.6.5.3 Limitation of the effects on transport systems

Limits apply where users of transport systems are subject to a reduction in the ability to see essential information. Table 4 gives values that are for relevant positions and for viewing directions in the path of travel.

Table 4 - Maximum values of threshold increment and veiling luminance from non-road lighting installation

Light Technical	Road Classification <sup>1</sup>										
Parameter	No road lighting	M6 / M5	M4/ M3	M2/M1							
Veiling luminance <sup>2</sup> (L <sub>v</sub> )	0,037 cd/m <sup>2</sup>	0,23 cd/m <sup>2</sup>	0,40 cd/m <sup>2</sup>	0,84 cd/m <sup>2</sup>							
Threshold increment	15 % based on adaptation luminance of 0,1 cd/m <sup>2</sup>	15 % based on adaptation luminance of 1 cd/m <sup>2</sup>	15 % based on adaptation luminance of 2 cd/m <sup>2</sup>	15 % based on adaptation luminance of 5 cd/m <sup>2</sup>							

Road Classifications as given in CIE 115:2010 (CIE, 2010).

2. The veiling luminance values specified in this table are based on a permissible TI value of 15 %.

#### 3.6.5.4 Limitation of sky glow

Table 5 specifies maximum values of upward light ratio (ULR) of luminaires, without taking into account the effect of light reflected upwards from the ground that also contributes to sky glow. This is the traditional method to limit sky glow and suitable to compare different single luminaires.

## Appendix 5

# IES Lighting for Exterior Environments Table 2b, Illumination Values

IES Outdoor Environmental Lighting Committee, *Lighting for Exterior Environments*, RP-33-14. New York: Illuminating Engineering Society, 2014.

# **Lighting for Exterior Environments**

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Prepared by: The IES Outdoor Environmental Lighting Committee

						aintain	ed Illum	inance Target					iformity Targets*	Typical A	rea of
		_	Horizo	ntal (E <sub>h</sub> ) Ta	argets	_	_	Vertica	al (E <sub>v</sub> ) Targe	ts		Ove	r Area of Coverage 0 1	Covera	ge <sup>g</sup>
		Vi		of Observ at least ha		rs)		Visual Ages where a	of Observer it least half				atio E <sub>h</sub> /2 <sup>nd</sup> ratio E <sub>v</sub> if ent uniformities apply	Task Area	Area
pplications and Tasks <sup>a</sup>	Notes		<25	25-65	>65			<25	25-65	>65		Max:Av	g Avg:Min Max:Min		
		Category				Gauge	Categor	у			Gauge				
	Accenting influences obse	rvers' o	vorall h	ightness	norcon	tions a	nd pro	vides visual	rollof Acc	enting	e also use	d for visua	l attraction and wayfinding	na Ref to the	o IFS
ACCENTING	Lighting Handbook, 10th Ed												attraction and wayinian	ig. nei. to til	. 123
Art	On artwork plane (typically	vertica	1)					see II	S HB 10e Ta	able 15.2					
Feature	On wall plane or trees							see II	S HB 10e Ta	able 15.2					
Important Focal Point	On focal point plane (typica	lly vert	ical)					see II	S HB 10e T	able 15.2					
Performance Areas	E <sub>h</sub> @pavement; E <sub>v</sub> @5' AFG		see IES	HB 10e Ta	ble 15.2			see IE	S HB 10e Ta	able 15.2				IF I	
Perimeter	On wall plane or trees				1			see IE	S HB 10e Ta	able 15.2					
BUILDING ENTRIES	OUTDOOR														
Canopied Entries/Exits	At dropoff curbs to entries	under ca	anopy. A	Iso see B	UILDIN	G ENTE	RIES/No	Cover and I	BUILDING	ENTRIES	/Porte Co	ocheres.			
• High Activity	Curbs typified by periods of														
· LZ4		J	20	40	80	Avg	Н	10	20	40	Avg	4:1	2:1		
· LZ3 (and LZ4 curfew)		1	15	30	60	Avg	G	7.5	15	30	Avg	4:1	2:1 (4:1)		
· LZ2 <sup>J</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)		н	10	20	40	Avg	F	5	10	20	Avg	3:1	2:1 (4:1)		
· LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)		G	7.5	15	30	Avg	E	4	8	16	Avg	3:1	2:1 (4:1)		
· LZ0 <sup>J</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)	Control with motion sensors	F	5	10	20	Avg	D	3	6	12	Avg	2:1			
Medium Activity	Curbs typified by periods of	mediu	m pedes	trian and	vehicu	lar traf	ffic; E <sub>h</sub> @	@grade; E <sub>v</sub> @	5' AFG in c	direction	ns of ingr	ess/egress			
· LZ4		н	10	20	40	Avg	F	5	10	20	Avg	4:1	2:1		
· LZ3 <sup>I</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)		G	7.5	15	30	Avg	E	4	8	16	Avg	4:1	2:1 (4:1)		
· LZ2 (and LZ3 curfew)		F	5	10	20	Avg	D	3	6	12	Avg	3:1	2:1 (4:1)		
· LZ1' (and LZ2 curfew)		E	4	8	16	Avg	C	2	4	8	Avg	3:1	2:1 (4:1)		
· LZOI (and LZ1 curfew)	Control with motion sensors	D	3	6	12	Avg	В	1	2	4	Avg	2:1			
* Low Activity	Curbs typified by periods of	low pe	destrian	and vehi	icular tr	affic; E	h @grad	de; E, @5' AF	G in direc	tions of	ingress/e	gress			
· LZ4 <sup>J</sup>		F	5	10	20	Avg	D	3	6	12	Avg	4:1	2:1		
* LZ3 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)		E	4	8	16	Avg	C	2	4	8	Avg	4:1	2:1 (4:1)		
· LZ2 (and LZ3 curfew)		D	3	6	12	Avg	В	1	2	4	Avg	3:1	2:1 (4:1)		
· LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)		c	2	4	8	Avg	A	0.5	1	2	Avg	3:1	2:1 (4:1)		
- LZO <sup>I</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)	Control with motion sensors	В	. 1	2	4	Avg	-	0	0	0		2:1			
Intercom call system access	E <sub>ν</sub> on call-interface device, ι	ınless s	elf-illum	inated			н	10	20	40	Avg		2:1		
Non-covered Entries/Exits															
Immediate Exterior	Width of door; E <sub>h</sub> @grade at	thresh	old; E, w	ithin 3' o	fthresh	old an	d @5' A	FG in directi	on of ingr	ess or se	curity ca	mera			
· High activity	Entries/Exits typified by per	iods of	high pe	destrian t	raffic										
LZ4 <sup>j</sup>			10	10	10	Min	н	10	20	40	Avg	4:1	2:1		
LZ3 <sup>i</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)			10	10	10	Min	G	7.5	15	30	Avg	4:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ2 <sup>i</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)			10	10	10	Min	F	5	10	20	Avg	3:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)			10	10	10	Min	E	4	8	16	Avg	3:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ0 <sup>i</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)	Control with motion sensors		10	10	10	Min	D	3	6	12	Avg	2:1			
' Medium Activity	Entries/Exits typified by per	iods of	medium	pedestri	an traff	ic									
LZ4 <sup>I</sup>			10	10	10	Min	F	5	10	20	Avg	4:1	2:1		
LZ3 <sup>)</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)			10	10	10	Min	E	4	8	16	Avg	4:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ2 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)			10	10	10	Min	D	3	6	12	Avg	3:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)			10	10	10	Min	C	2	4	8	Avg	3:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ0 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)	Control with motion sensors		10	10	10	Min	В	1	2	4	Avg	2:1			

				Recomme	nded M	aintain	ed Illum	ninance Targets	(lux) <sup>b, c,d</sup>			Unif	ormity Tar	gets <sup>e</sup>	Typical A	rea of
			Horizo	ntal (E <sub>h</sub> ) Ta	rgets		2	Vertical	(E <sub>v</sub> ) Targe	ts		Over	Area of Co	verage 💿 f	Covera	ge <sup>g</sup>
		٧	isual Ages where	of Observat least ha	ers (year	rs)		Visual Ages of where at	Observers least half a	(years) are			io E <sub>h</sub> /2 <sup>nd</sup> rat t uniformiti		Task Area	Are
pplications and Tasks*	Notes		<25	25-65	>65			<25	25-65	>65		Max:Avg	Avg:Min	Max:Min		
	Complete Com	Catego	iry			Gauge	Categor	гу		January .	Gauge					
Von-covered Entries/Exits	(continued)			-												
· Low Activity	Entries/Exits typified by pe	riods o	flow ned	ostrian tr	affic										District Co.	
LZ4 <sup>j</sup>	zinaies, zares typnica by pe	ilouso	10 10	10	10	Min	E	4	8	16	Avg	4:1	2:1		1	
LZ3 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)			10	10	10	Min	D	3	6	12	Avg	4:1	2:1 (4:1)			
LZ2 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)			10	10	10	Min	C	2	4	8	Avg	3:1	2:1 (4:1)			
LZ1 <sup>J</sup> (and LZ2 curfew)			10	10	10	Min	В	1	2	4	Avg	3:1	2:1 (4:1)			
LZO (and LZ1 curfew)	Control with motion sensors		10	10	10	Min	A	0.5	1	2	Avg	2:1				
Paths to Curb						=										
· High activity	Entry paths typified by peri	ods of	high ped	estrian tra	affic											
LZ4 <sup>J</sup>		G	7.5	15	30	Avg	E	4	8	16	Avg		3:1			
LZ3 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)		F	5	10	20	Avg	D	3	6	12	Avg		3:1 (6:1)			
LZ2 (and LZ3 curfew)	1000000	E	4	8	16	Avg	c	2	4	8	Avg		3:1 (6:1)			
LZ1 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ2 curfew)		D	3	6	12	Avg	В	1	2	4	Avg		3:1 (6:1)			
LZ0 (and LZ1 curfew)	Control with motion sensors	c	2	4	8	Avg	A	0.5	1	2	Avg		3:1 (6:1)			
Medium Activity	Entry paths typified by peri	ods of	medium	pedestria	n traffic											
LZ4 <sup>j</sup>		E	4	8	16	Avg	c	2	4	8	Avg		3:1			
LZ3 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)		D	3	6	12	Avg	В	1	2	4	Avg		3:1 (6:1)			
LZ2 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)		C	2	4	8	Avg	Α	0.5	1	2	Avg		3:1 (6:1)			
LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)		В	1	2	4	Avg	-	0	0	0			3:1 (6:1)			
LZ0 (and LZ1 curfew)	Control with motion sensors	A	0.5	1	2	Avg		0	0	0			3:1 (6:1)			
Low Activity	Entry paths typified by peri	ods of	low pede	strian tra	ffic											
LZ4 <sup>j</sup>		C	2	4	8	Avg	C	2	4	8	Avg		3:1			
LZ3 <sup>I</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)		В	1	2	4	Avg	В	1	2	4	Avg		3:1 (6:1)			
LZ2 <sup>i</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)		A	0.5	1	2	Avg	A	0.5	1	2	Avg		3:1 (6:1)			
LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)		A	0.5	1	2	Avg		0	0	0			3:1 (6:1)			
LZ0 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)	Control with motion sensors	A	0.5	1	2	Avg		0	0	0			3:1 (6:1)		10.00	
orte Cocheres	E <sub>h</sub> @grade; E <sub>v</sub> @5' AFG in dir	ection	s of ingre	ss/egress	and se	curity	camera									
High Activity	Porte cocheres typified by	eriods	of high p	edestriar	and v	ehicula	ır traffi	c								
· LZ4 <sup>J</sup>		L	37.5	75	150	Avg	j	20	40	80	Avg		2:1			
* LZ3 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)		K	25	50	100	Avg	1	15	30	60	Avg		2:1 (4:1)			
· LZ2 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)		J	20	40	80	Avg	н	10	20	40	Avg		2:1 (4:1)			
· LZ1 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ2 curfew)		Н	10	20	40	Avg	G	7.5	15	30	Avg		2:1 (4:1)			
· LZ0 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)	Control with motion sensors	G	7.5	15	30	Avg	F	5	10	20	Avg		2:1 (4:1)			
Medium Activity	Porte cocheres typified by p	periods	of medic	ım pedest	rian an	d vehi	cular tı	raffic								
· LZ4		J	20	40	80	Avg	н	10	20	40	Avg		2:1			
LZ3 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)	- I	ı	15	30	60	Avg	G	7.5	15	30	Avg		2:1 (4:1)			
· LZ2 <sup>I</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)		Н	10	20	40	Avg	F	5	10	20	Avg		2:1 (4:1)			
· LZ1 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ2 curfew)		G	7.5	15	30	Avg	E	4	8	16	Avg		2:1 (4:1)			
- LZ0 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)	Control with motion sensors	F	5	10	20	Avg	D	3	6	12	Avg		2:1 (4:1)		Acres Constitution	
Low Activity <sup>i</sup>	Porte cocheres typified by p	periods	of low po	edestrian	and ve	hicular	traffic									
· LZ4		Н	10	20	40	Avg	F	5	10	20	Avg		2:1			
* LZ3 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)		G	7.5	15	30	Avg	E	4	8	16	Avg	1111/11/11/11	2:1 (4:1)			
· LZ2 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)		F	5	10	20	Avg	D	3	6	12	Avg		2:1 (4:1)		100	

2:1 (4:1)

						laintain	ed Illui	minance Targets		0.0			iformity Targets®	Typical A	
		Vise	ual Ages	ntal (E <sub>h</sub> ) Ta of Observ	ers (yea	rs)		Visual Ages of	(E <sub>v</sub> ) Target Observers	(years)		1 <sup>st</sup> r	r Area of Coverage of fatio E <sub>h</sub> /2 <sup>nd</sup> ratio E <sub>v</sub> if	Covera Task Area	ge <sup>9</sup> Area
	No. of the last of			at least ha				where at	least half a	ire		different uniformities apply			
Applications and Tasks <sup>a</sup>	Notes		<25	25-65	>65			<25	25-65	>65		Max:Av	g Avg:Min Max:Min		
		Category				Gauge	Catego	ory			Gauge		The state of the s		
Porte Cocheres	(continued)														
· LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)		E	4	8	16	Avg	c	2	4	8	Avg		2:1 (4:1)		
· LZ0 <sup>i</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)	Control with motion sensors	D	3	6	12	Avg	В	1	2	4	Avg		2:1 (4:1)		
Site Gated Entries															
Manned															
· Pedestrians															
Credentialing area															
LZ4	E <sub>h</sub> @3' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @3'-5' AFG	F	5	10	20	Avg	F	5	10	20	Avg	2:1	2:1		
LZ3 (and LZ4 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @3' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @3'-5' AFG	E	4	8	16	Avg	E	4	8	16	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ2 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @3' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @3'-5' AFG	D	3	6	12	Avg	D	3	6	12	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @3' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @3'-5' AFG	c	2	4	8	Avg	В	1	2	4	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ0 <sup>i</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)		В	1	2	4	Avg	Α	0.5	1	2	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
General area															
LZ4 <sup>j</sup>	E <sub>h</sub> @3' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @3'-5' AFG	D	3	6	12	Avg	D	3	6	12	Avg	3:1	3:1		
LZ3 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)	Eh @3' AFG; E, @3'-5' AFG	C	2	4	8	Avg	C	2	4	8	Avg	3:1	3:1 (6:1)		
LZ2 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)	E <sub>b</sub> @3' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @3'-5' AFG	В	1	2	4	Avg	В	1	2	4	Avg	3:1	3:1 (6:1)		
LZ1 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ2 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @3' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @3'-5' AFG	В	1	2	4	Avg	Α	0.5	1	2	Avg	3:1	3:1 (6:1)		
LZ0 <sup>i</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)		A	0.5	1	2	Avg		0	0	0		3:1	3:1 (6:1)		
Vehicles	A STATE OF THE STA														
· Cars and light trucks	E <sub>v</sub> at height range represen	ting wine	dshield	and drive	er's sid	e windo	ow ele	evations for mo	st cars an	d light	trucks.				
Credentialing area															
LZ4 <sup>I</sup>	E <sub>h</sub> @4' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @3'-5' AFG	Н	10	20	40	Avg	G	7.5	15	30	Avg	2:1	2:1		
LZ3 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @4' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @3'-5' AFG	G	7.5	15	30	Avg	F	5	10	20	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ2 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @4' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @3'-5' AFG	F	5	10	20	Avg	E	4	8	16	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @4' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @3'-5' AFG	E	4	8	16	Avg	D	3	6	12	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ0 <sup>J</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)		D	3	6	12	Avg	C	2	4	8	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
General area															
LZ4	E <sub>h</sub> @5' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @3'-5' AFG	F	5	10	20	Avg	F	5	10	20	Avg	3:1	3:1		
LZ3 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @5' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @3'-5' AFG	E	4	8	16	Avg	E	4	8	16	Avg	3:1	3:1 (6:1)		
LZ2 (and LZ3 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @5' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @3'-5' AFG	D	3	6	12	Avg	D	3	6	12	Avg	3:1	3:1 (6:1)		
LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @5' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @3'-5' AFG	C	2	4	8	Avg	В	1	2	4	Avg	3:1	3:1 (6:1)		
LZ0 <sup>J</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)		В	1	2	4	Avg	A	0.5	1	2	Avg	3:1	3:1 (6:1)		
Commercial vans/trucks	E <sub>v</sub> at height range represen	ting wine	dshield	and drive	er's side	e windo	w ele	vations for mo	st comme	ercial va	ans and tre	ucks.			
Credentialing area															
LZ4 <sup>1</sup>	E <sub>h</sub> @8' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @6'-9' AFG	н	10	20	40	Avg	G	7.5	15	30	Avg	2:1	2:1		
LZ3 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @8' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @6'-9' AFG	G	7.5	15	30	Avg	F	5	10	20	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ2 <sup>3</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @8' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @6'-9' AFG	F	5	10	20	Avg	E	4	8	16	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)	100	
LZ1 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ2 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @8' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @6'-9' AFG	E	4	8	16	Avg	D	3	6	12	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ0 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)		D	3	6	12	Avg	C	2	4	8	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
General area															
LZ4 <sup>j</sup>	E <sub>h</sub> @10' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @6'-9' AFG	F	5	10	20	Avg	F	5	10	20	Avg	3:1	3:1		
LZ3 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @10' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @6'-9' AFG	E	4	8	16	Avg	E	4	8	16	Avg	3:1	3:1 (6:1)		
LZZ <sup>I</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)	Eh @10' AFG; Ev @6'-9' AFG	D	3	6	12	Avg	D	3	6	12	Avg	3:1	3:1 (6:1)		

				Recomme	ended M	aintain	ed Illum	inance Targets	(lux) <sup>b, c,d</sup>			Unit	ormity Targets <sup>e</sup>	Typical A	rea of
	The same of the same		Horizo	ntal (E <sub>h</sub> ) Ta	argets			Vertical	(E <sub>v</sub> ) Target	ts		Over	Area of Coverage O	Covera	ge <sup>g</sup>
	Marie Test	V		of Observ		rs)		Visual Ages of where at	Observers least half a	(years)			io E <sub>h</sub> /2 <sup>nd</sup> ratio E <sub>v</sub> if t uniformities apply	Task Area	Area
oplications and Tasks	Notes		<25	25-65	>65			<25	25-65	>65		Max:Avg	Avg:Min Max:Min		
		Categor	v			Gauge	Categor	v			Gauge				
			-		anonember	Ý				-1110100					
ite Gated Entries	(continued)														
LZ1 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ2 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @10' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @6'-9' AFG	C	2	4	8	Avg	В	1	2	4	Avg	3:1	3:1 (6:1)		
LZ0 <sup>i</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)		В	1	2	4	Avg	A	0.5	1	2	Avg	3:1	3:1 (6:1)		
Remote Monitored															
Intercom call system	Highlight intercom call sy	stem unl	less inter	nally illu	minate	d. Coor	dinate	lighting with	camera lo	cation	to avoid i	mage washo	out.		
LZ4 <sup>j</sup>	E <sub>v</sub> on system hardware.						G	7.5	15	30	Avg	2:1	2:1		
LZ3 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)	E <sub>v</sub> on system hardware.					100	F	5	10	20	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ2 <sup>I</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)	E <sub>v</sub> on system hardware.						E	4	8	16	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ1 <sup>i</sup> (and LZ2 curfew)	E, on system hardware.						D	3	6	12	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ0 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)							c	2	4	8	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
Pedestrians				-100-000-	tr-A-min-										-
LZ4 <sup>j</sup>	Eh @3' AFG; E, @5' AFG	G	7.5	15	30	Avg	F	5	10	20	Avg	2:1	2:1		
LZ3 <sup>I</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @3' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @5' AFG	F	5	10	20	Avg	E	4	8	16	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ2 (and LZ3 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @3' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @5' AFG	E	4	8	16	Avg	D	3	6	12	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @3' AFG; E <sub>v</sub> @5' AFG	D	3	6	12	Avg	c	2	4	8	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
Vehicles			-			Avg		-	-		nvy	4.1	2.1 (3.1)		-
LZ4 <sup>i</sup>	E <sub>v</sub> on system hardware.	1	15	30	60	Avg	н	10	20	40	Avg	2:1	2:1		
	E <sub>v</sub> on system hardware.	н	10	20	40	7.5	G	7.5	15		-	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ3' (and LZ4 curfew)	E, on system hardware.	G	7.5	15	30	Avg	F	5	10	30 20	Avg	2:1		_	
LZ2 (and LZ3 curfew)		F	5	10		Avg					Avg		2:1 (4:1)		
LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)	E <sub>v</sub> on system hardware.				20	Avg	E	4	8	16	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
LZ0' (and LZ1 curfew)		E	4	8	16	Avg	D	3	6	12	Avg	2:1	2:1 (4:1)		
Jnmanned/unmonitored															
Intercom call system access	Highlight security call syst	Name and Address of Street,			inated.	nė .	- 50	2000	-	150	7.1		1200	-	
LZ4 <sup>1</sup>	E <sub>v</sub> on system hardware, un						Н	10	20	40	Avg		2:1		
LZ3' (and LZ4 curfew)	E <sub>v</sub> on system hardware, un						G	7.5	15	30	Avg		2:1		-
LZ2 (and LZ3 curfew)	E <sub>v</sub> on system hardware, un		A CONTRACTOR ACTOR				F	5	10	20	Avg		2:1		
LZ1 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ2 curfew)	E <sub>v</sub> on system hardware, un	less self	-illumina	ated			E	4	8	16	Avg		2:1		
LZ0 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)							D	3	6	12	Avg		2:1		
Pedestrians	Lighting should address a	n area 5'	by 5' cer	ntered on	the int	ercom	call sys	tem.							
LZ4	E <sub>h</sub> @grade	E	4	8	16	Avg						2:1	3:1		
LZ3 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @grade	D	3	6	12	Avg						2:1	3:1 (6:1)		
LZ2 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @grade	c	2	4	8	Avg						2:1	3:1 (6:1)		
LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @grade	В	1	2	4	Avg						2:1	3:1 (6:1)		
LZ0 (and LZ1 curfew)		Α	0.5	1	2	Avg						2:1	3:1 (6:1)		
Vehicles	Lighting should address a	n area 5'	by 5' cer	tered on	the inte		call sys	tem.					S 21/35		
LZ4 <sup>j</sup>	E <sub>h</sub> @grade	F	5	10	20	Avg						2:1	3:1		
LZ3 (and LZ4 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @grade	E	4	8	16	Avg	-					2:1	3:1 (6:1)	TO SECTION	
LZ2 (and LZ3 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @grade	D	3	6	12	Avg						2:1	3:1 (6:1)		
LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)	E <sub>h</sub> @grade	c	2	4	8	Avg	-					2:1	3:1 (6:1)		_
LZ0 (and LZ1 curfew)	-u a airanc	В	1	2	4	Avg			-			2:1	3:1 (6:1)	-	

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		R	Recommended	Maintained Illun	ninance Targets	(lux) <sup>b, c,d</sup>			Uniformity Targets <sup>e</sup>	Typical A	rea of
			tal (E <sub>h</sub> ) Targets			(E <sub>v</sub> ) Targe	ts		Over Area of Coverage of	Covera	
			f Observers (ye	ears)	Visual Ages of where at	Observers	s (years) are		1 <sup>st</sup> ratio E <sub>h</sub> /2 <sup>nd</sup> ratio E <sub>v</sub> if different uniformities apply	Task Area	Area
pplications and Tasks	Notes	<25	25-65 >6	5	<25	25-65	>65		Max:Avg Avg:Min Max:Min		
	Cate	norv		Gauge Catego	inv	1557-1557	75.77	Gauge			
		3017		Judge Eulego	,			Suge			
ACADES											
Facade Details or Features	Key elements or details. Apply s desired over the area of applica		to ≤25% of ar	rea of building	facade. Unifo	rmity rati	ios are c	ited here	as guides when relatively uniform a	ppearance is	s
With Surface Reflectance ≥0.5	Lighter-toned facade materials										
· High Activity											
LZ4	Apply strategically to ≤25% of a	rea of buildir	ng facade.	0	100	200	400	Max			
LZ3 <sup>J</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)	Apply strategically to ≤20% of a	The second second		N	75	150	300	Max			
LZ2 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)	Apply strategically to ≤15% of a			М	50	100	200	Max			
LZ1 <sup>i</sup> (and LZ2 curfew)	Apply strategically to ≤10% of a			L	37.5	75	150	Max			
LZ0 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)	,,,,				0	0	0				
Medium Activity											
174	Apply strategically to ≤25% of a	rea of buildin	ng facade.	М	50	100	200	Max			
LZ3 (and LZ4 curfew)	Apply strategically to ≤20% of a			L	37.5	75	150	Max		-	
LZ2 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)	Apply strategically to ≤15% of a	C. ASPECT PRODUCTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	-	К	25	50	100	Max			
LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)	Apply strategically to ≤10% of a		and the second second second second	Ĵ	20	40	80	Max		-	
LZ0 (and LZ1 curfew)	Apply strategically to 310 % of a	rea or bandi	ig racaue.		0	0	0	mux			
· Low Activity					-	-					
LZ4	Apply strategically to ≤25% of a	rea of buildin	an facado	к	25	50	100	Max			
LZ3 (and LZ4 curfew)	Apply strategically to ≤20% of a			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	20	40	80	Max		-	
LZ2 (and LZ3 curfew)	Apply strategically to ≤15% of a			1	15	30	60	Max			
LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)	Apply strategically to ≤10% of a			н	10	20	40	Max		-	
LZO (and LZ1 curfew)	Apply strategically to \$10% of all	lea oi bulluli	ig lacaue.		0	0	0	IVIGA			
With Surface Reflectance < 0.5	Darker-toned facade materials					•	U				
LZ4	Apply strategically to ≤25% of a	uaa af buildin	a formula	Q	200	400	800	Max			
LZ3 (and LZ4 curfew)			And the second second second second second	P	150	300	600	Max			
	Apply strategically to ≤20% of a			0	100	200	400	Max		-	
LZ2 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)	Apply strategically to ≤15% of a			N	75	150	300	Max		_	
LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)	Apply strategically to ≤10% of a	rea or buildin	ig racade.		0	0	0	IVIAX			
· LZ0 (and LZ1 curfew) · Medium Activity				-		U	U				_
LZ4	Annly strategically to \$250/ of a				100	200	400			1000	
TOTAL STREET	Apply strategically to ≤25% of a			0	100	200	400	Max		-	
LZ3 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)	Apply strategically to ≤20% of a		· <del>-</del>	N	75	150	300	Max			
LZ2 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)	Apply strategically to ≤15% of a		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	М	50	100	200	Max			
LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)	Apply strategically to ≤10% of a	rea of buildin	ng tacade.	L	37.5	75	150	Max		1000	
LZ0 (and LZ1 curfew)				•	0	0	0				
Low Activity											
LZ4 <sup>1</sup>	Apply strategically to ≤25% of a			M	50	100	200	Max		-	
LZ3 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)	Apply strategically to ≤20% of a		-	L	37.5	75	150	Max			
LZ2 <sup>I</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)	Apply strategically to ≤15% of a			K	25	50	100	Max		-	
' LZ1' (and LZ2 curfew)	Apply strategically to ≤10% of a	rea of buildin	ng facade.	J	20	40	80	Max		-	
LZ0 <sup>J</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)			1	-	0	0	0		0.00		

	-		Recommended Maintained	Illuminanc					Uniformity Ta		Typical A	
		Horizon	tal (E <sub>h</sub> ) Targets	-		(E <sub>v</sub> ) Target			Over Area of Co	Total Inches	Coverage	ge <sup>g</sup>
	1000	Visual Ages of where a	of Observers (years) t least half are	Visu	al Ages of where at I	Observers least half a	(years) re		1 <sup>st</sup> ratio E <sub>h</sub> /2 <sup>nd</sup> ra different uniformit	tio E <sub>v</sub> if ies apply	Task Area	Area
pplications and Tasks*	Notes	<25	25-65 >65		<25	25-65	>65		Max:Avg Avg:Min	Max:Min		
		Category	Gauge Co	ategory				Gauge	The same of the sa			
ACADES	Facade Details or Feat	ures (continued)										
Facade Fields	Relatively large area	as of facade or entire fac	ade. Uniformity ratios a	re cited h	ere as gu	ides whe	n relativ	ely unifo	rm appearance is de	sired over the a	rea of applic	ation.
· With Surface Reflectance ≥0.5	Lighter-toned facad	e materials										
· High Activity												
LZ4 <sup>1</sup>				L	37.5	75	150	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ3 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)				K	25	50	100	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ2 <sup>J</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)				J	20	40	80	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ1 <sup>I</sup> (and LZ2 curfew)				I	15	30	60	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZO (and LZ1 curfew)				-	0	0	0					
· Medium Activity												
- LZ4 <sup>j</sup>				1	20	40	80	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ3 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)				1 .	15	30	60	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ2 <sup>J</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)				Н	10	20	40	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ1) (and LZ2 curfew)				G	7.5	15	30	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ0 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)					0	0	0					
· Low Activity												
- LZ4 <sup>j</sup>				н	10	20	40	Avg	3:1	10:1	- 10	
LZ3 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)				G	7.5	15	30	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ2 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)				F	5	10	20	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ1 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ2 curfew)				E	4	8	16	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ0 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)					0	0	0					
• With Surface Reflectance < 0.5	Darker-toned facade	materials										
· LZ4 <sup>J</sup>				N	75	150	300	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ3 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)				M	50	100	200	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ2 (and LZ3 curfew)				L	37.5	75	150	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)				K	25	50	100	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ0 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)					0	0	0	<del></del>				
· Medium Activity				***************************************								
LZ4 <sup>j</sup>				L	37.5	75	150	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ3 <sup>1</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)				К	25	50	100	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ2 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ3 curfew)				J	20	40	80	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ1 (and LZ2 curfew)				1	15	30	60	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ0 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)				•	0	0	0		200/27			
· Low Activity												
LZ4 <sup>j</sup>				J	20	40	80	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ3 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ4 curfew)				1	15	30	60	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ2 (and LZ3 curfew)				н	10	20	40	Avg	3:1	10:1		
LZ1 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ2 curfew)				G	7.5	15	30	Avg	3:1	10:1		
- LZ0 <sup>j</sup> (and LZ1 curfew)					0	0	0		1,000			

#### Notes for Table 2.

#### Notes

The table column headings are discussed in detail in the Illuminance Criteria Section. Refer to the discussion on procedures for establishing illuminance targets for a project.

- a. Applications, tasks, or viewing specifics encountered on any given project may be different from these and may warrant different criteria. Refer to IES Lighting Handbook, Section 29.3.1 Applications and Tasks. The designer is responsible for making final determinations of applications, tasks, and illuminance criteria. Outdoor tasks are so noted.
- b. Values cited are to be maintained over time on the area of coverage.
- c. Values cited are consensus and deemed appropriate for respective functional activity. In a few situations, code requirements are within 10% of IES recommendations. This is apparently an artifact of metrification. Footcandle conversions of any values cited in this table should be made at 1 fc to 10 lx. Regardless, codes, ordinances, or mandates may supersede any of the IES criteria for any of the applications and tasks and the designer must design accordingly.
- d. Targets are intended to apply to the respective plane or planes of the task.
- e. Illuminance uniformity targets offer best results when planned in conjunction with luminance ratios and surface reflectances. Any parenthetical uniformity values reference respective parenthetical applications or tasks, such as a curfew situation associated with nighttime outdoor lighting.
- f. Applications and tasks cited with a sunburst icon are candidates for strategies employing any combination of daylighting and electric lighting to achieve target values during daylight hours. Daylighting may require unconventional approaches.
- g. The designer must establish areas of coverage to which targets apply. Green highlight identifies task proper or task area as the typical area of coverage for respective cited targets. Amber highlight identifies room or designated areas as the typical area of coverage for respective cited targets.
- h. Nighttime illuminance targets are intended for application during dark hours of operations where lighting is deemed necessary or desirable. At curfew (client-orjurisdiction-defined), if lighting is still deemed necessary or desirable, then reduce lighting as indicated.
- i. See IES Lighting Handbook, 10th Edition, Table 22.4 Indoor and Nighttime Outdoor Activity Level Definitions.
- j. See IES Lighting Handbook, 10th Edition, Table 26.4 Nighttime Outdoor Lighting Zone Definitions. Nighttime illuminance targets are intended for application during dark hours of operation where lighting is deemed necessary or desirable. At curfew (client or jurisdiction defined), if lighting is still deemed necessary or desirable, then reduce lighting as indicated. See IES Lighting Handbook, 10th Edition, Table 26.5 Recommended Light Trespass Iluminance Limits.

## Appendix 6

### IES Sport and Recreational Area Lighting Lighting for Outdoor Sports, 8.10 Football and 8.27 Soccer

IES Sport and Recreational Area Lighting Committee, *Sports and Recreational Area Lighting*, RP-6-15. New York: Illuminating Engineering Society, 2015.

**IES RP-6-15** 

# **Sports and Recreational Area Lighting**

Publication of this Recommended Practice has been approved by IES.
Suggestions for revisions should be directed to IES.

Prepared by:

The Sports and Recreational Area Lighting Committee of the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America directional ground level sports the playing object is aimed at a fixed target near ground level (usually the target is in a vertical position). Vertical illuminance is critical at the target. It is normally provided by aiming luminaires (shielded from the players and spectators field of view) toward the target.

#### 4.2 Players Skill and Performance

As the skill and performance of players increase, speed and accuracy also increases which in turn calls for higher illuminance levels and/or higher contrasts between the target and the background.

Visual targets (i.e., balls or pucks) of various sports are played at a wide range of speeds against various luminances and color backgrounds. In general, when the visual target is small, the difficulty of the seeing task increases. When the target travels at high speed and is viewed at close range, such as baseball, tennis, and racquetball, higher illuminance levels are required. However, when a golf ball is traveling in the air at high speed, its relative speed with respect to the observer is slow. Thus, lower illuminance levels are adequate for golf driving ranges and similar applications.

#### 4.3 Spectators

Many sports are performed in the presence of spectators, particularly at high skill levels. As the number of spectators increases, seating becomes more remote from the playing area. The size of the visual target is then diminished in proportion to the square of the distance. This requires increased illuminance to compensate for the visual difficulty for the spectator. For large sport stadiums, illuminance is determined by the lighting required for the spectators seated farthest from the playing area. This condition may require several times the illuminance level found to be sufficient to the sport.

#### 4.4 Classification of Play

The required quantity and quality of illuminance for a particular sport varies depending on the participant's skill level, age and the number of spectators attending the event. Additional considerations may include any requirements by individual sports organizations, video broadcasting, or TV broadcast.

In general, as the skill level is elevated, players and spectators require a better and more sophisticated luminous environment. A correlation exists between the size of a facility and the level of play; for example, a higher skill level attracts a greater number of spectators. In addition, a higher skill level may also have faster play, requiring increased illumination levels for the players, spectators, and broadcasting.

As the number of spectators increases, their distance from the playing surface increases; as a result, their need for higher illuminance to see players and tasks also increases. Accordingly, facilities should be designed to satisfy the most talented players and accommodate the greatest potential spectator capacity. It is important to note that in large facilities which seat over 5,000 spectators the lighting criteria are usually governed by the needs of television broadcasting requirements. Recommendations for such facilities are not covered in detail in this publication. To determine illumination criteria, this chapter groups facilities into four classes based on the skill levels of the players and the anticipated number of spectators.

- Class I Competition play before a large group (5000 or more spectators). Lighting criteria for major stadiums and arenas require special design considerations such as vertical and horizontal illuminance values not covered by this practice, which may be defined by individual sports governing bodies and/or broadcasting organizations.
- Class II Competition play with facilities for up to 5000 spectators.
- Class III Competition play with facilities for up to 2,000 spectators.
- Class IV Competition or recreational play only (limited or no provision for spectators).

Class IV lighting levels are suitable for play at fields that do not draw a large number of spectators. Many fields that host competitive play for adult recreational leagues will have very few spectators. Games for youth leagues will typically only be attended by family members of the participants.

FACILITY		CL	ASS	
FACILITY	-1	11	III	IV
Professional	X			
College	X	Х		
Semi-Professional	X	X		
Sports Clubs	X	Х	X	
Amateaur Leagues		X	Х	×
High School		Х	X	X
Training Facilities			X	X
Elementary School				×
Receational Event				Х
Social Event				X

Class I: Facilities with spectator capacity over 5,000
Class II: Facilities with spectator capacity under 5,000
Class III: Facilities with some provision for spectators
Class IV: Facilities with limited or no provision for spectators

Table 2: Class of Play

Luminaire aiming should be from perpendicular to, or in the direction of travel, whenever possible to prevent disability glare for participants. Also, it is critical that the driver has an unhampered view of the staging lights at the starting line.

**8.9.1 Field Hockey** Field hockey is a multi-directional ground-level sport played at moderate speed with a ball approximately the size of a baseball.

Pole arrangements are similar to football. Spacing of poles should be proportionally similar starting from the end line.

Recommended illuminance levels are:

Class II - Horizontal illuminance: 500 lux. (50 fc.) CV = 0.21 or less. ( $E_{max}/E_{min} = 2.5:1$  or less)

Class III - Horizontal illuminance: 300 lux. (30 fc.) CV = 0.25 or less. (E<sub>max</sub>/E<sub>min</sub> = 3:1 or less)

Class IV - Horizontal illuminance: 200 lux. (20 fc.) CV = 0.30 or less. ( $E_{max}/E_{min} = 4:1$  or less)

Illuminance readings should be taken at a 1m (3') elevation on a 9m x 9m (30' x 30') grid.

#### 8.10 Football

Football is a multi-directional sport that combines aerial and ground play. The entire area should be uniformly illuminated. Canadian football is similar to American football with slightly different rules and field dimensions. Illuminance criteria and design considerations are similar.



Figure 46: High School Football Field with 4 Pole Layout.

Typical pole quantities vary from 4 – 8 poles. Poles should be set back behind the bleachers so spectator views are not obstructed. Locating poles in the corners of major stadiums is also an acceptable method, thus avoiding the long setback behind the grandstands. The main drawback to using a four pole layout is the need for taller poles and longer aiming throws for the floodlights. The height, offset and setback of pols may also be determined via stadium and site configurations.

Recommended illuminance levels are:

Class I - Horizontal illuminance: 1000 lux. (100 fc.) CV = 0.13 or less. ( $E_{max}/E_{min} = 1.7:1$  or less)

Class II - Horizontal illuminance: 500 lux. (50 fc.) CV = 0.17 or less. ( $E_{max}/E_{min} = 2.0:1$  or less)

Class III - Horizontal illuminance: 300 lux. (30 fc.) CV = 0.21 or less.  $(E_{max}/E_{min} = 2.5:1 \text{ or less})$ 

Class IV - Horizontal illuminance: 200 lux. (20 fc.) CV = 0.25 or less. ( $E_{max}/E_{min} = 3:1$  or less)

Illuminance readings should be taken at a 1m (3') elevation on a 9m x 9m (30' x 30') grid.

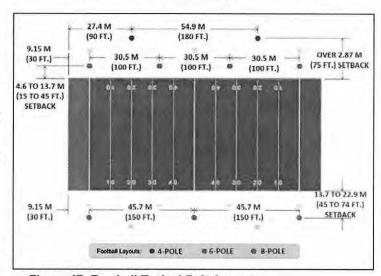


Figure 47: Football Typical Pole Layouts.

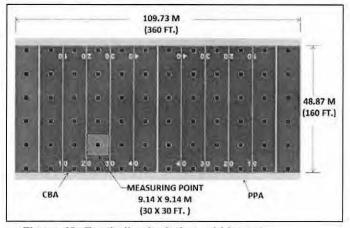


Figure 48: Football calculation grid layout.

#### 8.11 Golf Courses

Golf is fundamentally a unidirectional and an aerial sport. The playing is divided into three separate parts: tee box, fairway, and green. The sport includes recreational and televised professional levels of play but night time play is limited to recreational levels. Recommendations for lighting are for participants only. The length of the golf holes

this section are based on the guide lines developed by the National Ski Areas Association (NSAA) in association with the IES as shown in **Figure 73**.

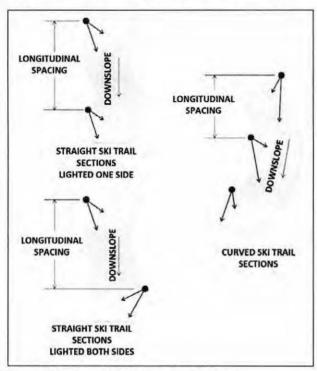


Figure 73: Downhill Skiing pole locations.

Vertical illuminance calculation should be undertaken at 1 meter (3.3') above the slope with the light meter pointing up the slope.

Uniform illuminance on all surfaces is not essential, and in fact, the terrain will be made more visible by the directionality of the light and its non-uniformity within the above parameters. Semi-directional illumination provides shading and modeling which aids in seeing the ski slope.

At ski areas where foggy conditions are common, it may be desirable to increase the minimum illuminance design to 3 lux (.3 fc). This will compensate for snowy or foggy conditions.

High pressure sodium is sometimes used for improved color contrast.

Aiming is generally a function of ski slope width, curvature and gradient. Aiming of luminaires should be in the general downhill direction (the direction of travel of the skier). Certain slope conditions and layouts may require aiming of luminaires other than downhill. Care should be used in aiming luminaires so as to minimize white-out and glare.

The effective pole height is used to determine longitudinal pole spacing. On slopes, the effective pole height should be as illustrated in **Figure 74**. This includes pole height above snow, snow depth and vertical differential between poles.

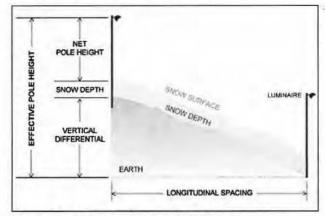


Figure 74: Skiing - Effective Pole Height.

Net pole heights should be determined from the requirements of coverage, beam spread, terrain and other conditions peculiar to the particular slope being lighted. In general, pole heights should not be less than 7.6 meters (25') above the average snow surface.

Recommended illuminance levels are:

#### Class IV

Average maintained vertical illuminance:

5 lux (0.5 fc)

Minimum vertical illuminance:

2 lux (0.2 fc.)

Readings should be taken at 1m (3') elevation on a 9m x 9m (30' x 30') grid with the light meter pointing up the slope.

#### 8.27 Soccer

Soccer is a multi-directional ground level sport with the ball frequently being kicked very high into the air. Regulation soccer field size varies from a width of 59 to 69 meters and a length of 100 to 110 meters (328 to 361').



Figure 75: Multi-field soccer complex.

#### Recommended illuminance levels are:

Class I – Horizontal illuminance: 1000 lux (100fc.) CV = 0.13 or less. ( $E_{max}/E_{min} = 1.7:1$  or less)

Class II - Horizontal illuminance: 500 lux (50 fc.) CV = 0.21 or less. (E<sub>max</sub>/E<sub>min</sub> = 2.0:1 or less)

Class III - Horizontal illuminance: 300 lux (30 fc.) CV = 0.25 or less. ( $E_{max}/E_{min} = 2.5:1$  or less)

Class IV - Horizontal illuminance: 200 lux (20 fc.) CV = 0.30 or less. ( $E_{max}/E_{min} = 3:1$  or less)

Illuminance readings should be taken at a 1m (3') elevation on a 9m x 9m (30' x 30') grid.

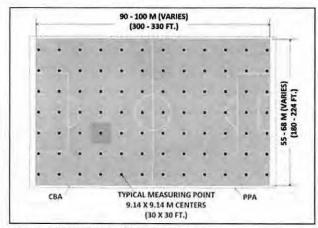


Figure 76: Soccer - Calculation Grid.

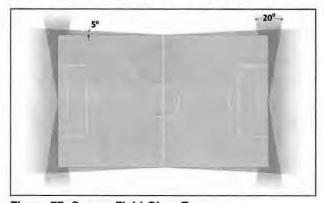


Figure 77: Soccer Field Glare Zones.

Poles or luminaires should not be placed in glare zones defined in **Figure 77**.

#### 8.28 Softball

Softball is a multi-directional aerial sport similar to baseball except that it is played with a larger diameter ball on a smaller field. Softball field dimensions for either fast-pitch or slow-pitch vary with the league. The baselines are generally either 18.3 or 19.8 meters (60 or 65') and the outfield radius is usually between 61 and 91 meters (200 to 300').

Illuminance criteria are similar to those for baseball.

#### 8.29 Swimming

Class IV – Private Community and Apartment Pool Decks:

#### Class II

Water Surface Luminance

161 candela per square meter

Water Surface Illuminance 300 lux (30 fc)

CV = 0.21 or less. (Emax/Emin = 2.5:1 or less)

Deck Surface Illuminance 200 lux (20 fc) CV = 0.30 or less. (Emax/Emin = 4:1 or less)

#### Class III

Water Surface Luminance

108 candela per square meter

Water Surface Illuminance - 300 lux (30 fc) CV = 0.25 or less. (Emax/Emin = 3:1 or less)

Deck Surface Illuminance 100lux (10 fc) CV = 0.30 or less. (Emax/Emin = 4:1 or less)

#### Class IV

Water Surface Luminance

54 candela per square meter

Water Surface Illuminance 100 lux (10 fc) CV = 0.30 or less. (Emax/Emin = 4:1 or less)

Deck Surface Illuminance 100 lux (10 fc) CV = 0.30 or less. (Emax/Emin = 4:1 or less)

Illuminance readings should be taken at water and deck surface.

Private community and apartment pools do not have the same lighting needs as public pools as they are for a more controlled group of users, familiar with the space and typically in smaller numbers. Adequate lighting is more of a security issue for observation with user safety being the prime consideration. Most security codes will use a minimum value of 1.0 fc on the deck surface as adequate lighting.

Illuminance readings should be taken on the deck surface, where people are looking when they move around (refer to **Section 5.5 Underwater Luminaires.**)

#### 8.30 Tennis

Refer to Section 7.28 for a general description of the sport, classification of play/facilities, definition of playing areas, and recommended reflectance value of surfaces. The illuminance values and uniformity ratios defined within the primary playing area (PPA-refer to Annex D3 and Annex G) as shown are in general agreement with the United States Tennis Association (USTA).



## The Center for Health, Energy & the Environment, LLC

PO Box 424 Strafford, NH 03884 Voice: 603.664.5097 Fax: 603.664.5109 CHEE@myfairpoint.net

#### **September 17, 2020**

Attn: Angela Cavillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors San Francisco City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place

San Francisco, CA 94102

Via email: <u>Board.of.Supevisors@sf.org</u>, <u>bos.legislation@sf.org</u>

#### RE: Planning Case Number 2018-012648CUA - Saint Ignatius Stadium Lighting Project

Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors:

I am writing on behalf of the Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association ("SINA") concerning the proposal to install stadium lighting towers and a wireless telecommunications facility at the J.B. Murphy Field Stadium ("stadium" or "field") of Saint Ignatius College Preparatory ("Saint Ignatius" or "school") located at 2001 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Saint Ignatius is a private secondary school located in a residential neighborhood in the Outer Sunset District.

SINA is an association comprised of over 165 neighbors who live in the area surrounding the school. The organization was formally registered as a community/neighborhood organization with the San Francisco Planning Department in October 2016.

The Planning Commission granted Conditional Use Authorization (Case No. 2018-012648CUA) for the stadium lighting project ("Project") on July 23, 2020 (Motion No. 20769). The Motion incorporated the Planning Department's June 3, 2020 CEQA categorical exemption determination. Pursuant to San Francisco Administrative Code Section 31.16(e), Mr. Michael Graf, Esq. on behalf of SINA filed a timely appeal of the CEQA exemption on August 24, 2020<sup>1</sup>.

This letter provides additional information in support of the CEQA appeal. It expands upon SINA's previous submittals for the Project's Planning Commission hearings (Advance Materials submittal May 6, 2020 and supplements dated June 9, 2020<sup>2</sup> and July 22, 2020<sup>3</sup>) and includes results of CHEE's analysis of the proposed Project relevant to the CEQA appeal.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>BOS File No. 200992 <a href="https://sfgov.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=8761932&GUID=9AE437DD-D0C7-42DC-AEA3-0879363996D4">https://sfgov.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=8761932&GUID=9AE437DD-D0C7-42DC-AEA3-0879363996D4</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Included as Exhibit J in the July 23, 2020 Commission hearing packet. https://commissions.sfplanning.org/cpcpackets/2018-012648CUAc1.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Available at <a href="https://docs.google.com/document/d/1tnLYBpZMoCu-rsKzRUBUmcrwfZ">https://docs.google.com/document/d/1tnLYBpZMoCu-rsKzRUBUmcrwfZ</a> ISXNcAwL3cmhrOgc/edit?usp=sharing

#### Qualifications of the Center for Health, Energy & the Environment, LLC

The Center for Health, Energy & the Environment, LLC ("CHEE") is a boutique consulting firm specializing in environmental and regulatory analysis, permitting, and compliance monitoring. Our staff have over 40 years of technical expertise in regulatory interpretation including the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and state equivalents; natural resource assessment and mitigation; construction and recreation planning and permitting; environmental monitoring and measurement; environmental data analysis; and reporting for compliance. We have provided services across more than 30 states including California for clients such as federal and state agencies, multi-national corporations, regional planning commissions, municipalities and non-profit organizations. A sample of CHEE's project experience relevant to this CEQA appeal is summarized in Attachment 1.

#### **Project Summary**

The Project Sponsors (Saint Ignatius and Verizon Wireless) propose to add four 90-foot tall lighting towers to the stadium which borders Rivera Street and 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue. The lighting towers are intended to allow for up to 150 nights a year of weekday evening use for athletic practices, games and events lasting until 9 pm, and until 10 pm for up to 20 Friday or Saturday nights per year. In addition, on the proposed northwest light tower (at 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue near Quintara Street), the Project Sponsors seek to install and operate a wireless telecommunication service facility, consisting of antennas, remote radio units, and surge suppressors located at a height of 34 to 66 feet above ground on the tower, as well as ancillary equipment in a lease area located on the ground within a fenced compound adjacent to 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue near Quintara Street.

At this time there is no lighting at the stadium, which means the Project would constitute a significant expansion of use of the field on virtually every weekday evening in the late fall, winter, and early spring seasons, as well as on some weekends - from the time of sunset between 5 and 6 pm without field lights - to 9 to 10 pm under the proposed Project. The school currently has field lighting at their smaller practice field, authorized under a separate CUA (Case No. 2003.1273C, Motion No. 16770). Practice field lighting is authorized for use only until 7:30 pm.

#### Additional information related to CEQA appeal filing

Section B.1.b of the CEQA appeal filing stated "There is a reasonable possibility that noise, parking, traffic, and public safety impacts caused by expanding use to games, events and practices until 9 or 10:00 pm nights a year may be significant."

CHEE has analyzed these factors and the discussions in Sections 1 and 2 below summarize our findings. We also offer additional input in Section 3 on another aspect of CEQA that is relevant to this Project, specifically the potential adverse effects on sensitive wildlife species due to the Project's lighting and noise impacts.

#### 1. Noise - There is a Reasonable Possibility that Impacts will be Significant

CHEE conducted an analysis of expected noise levels for the Project and it is our opinion that stadium-related activities would exceed applicable noise thresholds by a factor of two to three, and noise levels would exceed ambient noise levels up to four times in the immediate neighborhood, resulting in a significant impact. Our analysis and conclusions are discussed below.

#### a. Background

The Planning Department did not require a noise study for the Project, suggesting that no study was needed because there would be "no substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity or persons in excess of noise level standards". The CEQA exemption determination stated that the existing use of the athletic field would only be shifted from day time to evenings, and that a new public address "(PA") system would be installed and designed to direct sound away from the neighbors during games.

The Project Sponsors have provided no noise related information to support the Department's noise finding. In fact, there are no details about a purported new PA system, and no new system is explicitly included in the Project scope nor mentioned in any the CUA or CEQA application documents, nor in the Commission's CUA approval motion. Yet, the CEQA exemption assumes that a new system will be installed and that it will be an improvement over the existing PA system. Yet, CEQA requires that the effectiveness of mitigation measures be evaluated in a CEQA review process, not as part of an exemption determination.

The only available noise level information was provided at a September 15, 2015 neighborhood meeting (Appendix 4b of SINA's Planning Commission hearing submittal dated May 6, 2020) wherein the school's representatives stated: "We plan to involve an acoustical engineer if we move forward with the light project to see if we can somehow redirect the sound system." This statement does not support the idea of a new PA system. The school's representatives also indicated in that meeting's document that they had measured sound levels at an event and concluded that the sound level was not "excessive". Based on the lack of details provided, it cannot be assumed that the measurements were conducted in accordance with generally accepted standards for measuring noise or in accordance with the San Francisco Noise Guideline protocols<sup>4</sup>.

Even if the measurements were valid, they cannot be considered representative of a game with high attendance such as a football game. The event was a "ProCamps" football camp<sup>5</sup> for children in grades 1 through 8. The noise measurements were taken on the second day of the event which was a Sunday in late June 2015. Images from the event (footnote 2) show that the school's bleachers were nowhere near full as they would be for a large football game, and it is not known whether the PA system was even in use at the time of noise measurement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> https://www.sfdph.org/dph/files/EHSdocs/ehsNoise/GuidelinesNoiseEnforcement.pdf.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> https://www.ninersnation.com/2015/6/23/8829195/colin-kaepernicks-third-annual-procamps.

#### b. Noise Level Analysis

Noise levels emanating from games at the Saint Ignatius athletic field would be significantly higher than ambient levels. Peak noise levels would be nearly quadruple ambient levels along 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue which is located within 50 feet of the edge of the playing field. Along Rivera Street, about 113 feet from the playing field, noise levels would be two to three times higher than ambient levels.

It is the Project Sponsors' responsibility to conduct a valid noise study; however, CHEE has conducted a quantitative desktop analysis to estimate the potential noise levels for this Project. We reviewed available noise studies from CEQA Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) conducted for similar high school stadium lighting projects to obtain a proxy for the range of noise levels that might be expected at this Project. Readily available noise studies were selected so as to be generally comparable to Saint Ignatius based on game attendance or spectator capacity, and similarity of the surrounding residential neighborhoods. Four comparative studies were selected:

- San Marin High School, Novato, CA<sup>6</sup>
- San Mateo High School, San Mateo, CA<sup>7</sup>
- Hillsdale High School San Mateo, CA<sup>8</sup>
- Aragon High School San Mateo, CA<sup>9</sup>

A subset of monitoring locations from each study was selected using those closest to neighboring residential streets, similar to the neighborhood locations of concern for the Saint Ignatius Project. Distances were taken from the study reports and adjusted so that each monitoring location is measured consistently from the nearest approximate edge of the football field playing surface to the monitoring location.

Table 1 presents a summary of the short term noise measurements (ranging from about 10 to 15 minutes each) that were obtained during varsity football games at each school. Measurements were taken for the PA system, crowd noise, game whistles, and in some cases for crowd and PA system noise combined. The values were recorded as the highest sound pressure level (Lmax) during the measuring period and reported in A-weighted decibels (dBA)<sup>10</sup>. Values were reported as a range of values or as discrete values at each monitoring location.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> San Marin Stadium Lights Project Final Environmental Impact Report. May 2017. <u>https://3b9svs2dfskd3fzwfu347pov-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/SMHS-Project-Final-EIR-Sections-1-7.pdf</u>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> San Mateo Union High School District Draft Environmental Impact Statement. May 2016. https://www.smuhsd.org/cms/lib/CA02206192/Centricity/Domain/1242/Community StaduimLights CEQA SMU HSDStadiumImprovementProjectDraftEIR.pdf and Initial Study. February 2016, see Appendix D in: https://www.smuhsd.org/cms/lib/CA02206192/Centricity/Domain/1242/Community StaduimLights CEQA SMU HSDStadiumImprovementProjectDraftEIRAppendicesA-F.pdf.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> A-weighting accounts for the relative loudness perceived by the human ear at different frequencies on sound, and it discounts low frequencies since the ear is less sensitive to those frequencies.

Table 1. Summary of Maximum Noise Levels during Comparable High School Football Games (Note: "n/a" indicates no value was reported)

	Day of Week	No. of			L <sub>max</sub>	dBA	
School	and Time of Measurement	Spectators	Monitoring Site No. and Location	PA System	Crowd	Crowd + PA	Game Whistle
	Saturday 08/27/16	594	ST1 – edge of property ~170 ft away from end of field	62	70	n/a	72
San Marin	~2-3:15 pm	394	ST3 – across street ~215 ft away from long side of field	61	65	n/a	64 – 71
San Warm	Saturday 11/05/15	1,200	ST1 – edge of property ~170 ft away from end of field	67 – 74	72	n/a	54 – 65
	~2-3:15 pm	1,200	ST3 – across street ~215 ft away from long side of field	57 – 64	60 – 70	n/a	61
	Eridov	Not stated	ST1 – across street ~330 ft away from end of field	57	64, 67	66	n/a
San Mateo	Friday 10/30/15 ~ 7-8 pm	Not stated, 3,136	ST2 – across street ~190 ft away from long side of field	60, 63, 64, 66	75	n/a	60, 60, 65, 66
	~ 7-8 pm	capacity	ST3 – within property ~110 ft away from end of field	n/a	66, 71, 74	n/a	63, 64, 66
A 40000	Friday 11/06/15	Not stated,	ST1 – across street ~150 ft away from end of field	66, 65 – 72	73	88 - 91	n/a
Aragon	~ 8-8:30 pm	capacity	ST2 – across street ~150 ft away from end of field	56 – 60	59	61	53, 55
Hillsdale	Friday	Not stated, 988	ST2 – across street ~150 ft away from long side of field	69 – 73	71 - 77	74 - 85	n/a
niiisdale	11/13/15 ~ 7:30-8 pm	capacity	ST3 – across street ~160 ft away from end of field	64 – 72	71 - 74	76 - 80	n/a

The data in Table 1 shows the maximum recorded noise levels at all four schools during the five different football games was: 72 dBA from whistles, 74 dBA from PA systems, 77 dBA from crowd noise, and 91 dBA for a PA system and crowd noise combined. These levels were recorded at distances ranging from approximately 110 feet to 330 feet from the edge of the playing fields.

At Saint Ignatius, the perpendicular distance from the edge of the west (long) side of the field to the adjacent sidewalk on 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue is approximately 48 feet, and approximately 113 feet to the adjacent sidewalk on Rivera Street from the edge of the field's south end. Sound levels attenuate (decrease) by 6 dB for each doubling of distance from a point source (e.g., PA system speaker). All other things being equal, noise levels emanating from the Saint Ignatius field during football games would be significantly higher than the Table 1 values since all of those measurements were taken at locations farther away from the source than the school property lines at 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Rivera Street.

The San Marin measurements in Table 1 were taken at two games with known spectator counts (594 and 1,200) and provide a general example of the minimum noise levels expected from the PA system, crowds, and game whistles at Saint Ignatius football games – with their higher expected attendance of 1,000 to 2,800 people (Exhibit A of Commission Motion No. 20769). Monitoring site ST1 was selected to represent Rivera Street, and site ST3 to represent 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue.

Aragon site ST1 was selected to represent to Rivera Street, and Hillsdale site ST2 to represent 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue for comparison of the combined crowd and PA system noise levels that were measured at those schools. Crowd size was not provided in those noise studies, but stadium capacity is smaller at both schools (698 at Aragon, 988 at Hillsdale) than Saint Ignatius, so again, the calculated equivalent noise levels are considered minimums for the purpose of estimating noise levels at Saint Ignatius.

Based on these considerations, the representative data from Table 1 was converted to equivalent noise levels at 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Rivera Street as shown in Table 2, using the formula:

$$Lp(R2) = Lp(R1) - 20 \times Log_{10}(R2/R1)$$

Where:

Lp(R1) = Sound pressure level at closer location

Lp(R2) = Sound pressure level at farther location

R1 = Distance from the noise source to closer location

R2 = Distance from noise source to the farther location

Table 2. Calculated Maximum Noise Level Estimates at Saint Ignatius

Comparison Location	Study Location and Game	L <sub>max</sub> dBA at Comparison Location				
		PA System	Crowd	Crowd + PA	Game Whistle	
Rivera St.	San Marin ST1 small game	65.6	73.6		75.6	
	San Marin ST1 large game	70.6 – 77.6	75.6		57.6 – 68.6	
	Aragon ST1			90.5 – 93.5		
39 <sup>th</sup> Ave	San Marin ST3 small game	74	78		77 - 84	
	San Marin ST3 large game	70 – 77	73 – 83		64	
	Hillsdale ST2			83.9 – 94.9		

The San Marin noise study also monitored noise at games and practices other than varsity football games. An hourly L5 measurement was used which denotes the noise level exceeded 5% of the time within an hour-long measurement period. Table 3 shows the results converted to equivalent noise levels expected at Saint Ignatius although the San Marin study did not specify crowd size or whether the PA system was in use at the time.

Table 3. Calculated 5% Exceedance Noise Level Estimates at Saint Ignatius

		L <sub>5</sub> dBA at Comparison Location				
Comparison Location	Study Location	Varsity Football	Freshman and Junior Varsity Football	Non- Football Games	Practice	
Rivera St.	San Marin ST1	74.6	68.5	67.6	60.6	
39 <sup>th</sup> Ave	San Marin ST3	84	79	78	65	

#### c. Discussion

This analysis finds there is a reasonable possibility that noise impacts from the proposed Saint Ignatius Project would be significant, unavoidable, and are unlikely to be fully mitigated.

In general, a 3 dB change in noise level is noticeable, and a 10 dB increase is perceived as a doubling of loudness  $^{11}$ . Noise that occurs during the evening (7-10 pm) and night time (10 pm-7 am) is considered more disturbing to people than the same level of noise occurring during the day since ambient noise levels are typically lower in the evening and night time than they are during the day, particularly in residential neighborhoods. Many noise ordinances account for this phenomenon using the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) which is a weighted sound level over a 24 hour period, including a "penalty" of 5 dB added between 7 and 10 pm and a penalty of 10 dB added for the nighttime hours of 10 pm to 7 am.

CEQA does not provide quantitative noise level threshold limits for determining the significance of a noise impact. Instead, CEQA refers to local ordinances, adopted agency standards, and the potential for a project to significantly increase noise levels above those present without the Project. The applicable local standards are the San Francisco Police Code (Article 1, Section 49, Article 15.1, and Article 29) and the San Francisco General Plan (Environmental Protection Element, Policies 10.1 and 11.1).

Under the San Francisco General Plan, Environmental Protection Element, Objective 10 seeks to <u>minimize the impact of noise on affected areas</u> [emphasis added] and Policy 10.1 promotes site planning, building orientation and design, and interior layout that will lessen noise intrusion.

Policy 11.1 discourages new uses in areas in which the noise level exceeds the noise compatibility guidelines for that use. The associated Land Use Compatibility Chart for Community Noise<sup>12</sup> identifies community noise exposures for various land use categories including outdoor spectator sports. The online chart shows that for outdoor spectator sports uses at all (background) community noise levels, new construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design [emphasis added]. The associated Map 1<sup>13</sup> shows 24-hour average neighborhood ambient noise levels, penalized for night but not penalized for evening hours.

Ambient levels in the neighborhood immediately surrounding the Saint Ignatius stadium are shown in the Map to be approximately 55 to 60 dBA, with only the corner of Rivera Street near 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue in the 60 to 65 dBA range.

<sup>12</sup> https://generalplan.sfplanning.org/I6 Environmental Protection.htm#ENV TRA 10.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Cowan, James P. 2004. Handbook of Environmental Acoustics.

https://generalplan.sfplanning.org/images/I6.environmental/ENV\_Map1\_Background\_Noise%20Levels.pdf

San Francisco Police Code Article 29 Section 2909 regulates noise and the Noise Guideline <sup>14</sup> provides a table in Appendix A that lists applicable noise standards and thresholds for different sources of noise emission. There is no category for educational institutions nor is there an applicable exemption for schools, therefore the most applicable category is for commercial/industrial property noise which has a noise threshold not to exceed 8 dBA over ambient noise levels at the property line. That threshold is equivalent to 63 - 68 dBA for most of the immediate neighborhood surrounding the stadium.

Tables 2 and 3 above show that the estimated peak noise levels from games and even practices would exceed these ambient thresholds, creating two to four times the level of noise along 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue since each 10 dB increase in sound doubles the effect.

Appendix A of the Noise Guideline also specifies an 80 dBA maximum noise level from construction equipment between 7 am and 8 pm at a distance of 100 feet from the source. If the stadium lighting is installed, Saint Ignatius games and practices will last until after 8 pm and noise levels at the property line could far exceed even that high threshold for football games (Tables 2 and 3).

Furthermore, the CEQA exemption determination stated: "The new sound system would be designed to direct sound away from the neighbors during games". As noted above, even if a new PA system were to be installed, it would be extremely difficult if not impossible, to direct sound away from the neighbors and mitigate noise spillover into the neighborhood. To do so would require a sophisticated system design and moment-to-moment adjustments in the sound levels emanating from it. A PA system is intended to provide sound that is audible to fans on the bleachers located along both long sides of the stadium. Air temperature gradients and wind can steer sound in unintended directions, a particular problem during night football games, as cool fall air sits over surface level air that has been warmed all day by the sun. Moisture in the air will absorb high frequencies making amplification of voice announcements muddier and harder for fans to hear under fog conditions. To have clear intelligible spoken information, a PA system needs to be 6 to 10 decibels louder than crowd noise 15 which would further exacerbate overall sound levels during games.

There are few if any acoustic sound dampening elements at or around the school that would reduce noise spillover from the field into the surrounding neighborhood. There are only small shrubs bordering Rivera Street and only three street trees - one on Rivera Street and two on 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue – that could potentially help to mitigate some excess noise effects - but the CEQA determination notes that no streetscape changes are proposed for this Project. This issue is discussed in more detail in Section 1.c of CHEE's expert testimonial letter in support of the CUA appeal.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Op. cit. Footnote 4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> https://www.athleticbusiness.com/designing-sound-systems-to-meet-stadium-audio-challenges.html

#### d. Noise Impact Conclusions

Each of the comparative four noise studies cited above found that noise impacts from lighted games and practices would exceed applicable noise thresholds and would be "significant and unavoidable".

It is important to note that Saint Ignatius has stated that part of the purpose of the lights is to increase attendance at games. The 2018 CUA application states: "The lights will enable the school to have night games; increasing parental participation at games..." Saint Ignatius' own estimate of current Saturday game attendance ranges from 750-1,000 historically and from 500 - 1,100 in  $2019^{16}$ .

The Project permit proposal dated April 29, 2020 anticipated 800 – 1,500 spectators for night time football games. More telling is the school's Night Game or Large Event Management Plan<sup>17</sup> developed to manage games and events with "anticipated attendance of 1,000 to 2,800 people" [emphasis added]. Therefore, expected noise levels would be significantly higher for Friday night games than for the current Saturday games with lower attendance.

The comparison noise studies were conducted at games with attendance no more than 1,200 people (San Marin, Aragon, Hillsdale). Those noise levels, when converted to equivalent levels at Saint Ignatius as shown in Tables 2 and 3, are expected to be greatly exacerbated at Saint Ignatius with night game attendance that could double in size from current Saturday game attendance levels.

Neighbors have repeatedly reported their concerns and complaints about noise from day time practices and games, as well as from night time games that took place under temporary rented lights (see CEQA appeal filing, August 24, 2020). The complaints date back to 2015 when the Project was first proposed in letters to then Supervisor Katy Tang, and more recently in testimonial letters to the Planning Commission for the Commission hearing and to the Board of Supervisors for the appeals. Letters are included in Attachments 2-5 of SINA's appeal letter dated September 17, 2020. Neighbors have also provided video clips of noise from practices that document actual noise levels at neighboring homes. In summary, these testimonials provide additional substantial evidence that noise impacts are already significant and would be greatly exacerbated under expanded use of the athletic field.

Therefore, this analysis finds that there is a reasonable possibility that noise impacts from the proposed Saint Ignatius Project would be significant, unavoidable, and not able to be fully mitigated.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Exhibit I in <a href="https://commissions.sfplanning.org/cpcpackets/2018-012648CUAc1.pdf">https://commissions.sfplanning.org/cpcpackets/2018-012648CUAc1.pdf</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> https://www.siprep.org/uploaded/Misc/Large\_Event\_Plan\_Writeup\_ver2.pdf.

# 2. Traffic, Parking, and Public Safety - There is a Reasonable Possibility that Impacts will be Significant

CHEE conducted an analysis of expected parking and traffic impacts for the Project and it is our opinion that impacts would be significant due to local parking constraints, a lack of parking at the school, and Saint Ignatius' overly optimistic parking and traffic plan. Our analysis and conclusions are discussed below.

#### a. Background

The Planning Department did not require a traffic and parking study for the Project. The CEQA exemption determination states that the proposed Project "would shift the existing use to later times in the day and/or days of the week".

However, the Project Sponsors stated in 2018: "We are obtaining a traffic and parking study as part of the Conditional Use Permit process" (CUA Informational and Supplemental Application Packet, dated September 5, 2018). At the April 29, 2020 remote neighborhood meeting, the school representative stated that they had a "transportation and parking study" and would post it on their Good Neighbor website. No such study was ever provided, and the representative may have been referring to their Night Game and Large Event Management Plan posted on their website 18 or to their Campus Pick-Up and Drop-Off Plan filed as part of the original Project application (dated 10/31/2018) 19.

Saint Ignatius published their Large Event Management Plan in June 2020. It is important to note that the Plan was developed after the Planning Department exempted the Project from CEQA review [emphasis added]. The only traffic-related plan available for the CEQA review was the school's Campus Drop-off and Pick-up Management Plan. The drop-off plan only addresses procedures for students to be dropped off and picked up on 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue before and after school, including the use of buses to transport students to/from extracurricular activities including games. There are no provisions in the drop-off plan for managing traffic during large events and night time games, and the CEQA review was flawed in ignoring this important Project aspect [emphasis added].

The Project Sponsors state that Saturday traffic and parking impacts would be reduced, and that weekday evening Project-related traffic "will depart and arrive after commute hour traffic on Sunset Boulevard has subsided" (draft Motion No. 20769, Exhibit I)<sup>20</sup>.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Available on the Accela website for the Project under CEQA documents, no weblink available.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Op. cit. Footnote 17.

#### b. Traffic and Parking Analysis

As discussed below, our analysis reveals that parking in the neighborhood is already limited and that the school's Large Event Management Plan is fatally flawed.

Again, it is the Project Sponsors' responsibility to conduct a valid traffic and parking study; however, CHEE has conducted a qualitative desktop analysis to estimate the potential for traffic and parking impacts from the Project. We also peer reviewed the Large Event Management Plan and provide our quantitative and qualitative critique of the plan.

#### i. Street Parking Analysis

CHEE looked at actual parking levels around the school to estimate the existing and potential new parking impacts from the Project. Google Earth images were analyzed to identify varying levels of on-street parking use depending on school activities. Parked vehicles in the images were counted within the blocks immediately surrounding the school and public properties encompassing, clockwise from the northeast corner - 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue from Ortega to Rivera Streets, Rivera Street from 37<sup>th</sup> to 39<sup>th</sup> Avenues, 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue from Rivera to Quintara, Quintara between 39<sup>th</sup> and 41<sup>st</sup> Streets, 41<sup>st</sup> Avenue between Quintara and Ortega Streets, and Ortega Street between 41<sup>st</sup> and 37<sup>th</sup> Avenues (Figure 1 below).

Figure 1. Parking Use Evaluation Area



Four dates were selected from available Google Earth historical imagery to represent different conditions based on apparent field usage, as follows (see Figures 2-5 below):

- a pre-COVID school morning with no field activity
- a pre-COVID weekday after school with field activity (assumed to be a practice not a game based on level of activity)
- a Saturday afternoon football game when the public West Sunset playground soccer fields were also in use
- a post-COVID weekday morning

Time of day was estimated from the angle and direction of shadows cast from structures in each image. Trees or shadows precluded an accurate count in some locations on some dates, so those counts were adjusted slightly upward to assume that vehicles were present but not visible. Image quality also varied by date, but the images were zoomed and panned within Google Earth to allow for the most accurate counting possible along each street. Even in the images below, vehicles are clearly visible on surrounding streets. Results of the analysis are summarized in Table 4 and discussed below.

Figure 2. Pre-COVID School Morning

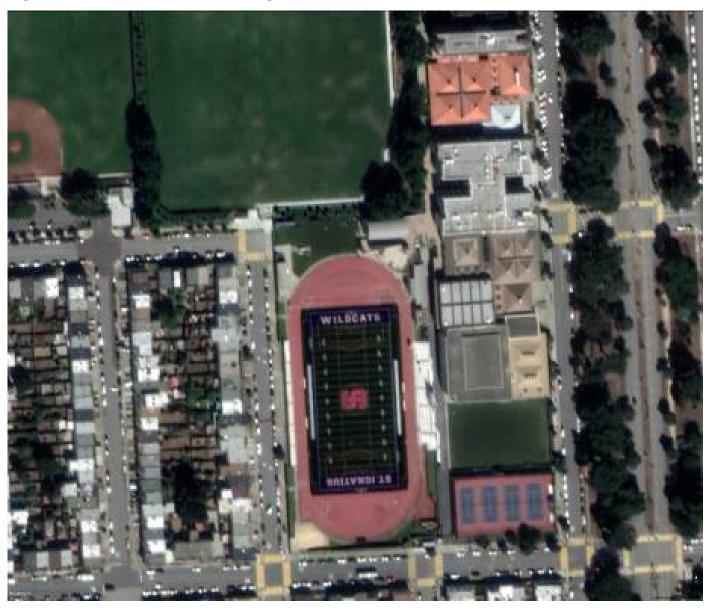


Figure 3. Pre-COVID Afternoon Weekday Practice



Figure 4. Post-COVID Weekday Morning

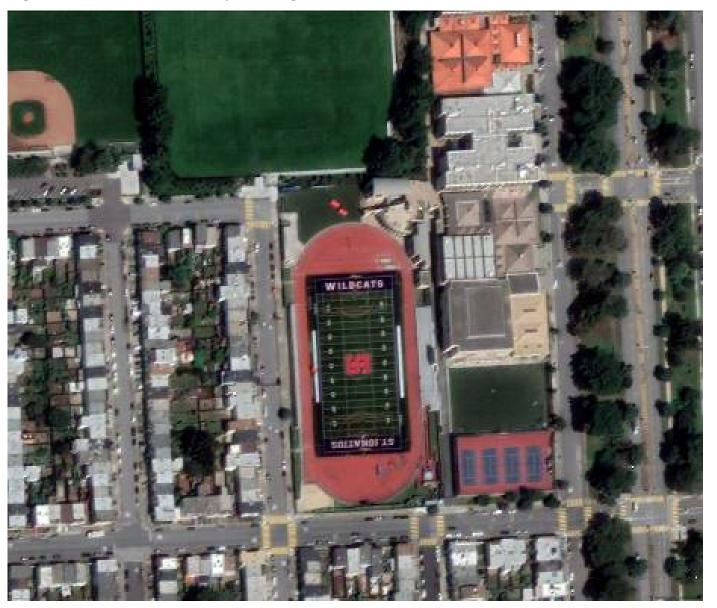


Figure 5. Saturday Afternoon Football Game and Public Soccer Field Use

**Table 4. Estimated On-street Parking Use on Streets Surrounding Saint Ignatius** 

Date	Location	<b>Approximate Vehicle Count</b>
Monday 9/23/2019 10 am pre COVID school day	Rivera between 37th and 39th	43
	39th between Rivera and Quintara	42
	Quintara between 39th and 41st	14
	Ortega between 37th and 41st	50
	37th between Ortega and Rivera	126
	Total	275
Wednesday 11/2/16 5 pm pre-COVID practice	Rivera between 37th and 39th	33
	39th between Rivera and Quintara	28
	Quintara between 39th and 41st	20
	Ortega between 37th and 41st	37
	37th between Ortega and Rivera	137
	Total	255
Thursday 4/2/2020 10 am post-COVID no school activity	Rivera between 37th and 39th	23
	39th between Rivera and Quintara	17
	Quintara between 39th and 41st	21
	Ortega between 37th and 41st	27
	37th between Ortega and Rivera	12
	Total	100
Saturday 9/11/10 2 pm football game day and public field use	Rivera between 38th and 39th	42
	39th between Rivera and Quintara	52
	Quintara between 39th and 41st	45
	Ortega between 37th and 41st	56
	37th between Ortega and Rivera	149
	Total	344

The table shows that on a typical Monday school morning (09/23/2019) approximately 275 parking spaces are in use. This number drops by only 20 vehicles (7%) to 255 vehicles in the afterschool 5 pm period (Wednesday 11/16/2016) with a small athletic field practice underway and no apparent use for the public fields or public schools.

This is not surprising considering that Saint Ignatius has 215 staff<sup>21</sup> not all of whom can be accommodated in the school's 65-space parking garage. There are also staff at the two public schools and Saint Ignatius students who park in the neighborhood that would leave at the end of the school day freeing up some parking spots. It is possible that some residents would have returned home by that time and some guests of residents could also arrive by 5 pm and use some of the available spaces. While difficult to discern from the scale of the Figures reproduced herein, the practice day appears to have approximately 22 people on the field (Figure 2).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Op. cit. Footnote 19.

The available post-COVID image from April 2, 2020 taken shortly after the City's Shelter in Place Order took effect. It illustrates parking levels that are likely to be attributable only to local resident use, approximately 100 vehicles. Evening parking levels in a post-COVID world could be slightly higher due to some use by people visiting residents so parking capacity for evening school games would be somewhat less than shown.

After school parking use attributable to Saint Ignatius for a small field practice (11/16/2016) is still more than twice that of local resident parking use levels.

On the Saturday (09/11/2010) football game day with concurrent use at the West Sunset soccer fields, local parking use was 344 vehicles or more than 3 times the resident-only parking level on April 2, 2020. The soccer fields were in full use with perhaps 350 - 400 players and spectators, but the football stadium bleachers were only about half full.

It is important to note that the most recent football game day found on Google Earth was in September 2010 - ten years ago - and it is likely to under-represent more recent general use and football game parking levels. As noted above, the school expects night time football games to have significantly higher attendance levels than Saturday games. Therefore, it is likely that football game attendance, and hence parking pressure, was lower on that date than would be expected currently on a Friday night football game under stadium lights with the expected increase in attendance.

It is also important to note that there are no commercial businesses within these blocks - only residences, Saint Ignatius, two public schools, the West Sunset playground, a small public library, and a small public health center. Therefore, levels of parking activity at any time are unlikely to be attributable to commercial business in the neighborhood.

#### ii. Large Event Management Plan Summary

The Large Event Management Plan goal is to: "ensure a safe and minimal impact on our Community footprint" related to traffic, parking, security, and trash management for night football games and other large events with anticipated attendance from 1,000 up to 2,800.

The Plan also indicates that the school has only 65 onsite garage parking spaces. However, the it states that 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue between Ortega and Rivera Streets offers "exclusive use to accommodate capacity events". The school plans to obtain street closure permits for that area from the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency. Permits would restrict traffic and parking to event parking only. Additional parking is planned under rental agreements with the San Francisco Unified School District at the AP Giannini Middle School (at Ortega Street between 37<sup>th</sup> and 39<sup>th</sup> Avenues) when parking is available [emphasis added], and at the Robert Lewiston Stevenson Elementary School (at 34<sup>th</sup> Avenue between Pacheco and Quintara Streets). Saint Ignatius also plans to seek permits from the San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department for parking at the West Sunset playground parking lot on Quintara between 39<sup>th</sup> and 40<sup>th</sup> Avenues.

Under a street closure permit, the Plan states that 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue could accommodate up to 300 vehicles in three parking lanes between Pacheco and Rivera Streets, while retaining two

(southbound only) traffic lanes and keeping the intersections open at Pacheco, Quintara, and Rivera Streets. Vehicles would be able to exit those parking spaces into the two separate driving lanes "created by the distances between the three parking lanes".

The Plan also states that street closures would go into effect and vehicles would be "staged" along 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue between Ortega and Pacheco Streets starting 90 minutes before large games, or by 5:30 pm for a 7 pm game start time (according to the final project proposal)<sup>22</sup>. Vehicles would be directed to proceed south on 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue from Ortega Street toward Rivera Street and would be parallel parked in the three designated parking lanes from south to north, filling the parking lanes from Rivera back up to Pacheco. Ortega Street would not be used for parking.

#### iii. Large Event Plan Parking Data Analysis

Google Earth imagery shows at most 83 parking spaces at AP Giannini, although the Plan states that Saint Ignatius would also use the school yard (perhaps their own playing fields) for parking of 250-300 vehicles. There appears to be no off street parking at the Robert Lewis Stevenson Elementary School. We believe Saint Ignatius may have intended to refer to the Sunset Elementary School located next to AP Giannini although there are only 50 spaces there, and there are at most 20 spaces at the West Sunset Playground parking lot.

We analyzed parking capacity on 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue in the two blocks between Pacheco and Rivera Streets to assess the number of vehicles that could actually be accommodated in that area. The total length of 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue between Pacheco and Rivera is 1,200 feet, between pedestrian crosswalks on each block. The width of 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue between Pacheco and Quintara Streets is 45.6 feet, but only 40 feet between Quintara and Rivera<sup>23</sup>.

The National Association of City Transportation Officials<sup>24</sup> recommends parking lanes of at least 7 to 9 feet wide, presumably for curbside lanes that allow for passenger side door opening onto a sidewalk.

Vehicle widths range from about 5.9 feet for a smaller vehicle to 6.7 feet for a full-size SUV, excluding side mirrors <sup>25</sup>. For this analysis, side mirrors are conservatively assumed to be 6 inches wide each based on actual measurement of a small car's side mirror (Toyota Corolla).

The two planned curbside parking lanes would then need to be about 8 feet wide to accommodate full-size SUVs and the planned center parking lane would need to be wider, perhaps as much as 13 feet wide, to allow for both side mirrors and for opening doors into the two planned travel lanes. This analysis assumes a minimum 2.5 feet would be needed on each side to allow both the driver and passengers to squeeze out of and later reenter their vehicles. Door opening may not be a concern during the parking phase with no traffic

<sup>23</sup> https://striping.sfmta.com/drawings/01\_Numbered\_Avenue/37th%20Ave/37th%20Ave\_Str-8026.1%20(Tarayal%20St%20to%20Pacheco%20St).pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Op. cit. Footnote 17.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> <u>https://nacto.org/publication/urban-street-design-guide/street-design-elements/lane-width/</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> https://vehq.com/how-big-is-an-suv/

expected to be passing in the travel lanes, but safe distances for door opening into traffic would be needed as vehicles exit when a game is over, since there is no way for the school to orchestrate vehicle exits in the same manner or in the same order as vehicles had parked. The total width for all three parking lanes would therefore need to be at least 24 feet (ignoring center lane door openings) and most likely up to 29 feet (with allowance for door opening).

The San Francisco Fire Code Section 503.2.1 requires a minimum 20-foot wide unobstructed roadway for emergency vehicles under normal circumstances, a temporary special event street closure permit requires a minimum 14-foot emergency access lane <sup>26</sup>.

Even in the best case scenario ignoring door opening allowances, three separate 8-foot wide parking lanes would leave only 21.6 feet between Pacheco and Quintara Streets and only 16 feet between Quintara and Rivera. With a minimum 14-foot travel width of at least one lane for emergency vehicles, two travel lanes cannot be accommodated as only 7.6 feet and 2 feet of width would remain for the second travel lane. Therefore, three separate parking lanes and two travel lanes are simply not possible.

Furthermore, the length of vehicles ranges between 16.0 feet (e.g., a small Honda Accord) to about 18.7 feet (a large Chevy Suburban)<sup>27</sup>. A typical US parallel parking space is 19 feet long plus a 4-foot front/back clearance for entering and exiting the space, or 23 feet total<sup>28</sup>. For the school's large events, vehicles could in theory be parked more closely than that, but since not all vehicles will exit in the order in which they parked, space must be allowed between vehicles. Given the 1,200-foot total length of 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue within the Plan's two-block parking area, approximately 52 vehicles could be parked in each row.

#### c. Discussion

The Plan significantly over-estimates the number of vehicles that can accommodated for large football games and events. It also over-estimates the school's ability to adequately control excessive game-related traffic in the residential neighborhood, including during peak traffic times.

#### Parking

Since three parking rows are not possible along 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue, only 104 vehicles could be accommodated in two parking lanes, not the 300 vehicles assumed in three lanes. The Plan does not seem to include a provision for parking vehicles between Ortega and Pacheco but even if that did occur, a maximum of 48 vehicles could be parked in two lanes since that block is slightly shorter, for a total of approximately 152 vehicles parked along 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue.

The Project Sponsors go so far as to state that "moving activities from Saturdays to Fridays [for football games] has the added benefit of reducing neighborhood weekend traffic as weekend crowds at West Sunset soccer fields can be quite large". We note that the public

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> https://www.sfmta.com/sites/default/files/reports-and-documents/2017/11/specialevents factsheet-1117 0.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Op. cit. Footnote 25.

<sup>28</sup> https://www.dimensions.com/element/parallel-parking-spaces-layouts

soccer field usage is not nearly as large as what would be expected for football games or other school events with attendance from 1,000 and up to 2,800. Further, while Saturday parking pressures may be reduced by moving large games to Friday nights, the school has not provided any data to quantify that benefit, nor have they provided any data on the number of vehicles expected for football games. Therefore, it is impossible to know what the true expected impact would be without a valid and robust traffic and parking study.

People are most likely to park as close to the stadium entrances as possible. Once the limited parking on 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue is full vehicles would search for and fill any available public parking spaces along Rivera Street and 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue first, then would search for and fill spaces on the streets that are slightly farther away. This will lead to potentially significant parking impacts throughout the neighborhood.

#### **Traffic**

The Plan calls for street closures and vehicle staging beginning 90 minutes prior to the 7 pm game start. Closures that begin at 5:30 pm on a Friday afternoon will coincide with the evening peak commuting time and adversely impact the non-game related normal traffic flow on the streets around the closed street and intersections. It is likely that traffic backups will occur at the intersections and potential safety issues will result as vehicles enter from Sunset Boulevard for staging on Ortega Street. Non-game driver confusion at the closed street and intersections will lead to increased traffic congestion in the surrounding neighborhoods and could create additional safety concerns as drivers search for alternate routes around the closures.

Neighbors have reported traffic congestion in the past, without the added traffic due to large games. At a July 7, 2020 remote meeting of representatives from the school and SINA that CHEE staff also attended, a neighbor noted: "There are often traffic conflicts at Sunset and Ortega, there have always been back ups there". The school's response was: "Yes, that is a perennial concern". Yet there is no provision in the Large Event Plan to mitigate this concern.

#### Public Safety

The Plan indicates that 3 police officers and 10 security personnel will control traffic and parking but there are no specified qualifications for the non-police security personnel. It is common to see the effects of non-police traffic controllers that are poorly trained and unqualified at many road construction sites – they can greatly exacerbate traffic issues and create confusion and public safety concerns for drivers and workers alike by their lack of situational awareness, lack of understanding of basic traffic hand signals, and the resulting mis-communication with drivers.

San Francisco has a job description for a Parking Control Officer<sup>29</sup> which includes, among other tasks:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> https://www.jobapscloud.com/SF/specs/classspecdisplay.asp?ClassNumber=8214

- Direct vehicular and pedestrian traffic by using appropriate hand signals and whistle at a specific intersection or other control points
- Assists pedestrians in crossing from curb to curb at intersections
- Directs traffic at the perimeters of critical incidents, parades, and other public functions.
- Operates and monitors a 2-way radio to keep in contact with supervisors/managers
- Responds to complaints from the public and from departmental dispatchers
- Inform departmental supervisors and dispatch centers of any circumstances requiring police or emergency assistance

#### Qualifications include, among others:

- Ability to problem solve, accurately analyze situations, and take an effective course of action
- Communicate orally in a clear and effective manner to the general public, supervisors/managers, and other city departmental staff
- Tactfully, professionally, and effectively interact with parking violators, the general public, and other city departmental personnel
- Work independently with minimal supervision and under stressful and hostile conditions

Experience and training requirements (with some substitution allowed for directly related education) are:

- Two years of satisfactory public contact experience which must have included providing and/or verifying information on laws, rules, regulations, and procedures, or responding to client or customer complaints as a primary responsibility; or
- Successful completion of two (2) years military service either on active or reserve duty; or
- Six months of satisfactory experience as a class 8214 Parking Control Officer.

To ensure public safety, Saint Ignatius would need to carefully vet all outside security personnel applicants and ensure that they are fully qualified to manage the traffic and parking related to the large events. The Plan should include provisions for security pre-qualification, direct supervision, and prompt removal of underperforming individuals to ensure public safety and appropriately manage traffic inflow and outflow.

#### d. Traffic and Parking Impact Conclusions

The CEQA exemption determination states that the Project does not propose additional parking. Given the school's own very limited parking, this is a gross oversight. Furthermore, the Commission Motion states that night time stadium use is not expected to adversely impact traffic and parking in the neighborhood. The Planning Department apparently relies upon the school's Large Event Management Plan and/or the Campus Dropoff and Pick up Plan as a means to ensure that impacts are managed, implying that there are, in fact, adverse impacts needing mitigation under the Plan. Yet, CEQA requires that the

effectiveness of mitigation measures be evaluated in a CEQA review process, not as part of an exemption determination.

The analysis above shows that even non-game parking is currently affected by school activities and would be greatly exacerbated by large Friday night football games; that the Plan greatly overestimates the amount of parking made available by street closures; and that the Plan itself is highly questionable in terms of the school's ability to control traffic and parking for these events in a way that protects public safety and ensures parking availability for residents.

Neighbors have repeatedly reported their concerns and complaints about parking, traffic, and public safety from day time practices and games, as well as from night time games that took place under temporary rented lights (see CEQA appeal filing, August 24, 2020). The complaints date back to 2015 when the Project was first proposed in letters to then Supervisor Katy Tang, and more recently in testimonial letters to the Planning Commission for the Commission hearing and to the Board of Supervisors for the appeals. Letters are included in Attachments 2-5 of SINA's appeal letter dated September 17, 2020. In summary, these testimonials provide additional substantial evidence that these impacts are already significant and would be greatly exacerbated under expanded use of the athletic field.

Therefore, this analysis finds that there is a reasonable possibility that traffic and parking impacts from the proposed Saint Ignatius Project are likely be significant, unavoidable, and not able to be fully mitigated.

### 3. Sensitive Species - There is a Reasonable Possibility that Impacts will be **Significant**

CHEE has reviewed information on the potential impacts of the stadium lighting Project on sensitive wildlife species, and it is our opinion that impacts from the Project's lighting and noise levels could be significant. The Planning Department completely ignored these potential impacts as part of the Project's categorical exemption, but these potential impacts are important and need to be considered and evaluated under a CEQA review.

#### a. Background

The Project application ignores potential impacts to sensitive species although the 2015 Project Review Meeting submittal (2015-014427PRV) notes that Saint Ignatius is located within 300 feet of a possible urban bird refuge corridor along Sunset Boulevard<sup>30</sup>.

The CEQA exemption determination is silent on sensitive species and the Planning Department's own Environmental Evaluation Screening Form used for project applications does not consider sensitive species at all, and only addresses tree removals or additions in the Biological Resources section. As if there are no concerns for wildlife within the City limits.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> https://sfplanning.org/sites/default/files/resources/2018-08/Urban%20Bird%20Refuge.pdf

However, Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines<sup>31</sup> provides a CEQA checklist form which specifically includes consideration of project impacts on sensitive species including habitat modifications, interference with the movement of native or migratory species, or alteration of their movement corridors.

As with noise and traffic/parking it is the Project Sponsor's responsibility to evaluate these impacts. SINA submitted a summary of publicly available information on species that are documented or likely to be present in the immediate vicinity of Saint Ignatius, in order to point out the potential for Project impacts on them<sup>32</sup>. The following discussion expands upon and adds context and definition to that information.

#### b. Data Sources

Species information for this review was obtained from several sources as noted in SINA's prior submittal. Numerous rare, threatened or endangered species are or may be present at or near the Project site.

- The US Fish and Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) online mapping system<sup>33</sup>. It provides information on the known or expected ranges of threatened and endangered species protected under the federal Endangered Species Act, and migratory birds protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. SINA conducted an online data check on July 20, 2020. The federally-listed wildlife species that could be present and thus affected by activities in the 98-acre area surrounding the school and bounded by Ortega and Santiago Streets, and 36<sup>th</sup> and 41<sup>st</sup> Avenues include:
  - o two mammals
  - o six birds
  - o two reptiles
  - o one amphibian
  - five butterflies

Some of the identified federally-listed species are also California state-listed species under the California Endangered Species Act<sup>34</sup>. These include four bird species and the San Francisco garter snake. Other state-listed species that are not also federally-listed may be present in the immediate school vicinity. Species information is not publicly available from the state's natural diversity database, and therefore not included in this analysis.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> California Code of Regulations Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Appendix G. https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/I9D1077043F694621BD0D17A6E0616567?viewType=FullText&origi nationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=(sc.Default)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Op. cit. Footnote 3, Appendices B and C.

 <sup>33 &</sup>lt;a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/">https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/</a>
 34 <a href="https://wildlife.ca.gov/conservation/cesa">https://wildlife.ca.gov/conservation/cesa</a>

- The IPaC report also lists 24 species of migratory birds that could be present at certain times of the year. The list includes the state-endangered bald eagle and the statethreatened tricolored blackbird.
- The nationwide eBird website<sup>35</sup> compiles bird observation data and lists over 67 species of more common birds observed since 2015 at the West Sunset Playground, adjacent to Saint Ignatius.
- There are also 16 bat species reported within the Bay area<sup>36</sup> and at least four species within the  $City^{37}$ .
- Neighbor reports of nesting red tail hawks commonly seen in the trees by the Community Garden located just north of the school property. Owls have also been seen there. Neighbors also report killdeer grazing and eating bugs off the natural grass soccer fields and baseball field adjacent to the athletic field. Western snowy plovers, a federally threatened species, have also been observed nesting on flat roofs of some homes on 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue and in the surrounding neighborhood.

#### c. Discussion

The high-intensity LED lighting specified for the Project brings adverse human and wildlife health effects that have not been addressed. The CEQA appeal supplement letter from Kera Lagios (dated September 11, 2020 and filed September 17, 2020), SINA's lighting expert, discusses the effects of light and the blue-ish light from LEDs in particular, on the circadian system of living organisms. She states: "Fundamentally, darkness is important because human beings, animals and plants have evolved biologically to take cues from the daily cycles of light and dark".

It has also been demonstrated that excess noise has adverse effects on wildlife. The increase in the Project's evening noise levels discussed in Section 1 above will occur virtually every evening of the week during the fall, winter and early spring which could have a significant impact on wildlife.

Extensive peer-reviewed literature is available <sup>38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43</sup> that documents the adverse effects of excess light on wildlife, including:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/272889669 Impacts of artificial lighting on bats A review of challenges and solu <u>tions</u>

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Michael Salmon3/publication/235602286 Perry G B W Buchanan R Fisher M Salmon and S Wise 2008 Effects of night lighting on urban reptiles and amphibians Chapter 16 in Urban Herpetology Ecology Conservation and Management of Amphibians and /links/57486e6108aeae389f4e1792.pdf

41 https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-21577-6

<sup>35</sup> https://ebird.org/hotspot/L6317907?yr=all&m=

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> https://baynature.org/article/where-are-there-bats-in-the-bay-area/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> https://www.krauel.com/publications/Krauel2016plosone.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> For instance, the Journal of Experimental Zoology Part A devoted an entire issue to Artificial Light at Night as an Environmental Pollutant. Volume 329 Issue 8-9, October/November 1, 2018. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/24715646/2018/329/8-9

<sup>42</sup> http://soundandlightecologyteam.colostate.edu/pdf/biologicalconservation2020.pdf

<sup>43</sup> http://soundandlightecologyteam.colostate.edu/pdf/insects2018.pdf

- Disruption of the nocturnal environment
- Attraction of sea birds and migratory birds to bright lights
- Alterations in amphibian, reptile, insect and pollinator behaviors
- Reproductive changes in many species
- Reduction in foraging and roosting behavior of bats

In addition, noise has adverse effects on wildlife. The National Park Service states: "Sound, just like the availability of nesting materials or food sources, plays an important role in the ecosystem. Activities such as finding desirable habitat and mates, avoiding predators, protecting young, and establishing territories are all dependent on the acoustical environment" Many studies indicate that animals, like humans, are stressed by noisy environments.

Shannon et al. 2015<sup>45</sup> conducted a systematic and standardized review of the 242 scientific studies published from 1990 to 2013 dealing with the effects of anthropogenic noise on wildlife. The majority of those studies documented effects of noise including:

- Altered vocal behavior
- Reduced species abundance in noisy habitats
- Altered predator-prey interactions due to inability to hear cues
- Changes in foraging behavior
- Impacts on individual fitness and the overall structure of ecological communities

That literature review showed that terrestrial wildlife responses begin at noise levels of approximately 40 dBA, and 20% of studies documented impacts below 50 dBA. Overall, 88% of reviewed studies reported a statistically measured biological response to noise exposure. For birds, changes in song characteristics, reproduction, abundance, stress hormone levels and species richness were documented at noise levels at or above 45 dBA. Terrestrial mammals showed increased stress levels and decreased reproduction at noise levels at or above 52 dBA.

The frequency and intensity of noise are also factors in wildlife responses to noise. Shannon et al. 2015 states: "Evidence suggests that the characteristics of the acoustic signal (e.g., frequency, duration, onset, intensity) and the biology of the species in question (e.g., hearing range, behavioral state, habitat, vocal behaviors) are important for predicting how noise is likely to affect a particular organism". 46

#### d. Sensitive Species Impact Conclusions

It is highly likely that the new high-intensity stadium lighting and nighttime noise levels would adversely impact at least some sensitive species that are dependent upon darkness and/or quiet for foraging, roosting and nesting, and migration. A full CEQA review would

<sup>44</sup> https://www.nps.gov/subjects/sound/effects\_wildlife.htm

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup> Available for purchase from <a href="https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/brv.12207">https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/brv.12207</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> Ibid. at p. 988.

typically trigger endangered species consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Wildlife since such species are known or likely to be present (as discussed above).

Since the Planning Department exempted the Project from CEQA this consultation has not occurred and there is no information upon which to dismiss potential impacts on sensitive species. The presence of sensitive species must be investigated and potential adverse impacts of the stadium lighting project on them must be evaluated and mitigated to the extent possible.

The Planning Department must also support the City's Biodiversity Program and Biodiversity Policy (Board of Supervisors Resolution 107-18)<sup>47</sup> by providing robust oversight on projects that could imperil biodiversity. The Policy states: "In San Francisco, 95% of our land area is developed and its remaining natural heritage, including a dozen distinct ecological communities and several endangered species, is in a precarious state. From the Pacific Ocean to the Bay, the City is a unique natural environment worth protecting. The Planning Department has an important role (independently and in collaboration with our fellow City agencies) to help San Francisco be a sustainable and healthy city for all its inhabitants; human, animal, and plant."

This analysis finds that there is a reasonable possibility that impacts on sensitive species from the proposed Saint Ignatius Project are likely be significant, unavoidable, and unable to be fully mitigated.

After our in-depth review of available information and the analyses summarized above, it is my professional opinion that the Saint Ignatius Stadium Lighting Project has a reasonable potential to create significant adverse impacts on ambient evening noise levels in the neighborhood; to create significant traffic and parking problems throughout the neighborhood; and to adversely impact sensitive wildlife species due to both the lighting and noise.

Use of the athletic field would be expanded to 150 nights per year, or nearly every evening during the fall, winter and spring months with shorter daylight hours. The environmental impacts of this high level of new use have not been adequately evaluated. Therefore, we find that the Project should not have been categorically exempted from CEQA review and should be subject to a full CEQA review including preparation of a full Environmental Impact Report.

Sincerely,

Maryalice Fischer

Executive Director, CHEE LLC

Maryalice Fischer

Attachment 1. Abbreviated list of related CHEE projects

 $<sup>^{47}</sup>$  <a href="https://sfgov.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=6221173&GUID=F6DFAFED-8F3E-4615-AE74-86FA078A97EC">https://sfgov.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=6221173&GUID=F6DFAFED-8F3E-4615-AE74-86FA078A97EC</a>

#### **Attachment 1**

## Abbreviated list of projects relevant to this CEQA appeal that were completed by CHEE, or independently by CHEE staff

#### National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

• Conducted peer reviews and/or adequacy assessments of NEPA Environmental Impact Statements and Environmental Impact Reports prepared by others for over 70 development projects in 15 states.

#### Sensitive Species Assessment, Impact Analysis, and Mitigation

- Evaluated project compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and state-level ESA programs for over 100 sites in 25 states, as part of regulatory reviews and/or environmental compliance audits of federal installations and for private development projects.
- Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species Study. TransCanada. Coordinated multi-year studies to identify sensitive plant and wildlife species in 120 linear miles of habitat in two states. Managed teams of biologists in study design, procurement of species scientific collection permits, comprehensive field surveys, GIS-based habitat mapping, data analysis, and reporting.
- Tuberclid Orchid Recovery and Mitigation Program. US Generating Company (then a subsidiary of Pacific Gas & Electric Company). Managed five-year program to relocate and monitor state-endangered plant species to avoid adverse effects from development proposal.
- Natural Resources Inventory, Barrington NH, Strafford Regional Planning Commission. Completed municipal natural resources inventory report including GIS-based assessments and summary of the natural resource basis as part of the municipal Master Plan.

#### Traffic and Parking

- Recreation Area Planning, US Generating Company (then a subsidiary of Pacific Gas & Electric Company). Developed and coordinated implementation of 10-year comprehensive plan to improve and expand 17 public access recreation areas in two states. The project included evaluation of pre-existing traffic patterns and development of site-specific traffic improvements; coordination with state and local transportation departments to ensure that measures met applicable standards; evaluated parking needs and improvements to parking facilities; obtained federal, state and local permits for all ground-disturbing activities; conducted construction monitoring and oversight and post-construction maintenance and reporting on efficacy of the improvements. Other aspects of the project including aesthetic improvements and mitigation, and threatened and endangered species surveys and protection measures.
- Comprehensive Recreation Facility Needs Assessment. TransCanada. Managed multi-year study to assess recreation area adequacy and identify improvement needs at 48 public access recreation areas. Assessments including traffic counts, visitor surveys, parking and traffic flow evaluations, and development of a 370-page report detailing findings with recommendations for traffic, parking, and other recreation area improvements.

#### **Attachment 1**

## Abbreviated list of projects relevant to this CEQA appeal that were completed by CHEE, or independently by CHEE staff

- Northwood Meadows State Park Discovery Day, NH Department of Parks and Recreation and Northwood Area Land Management Collaborative. Large event organization and management. Developed and implemented state-approved large event management plan. conducted traffic flow analysis; designed patterns for safe traffic flow, ingress and egress, and parking utilization; coordinated with state and local police and EMS agencies to ensure public safety and ease of access for emergency personnel and event attendees; and managed security team to ensure that traffic and parking requirements were enforced.
- Utility Traffic Control Program, Granite State Electric Company. Developed traffic control
  strategies for roadside construction projects. Developed written program for traffic control,
  trained utility workers in proper traffic control methods including situational awareness, hand
  signaling to workers and drivers, warning sign placement, and coordination with police
  during construction activities.
- Public Transit Human Services Transportation Plan. Alliance for Community Transportation
  and Rockingham and Strafford Metropolitan Planning Organizations. Facilitated the efforts
  of transportation providers in a 38-town region to coordinate public transit service as part of
  the region's Long Range Transportation Plan. Developed federally-compliant
  implementation plan; identified transportation needs of individuals with disabilities, older
  adults, and individuals with limited income; assessed available services and any gaps in
  service; and developed strategies for meeting those needs and prioritizing services
  throughout the region.

#### Noise

- Industrial Hygiene Hearing Conservation Program, New England Power Company:
  Developed and implemented corporate hearing conservation program. Conducted
  occupational exposure noise monitoring, determined noise thresholds requiring hearing
  protection, instituted audiometric testing program for workers, provided hearing conservation
  training program, and maintained records of noise levels and audiometric testing results.
- Large Event Noise Level Management and Control, various clients. Measured amplified sound levels; monitored compliance with applicable noise standards; and conducted continual active sound level control to remain within applicable standards at large indoor and multi-day outdoor venues, including among others:
  - o Hampton Beach NH Seafood Festival
  - Salem MA Seafood Festival
  - o South Berwick ME Strawberry Festival
  - o Bentley's, Arundel ME
  - o Lobster in the Rough, York ME

From: <u>SISunsetNeighbors @hotmail.com</u>

To: BOS Legislation, (BOS); Board of Supervisors, (BOS)

Cc: Mar, Gordon (BOS)

Subject: Email 4: BOS File #200992 and #200996, CEQA and CUA Appeal Supplement – Saint Ignatius Stadium Lighting

(Planning #2018-021648CUA)

Date: Thursday, September 17, 2020 11:33:37 AM

Attachments: Outlook-hhvbttbd.png

BOS File #200992 and #200996 - SINA Commission Submittal 1 - 2020 05 06.pdf BOS File #200992 and #200996 - SINA Commission Submittal 2 - 2020 06 09.pdf

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

To: Clerk of the Board of Supervisors Fr: SI Neighborhood Association

Attached please find two documents that supplement the CEQA and CUA appeals filed under BOS File #200992 and #200996 for the Saint Ignatius Stadium Lighting Project.

These documents were originally submitted to the Planning Commission in advance of the 7/23/20 Commission hearing on the project.

We would like to put them in the Board of Supervisors records for our appeals.

Kindly confirm receipt.

Thank you

Deborah Brown, Secretary



SI Neighborhood Association

#### May 6, 2020

#### Via Email To:

Planning Commission Affairs <u>Commissions.Secretary@sfgov.org</u>
Jeff Horn, Senior Planner, Current Planning <u>jeffrey.horn@sfgov.org</u>

### RE: PLANNING CASE NUMBER 2018-012648CUA - SAINT IGNATIUS STADIUM LIGHTING PROJECT

Dear Planning Commission Secretary and Mr. Horn,

The Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association (SINA) is an association comprised of over 120 neighbors who live in the area surrounding Saint Ignatius College Preparatory, located at 2001 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue in the Sunset District. We are writing concerning the proposal to install stadium lighting at the Saint Ignatius athletic field as a Conditional Use (Planning Case No. 2018-012648CUA).

#### A: SUBMISSION IN ADVANCE OF THE PUBLIC HEARING

The SINA has prepared the attached Advance Submission documentation in accordance with the Planning Commission's hearing procedures. We want to ensure that Commissioners have the opportunity to review our detailed comments and supplemental materials well in advance of the Commission hearing that will consider the Saint Ignatius stadium lighting project proposal. In light of the COVID19 crisis and per Mr. Horn's emailed instructions, this submittal is being provided via email only.

#### **B:** REQUEST FOR CONTINUANCE

We urge the Planning Commission to continue consideration of the project, currently scheduled for Commission review at a public hearing on May 14, 2020. There are two reasons for this request:

1. The attached Advance Submission describes in detail the ways in which the application is inadequate and incomplete. It does not fully or accurately describe the project scope, has not fully evaluated project impacts or conducted sufficient investigations to do so, and it does not demonstrate that the project would be in compliance with the San Francisco Planning Code and related requirements. We urge the Commission to require the applicant to conduct all necessary studies prior to any public hearing to consider the project proposal.

Specifically, Saint Ignatius should prepare and provide:

- A CEQA Environmental Impact Report to assess all potential impacts for their level of significance;
- the traffic and parking study claimed to be completed;

- a geotechnical investigation;
- a formal noise study; and
- a formal lighting study.

In addition, the application should be revised to explicitly include the Verizon wireless facility that provides significantly more detail about the entire project so that the Commission and the public can fully understand the project scope. We believe the application should be refiled as a Variance application rather than a Conditional Use application.

2. The COVID-19 Shelter in Place Order has been extended through May 31, 2020 making it illegal for the Commission to hold, and the public to attend an in-person hearing. Although there are provisions for remote access to Commission hearings, such access is an inadequate substitute for live participation and interaction. As evidenced by the well-attended remote Pre-Application Meeting/Neighborhood meeting on April 29, 2020 there are significant neighborhood concerns about this project and many neighbors would undoubtedly attend an in-person public hearing if they could. There is simply no justification to push this non-essential project forward at this time.

#### B: CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The SINA recognizes that Saint Ignatius is a well-known institution with a long history in the City. As such, we are concerned about the possibility of potential real or perceived conflicts of interest. We trust that all City government employees who are directly involved with this project have, or will promptly recuse themselves from participation in, and decision-making on the proposal if they have any current or prior personal or professional relationship with Saint Ignatius. Such relationships may include but are not limited to school alumni, individuals with children who attended or now attend the school, and individuals having relationships with the school's administration. This would also include individuals having personal or professional relationships with the primary project partners including Verizon Wireless, Ridge Communications, Verde Design, and Musco Lighting.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this Advance Submission and present our deep concerns about this project proposal.

Sincerely,

Deborah Brown

Deborah Brown, Secretary
Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association
sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com

Attachment: SINA Advance Submittal documentation

### Advance Materials Submittal to the San Francisco Planning Commission for the Saint Ignatius Stadium Lighting Project

#### Introduction

Saint Ignatius College Preparatory (SI) located at 2001 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue has filed a Conditional Use Authorization Application (#2018-012648CUA) to build four (4) 90-foot tall permanent stadium lighting poles, one with wireless antennas on their campus football field. They have done so without any Environmental Impact Review and with inadequate neighborhood engagement.

The Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association (SINA) was formed in October 2016 to represent the concerns of neighbors to Saint Ignatius about this specific project. We currently have over 120 members.

Our concerns and issues with the impacts of these stadium lights are detailed in this Advance Materials Commission submittal for the Commission hearing scheduled for May 14, 2020.

We request that the San Francisco Planning Commission deny this application and require, at a minimum, that SI conduct a complete Environmental Impact Review.

#### Background

SI is located in the outer Sunset, which is a quiet, residential neighborhood with a high concentration of multigenerational owner-occupied single-family homes, young middle-class families, senior citizens and Chinese speakers.

SI originally proposed their permanent stadium lighting in 2015. They hosted two neighborhood discussion meetings in 2015 and engaged in email communications with us during 2016. We had open discussions with the SI administration regarding our questions, objections, and concerns.

SI was, and still is, unable to resolve the majority of their neighbor's issues, with the exception of some minor traffic flow issues. Specifically, they installed speed bumps on 39<sup>th</sup> Ave to slow speeding and did some adjustments to their 37<sup>th</sup> Ave student pick up and drop off procedures which eliminated the double/triple parking problems on that avenue.

SI put their stadium lighting project on hold in November 2016. There were no further meetings or discussions during the next three years (2017-2019).

In 2018 Saint Ignatius filed a separate CUA application for their Fr. Sauer Academy – a tuition-free middle school program for low income students. The neighbors did not object to this

proposal and thought it was a fine program. Our only request was to have the permit amended to ensure the additional 100 students be restricted to middle school students – therefore not increasing high school student vehicles and parking. SI agreed and the Fr. Sauer Academy has not caused any significant issues for neighbors.

In September 2018, SI filed its stadium lighting CUA application with SF Planning and this CUA remains unchanged for the current 2020 project.

SI does have permanent field lights for a practice field located on 37<sup>th</sup> Ave., next to their tennis courts. Those lights are 40 feet tall and must be turned off by 7:30 pm under that CUA.

#### **Current Project Status**

The SI stadium lighting project resurfaced in early March 2020 with a paper notice from Verizon of a March 18, 2020 neighborhood meeting

On March 12, 2020, Saint Ignatius administration met with two SINA representatives for an informal discussion. No handouts or presentation were provided.

Subsequently, both the March 18, 2020 meeting and all future planning commission meetings were cancelled due to the COVID19 crisis and shelter in place requirements.

The project is now back on the SF Planning Commission Meeting schedule for May 14, 2020 and a Neighborhood Meeting was held on April 29, 2020.

### **Neighborhood Association Objections and Concerns**

#### **Unclear and Misleading Project Communications**

In early March 2020, the neighbors within a 500-ft radius of the football field received the mailed Notice of Neighborhood Meeting from Verizon — there was no mention of Saint Ignatius on the mailed envelope. As a result, many neighbors threw the notice away thinking it was Verizon promotional material.

The notice states the project applicant as Verizon Wireless -- however the project description explains that the wireless project is now combined with the proposed four (4) light poles located on the Saint Ignatius football field – one of which would hold Verizon wireless equipment.

We believe this was very misleading.

#### SI Seeking Stadium Lighting Approval During COVID 19 Crises

Rather than wait until we could once again meet in person, SI has chosen to put this project into SF Planning review during our current stay-at-home requirements. Even though SI itself put the project on hold for three years, suddenly it is urgent, and considered 'necessary and required' under the auspices of a Verizon wireless antenna project, considered an 'essential' service within the COVID19 crisis.

Given the current SF Planning remote meeting requirements, the April 29th Neighborhood Meeting was conducted via Zoom/Phone in. As an association, we consolidated and presubmitted our questions for both SI and Verizon. Individual neighbor questions were also submitted in advance via the 'Ask SI' link on their good neighbor web page.

The SINA had warned both SI and Verizon that they should expect 100 Zoom in/phone in neighbor attendees. We also pre-requested a Chinese translator for our Chinese speaking neighbors, but none was provided.

SI muted the 100+ attendees throughout the meeting. No one was permitted to speak, except the presenters.

Presentations covered the technical plans for the wireless antennas, a review of cell coverage issues in the wider Sunset district, and a lighting presentation with renditions of the LED light affects. Verizon answered our questions.

SI only partially addressed our first question and then stated that the rest of our questions 'did not apply to the project'. SI then ended the meeting 20 minutes early, without taking the attendees off mute nor responding to any questions that were submitted during the meeting via the Zoom chat feature

We were extremely frustrated by this Neighborhood Meeting and how it was conducted.

In good faith, the SINA re-submitted our 10 questions to SI the next day with clarifications as to how each question related specifically to the project. We also asked for a copy of the presentation and a transcript from the Neighborhood Meeting. (at the time of this submittal we have not received responses to either request).

We believe SI is taking advantage of our current COVID19 situation. Given our current distractions — with our children schooled at home and having work remotely — SI hoped their neighbors would not pay attention to the Verizon-only permit application and would not engage in the project or voice our objections with San Francisco city officials.

Clearly, the remote meeting requirements are working to SI's advantage – they can finally 'mute' their neighbors.

In the past, SI conducted their stadium lighting proposal interactions with us in good faith — they had open neighborhood informational meetings, listened to our concerns, and did attempt to address them. But now, we are very disappointed that SI would conduct business in this manner.

#### The Impact of Temporary Field Lighting

In previous years, SI has rented field lighting for select night time football games. During those games we experienced extreme noise levels, with cheering, band music, game announcers and recorded music blaring over loudspeakers. The games typically lasted until well after 9PM.

The associated noise prevented us from having normal dinner conversations, hearing our televisions, or getting our children to sleep. Even neighbors several blocks away complained about the noise. There were also pre and post-game celebrations with drinking, public urination, cars honking and loud cheering.

These games attracted not only SI students/fans, but also the opposing team's students/fans. Not only did we experience high traffic volumes, but also found our driveways blocked and no available street parking. We and any friends visiting us had to park many blocks away.

After the games everyone went home, and the neighbors were left with litter and broken bottles, and overly tired children.

SI remains unclear on the exact number, but as you will see in our attached technical comments, a 2018 SI document projected approximately 66 nights of games with lights on until 10PM, and 68 games with lights on until 9PM, apparently in addition to 150 practice evenings with lights on until 8:30PM. At the time, SI also planned to rent out their field for 75 additional nights until 10PM.

This projected usage constitutes potentially a full year of disturbed nights in our neighborhood.

Starting in November 2019, for a five (5) week period, SI rented field lights to accommodate their need for practices and league sports. The lights were often left on even when the field was not in use. Some nights there were only 6 or 7 students/coaches on the field.

SI already has a permanently lighted practice field that could have served to accommodate those smaller practice needs. This sporadic usage does not seem to support SI's claimed need for permanent stadium lights.

#### Summary

#### The Impact of Permanent Stadium Lights

By and large, the neighbors enjoy living near Saint Ignatius – it is a fine institution and their students are generally well behaved. We are accustomed to SI's presence and accept the associated noise, traffic, and parking issues during school hours, early evenings, and weekends.

We want to be clear that we have no ill will whatsoever toward the school. What we are opposed to is not the school itself, but the transformation of our neighborhood that would occur if this project moves forward.

Now, for most of the year, our quiet residential neighborhood will have its evenings severely disrupted with the noise, traffic, parking issues, litter, and partying we have only had to endure a few nights in the past.

This lighted stadium field will be for exclusive use by a private school and will not add to San Francisco public recreational space. These stadium lights will permanently change, and negatively impact our neighborhood and quiet, peaceful evenings with our families and friends.

In the March 12, 2020 informal meeting, one member of the SI administration explained that stadium lights, and the ability to have night time sporting events, would be a strong asset for attracting top high school athletes to their private school.

The SINA believes that this is exactly the reason SI wants to install permanent stadium lights – not for the students, not for their existing sports programs – but as a marketing tool.

SI claims they need to move into night time practices and games because the school day is starting one hour later but we question their overall motivation. Why would they need lights until 10PM if the school day would start only one hour later?

We are unaware of any other high school in San Francisco with night time stadium lighting. These schools are able to have vibrant sports programs (balanced with their educational classes) during day light and early evening hours.

As one neighbor stated – "Is anyone thinking about the SI students? After a full day of school, SI wants to push them to practice and play sports until 10 pm. They should give their students a break, let them go home at sunset to do their homework and get some sleep."

Saint Ignatius continues to focus their public engagement on the specifics of their planned equipment – namely the type of lighting, the reason for the height of the lighting poles, and the technicalities of the wireless antennas. While the project application provides seemingly plausible reasons to approve the project, the application is woefully inadequate. It does not

fully or accurately describe the project scope, its impacts, or how it complies in full with the San Francisco Planning Code and related requirements.

SI neighbors are more concerned about the far larger issue -- the **impacts** of permanent nighttime stadium lights.

#### **Alternate Proposal**

While SI's rented temporary lighting did cause some disruption, the occasions were temporary (up until this last year) and were generally infrequent. Therefore, during 2016 discussions, the SINA asked Saint Ignatius to consider an alternative plan of continuing to rent field lights as needed: a) for specifically needed games, b) a few times a year, and c) only on Friday or Saturday nights - thereby not disrupting our children's homework/bedtimes during the week.

The neighbors could live with this plan in the future, if conducted under strict limitations and with advance notice to the SINA so the neighbors can plan for the disruptions.

SI responded that approach would not work for them.

The SINA understands that it is impossible to mitigate all issues, but SI seems intent to move forward with their permanent stadium lighting proposal -- without open discussion or any attempt to comprise with their neighbors.

#### **Additional Information**

We would like to draw your attention to a very similar lighting project proposed at Marin Catholic High School in 2016 using the same lighting technology on 80-foot poles. The Marin County Planning Department rejected the application for a variety of reasons that mirror our concerns. The applicant withdrew the application in 2017 rather than have it formally denied and there has been no project-related activity since.

Unlike Marin Catholic however, where homes are located farther away from the athletic field, the homes surrounding Saint Ignatius are very close by and residents will be even more impacted by this proposed project.

Attachment 1 herein is a copy of the Marin County Planning Division which we hope you find informative for your deliberations on the SI project.

Attachment 2 herein provides our more detailed technical comments that address our concerns in the following topic areas:

1. The current project application should not receive clearance for categorical exemption under CEQA without additional information.

- 2. Saint Ignatius has not complied with the requirements or spirit of public disclosure and engagement.
- 3. The proposed stadium lighting, with or without a wireless facility, is contrary to the Planning Code height and bulk district restrictions.
- 4. The proposed project constitutes a new and/or changed use under the Planning Code.
- 5. The application is incomplete since it does not demonstrate compliance with numerous applicable provisions of the Planning Code.
- 6. The project does not appear to meet applicable CALGreen light pollution requirements.

Each topic in the technical comments is numbered, followed by one or more statements of Fact based on our understanding of the project and applicable regulations. Each numbered Fact is followed by one or more like-numbered Comments. Underlines throughout the document are added for emphasis.

### **ATTACHMENT 1**

### MARIN COUNTY PLANNING DIVISION

2016 LETTER RE: MARIN CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL LIGHTING PROPOSAL



#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

### PLANNING DIVISION

November 21, 2016

Mike Bentivoglio 1620 Montgomery Street, #102 San Francisco, CA 94111

Project Name: Marin Catholic High School Use Permit Amendment and Design Review

Assessor's Parcel: 022-010-35

Project Address: 675 Sir Francis Drake Blvd, Kentfield

Project ID: P1123

Dear Mr. Bentivoglio,

You have requested approval to install a field lighting system on Marin Catholic High School's outdoor football field so that the school can use the field during the evening hours for evening sports practices and games, including Friday night football games. The proposed project includes the installation of four 80-foot tall light poles with differing LED lighting fixture arrays, installed on the 10 yard line at each side of the field. Each proposed pole would feature 16 light fixtures. The two poles proposed on the south side of the field would feature one additional fixture illuminating the home bleachers. The pole proposed at the northwest side of the field would feature 2 additional fixtures at the 15-foot elevation to provide illumination of the bleachers. The pole proposed at the northeast side of the field would feature 3 additional fixtures at the 15-foot elevation to provide additional fixtures at the 15-foot elevation to provide additional fixtures at the 15-foot elevation to provide additional up-lighting.

As proposed, the field would not be available for use by the public or outside organizations during evening hours (when the field is lit); the field would only be utilized for games and practices associated with Marin Catholic's athletics programs.

The initial application was submitted on January 14, 2016. Planning staff deemed the application incomplete on February 14, 2016, citing items of incomplete application, along with merits comments related to the Design Review and Use Permit findings. The application was resubmitted on August 15, 2016, at which time additional technical information was provided. In response, we re-iterated our concerns with the merits of the project. As proposed, we believe that the project is not consistent with the mandatory Use Permit and Design Review findings because the combined effects of the project related to the projected light and glare, noise, and traffic congestion would adversely affect the character of the surrounding community.

More specifically, Use Permit finding D. states that "the granting of the Use Permit will not be detrimental to the public interest, health, safety, convenience, or welfare of the County..." Further, Use Permit finding C. states that "the design, location, size, and operating characteristics of the proposed use are compatible with the existing and future land uses in the vicinity". In addition, Design Review finding B. states that "the project will not result in light pollution, trespass, glare, and privacy (impacts)".

The following outlines a few of our key concerns:

#### Light, Contrast, and Glare

Marin Catholic School is located at the base of Ross Valley, which is characterized by a mix of small-scale commercial and residential development along the Sir Francis Drake corridor, and residential neighborhoods along the sides and ridgelines of the valley. Mount Tamalpais and adjacent open space areas are readily visible to the west. Presently, the valley is relatively dark during the evening hours, with the exception of Marin General Hospital, and the silhouettes of the surrounding ridgelines and mountains fade slowly as evening progresses. The proposal to install 80-foot tall light poles around the perimeter of an athletic field at the base of Ross Valley would alter the existing ambiance of the valley. While the notion of light pollution, spill light, and glare are subjective, it is apparent in reviewing the application that the addition of a field lighting system at the school would result in a level of light contrast and light pollution that is out of character with the neighborhood.

#### Noise

The proposed project, installation of a field lighting system on an existing school athletic field, would essentially serve to extend the hours of activity on the field. The noise impact report, prepared by your consultant, used Countywide Plan policy NO-1c. as the benchmark in analyzing the noise impacts associated with night time use of the field. In conducting the field analysis, noise measurements were taken from various properties surrounding the school. The noise modeling was then predicated on those noise measurements. Per the report, there would be as much as an 11 decibel difference (with a maximum of 71 decibels) between the existing ambient noise levels and the noise levels that would be generated during a Friday night game, as measured from neighboring properties. Other types of sports games and practices are anticipated to increase decibel levels by as much as 10 decibels, as compared to the existing ambient noise levels during evening hours in the surrounding neighborhood.

Our opinion is that the nighttime use of the field should be treated as a new use rather than an existing use because the field is not usable during the evening hours without a lighting system. Accordingly, we believe that the applicable Countywide Plan noise policy is NO-1a, not NO-1.c, as is used in the noise study. Policy NO-1a indicates that, as a guideline, through CEQA and discretionary review, the County should aim to limit the maximum decibel level for new night time uses to 65 dB (60 dB for impulsive noise), as measured from the property line.

In reviewing the proposed project with respect to the anticipated noise impacts that would result from activating a presently dormant athletic field during the evening hours, it is apparent that there will be a notable change to the noise levels in the surrounding neighborhoods, where the existing ambient noise levels are relatively low during the evening hours. Furthermore, an assumption could be made that the noise impacts that would be generated as a result of the project, when measured from the school's property line in accordance with NO-1a., would exceed the recommended standards.

#### **Traffic**

Your application includes a complex matrix of field practices and game times. The school currently utilizes temporary construction lighting fixtures during the evening hours; however because the temporary field lighting has not been approved, the baseline condition is the day time use of the field.

The installation of a field lighting system would result in additional PM peak hour trips during the work week. According to your traffic analysis, your proposal to host Friday night football games would result in an additional 722 pre-game PM peak hour and 754 post-game peak hour vehicle trips. Placing this many additional vehicles on the road during the Friday PM peak hours would alter traffic flows at the already impacted intersections in the vicinity of the school, causing more inconvenience to others in the neighborhood without offsetting that inconvenience with public benefits. Moreover, an increase to traffic volumes at such a magnitude could contribute to the existing challenge ambulances and other emergency vehicles face in reaching Marin General Hospital.

The traffic analysis is based on the proposed field schedule, which indicates that practices and all other games (not including Friday night football games) would generally occur outside the PM peak traffic hours. Per the traffic study, the project would result in lower volumes during the evening PM peak hours, as compared to the existing conditions, because the field schedule assumes a break in practices and games will occur.

With regard to the proposed weekday practices and games, we are concerned that while the proposed field schedule may be mitigatory in nature, it may be infeasible for the County to monitor or enforce. While the County's Traffic Division is responsible for monitoring traffic, the Community Development Agency is responsible for enforcing compliance with project approvals. Complicated schedules, such as the field practice schedule you have proposed, substantially increase the challenges associated with monitoring and enforcement. If we determine that a reliable monitoring program is too difficult to achieve successfully, then the mitigatory nature of the schedule would be rejected resulting in substantially higher traffic impacts.

In closing, we would like to reiterate that our recommendation that the project is inconsistent with the Use Permit and Design Review findings is not solely based on the impacts related to any one of the aforementioned categories, but rather the combined effects that will result from the project. We intend to prepare a summary denial for the Planning Commission's consideration at an upcoming hearing. You will have the opportunity to dispute our assertions during this hearing, but we also hope that you are willing to consider alternatives to your current project and present them to the Planning Commission to gain their insight and direction. While we cannot speak to your highest priorities or guarantee any particular outcome, we hope that you will consider alternatives that reduce the public detriments your project would have on the surrounding community. Please let us know if you would like the opportunity to formulate alternatives for the Planning Commission's review by December 15<sup>th</sup>, 2016.

Sincerely,

Jocelyn Drake Senior Planner

cc: Peter McDonnell, 1620 Montgomery St, #320, San Francisco, CA 94111
Archdiocese of San Francisco, 1301 Post St, #102, San Francisco, CA 94105
Supervisor Katie Rice
Tom Lai, Assistant CDA Director
Brian Crawford, CDA Director
KPAB

### **ATTACHMENT 2**

### **SINA TECHNICAL COMMENTS ON**

# SAINT IGNATIUS COLLEGE PREPARATORY STADIUM LIGHTING PROPOSAL (#2018-012648CUA)

# 1. The current project CUA application should not receive clearance for categorical exemption under CEQA without additional information.

**Fact 1.A:** A CEQA Categorical Exemption Determination for the stadium lighting project (Record #2018-012648CUA) was issued on April 25, 2019 (Record # 2018-012648ENV). This document has since been removed from the Accela website and a revised, but an essentially identical document was posted on April 29, 2020 (coincidentally, the date of the most recent neighborhood meeting). The determination finds that the stadium lighting project falls under Categorical Exemption Class 1 – Existing Facilities. However, the CUA application itself notes that the project constitutes a change of use and includes new construction.

The San Francisco Administrative Code (Chapter 31, California Environmental Quality Act Procedures and Fees)<sup>1</sup> describes a substantial modification of a CEQA exempt project that requires reevaluation as either:

Section 31.08(i)(1)(A): "A change in the project as described in the original application upon which the Environmental Review Officer based the exemption determination, or in the exemption determination posted on the Planning Department website at the time of issuance, which would constitute an expansion or intensification of the project... [which] includes, but is not limited to: (A) a change that would expand the building envelope or change the use that would require public notice under Planning Code Sections 311..."

Section 31.08(i)(1) (B) "New information or evidence of substantial importance presented to the Environmental Review Officer that was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the Environmental Review Officer issued the exemption determination that shows the project no longer qualifies for the exemption."

Section 31.19(a) requires: "After evaluation of a proposed project has been completed pursuant to this Chapter, a substantial modification of the project may require reevaluation of the proposed project."

Section 31.19(b) requires: "When the Environmental Review Officer determines that a change in an exempt project is a substantial modification as defined in Section 31.08(i), the Environmental Review Officer shall make a new CEQA decision..."

Comment 1.A: The CEQA Determination is based on an incomplete CUA application as discussed in Topic Sections 3-5 below. The project should not automatically qualify for a

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http://library.amlegal.com/nxt/gateway.dll/California/administrative/chapter31californiaenvironmentalqualitya?f

CEQA exemption without further environmental evaluation. Refer also to the 2020 CEQA State Guidelines Section 15162<sup>2</sup>.

#### Fact 1.B: The CEQA Determination is flawed in several ways:

- a) The Determination did not include evaluation of the wireless facility portion of the project. The wireless facility is not an existing facility and constitutes a modification to the submitted stadium lighting CUA application, which provides only passing mention of the wireless facility and does not describe its impacts.
- b) The Determination fails to recognize the lighting project's proposed expanded uses. The transportation review in Step 2 of the CEQA Checklist states: "The proposed addition of lights at the existing facility would not expand the use of such facility. Instead, the proposed lights would shift the existing use to later times in the day and/or days of the week."
- c) The Determination fails to recognize the proposed change in use and new construction. The CEQA Determination Checklist Step 4 Item 1 "Change of use and New Construction" box is not checked although the CUA application checked both of those boxes.
- d) The Determination does not include consideration of geology and soils and there is no evidence that a geotechnical report has been completed for the project.

**Comment 1.B:** The wireless facility modification to the application must be evaluated to determine whether it constitutes a substantial project modification.

While the school facility itself will not be expanded in terms of buildings or enrollment; the installation of stadium lights allows for new and expanded uses of the athletic field. The field will receive significantly more hours of use during completely new periods of time (night time on weekdays) which will result in significantly increased transportation-related pressures such as traffic and parking over more and longer periods of each day and week. The CEQA evaluation should consider these impacts.

Installation of the stadium lights including foundations, and the ground-based lease area for the wireless clearly constitute both new construction and a change in use. The CEQA evaluation should evaluate the impacts of these new facilities and related construction. The actual construction area on the ground will be small in relation to the school property, but the impact will be quite large since approximately 100,000 square feet of new area around the athletic field would be illuminated. This level of impact must be evaluated.

The CUA application states that geology and soils is not applicable, and it fails to document the area or volume of soil disturbance and excavation that would occur. The area of ground

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> https://www.califaep.org/docs/2020\_ceqa\_book.pdf

disturbance for the wireless lease area is 336 square feet, but no details are provided regarding the planned depth of that disturbance. Per the drawings from Verizon that were included in the announcement for the April 29, 2020 neighborhood hearing, the proposed stadium light poles appear to have a diameter of 3.5 feet and their footings would thus likely have a wider diameter. The CUA application states that the excavation for the poles will be 30 feet deep.

No further foundation details are provided but it is likely that the total amount of planned excavation exceeds the 50 cubic yard threshold that would trigger the requirement for preparing a geotechnical report. Given the scale of the proposed poles and their associated excavation, a formal Geotechnical Investigation should be conducted, and a Geotechnical Report should be prepared and included in the CEQA evaluation.

**Fact 1.C:** The 2020 CEQA State Guidelines Section 15300.2(c) Exceptions to Categorical Exemptions states: "A categorical exemption shall not be used for an activity where there is a reasonable possibility that the activity will have a significant effect on the environment <u>due to unusual circumstances."</u>

**Comment 1.C:** The installation of new 90-foot stadium light poles would be highly unusual, particularly in the context of the RH-1 District and 40-foot height restrictions. We believe that the height of such poles would create significant aesthetic impacts (see Figure 1 in Topic Section 3 below, and Appendix 1). The Determination does not consider the aesthetic impacts of the project in accordance with Section 21081.3 of the CEQA State Guidelines.

We are not aware of a pre-existing Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the school or for this proposed project. The Department should require the applicant to provide a full environmental impact assessment and prepare an EIR for this project. Sufficient time should be allowed for public review and comment prior to any Commission review for the project. The report should include alternatives (e.g. project, no project, alternatives to accomplish the same goals as project). One option to explore is potential modification of the class schedule so that participants in games that would be played late in the day or evening could have physical education class in the last class period, enabling them to leave earlier for games.

The CUA application drawings do not include a site section drawn to scale showing the height and bulk of the poles, lights, and Verizon antennas, in relation to a typical neighboring home. Nor have story poles<sup>3</sup> been erected for the neighborhood and Planning staff to see the actual visual impact on the neighborhood character. The CUA application

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Story poles provide a good representation of proposed construction to allow owners, users and neighbors the opportunity to visualize what the proposed design intent would be. If it is not realistic to put up 90-foot story poles, then balloons or some other visual element should be used to indicate the light standard heights to the public.

drawings also do not include a dimensioned plan or elevation drawing of an actual proposed light pole (although the Verizon drawings do). No shadow study was provided, despite the fact that the poles themselves will cast shadows across the homes on 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Quintara Street and possibly farther.

Appendix 1 includes two cross-sectional scale drawings created by SINA. They illustrate the that the height and bulk of the light poles are grossly out of scale to the neighborhood and are visible from sidewalks, front and rear yards and inside homes including those on 39<sup>th</sup> and 40<sup>th</sup> avenues. It should be noted that Verizon's plans which were used to create these scale drawings show the poles located farther from the property line than does the Saint Ignatius site plan (in the application's Musco lighting drawings). The Verizon and/or Saint Ignatius plan drawings should be revised to show the exact locations of the poles.

**Fact 1.D:** Potential cumulative effects of school facilities, operations, and activities over time have not been considered or evaluated under CEQA.

**Comment 1.D:** The school has received several Conditional Use Authorizations (CUA) and CEQA exemptions related to facility changes and expansions over the years, including the authorization for initial construction in 1966. While the original construction was approved under a CUA, that does not mean that every proposed change in use, new use, or new construction can or should also be approved under that CUA as "existing uses".

CEQA Guideline Section 15064(h)(1) requires that an EIR be prepared "if the cumulative impact may be significant and the project's incremental effect, though individually limited, is cumulatively considerable. 'Cumulatively considerable' means that the incremental effects of an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects."

There is no evidence that an Environmental Impact Report was ever prepared, and to our knowledge, there is no publicly available Master Plan for any Planned Unit Development related to the school (although we have made a public records request for them, if they exist, see Appendix 2). The 2015 project description (Record #2015-014427PRV) states that the school had begun master planning at that time for future replacement of existing buildings, replacement of an indoor pool with a larger outdoor pool, and construction of a new theater/performing arts center at the existing practice field location. The proposed stadium lighting project must be considered within the context of both past and future planned incremental changes that have or will result in cumulative effects.

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# 2. Saint Ignatius has not complied with the requirements or spirit of public disclosure and engagement.

**Fact 2.A:** This project was originally proposed in 2015. A series of neighborhood meetings were held in 2015 and a project review meeting with Planning Department staff was held on November 18, 2015. There have been no substantive changes to the application since, however the project was suddenly reactivated in March of 2020. The most recent neighborhood meeting was scheduled for March 18, 2020 with a Planning Commission hearing to follow on March 23, 2020. SINA requested that Saint Ignatius provide a Chinese interpreter eight days in advance of the neighborhood meeting.

Both meetings were cancelled in response to the March 16, 2020 Shelter in Place Order which was most recently extended through May 31, 2020. As a result, the neighborhood meeting was rescheduled to April 29, 2020 and the Commission hearing is currently scheduled for May 14, 2020.

**Comment 2.A:** A project that has been in and out of the planning process for five years should not be rushed through now in the midst of the ongoing Shelter in Place Order that severely restricts the public's ability to participate in the process.

**Fact 2.B:** Because the Order precludes in-person participation, the April 29, 2020 neighborhood meeting was held via Zoom video conferencing/phone-in and was attended by over 100 neighbors. SINA had warned the school of the potential number of participants and again asked how Chinese speakers would be accommodated within that forum. No response was received from Saint Ignatius and no Chinese translation was made available; therefore, the Chinese speaking neighbors were effectively excluded from the meeting. The meeting consisted of verbal presentations with a few slides by the project proponents (Saint Ignatius, Ridge Communications representing Verizon, and Musco Lighting).

Comment 2.B: It was extremely difficult to find the weblink for the meeting on the Saint Ignatius website and SINA had to ask Saint Ignatius for it at the last minute on the afternoon of the meeting and then share it with interested stakeholders via email. We are aware that some of our neighbors do not have a good understanding of Zoom and struggled with signing in to it. The presentations were not accessible to those who only phoned in, and Chinese-speaking neighbors could not participate at all. We are concerned that the Commission hearing also may not allow for full public participation in these same ways.

**Fact 2.C:** SINA submitted written questions in advance of the neighborhood meeting, some directed toward Verizon and some toward Saint Ignatius. Other stakeholders submitted advance questions on the Saint Ignatius "Ask SI" webpage.

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At the meeting, the Verizon representative responded to their pre-submitted questions. The Saint Ignatius representative, Tom Murphy, partially answered one pre-submitted question but refused to answer the nine others and he refused to address any of the more than 175 questions and comments posted during the meeting via the Zoom chat function stating that they were unrelated to the project. All participants except the project proponents were muted for the duration of the meeting, which was scheduled for one hour but was ended abruptly by the meeting host, Tom Murphy, within 40 minutes. SINA resubmitted the ten Saint Ignatius questions with clarifications on how each directly relates to the project on April 30, 2020 (Appendix 3). SINA also requested a full transcript of the meeting including presentation slides. No response has been received to date.

**Comment 2.C:** There was plenty of time for Saint Ignatius to select and answer at least some questions during the meeting, but they did not. Therefore, full participation by even English-speaking stakeholders was denied.

Saint Ignatius did not provide a mechanism for participants to officially sign-in to the meeting nor were participants asked to provide the contact information required for a sign-in sheet to be submitted to the Department as part of the Pre-Application Meeting Packet to be filed with the Department. The Pre-Application submittal sign-in form that Saint Ignatius was supposed to use was not used and there was no other way provided to verify who participated in the meeting. The sign-in form also contains a box for people to check to request copies of project plans. Saint Ignatius did not point out that option at the meeting, so neighbors were not informed of their ability to request relevant plans.

In response to a SINA inquiry, the assigned planner stated in a May 4, 2020 email: "The Department needs to receive and review the Project Sponsor's full Pre-Application submittal before any comments can be provided on it". That may be true, but it raises the question of whether there is sufficient time for that submittal to be received and reviewed and can be made available for public review before the Commission hearing.

**Fact 2.D:** The California Public Records Act<sup>4</sup> provides for the right to inspect public records, and states: "Public records are open to inspection at all times during the office hours of the state or local agency and every person has a right to inspect any public record..."

**Comment 2.D:** The Shelter in Place Order and closure of Planning Department offices has precluded the public's ability to inspect potentially important project-related documents not available on the Department's Accela Citizen Access website.

For instance, there are no electronic records available for the original 1966 CUA for construction of the school (Record #CU66.005) so there is no available rationale for us to understand the Commission decision to grant the original Conditional Use Authorization.

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https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes displayText.xhtml?division=7.&chapter=3.5.&lawCode=GOV&title =1.&article=1.

For the 1989 school expansion project (Record #1989.477C), Commission Motion #12024 states: "This Commission has reviewed and considered reports, studies, plans and other documents pertaining to this proposed project." This same language is used in Commission Motion #16770 for a 2003 CUA (Record #2003.1273C) that authorized the existing 40-foot lights at the school's practice field. These statements imply that additional documents exist.

Planning Commission Motion #17115 (Record 2005.0451C) makes reference to a 1990 Planned Unit Development approval (in Motion #12024), implying under Planning Code Section 304, that a Master Plan for the school had been developed by that time. SINA submitted a formal records request via email on May 1, 2020 (Appendix 2) and we currently await receipt of the requested documents. We hope that copying fees non-electronic files will be waived in light of the COVID-19 crisis since we would have inspected relevant records in person at the Planning office if we could. These documents should be made available to allow sufficient time for public review before any Planning Commission determination is made on the current proposal.

# 3. The proposed stadium lighting, with or without a wireless facility, is contrary to the Planning Code height and bulk district restrictions.

**Fact 3.A:** Virtually all of the Sunset District is subject to a zoning height limit of 40 feet for accessory structures. Moreover, most of the area with the exception of scattered pockets, lies within Zoning District RH-1, Residential-House, One Family (Planning Code Section 209.1). Saint Ignatius school is located in a RH-1 District.

Code Section 253(b)(1) requires the Commission to: "consider the expressed purposes of this Code, of the RH, RM, or RC Districts, and of the height and bulk districts, as well as the criteria stated in Section 303(c) of this Code and the objectives, policies and principles of the General Plan, and may permit a height of such building or structure up to but not exceeding the height limit prescribed by the height and bulk district in which the property is located."

Code Section 209.1 states: "These [RH] Districts are intended to recognize, <u>protect</u>, <u>conserve</u> <u>and enhance</u> areas characterized by dwellings in the form of houses..." The purposes of these Districts (Section 209(a)(5)) include: "Promotion of balanced and convenient neighborhoods having appropriate public improvements and services, <u>suitable nonresidential activities that are compatible with housing and meet the needs of residents, and other amenities that contribute to the livability of residential areas."</u>

Code Section 304(d)(6) states: "<u>Under no circumstances [shall the proposed development] be excepted from any height limit</u> established by Article 2.5 of this Code, unless such exception is explicitly authorized by the terms of this Code. <u>In the absence of such an explicit authorization,</u> exceptions from the provisions of this Code with respect to height shall be confined to minor

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<u>deviations from the provisions for measurement of height</u> in Sections 260 and 261 of this Code, and no such deviation shall depart from the purposes or intent of those sections."

**Comment 3.A:** It is unclear how the Planning Department and Commission could even consider approving the installation of 90-foot tall poles whether for new stadium light poles or new wireless installations in this location as a CUA under Code Sections 209.1, 253(b)(1), and 304(d)(6).

The proposal should be re-filed as a variance application under Code Section 305 rather than as a CUA application. We believe that the project proponent has attempted to circumvent the stricter variance requirements by applying for a CUA rather than a variance. We also believe that a variance should not be granted for the same reasons that a CUA should not be granted at this time based on the current application, discussed in Topic Sections 4 and 5 below.

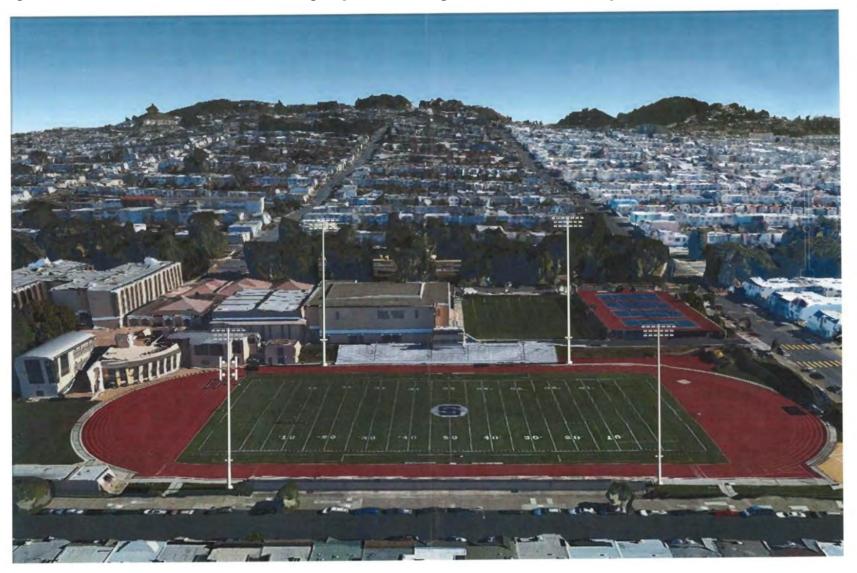
The project would clearly violate the 40-foot height restriction. It would not offer anything that "protects, conserves, or enhances" the District's surrounding residential neighborhoods. The project would not meet any needs of local residents and would not contribute to overall livability. In fact, this project would have the exact opposite effect on the local neighborhoods (see further discussion in Topic Section 5). SINA requested in our re-submitted questions (Appendix 3) that Saint Ignatius provide information on the number or portion of students who live within the immediate surrounding neighborhoods so we could gauge the level of benefit to local students and their families, but this information has not been provided. The Commission should request a breakdown of student numbers by Neighborhood or District to determine how and to what extent the project proposes to benefit families and neighborhoods in the immediate vicinity.

A 90-foot tall pole is equivalent in height to a 9-story building. Figure 1 is a photographic rendition of the proposed 90-foot tall lights prepared by the project proponent in the 2015 project description. The view is uphill toward the East with Sunset Boulevard (at the strip of trees) shown just beyond the athletic field and school buildings. There are no other tall structures in that view, and likewise there are no other tall structures when viewing downhill from the school toward the ocean. Appendix 1 provides three photographic renditions and two scale drawings created by SINA that show different views which further illustrates the relationship of a 90-foot tall pole to surrounding buildings and structures.

The proposed 90-foot poles would be, by far, the tallest structures in this part of the City, and would constitute a significant blight on the landscape, particularly for the surrounding neighborhoods and City visitors having a direct view of them. The adverse visual impact would be continual and most apparent during daylight even when the lights are not in use. The poles are so tall relative to houses that they would be visible from both the front and rear yards of all homes in the immediate neighborhood and from much farther away as well.

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Figure 1: Photo rendition of 90-foot stadium lights [source: Saint Ignatius, 2015-014427PRV]



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## 4. The proposed project constitutes a new and/or changed use under the Planning Code.

**Fact 4.A:** Code Section 175(a) states: "No application for a building permit or other permit or license, or for a permit of Occupancy, shall be approved by the Planning Department, and no permit or license shall be issued by any City department, which would authorize a new use, a change of use or maintenance of an existing use of any land or structure contrary to the provisions of this Code."

Code Section 311(b)(1)(A) includes the addition of wireless telecommunications facilities as a "change in use" in residential Districts, and Section 311(b)(3) requires a building permit application for new wireless facilities.

Code Section 311(c) states: "Building Permit Application Review for Compliance. Upon acceptance of any application subject to this Section, the Planning Department shall review the proposed project for compliance with the Planning Code and any applicable design guidelines approved by the Planning Commission. Applications determined not to be in compliance with the standards of Articles 1.2, 1.5, 2 and 2.5 of the Planning Code, Residential Design Guidelines, including design guidelines for specific areas adopted by the Planning Commission, or with any applicable conditions of previous approvals regarding the project, shall be held until either the application is determined to be in compliance, is disapproved or a recommendation for cancellation is sent to the Department of Building Inspection."

Comment 4.A.1: Installation of new 5G wireless facilities on one or more new 90-foot poles constitutes a change of use, if not a significant new use. There is no building permit application or separate CUA application for the new wireless facility in the school's electronic files on the Accela Citizen Access website. Nothing in the current stadium lighting CUA application addresses specifications or details of the wireless facility which is given only passing mention in that application. The only plans and details about the wireless installation were provided in the notice of the April 29, 2020 neighborhood meeting. To our knowledge the associated drawings are still not on the Accela website for the project. The plan drawings attached to that notice show the wireless installation at a height of 66 feet above ground level, which Verizon confirmed is the height needed. As noted in Fact 3.A and Comment 3.A above, this height still exceeds Code Section 2.05 height restrictions in RH-1 Districts.

An October 4, 2016 email from the Planning Department to SINA (in response to a SINA inquiry) stated that there would be separate applications submitted for the lighting installation and for the wireless installation. However, no separate application for the wireless facility has ever been submitted. It appears that the project proponent is attempting to circumvent applicable Planning Code provisions related to the proposed new

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wireless facility. The lighting project CUA application should be revised to include and describe all details of the new wireless facility; or a separate CUA or variance application should be submitted for the wireless facility. A building permit application for the wireless facility should also be submitted. We request that the Planning Commission exercise its discretionary review powers over the new wireless facility in accordance with Code Section 311(e) if, and when a building permit application is submitted for the wireless facility.

**Comment 4.A.2:** The installation of stadium lights is also, at a minimum, a change in use of the athletic field and noted as such in the CUA application. In reality, it is a significant new use since it involves installation of new 90-foot stadium light poles at a location where there is no permanent field lighting now and currently no night time use of the athletic field (see discussion of prior use of temporary lights in Fact and Comment 5.I below).

## 5. The application is incomplete since it does not demonstrate compliance with numerous applicable provisions of the Planning Code.

**Fact 5.A:** The 40-foot lights at the school's practice field were authorized in 2004 as a Conditional Use under Planning Commission Motion No. 16670, subject to the height limits specified in Code Section 253. That order also requires the lights to be turned off by 7:30 pm (Motion No. 16670, Exhibit A, Condition 3). The current athletic field stadium lighting proposal is also being reviewed under Conditional Use provisions of Planning Code Section 303.

Code Section 102 defines the term: "Conditional Use allows the Planning Commission to consider uses or projects that may be necessary or desirable in a particular neighborhood, but which are not allowed as a matter of right within a particular zoning district."

Under Code Section 303(c), the Planning Commission may authorize a Conditional Use "<u>if the facts presented are such to establish that..."</u>:

Section 303(c)(1): "The proposed use or feature, at the size and intensity contemplated and at the proposed location, will provide a development that is necessary or desirable for, and compatible with, the neighborhood or the community..."

Section 303(c)(1)(B): "<u>The proposed use will serve the neighborhood, in whole or in significant part and</u> the nature of <u>the use requires a larger size in order to function</u>."

In its statement of facts for Section 303(c)(1), the CUA application states: "The project will enhance use of the football field for St. Ignatius students, the majority of whom live in San Francisco." Other benefits specific to the school and students are listed in the statement. An email dated April 24, 2020 to SINA from Tom Murphy of Saint Ignatius confirmed: "Our goal in lighting the field is to maximize the use for the SI Community." Further, in a March 12, 2020

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informal meeting with SINA, Mr. Murphy stated the new lights are intended as "a marketing tool" to attract top student athletes since the school must compete for top talent<sup>5</sup>.

Comment 5.A: The project does not meet the applicable criteria of 303(c)(1). The stadium lighting will only benefit students and the school, which has operated successfully for many years without permanent field lighting. The football field is not available for public use and the proposal will not change that, so the proposed use will not serve the surrounding neighborhoods at all. Instead, it will have significant overflow impacts on the neighborhoods and will degrade the quality of life in them. We believe that very few students live in the Outer Sunset neighborhoods since most students arrive by car or public transit (see also Comment 3.A above).

The project is not necessary or desirable for the immediate neighborhoods especially given the height of the poles and the added intensity of use over many new night time games and practices during weekdays that would result (see additional discussion in Fact and Comment 5.H). The height of the poles is also not compatible with the neighborhood, nor are the poles in keeping with the height or scale of existing development within the surrounding residential neighborhoods (see Fact and Comment 5.E below).

**Fact 5.B:** The CUA application also suggests that the installation of emergency services antennas in conjunction with Verizon cellular antennas "enhances public safety and services". A review of prior school permits and authorizations reveals as many as 40 pre-existing wireless facilities currently installed on school building roofs.

**Comment 5.B:** While new antennas for emergency services might provide a broader public safety benefit to the City and/or neighborhood, the application provides no information to support the idea that new or additional antennas are in fact necessary; nor that they can only be mounted on 90-foot tall poles installed for the separate purpose of lighting the athletic field.

**Fact 5.C:** Code Section 303(c)(2): "Such use or feature as proposed will <u>not be detrimental to the health, safety, convenience or general welfare of persons residing or working in the vicinity, or injurious to property, improvements or potential development in the vicinity, with respect to aspects including but not limited to the following:" including Section 303(c)(2)(B) which states: "The accessibility and traffic patterns for persons and vehicles, the type and volume of such traffic..."</u>

The CUA application statement of facts for Section 303(c)(2) states that the project will have "minimal effect on traffic" in that football games will be moved from Saturdays to Friday nights, reducing the traffic associated with the current Saturday school games that coincide with soccer games at the West Sunset Athletic Fields [located adjacent to the north side of the

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> SINA contemporaneous meeting notes, March 12, 2020.

school between Ortega Street and Quintara Street]. The application also states that a traffic and parking study would be conducted.

In an October 20, 2015 document responding to objections raised by SINA at the two 2015 neighborhood meetings (Appendix 4), Saint Ignatius states that the project will benefit neighbors spreading traffic out over two days that would lessen impacts, suggesting: "rather than 600 cars coming to the neighborhood on Saturday, for example, 200+ will come Friday night for a football game...and 400 cars will come Saturday for Rec and Park games and practice at West Sunset."

The response document also states that the school was "looking into the viability of closing off 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue" during the night games that attract larger crowds and/or making it one-way in front of the school; that they had taken various other steps to alleviate campus traffic and parking; and that they plan to add existing parking when building "major structures on campus" (see Fact and Comment 1.D above for more discussion of potential future campus plans).

**Comment 5.C:** At the April 29, 2020 neighborhood meeting, Saint Ignatius stated that the traffic and parking study had been completed. To date, that study is not part of the Accela public record and not available for public review, although SINA requested a copy from the school both before and after the meeting. Therefore, it is not possible to evaluate whether the effect is expected to be "minimal". A traffic and parking study conducted by a qualified individual or firm must be made available for public review before a Commission determination can be made.

Whether there are 200, 400 or 600 additional cars at any one time is irrelevant. The proposal would increase the total number of hours and the number of occasions when many more cars are present during weeknights. Thus, the overall traffic and parking impacts would be significantly worse than under current school operations.

Other actions that the school stated in 2015 they may or may not take in the future to alleviate traffic and parking do not support the current proposal and are irrelevant unless concrete plans and/or City approvals are in place for such actions. If other such approvals are in the process of review or have been granted, the application should be revised to reflect those conditions.

In addition, double and triple parking of cars on residential streets and blocking of private driveways at any time is clearly detrimental to the health, safety, convenience and general welfare of neighbors. This is particularly true for residents with mobility limitations who would be required to park farther away from their homes. Double and triple parking impedes access of the Muni #48 bus and emergency response vehicles to the streets surrounding the school. Illegal parking also impedes residents' ability to leave their homes which is especially important in the event of an emergency.

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**Fact 5.D:** Code Section 303(c)(2)(C): "The safeguards afforded to prevent noxious or offensive emissions such as noise, glare, dust and odor."

**Comment 5.D:** The CUA application is incomplete since it does not address noxious or offensive emissions including light pollution, glare, noise, automobile emissions, and litter, among others (See Topic 6 for light pollution and glare discussion). These were concerns raised by SINA in the June 2015 comment letter and at the September 15, 2015 neighborhood meeting (Appendix 4). In addition to the continuing offensive emissions from school activities during the daytime from games and practices, this proposal would extend those emissions over more days and more hours each day.

The adverse impacts to neighbors from night time use of the athletic field have been experienced already through the school's use of rented temporary field lighting used periodically over the last several years for night games and other events (see also Fact and Comment 5.I). Emissive impacts have included extreme noise, litter, public urination, disruption of quiet evenings including difficulty in holding conversations inside homes, difficulty for children to fall asleep, and light pollution.

Residents have reported that the noise from school games carries beyond 30th Avenue, nearly a mile away; and includes blaring loud-speakers used by game announcers, amplified recorded music, band music, loud cheering, car horns and air-horns related to game celebrations. These games typically lasted until well after 9 pm.

In addition, there are currently no permanent lights on the athletic field, so any new lighting will add significant light pollution load onto the immediate neighborhood and night sky, where there was previously none (see also Facts and Comments 5.E and 5.F, and Topic 6).

Respondents to an April 2020 online neighborhood survey (40% response rate) reported that these concerns still exist (Figure 2 below) and that night time use of the athletic field would only exacerbate the offensive emissions that occur during the daytime and when the athletic field has been rented out.

Materials provided at the September 15, 2015 neighborhood meeting (Appendix 4) discussed efforts the school had taken to reduce sound levels, and stated: "We plan to involve an acoustical engineer if we move forward with the light project to see if we can somehow redirect the sound system." The application should be revised to specify the maximum noise level at the school fence lines that can be expected from all sources emanating from the project, including any noise related to the Verizon lease area (e.g., fans for battery cooling) and noise from night time games, practices and other events.

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The planned acoustical engineering evaluation and/or a more robust and valid sound study<sup>6</sup> should be conducted with consideration of the character of the community conditions in the absence of night games. Study results should be publicly shared prior to any Commission determination on this project.

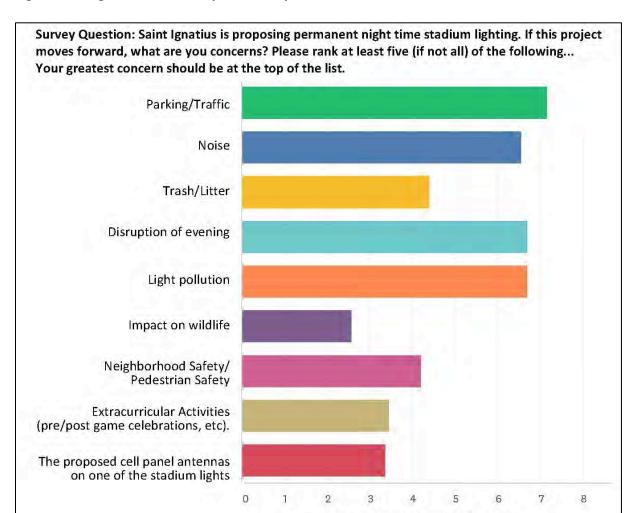


Figure 2: Neighborhood survey results, April 2020

Respondents' Ratings of Concern (0= no concern, 8 = highest level of concern)

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> A valid noise study should include, at a minimum, an estimate of sound increases during games, not daylong averages. It should describe differences in sound from current no-game conditions at 10 pm and with games and include differences over a three-hour game period since the sound level would vary during a game. The study should determine differing sources of noise and break down the volumes by source during game time (e.g. contributions from crowd noise, music, PA system, etc.). Impulse measurements should be made to identify the intensity of sound by duration and by source and consider ways that the volume could be diminished as needed. A sound map of the field and area should be developed based on topography and sound transmission characteristics (e.g. where does sound from the field travel and at what intensity levels would sound arrive at different properties in the area?)

**Fact 5.E:** Code Section 303(c)(2)(A) states: "<u>The nature of the proposed site, including its size</u> and shape, and the proposed size, shape and arrangement of structures."

**Comment 5.E.1:** As discussed above in Fact 5.A and Comment 5.A, 90-foot light poles would be enormous in relation to the scale of the surrounding residential neighborhoods, including upslope locations where the poles would rise into views of the ocean.

The poles would also cast shadows that extend across the surrounding neighborhoods (see Fact and Comment 1.C). Furthermore, the lights themselves will illuminate the entire 100,000 square foot football field where no lights currently exist. This will increase local light levels dramatically and will be glaringly apparent from surrounding streets and homes (see also Fact and Comment 5.F).

**Comment 5.E.2:** No foundation details are included with the application and should be required to ensure that potential impacts are understood and considered. Two of the 90-foot poles would be located immediately inside of the fence line on 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue within approximately 8 feet of the public sidewalk, within about 68 feet of the street edge of residential yards and driveways of homes on 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue, and within less than 90 feet of the homes themselves<sup>7</sup>. If a pole failed it could cause serious injury or even death as well as significant property damage on both school and non-school property. See also Fact and Comment 1.B for CEQA-related concerns about the foundations.

The pole specifications in the 2015 project description indicate that each one will weigh nearly 2 tons. The CUA application states that the foundations would be excavated to a depth of 30 feet to support pole height and weight. There have been numerous failures of stadium light poles across the country, including at least three across in 2019 alone. Two occurred in Arkansas and were likely caused by winds<sup>8, 9</sup> with one causing personal injuries; and in one case, structural integrity problems were identified, fortunately before any of the poles could fail. They had been installed only seven months earlier<sup>10</sup>. The CUA application plans do specify the pole wind and earthquake ratings, and we have to trust that they are correct for the location. But we are concerned that the application does not describe any measures to ensure that the poles will be inspected periodically to confirm that they remain structurally sound over their planned life.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Measured estimates from Google Earth.

<sup>8</sup> https://www.5newsonline.com/article/news/local/outreach/back-to-school/light-pole-falls-at-gravette-high-school-football-stadium/527-23c21f43-6ecc-4e02-8225-a36decad006b

https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-6798019/Shocking-moment-light-pole-falls-high-winds-high-school-soccer-game.html

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> https://romesentinel.com/stories/lighting-issues-at-sheveron-stadium,76585

**Fact 5.F:** Code Section 303(c)(2)(D) states: "<u>Treatment given, as appropriate</u>, to such aspects as landscaping, screening, open spaces, <u>parking and loading areas</u>, service areas, <u>lighting</u> and signs..."

The CUA application statement of facts for Section 303(c)(2) notes that the project will use energy efficient LED lights similar to those recently installed by the San Francisco Park & Recreation Department. The statement of facts for Section 303(c)(1) discussed above also states: "The use of LED lighting will substantially reduce light spillage such that exists at South Sunset Athletic Fields [at 40th Avenue and Wawona Avenue] and Beach Chalet Soccer Fields [on John F. Kennedy Drive at the west end of Golden Gate Park] which use older technology lighting systems." At the April 29, 2020 neighborhood meeting, presenters reported that the Margaret Hayward Park [1016 Laguna Street] has the same technology as proposed for this project.

Comment 5.F.1: The energy efficiency of the lighting is not relevant to the overall proposal (but see Topic 6 below for related concerns). The fact that two other City-owned fields using older technology that may cause light spillage is also irrelevant to this proposal since both facilities are located well away from the neighborhoods that would be affected by this Saint Ignatius proposal. The fact that the City-owned Margaret Hayward Park may use LED technology is also irrelevant since those lights are not stadium lights and would not be anywhere close to 90 feet tall, and the park is located in an area of varying height Districts. That project is not yet complete, so it is not possible to visit and evaluate the LED technology *in situ*.

Furthermore, City-owned facilities provide significant public benefits including public recreational opportunities within their neighborhoods which this proposal does not.

**Comment 5.F.2:** LED lights are also not benign. According to a recent National Geographic article<sup>11</sup>, LED lights tend to be overused, often lack proper shielding, and result in overilluminated areas. LEDs used in outdoor lighting emit wavelengths of blue light that "bounce around in the atmosphere, potentially increasing sky glow. These wavelengths are also known to affect animals—including humans—more dramatically than lights emitting in other parts of the spectrum."

Fog increases the effects from such lights. In addition to light directly reflected from the ground, suspended water droplets from fog scatter the light and amplify sky glow. In heavier fog conditions, more water particles are present in the atmosphere to scatter the up-bound light, thus magnifying the overall effect. Sky glow can also dramatically affect migratory and resident birds. The school, and two of the proposed athletic field light poles

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 $<sup>^{11} \, \</sup>underline{\text{https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/2019/04/nights-are-getting-brighter-earth-paying-the-price-light-pollution-dark-skies/\#close}$ 

are located within 300 feet of a possible urban bird refuge<sup>12</sup> (see 2015-014427PRV) so great care should be taken to ensure that any school lighting does not adversely impact birds.

**Comment 5.F.3:** There are adverse health effects from LEDs and our concern extends to the students using the field as well as the neighbors and passers-by. The American Medical Association (AMA)<sup>13</sup> notes that "High-intensity LED lighting designs emit a large amount of blue light that appears white to the naked eye and create worse nighttime glare than conventional lighting. Discomfort and disability from intense, blue-rich LED lighting can decrease visual acuity and safety, resulting in concerns and creating a road hazard."

Such lights can have adverse effects on circadian sleep rhythms including reduced sleep times, reduced sleep quality, excessive sleepiness, impaired daytime functioning, and obesity. The National Geographic article states: "The connection between light and biology starts with photons striking our retinas, triggering signals that reach a knot of neurons...a crucial regulator of the brain's pineal gland, which produces the hormone melatonin...

Outdoor lights interfere with those circadian rhythms by stunting the normal ebb and flow of melatonin. Obesity is one consequence of light messing with our nighttime physiology, as it is likely linked to persistently low levels of leptin. Based on a number of studies, low melatonin levels and circadian disruption are also thought to play a role in heart disease, diabetes, depression, and cancer-particularly breast cancer, for which Stevens<sup>14</sup> says the data are particularly compelling."

The AMA guidance document<sup>15</sup> recommends using the lowest emission of blue light possible and proper shielding to minimize glare and reduce detrimental human health and environmental effects. While LED lights are designed to shine directionally, they "paradoxically can lead to worse glare than conventional lighting." The guidance notes that "In many localities where 4000K and higher lighting has been installed, community complaints of glare and a "prison atmosphere" by the high intensity blue-rich lighting are common."

The proposed stadium lights would include 21 lights per pole (19 placed between 82 and 89 feet off the ground, and two at 15 feet off the ground). Each light is specified at 5,700K (Kelvin, a measure of color temperature) according to the 2018 preliminary drawings. They would also be within the field of vision of residents and passersby and are much higher on the color spectrum than the AMA recommended maximum of 3,000K. The photo/computer renderings by Verde Design filed as part the CUA application are not real-life simulations

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> https://sfplanning.org/sites/default/files/resources/2018-08/Urban%20Bird%20Refuge.pdf

<sup>13</sup> https://www.ama-assn.org/press-center/press-releases/ama-adopts-guidance-reduce-harm-high-intensitystreet-lights

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Richard Stevens, an epidemiologist at the University of Connecticut who has studied the links between light pollution and human health for decades.

https://www.ama-assn.org/sites/ama-assn.org/files/corp/media-browser/public/about-ama/councils/Council%20Reports/council-on-science-public-health/a16-csaph2.pdf

and cannot be verified. The only way to evaluate the impacts would be if a similar light fixture with the same specifications was created and tested, or if the applicant provides reference to another project with the same specifications for the lighting and pole height.

The AMA guidance also states: "...the luminance level of unshielded LED lighting is sufficiently high to cause visual discomfort regardless of the position, as long as it is in the field of vision...It is well known that unshielded light sources cause pupillary constriction, leading to worse nighttime vision between lighting fixtures and causing a 'veil of illuminance' beyond the lighting fixture. This leads to worse vision than if the light never existed at all, defeating the purpose of the lighting fixture. Ideally LED lighting installations should be tested in real life scenarios with effects on visual acuity evaluated in order to ascertain the best designs for public safety."

From the application's lighting photos depicting the field as it might look after dark, it appears that the lighting analysis only considers light shining directly onto the field and stadium areas. It does not consider secondary light glare or lighting that "splashes" upward from the direct light and thus spreads farther than the lighting report indicates.

A more robust lighting study<sup>16</sup> should be conducted with these considerations including the character of the community in the absence of night games. Study results should be publicly shared prior to any Commission determination on this project.

**Fact 5.G:** The CUA application does not adequately demonstrate compliance with San Francisco General Plan Policies including, among others, Policy 7.2 which states: "Encourage the extension of needed health and educational services, but <u>manage expansion to avoid or minimize disruption of adjacent residential uses"</u> and Policy 11.8 which states: "Consider a <u>neighborhood's character when integrating new uses</u>, and minimize disruption caused by <u>expansion of institutions into residential areas."</u>

**Comment 5.G:** As discussed above, the proposed project will cause several new disruptions to the adjacent residential uses and will expand use (traffic, parking, noise, light pollution) by increasing the amount and duration of these impacts on residential areas. The application should be revised to demonstrate more clearly how the project meets all applicable General Plan Policies including Policies 7.2 and 11.8. The Commission should consider all applicable General Plan Policies in its evaluation of the project.

**Fact 5.H:** The CUA application statement of facts for Section 303(c)(3) reports that the project would not have an effect on the San Francisco General Plan because night time field use would be limited to athletic practices and games; and that only five to eight Friday night football

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> A valid lighting study should include, at a minimum, analysis of secondary light ("splash"), a site mockup study utilizing the specified lights that can be validated, detailed rationale about why the lights need to be 5,700K and not 3,000K, how glare would be minimized, what shielding would be used, and to explain how the lights would not interfere with migrating or resident birds.

games per year would draw a potentially large number of spectators, up to 1,500. The rest are said to not typically draw large crowds. However, the April 24, 2020 email to SINA from Tom Murphy of Saint Ignatius states: "We do not have a set schedule as to the definitive number of nights the lights will be used as that will change year to year and will be widely available in advance."

The 2015 project description document states that Friday night football games would end by 10:00 pm and evening practices and other sporting competitions would end by 8:00 or 8:30 pm. The school provided a table in 2018 of anticipated field use (Figure 3) that shows 66 nights of games with lights on until 10:00 pm, including 12 night time football games that currently occur on Saturday during the day, and 68 other games with lights on until 9;00 pm. At the time, Saint Ignatius also planned to continue renting out their field for 75 additional nights until 10:00 pm although more recently they stated it would not be rented for night use. These games and events are apparently in addition to 150 practice evenings that would have lights on until 8:30 pm (see note \*\* in Figure 3). Unless temporary lights are used (see Fact and Comment 5.I below) all games have ended at dusk. It can be assumed that all practices currently end at dusk too. This projected usage constitutes potentially a full year of disturbed nights in our neighborhood over potentially seven days of the week as listed in Figure 3.

**Comment 5.H:** The vastly increased number of days and hours of stadium lighting use is a clear change in use that will result in the significant adverse impacts on the neighborhood that are discussed throughout this document.

At a minimum, the CUA application should be revised to specify the maximum potential number of nights the lights will be used each year for games and for practices, and the specific days and times when the lights would be turned off for each. In addition, the application should be revised to clarify whether or not the athletic field would be rented out as it has been in the past. Details should also be specified including the maximum number of rental occasions per year, purposes of rentals (e.g., athletic games versus other events), hours of rental use for each event, the specific organizations allowed to use the field under rental agreements, and the specific times when the lights would be turned off after such events.

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Figure 3. Projected athletic field uses and hours [source: Saint Ignatius, 2018]

#### Murphy Field Light Project Projected Field Use November 8, 2018

Sport / Activity	Total # Games / Practices ***	Maximum Attendance	Days of Week	Months of Year	Proposed Time	Change from current schedule
Football Games*	12	500 - 1,500	Friday	August to December	3:30 to 10:00 p.m.	Saturday Day Games moved to Friday Nigh
Football Practice	**	75	Monday - Saturday	August to December	10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.	
Lacrosse Games	40	250	Monday - Saturday	March to June	3:30 to 10:00 p.m.	games currently called at dusk
Lacrosse Practice	**	100		March to June	3:30 to 8:00 p.m.	
Field Hockey Games	14	250	Monday - Saturday	August to December	lights on until 10:00 p.m.	games currently called at dusk
Field Hockey Practice	**	100	Monday - Saturday	August to December	10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.	
Soccer Games	60	250	Monday - Saturday	November to March	3:30 to 9:00 p.m.	games currently called at dusk
Soccer Practice	**	100	Monday - Saturday	November to March	3:30 to 8:00 p.m.	
Track & Field Meets	8	250	Monday - Saturday	February to May	3:00 to 9:00 p.m.	games currently called at dusk
Track & Field Practice	**	100	Monday - Saturday	February to May	3:00 to 8:00 p.m.	
Outside Rentals	75	500	Monday - Sunday	Year-round	until 10:00 p.m.	games currently called at dusk

<sup>\*</sup>A game may rescheduled to Saturday evening, due to weather, poor air quality, power outage, etc.

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<sup>\*\*</sup> All practices for all sports will equate to approximately 150 nights per year of light usage with lights out by 8:30 p.m.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Portions of games are held during daylight hours

**Fact 5.1:** The school has rented temporary field lights numerous times since 2012. The number of events increased dramatically from approximately twice per year, to numerous occasions between November 2019 and January 2020. There is no available electronic Planning Department record of any Temporary Use Authorization applications or approvals for those intermittent activities as required under Code Section 205.4(b), even if such temporary use was allowed. Code Section 205.4(b) limits temporary uses in RH Districts to hospitals, post-secondary educational institutions, and public facilities. There is no provision to authorize temporary uses on private property or at secondary educational institutions in RH Districts.

**Comment 5.Ia:** It would appear that the school has repeatedly violated the Planning Code many times by conducting night games with un-authorized temporary lighting.

Comment 5.lb: What is the mechanism by which the school is held accountable for ongoing compliance with <u>all applicable sections</u> of the Planning Code and any approval for this project that might be granted by the Commission? Even with mitigation measures how would the City determine that the number and type of night uses is not exceeded, game attendance does not exceed projected maximum capacities, noise levels do not exceed permitted maximums for individual games, lights are turned off promptly, the school's student population remains stable as described in terms of currently permitted enrollment level and levels of participation in sports that use the fields, traffic and parking needs are met, and the field is not used by other groups? It is unreasonable to expect neighbors to act as enforcement officials and repeatedly file Code enforcement complaints as the only means of oversight of school activities related to this proposal.

## 6. The project does not appear to meet applicable CALGreen light pollution requirements.

**Fact 6.A:** The California Green Building Standards (CALGreen) were revised in 2019 with an effective date of January 1, 2020<sup>17</sup>. The CUA application preliminary plan drawings were filed prior to that revision and list the applicable code as the 2016 version of CALGreen. Relevant sections of the Code are the Light Pollution provisions in Section 5.106.8. The project plans do not specify which Lighting Zone is applicable to the project and location, and the photometric images are of such low resolution that it is difficult to discern individual foot-candle readings at the school property line and at the faces of residential buildings.

**Comment 6.A:** A neighborhood architect has reviewed the application and has determined that the project is deficient. The applicant should revise the CUA application and drawings as needed to ensure compliance with the current standards. In addition, it is impossible to correctly evaluate the project photometrics for compliance with CALGreen if no Lighting

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/Resources/Page-Content/Building-Standards-Commission-Resources-List-Folder/CALGreen

Zone standard is referenced. The photometric drawings should be resubmitted to more clearly show foot-candle levels in critical locations such as the faces of homes on 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue.

**Fact 6.B:** CALGreen uses the LEED V.4<sup>18</sup> Sustainable Sites Credit 6 - Light Pollution Reduction as a method of calculating vertical illuminance maximums. Light limits are specified at the property line based on the applicable Lighting Zone.

**Comment 6.B:** While the photometrics are difficult to discern, they show exceedances in the recommended lighting limits at numerous points along the property line which is the defined "light boundary" along 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue, regardless of which Lighting Zone (LZ) is used as the applicable standard. The photometric images show many values higher than the 0.20 foot-candle limit for an LZ 3 (urban) zone. Even into the middle of the street, values are above 0.20 foot-candles for most of the street length. There would be worse light pollution if this area is considered an LZ 2 (suburban-rural) zone with a 0.10 foot-candle limit.

The CUA application plan drawings do not show the dimensional distance from the poles to the property line, but it appears that the two poles along 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue would be directly inside the school fence line which is directly next to the public sidewalk. Furthermore, the plans do not provide any information on uplighting and glare, both of which are restricted under CALGreen. The application and plan drawings should be revised to ensure that light pollution levels meet the CALGreen standards.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> https://www.usgbc.org/sites/default/files/LEED%20v4%20BDC 07.25.19 current.pdf

#### **List of Appendices**

**Appendix 1:** Photographic renditions and scale drawings showing relationship of 90-foot pole height to surrounding buildings and landscape

Appendix 2: SINA public records request filed May 1, 2020

Appendix 3: SINA questions resubmitted to Saint Ignatius on April 30, 2020

**Appendix 4:** 2015 neighborhood meeting materials

Appendix 4.a: June 2015 SINA letter to Saint Ignatius

Appendix 4.b: September 2015 neighborhood meeting handouts

**Appendix 4.c:** October 2015 Saint Ignatius responses to neighbor questions

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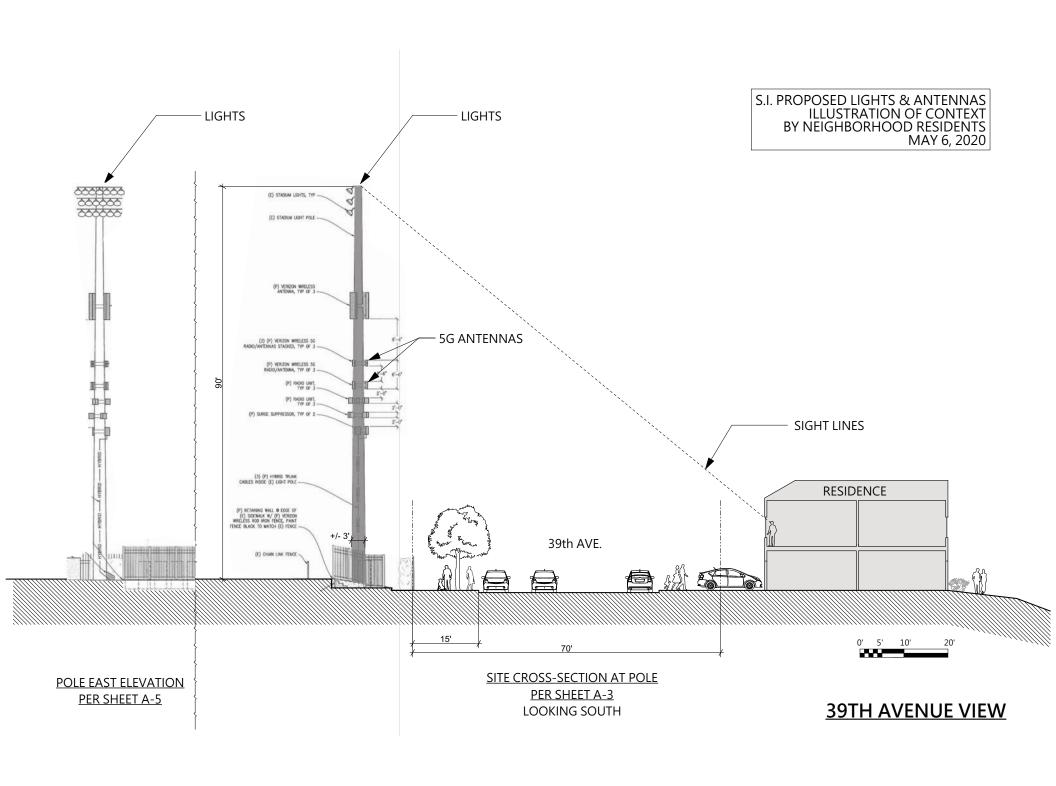
#### **APPENDIX 1**

# PHOTOGRAPHIC RENDITIONS AND SCALE DRAWINGS SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF 90-FOOT POLE HEIGHT TO SURROUNDING BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPE

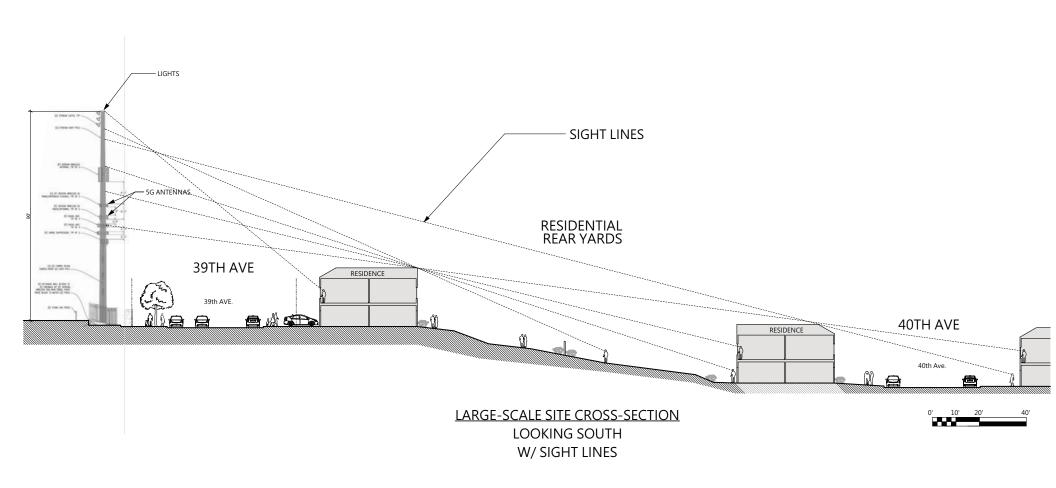








S.I. PROPOSED LIGHTS & ANTENNAS ILLUSTRATION OF CONTEXT BY NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTS MAY 6, 2020



#### 39TH & 40TH AVENUE VIEW

#### **APPENDIX 2**

## SINA PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST MAY 1, 2020

The following documents were not found on the Accela webpage for the subject location and are being requested on May 1, 2020.

Location: Accessor Block: 2094, Lot No. 006

Address: 2001 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue

**Property Name:** Saint Ignatius College Preparatory

Please provide an <u>advance estimate of fees</u> for each numbered item and the timeframe in which we can expect to receive the documents.

#### 1. Record CU66.005:

- a. The original CUA determination for school construction
- b. The original CUA application and all associated background documentation and attachments to the application

#### 2. CUA Application No. 89.477EC:

- a. The CUA application document and all attachments to the application
- b. Transcripts or equivalent records from the September 13, 1990 Commission Hearing on the application referenced in Motion #12024
- c. The CEQA determination document and the geotechnical and traffic studies cited therein
- d. Any related Planned Unit Development documents including a Master Plan referenced in Motion #12024

#### 3. CUA Application No. 2003.1273C:

- a. The application document including all attachments to it
- b. Transcripts or equivalent records from the April 22, 2004 Commission Hearing on the application referenced in Motion #16770
- 4. The CEQA Exemption Determination document related to CUA Application No. 2003.1273C
- 5. CUA Application No. 2005.0451C:
  - a. The application document and all attachments to the application
  - b. Transcripts or equivalent records from the October 6, 2005 Commission Hearing on the application referenced in Motion #17115

#### 6. Record 2018-012648CUA:

- a. All records, documents, plans, drawings and specifications related to the proposed Verizon wireless portion (not the lighting portion) of the project
- 7. Any and all Environmental Impact Reports related to the location note that there may not be any EIRs.

#### Please refer questions and send documents to:

Deborah Fischer-Brown, Secretary Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association 415-566-6075

sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com

#### If US mail must be used, please deliver documents to:

Deborah Fischer-Brown 2151 39<sup>th</sup> Ave San Francisco, CA 94116 From: <u>sisunset neighbors</u>

To: <a href="mfischer@lowimpacthydro.org">mfischer@lowimpacthydro.org</a>

Subject: Fw: Public Requests Request - Accessor Block: 2094, Lot No. 006

**Date:** Friday, May 1, 2020 5:22:28 PM

#### **FYI No Action**

From: CPC-RecordRequest < CPC-RecordRequest@sfgov.org>

**Sent:** Friday, May 1, 2020 2:13 PM

To: sisunset neighbors <sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com>; CPC-RecordRequest <CPC-

RecordRequest@sfgov.org>

Cc: Horn, Jeffrey (CPC) < jeffrey.horn@sfgov.org>

Subject: RE: Public Requests Request - Accessor Block: 2094, Lot No. 006

Deborah,

We received your record request dated May 1, 2020.

You requested records for the property at 2001 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue. We will endeavor to complete your request on or before May 11, 2020 (Cal. Govt Code 6253(c) and Admin Code 67.21(b)).

Thank you, Chan Son Records Requests

San Francisco Planning Department 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103

Main: 415.575.6926 | www.sfplanning.org San Francisco Property Information Map

The Planning Department is open for business during the Shelter in Place Order. Most of our staff are working from home and we're <u>available by e-mail</u>. Our <u>Public Portal</u>, where you can file new applications, and our <u>Property Information Map</u> are available 24/7. The Planning and Historic Preservation Commissions are convening remotely and <u>the public is encouraged to participate</u>. The Board of Appeals, Board of Supervisors, and Planning Commission are <u>accepting appeals</u> via e-mail despite office closures. All of our in-person services at 1650 and 1660 Mission Street are suspended until further notice. <u>Click here for more information</u>.

From: sisunset neighbors <sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com>

**Sent:** Friday, May 01, 2020 11:02 AM

To: CPC-RecordRequest < CPC-RecordRequest@sfgov.org>

Cc: Horn, Jeffrey (CPC) < jeffrey.horn@sfgov.org>

Subject: Public Requests Request - Accessor Block: 2094, Lot No. 006

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

We would like to request certain Planning Department documents related to Saint Ignatius College Preparatory. Please see the attached list of documents being requested. While you may have sent individual documents previously, we want to be sure we have all relevant/complete documentation.

Location: Accessor Block: 2094, Lot No. 006 Address: 2001 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue.

We prefer to receive these documents in electronic format if possible, but understand that only paper copies may be available for some. Please provide <u>an advance estimate of processing/copying fees</u> for each numbered item separately, and the timeframe expected to retrieve and send the documents to us.

Email: <a href="mailto:sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com">sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com</a>

If US mail must be used, please deliver documents to:
Deborah Fischer-Brown
Secretary, Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association
2151 39<sup>th</sup> Ave
San Francisco, CA 94116

Please acknowledge that you are in receipt of this request at 11:00 AM on May 1, 2020

Thank you for your prompt attention to this request.

Deborah Fischer-Brown Secretary, Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association 415-566-6075 sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com

#### **APPENDIX 3**

## SINA QUESTIONS RESUBMITTED TO SAINT IGNATIUS APRIL 30, 2020

From: sisunset neighbors

**Sent:** Thursday, April 30, 2020 11:16 AM **To:** Thomas Murphy < <a href="mailto:thursday.com">thursday.com</a> / thursday, April 30, 2020 11:16 AM

**Cc:** Mr. Ken Stupi < <a href="mailto:kstupi@siprep.org">kstupi@siprep.org</a>; Chad Christie < <a href="mailto:chad.christie@ridgecommunicate.com">chad.christie@ridgecommunicate.com</a>>

Subject: Clarification: Neighbor Questions

Saint Ignatius Key Questions posed by the SI Neighborhood Association

Originally submitted via email on 04/28/2020, resubmitted via email on 04/30/2020 with the clarifications below.

At the 04/29/2020 SI Neighborhood Meeting, Mr. Tom Murphy refused to answer 10 specific questions. These questions were submitted in advance of the meeting via email by the SI Neighborhood Association. Mr. Murphy stated that many questions submitted were not related to the stadium lighting project.

Below we provide clarification on the purpose of each question in relation to the project. We believe they are legitimate questions that should have been addressed at the meeting. But, acting in good faith, we are willing to give SI another opportunity to provide responses to the questions below.

We would appreciate your prompt response by noon Monday May 4, 2020 (one week after initial submittal of these questions). None of these questions require lengthy research and should be easy to answer.

Saint Ignatius Questions:

8) We aren't aware of any other San Francisco high school (public or private) that has night time lighting, and yet they have thriving sports programs and are able schedule their sporting events during natural day time light. Why is it necessary for Saint Ignatius to have stadium lighting for night time sports?

While this question was partially answered by listing all the various sports programs at SI, it still did not fully address the question above. This question relates to the project since SI claims the project is necessary for the school. If that is true, why is night time lighting not also necessary for other schools in the city? What makes SI so unique in this regard? If SI is aware of other schools in the city that also have night time lighting, such information would be helpful for us to know and might alleviate some of the neighbor's concerns.

9) Why are you pushing this project ahead during the Covid19 virus crisis? You will not be able to have any organized sports for the foreseeable future.

This question relates to the project since it appears to be being rushed through the permitting process even while the school is closed for the year. It is also being rushed during a time when the public cannot fully participate, as evidenced by the 04/29 meeting in which SI disallowed interaction with stakeholders and virtually no questions were answered.

10) How many nights a year will the lighted field be in use? Your 2018 proposal said 154 nights a year. What is the current number?

This question directly relates to the project as these impacts must be considered under the Conditional Use section of the planning code, and the project application does not include this information.

11) When you had night games with temporary lights in the past -- we experienced extreme noise levels: sports announcers shouting over loud speakers, cheering, and recorded music blaring over loud speakers. How do you plan to control SI noise levels?

This question directly relates to the project as noise impacts must be considered under the Conditional Use section of the planning code, and the project application does not include this information.

12) We also experienced pre & post game partying/drinking, litter in our yards, and double parking. How will you ensure this is not a regular occurrence when there are night events?

This question directly relates to the project as these impacts must be considered under the Conditional Use section of the planning code, and other than a mention that traffic impacts would be minimal, the project application does not include this information.

13) Please provide the number of total S.I. students -- and a breakdown on where your students originate from. Specifically, how many of your students are from the Sunset District, Richmond District, elsewhere in San Francisco, and from other counties in the Bay area --Marin, etc.

This question directly relates to the project since the project application states that the majority of students live in San Francisco, implying there is some public benefit from the project. It is important to know what portion of students live in the immediate neighborhoods around the school (e.g., those that could walk to school) in order to show any such potential benefit to the families in the local neighborhoods.

14) In your response to comments at the 2016 neighborhood meeting, you said you would involve an acoustical engineer if your move forward with the stadium light project. This study would address sound concerns related to amplified announcements, music, etc. Has this study been done? If not, why not? If so please share results of these acoustical studies conducted to the association address: sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com

This question directly relates to the project since noise was raised as a concern and would be exacerbated by more hours of field use. SI stated in the Q&A materials provided for the 2016 neighborhood meeting (Station 3, response #8) that the school planned to "involve an acoustical engineer if we move forward with the light project to see if we can somehow redirect the sound system." We are simply asking whether or not you fulfilled your commitment to this matter and if so, any actions the school takes to redirect the sound system might alleviate some of the neighbor's concerns.

15) Did S.I. ever conduct the transportation/parking study mentioned in your Planning application? If so, could you provide a copy to <a href="mailto:sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com">sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com</a>

This question directly relates to the project since traffic and parking have been raised as concerns and both would be exacerbated by more hours of field use. The project application states: "we are obtaining a traffic and parking study" and the project "has minimal effect on traffic and parking". We are simply asking whether or not you fulfilled your commitment to this matter and if so, that might alleviate some of the neighbor's concerns. However, without public review of the study there is no basis upon which to state a minimal effect nor to alleviate these concerns. Mr. Murphy said at the 04/29 meeting that SI would post the study on your good neighbor site. We are also requesting a copy via email to us so that the report can be reviewed before the planning commission hearing.

16) Has a CEQA Environmental Impact Report ever been prepared for the school property? If not, why?

This question directly relates to the project and is a simple yes or no question. Among other things, CEQA requires analysis of cumulative effects. If an EIR was developed for the school at any time in the past, or associated with the current project, it would provide important context for understanding the project within the many other changes and expansions the school has undertaken in the past and may undertake in the future.

17) Our association's architectural/engineering consultants would like to see the pole foundation design drawings and associated geotechnical report. <a href="mailto:sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com">sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com</a> If a geotechnical report is, or was not prepared, please explain why not.

This question directly relates to the project since the application states that the pole foundations would be 30 feet deep, yet no other information about them is provided. Foundation design and a geotechnical report are fundamental to ensuring that the pole structures will be stable, engineered correctly, and safe. Two of the poles are to be located directly along the 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue fence line. Each pole weighs nearly 2 tons per the application materials. If a pole failed it could cause serious injury or even death as well as significant property damage outside of the school property.

Thank you Saint Ignatius Neighborhood

#### **APPENDIX 4.a**

#### **2015 NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING MATERIALS**

#### **JUNE 2015 SINA LETTER TO SAINT IGNATIUS**

Open Letter to SI from your neighbors.

First of all, **Thank You** for hosting the neighbor meeting a few weeks ago. It was very good of you to share your plans with the neighbors surrounding SI.

I think you now fully realize your neighbors concern with your proposed night games on your athletic field. We have experienced your night games (with temporary lights) several times over the past few years and therefore, can speak from experience.

We understand that the proposed lights will be low impact LED -- but it is not so much the lights in and of themselves, but rather the larger issue of **outdoor night activities at SI.** 

This will reiterate our concerns:

**Noise:** Your neighbors have adapted to SI sports noise from sunup to sundown - from practices that start as early as 7 AM with coaches on megaphones, loud afternoon music blaring from the announcers box, to the actual games themselves -- with speakers set so loud that we can hear the announcers right through our closed windows. With the advent of night practices and games, this noise will destroy any hope of quiet evenings -- we will be unable to have a quiet dinner conversation with family or friends, watch TV, listen to our own music or attempt early bedtimes for our children.

**Parking:** Your neighbors are now accustomed to no available street parking and sometimes blocked driveways during school hours and daytime sports activities. But to extend this parking situation into our evenings is beyond neighborly. We will be unable to find parking upon returning from work or have parking available for friends visiting.

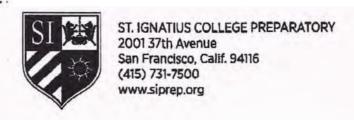
We have experienced the noise after the night games (with temporary lights). Cars roaring away with celebratory honking and cheering in front of our homes - well after the game ended. Not to mention the trash, empty bottles, and public urination.

**Non-SI events:** We understand that you garner income via leasing your sports field to third party events (as you do now). With the advent of a lighted field, we are very concerned that non-SI events combined with your own sports events will, after time and despite any promises, creep up to usage of the lighted field six or seven nights a week.

**Good Neighbor Program:** Most of us enjoy having SI as our neighbor. We have no issues with your school, your students or your activities as they are now -- during the day and late afternoon...you are indeed good neighbors. We just don't want SI activities to infiltrate into our homes at night as well.

#### **APPENDIX 4.b**

# 2015 NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING MATERIALS SEPTEMBER 2015 NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING HANDOUTS



Dear Neighbor,

St. Ignatius College Preparatory is holding a neighborhood meeting Sept. 15 at 7 p.m. in the Carlin Commons (the large building just to the north of the flagpole at 2001 37th Avenue).

We invite you to attend so that we can hear what you have to say and for you to learn more about our plans.

This is the second in our series of meetings. At our first meeting in June, we spoke about long-term construction plans, which include our desire to build field lights with cell towers, a new theatre and a new center for STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) courses. We hope to proceed with these plans by listening to your concerns and responding to them as best we can.

The neighbors who attended that meeting gave us lots of helpful feedback on challenges they have encountered on a regular basis. We have already put some policies and procedures in place based upon that feedback. We hope to do more going forward to share updates to our plans and remedies we have implemented. We hope to establish a dialogue and regular communication so that we can solve problems as they arise and keep you apprised about any changes.

Here's the agenda for the night

7-7:10 Welcome & overview

7:10 - 7:25 Station 1 rotation (new construction & lights) (station 5 in handouts)

7:25 - 7:40 Station 2 rotation (parking, litter, student behavior)

7:40 - 7:55 Station 3 rotation (noise)

7:55 - 8:10 Station 4 rotation (congestion and speeding)

8:10 - 8:30 Q&A & Closing remarks

Enclosed you will find a summary of phone numbers, email addresses and our website — information you'll need if problems arise. Please keep this information handy; if you lose it, just go to www.siprep.org/goodneighbor where you'll find the same information.

We know we won't solve all problems overnight, but we want to grow in our ability to be good neighbors. As a small step in that direction, we will make available a pass that will let you in at no cost to any home league game (except the Bruce-Mahoney football game at Kezar Stadium). If you can't come Sept. 15 but still would like a pass, send an email to ptotah@siprep.org with your address and Paul will mail a pass to you.

Please come for coffee and cookies and a conversation with myself and the members of our school administration who will be present.

Thanks, and we look forward to seeing you.

Rev. Edwin B. Harris, S.J.

President, St. Ignatius College Preparatory

Edwin B. Harris S

### STATION 2. Parking in Driveways & Double Parking (Marybeth McFarland & Bill Gotch)

Q. What plans do we have in place to teach students about parking etiquette?

We addressed this at all of the student convocations in August & we reiterated this in an email in September.
 We also spoke to students in groups of 20 to reiterate parking etiquette and passed out permits so that we can better track down students who park in driveways.

That email contained links to an SFMTA site illustrating proper parking definitions.

 We briefed our security staff to be vigilant in the neighborhood, and we are now including 39th Avenue and Rivera Street in our routine patrols.

SI security will be present in the neighborhood at key times.

Students will create a video (with some drone footage) demonstrating correct traffic & parking etiquette. We
will show this on SITV during school and make it available online for future reference.

6. SI Live will create skits to further educate students on parking etiquette

On campus TV monitors will also educate students on what constitutes proper parking.

 We have a biweekly parent newsletter and plan to publish tips and tricks to educate parents so that they can remind their student (and themselves) about proper parking.

 We are a school whose business is education. We will drive these points home in the classroom and through co-curriculars to help our students, who, like all of us, make mistakes from time to time.

- 10. We will issue detention to students who are repeat offenders. For serious offenses, we can escalate to suspend or expel students. You are always free to call to have vehicles towed, though our students appreciate you calling us first.
- Residents can always apply to the city to have their curbs painted red, though the city charges \$366 for this
  service.

O. What specifically will happen when someone calls in to report a car blocking a driveway?

1. Call our Director of Security at 415-419-4599. Marybeth McFarland (a veteran of the National Park Service law enforcement operations) will call the deans, who will locate students involved, pull them out of class, and have them move their cars immediately. Last year, this occurred a dozen times. Thus far this semester, we have had students move two cars. Time from first call to car being moved ranges between 15 and 30 minutes.

Once students move cars from blocked driveways, they report to the deans who issue detention.

We are using <u>Nextdoor.com</u> and our Good Neighbor Program mailings to ask neighbors to look for the SI
parking sticker to help us move cars quickly out of any driveways.

### O. Is there any plan to increase parking or reduce the number of cars kids drive to school?

Current state laws do not allow students to carpool until they are 18 years old.

- SI encourages carpooling and public transportation. We contract with CYO to provide bus transportation from Marin and San Mateo counties for 140 students, and many of our families choose to carpool or ride BART and/or MUNI. Some even use Uber.
- 3. At this point, we don't plan to build more parking structures, though we do hope to create more parking on 37th avenue between Pacheco and Rivera Streets by making this section one-way and having cars park on a diagonal. This would add 60 additional space (approximately) to the area in front of our school. We have begun discussions with the city to expedite these changes.

4. For evening events or for high capacity events, we can (if available) rent parking at A.P. Giannini School.

(We have secured parking there already for the Nov. 7 & 8 fashion shows.)

We will continue to encourage the carpooling by using the 511 car-sharing option.

We have many students who use car ride services, such as Uber, Lyft and Shuddle.

7. We invite our neighbors to help us think of other solutions. We're curious about the possibility of having street cleaning happen from 3-5 p.m. around the area rather than 9-11 and 1-3 to create more space on the Sunset Blvd. side of 36th Avenue where there is no option to block driveways. We would not pursue this without neighborhood support, and we welcome your ideas to help lessen this problem.

### O. How many parking spots are we gaining or losing from the new McGucken Hall project?

Uncertain at this point. At the very least, number of parking spots will stay constant, but we hope to add more
parking. We are capped by our permit at 1,500 students and we have no plans to increase enrollment past
current numbers (around 1,470 students).

### STATION 3. Noise (John, Rob & Lakeeja)

O. What will we do regarding volume level of announcers and music?

- 1. Given neighborhood concerns, we are no longer allowing music with lyrics, as some neighbors complained that some lyrics were in poor taste. We are also allowing music before games only for 45 minutes for approximately 30 games. No music will be played earlier than 11 a.m., and for evening games, music will play from 6:15 to 7 p.m. and no later. Music will adhere to SI's decibel limit.
- For the Posey and Kaepernick camps during the summer, music will start no earlier than 11 a.m. and will adhere to SI's decibel limit.
- 3. There are six speakers on JB Murphy field. We will use all for our football games; however, for any outside rentals, we are turning off the 3 speakers on the west side, as those are directly heard by residents on 39th avenue. We have also capped the sound output for all speakers at half maximum to reduce noise spillover to all neighbors.
- 4. We have measured decibel levels of events to insure that sound isn't excessive as compared to noise levels typical of other parts of the Sunset District. On the second day of the ProCamps event with Colin Kaepernick, our director of security measured the sound on 39th Avenue and Rivera Streets. The average was 37 decibels (equivalent to bird song). The maximum sound was 80 (equivalent to a car wash from 20 feet away), though this peak only happened when a MUNI bus and car traffic were present).
- 5. For the 2015-16 academic year and for the following summer, we have rented our field for six Sundays: four football games for the West Bay Rams and two ProCamps. We are turning away all others who request field rentals for Sunday events. For the West Bay Rams, we are not allowing our PA system to be used for announcements or for music. For all others uses (our own lacrosse practice on Saturday, for example), the PA will not go on until 10 a.m. and will be turned off by 6 p.m.
- No coaches are allowed to use whistles on Saturdays earlier than 8 a.m. and on Sundays no earlier than 10
  a.m.
- Campus security will monitor noise levels during routine neighborhood patrols to ensure compliance with the above.
- We plan to involve an acoustical engineer if we move forward with the light project to see if we can somehow redirect the sound system.
- For each event on the field, someone from SI is in charge. Call campus security at 415-624-4285, and we will
  respond to any specific complaints or concerns as quickly as possible.

### Q. How will the West Sunset closure change things?

It will be instructive to see what percentage of noise and congestion problems are reduced, as we know that
issues of congestion, noise, parking, etc. are endemic to the area and caused by a variety of factors.

### STATION 4. Congestion & Speeding (Paul Totah & Michelle Levine)

Q. What is SI doing to mitigate issues concerning congestion and speeding?

Our Campus Security Director created a handout with traffic and parking plan information, directed at
parents. This was distributed at the start of school. When parents don't follow these procedures, they are
handed by campus security the information to remind them to follow correct procedures. Information will be
handed out again throughout the first quarter (at senior, junior and sophomore parent nights).

For weekend rentals, we require outside parties to park only in the SI garage or on 37th Avenue and to avoid parking in neighborhoods. While we know this is difficult to enforce, we do know that this message is going

out and we are having our security monitor parking for these events.

We have partnered with Rec & Park and teams that use West Sunset. Our approach needs to be comprehensive, involving all the partners and players, regarding parking, speeding and congestion.

O. What have we done to mitigate speeding issues?

We have requested SFPD radar enforcement starting the week of Sept. 1; this will continue through the fall. If
necessary, we'll ask them to return in the winter. We thank Supervisor Katy Tang for her help in this regard
and throughout this process.

We addressed this at all student convocations.

The speed/radar trailer will be positioned on Rivera, 39th, and Quintara from 39th to 40th, at different times.
 (One week per location.)

We have briefed our security staff to be vigilant in the neighborhood.

Our school administration, including Principal Ruff, will be present in the neighborhood.

6. Requests for speed bumps in front of homes (traffic calming) need to come from residents. In collaboration with the neighbors on 36th and 39th Avenues, we will advocate for speed bumps, and we will request speed bumps in front of SI. Neighbors on 36th and 39th Avenues submitted Traffic Calming Requests in collaboration with St. Ignatius prior to the July 31st deadline. We continue to encourage and support other neighbors to submit Traffic Calming Requests by the next City deadline, and we are able to assist neighbors organize and process requests to City Hall.

Q. What have we instituted at SI during the school day for pick up & drop off?

 Congestion is often caused by drivers waiting at the light at Sunset Boulevard before making a turn. We submitted an application through SFMTA to add "no left turn" and "no U Turn" between the blocks of Pacheco and Rivera on 37th Avenue.

We have applied for a white zone to assist with drop off and have a security presence in front of school to help with congestion. Since 2014, we now have an official white zone lane on 37th Avenue from the library to the north to the end of the pool. There is also a bus zone by the tennis courts. Parking is available at the white zone between 9:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. though not in the bus zone. This helps people doing business with SI and our public lap swim program.

SFPD was present at the start of the year to assist new families with the drop off routine.

Q. Are we committed to renting out our facility at the same level? Less? More?

1. We want to rent out our facility in a way that allows us to be good neighbors. This summer we hosted a memorial gathering for a family that lost their son. They have strong Sunset roots and they looked for a space to accommodate the gathering (500 people). We will let Cornerstone Baptist Church use our facility on September 13 as "home base" during their neighborhood clean up event.

 We also rent our facilities to sport camps and intramural organizations. We recognize that this can be more than an inconvenience to our neighbors (regarding noise and congestion) and we have adjusted our policies.

(See Noise topic for more on this.)

### STATION 5. Lights (Ken Stupi & Jamey Schmidt & a representative from Verizon)

Verizon Wireless has approached us for the past several years about installing cell towers in conjunction with lights on our football field. We currently have T-Mobile and AT&T cell antennae on the roof of our main campus building, but the location is disruptive to school operations and we will be discontinuing our leases when they come up for renewal in 1 to 2 years. Cell tower revenue is not a necessity for the project and is not a driving force; however, it is nice to have the revenue to offset costs. As discussed below, cell towers on our football field is an optimal site as cell providers can gain access without impacting school operations. We will not allow any company to have generators or toxic materials located at our site.

#### Rationale

Back in 1970, we had boys' football, soccer and track; now we have 17 field sports for both boys' and girls' teams. We need more time to share a limited space. Students lose valuable class time as a result of travel to offsite fields. Also, competition for student athletes and coaches has dramatically increased. The addition of lights will make practice times more complementary to adult schedules and allow for increased practice times for student athletes. Finally, school spirit will increase with more "event" type night games. Attendance at games has decreased over the years as other sports and activities have garnered attention. Night games will be limited in number and will allow us to market them as special events.

Advantages to Neighbors

Having cell antennas on tall poles reduces the need for telephone pole cell antennas. If we have one large antenna, it will reduce the need for multiple small antennae in the neighborhood.

Why move the cell antennas to the towers from our roof?

Limited disruption to students i.

ii. Ease of access for cell tower maintenance

iii. Less cost / ease of construction

Potential future changes to southeast corner of field iv.

Smaller equipment pad footprint V.

### O. What is the permitting process for the lights and the cell towers, and how will neighbors be allowed to comment?

The city planning department will determine the permitting process. The first step of the process is for SI to meet with 1. city planners in a project review meeting to determine how the planning department would like to approach the project. No matter what approach the planning department takes for permitting the project, there will be opportunities for public input on the project.

Q. How many night games will we have during the year and what time will lights go out?

Approximately 20 games will have lights on until 10 p.m. (lights out at 10 p.m.). Five of these are football games, and 1. the others won't draw large crowds; another 120 practices and games will have lights on until 8 p.m. (lights out at 8

2. Athletics personnel are responsible for shutting off lights on time.

3. We currently have lights on the upper field. We have a policy for lights to be turned off at 7:30 p.m. at the latest for that field. We will adhere to this deadline.

After games, campus security will patrol around the stadium and call SFPD if needed. 4.

SFPD will also be asked to assist with traffic control after games. 5.

#### Q. What will the 90 foot towers look like with cell equipment placed on them? And why do they have to be 90 feet tall?

90 feet is the optimal height to adequately light the field while providing almost no spillover of light onto surrounding 1. houses. Please look at the light spillover schematic at the lighting table. The light poles can be shorter but this will likely

lead to greater light spillover. Note that the lights at South Sunset and Beach Chalet are 70 feet tall.

- Imagine a kicker punting a ball. It can soar 40-60 feet in the air easily. If towers were 60 feet tall, they would have to 2. have light beam out at a 90-degree angle to illuminate the ball. Lights placed at 90 feet can angle down to illuminate anything at the 60-foot level. While the height of the tower may be an issue, we feel having the light point down is better for neighbors than lights pointing straight out.
- See illustration for how the lights would look. Only one light pole needs to have cellular equipment mounted to it; 3. however, at a future date, we may add cellular equipment to a second pole.

Q. Are their cell towers in the neighborhood?

Yes, there are two on the roof of St. Ignatius and there are antennas located in various locations in the neighborhood such as on the telephone pole pictured at 45th Avenue and Kirkham Street.

Q. How do these lights differ from the ones we used in the past?

- These are state-of-the-art LED lights that light the field efficiently with hardly any illumination beyond the stadium.
   Take a look at the chart to see just how little light will spill over onto 39th avenue.
- 2. The lights will be focused down at the field, not out at the neighborhood

LED lights have less impact on birds and other wildlife.

Q. What advantages are there for the neighbors to hold night games on Fridays?

- Our hope is that Friday night games will alleviate parking and congestion issues on Saturdays. On many Saturdays, we
  have events at J.B. Murphy Field while soccer and other teams gather at West Sunset. Having more playing time
  available will, we hope, reduce congestion on Saturdays in the neighborhood.
- While many neighbors are concerned about the lights, some may want to attend a Friday night football game, an opportunity we are making available to you at no cost.

### Q. Just how dangerous are cell towers?

From www.cancer.org (the American Cancer Society)

- Some people have expressed concern that living, working, or going to school near a cell phone tower might increase the
  risk of cancer or other health problems. At this time, there is very little evidence to support this idea. In theory, there are
  some important points that would argue against cellular phone towers being able to cause cancer.
- 2. First, the energy level of radiofrequency (RF) waves is relatively low, especially when compared with the types of radiation that are known to increase cancer risk, such as gamma rays, x-rays, and ultraviolet (UV) light. The energy of RF waves given off by cell phone towers is not enough to break chemical bonds in DNA molecules, which is how these stronger forms of radiation may lead to cancer.

A second issue has to do with wavelength. RF waves have long wavelengths, which can only be concentrated to about an
inch or two in size. This makes it unlikely that the energy from RF waves could be concentrated enough to affect
individual cells in the body.

- 4. Third, even if RF waves were somehow able to affect cells in the body at higher doses, the level of RF waves present at ground level is very low well below the recommended limits. Levels of energy from RF waves near cell phone towers are not significantly different from the background levels of RF radiation in urban areas from other sources, such as radio and television broadcast stations.
- 5. For these reasons, most scientists agree that cell phone antennas or towers are unlikely to cause cancer.

Q. Will the lights affect the resident bird population or migrating birds?

 We have been in contact with the Audubon society and asked for their input on this matter. We have also spoken with SF Rec & Park about this and they have no documented bird deaths with their lighting systems.

Q. Will light reflect on the Field Turf back into the night sky?

1. We don't expect this to be a problem as LED lights do not have the reflective and glare issues of older technology lights. Imagine light shining on a piece of plastic from 90 feet above. Then imagine that light bouncing up at the brightly lit area directly above the field (five feet up). We doubt any additive effect will occur anywhere close to the height of the stadium. We have contacted the lighting engineer who did this study for Beach Chalet and asked for his input on the project.

Q. Why don't you put lights on your Pacifica Fields and use them for football games?

 Fairmont Field in Pacifica is located directly over the San Andreas fault. We lease the field and are not allowed to build any structures there. In addition, there is no running water or permanent bathroom at the facility.

### **APPENDIX 4.c**

### **2015 NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING MATERIALS**

### OCTOBER 2015 SAINT IGNATIUS RESPONSES TO NEIGHBOR QUESTIONS

Here are the objections raised by neighbors and our responses to them:

### The lights will be visible from nearby homes at night, disturbing neighbors and keeping children from sleeping.

- a. These are state-of-the-art LED lights that light the field efficiently with hardly any illumination beyond the stadium. Take a look at the chart to see just how little light will spill over onto 39th avenue.
- b. The lights will be focused down at the field, not out at the neighborhood
- c. LED lights have less impact on birds and other wildlife than older generation lights.
- d. We have engaged a lighting engineer recommended by the City of San Francisco to perform a light study, the same engineer who did the work at the Beach Chalet soccer fields. We will share the lighting study with all interested parties.

# 2. Lights on the field means the school day, with all its noise, parking, congestion and litter, will be extended, disrupting the lives of the neighbors when they return from work.

- a. SI is working to lessen the burden of parking on the neighbors on two fronts. First, we have asked Rec & Park to open the parking lot on West Sunset to our students when the construction to the site is completed. We are asking for the neighborhood's help with getting this accomplished. Secondly, we are applying to change parking on the north side of Rivera between 37<sup>th</sup> and 39<sup>th</sup> Avenues from parallel to diagonal parking. We hope both efforts will reduce the incidence of students or parents double-parking or parking in driveways.
- b. We continue to work with students to be good neighbors, especially concerning litter and noise. We have instituted a reporting mechanism available through our website, and our director of security is part of several neighborhood organizations to work to mitigate these issues.
- c. SI encourages carpooling and public transportation. We contract with CYO to provide bus transportation from Marin and San Mateo counties for 140 students, and many of our families choose to carpool or ride BART and/or MUNI. Some even use Uber.
- d. We have just instituted a van pick-up from BART to SI in order to further alleviate issues surrounding traffic & parking.
- e. We plan to add existing parking when we build major structures on campus.
- f. Approximately 35 events each year both games and practices combined will involve lights. Five of these events will be football games. These five are the only games that draw crowds larger than 100 spectators. The others simply don't attract viewers other than parents of students. We are looking into the viability of closing off 39<sup>th</sup> avenue during the five night games that attract larger crowds.
- g. For all games, lights will be off by the athletics office by 10 p.m. at the latest and most likely earlier,
- h. For all practices, lights will be off by the athletics office by 8 p.m. at the latest and most likely earlier.
- i. Ultimately, we believe that adding lights to our field will benefit neighbors in two ways. First, rather than drawing two sets of commuters to the area for games at SI & West Sunset, we will spread this out over two days, lessening the impact on neighbors. (For example, rather than 600 cars coming to the neighborhood on Saturday, for example, 200+ will come Friday night for a football game at SI five times per year and 400 cars will come Saturday for Rec & Park games and practice at West Sunset. Due to the sharp cutoff of light, our lighting engineer has recommended that lights be added to shine on 39<sup>th</sup> avenue to improve safety immediately after extended games.
- j. The second advantage to lights is in case of emergencies. If our field were needed for a staging area after an earthquake, we would have lighting in place to assist emergency personnel.

- 3. Lights on the field means that SI will rent the field out to groups who will also bring traffic, noise & light pollution to the neighborhood after regular school hours.
  - a. We have significantly cut back rentals. We will not rent our facility for night use.

4. The height of the towers will obstruct views and be unsightly.

- a. 90 feet is the optimal height to adequately light the field while providing almost no spillover of light onto surrounding houses. Please look at the light spillover schematic at the lighting table. The light poles can be shorter but this will likely lead to greater light spillover. Note that the lights at South Sunset and Beach Chalet are 70 feet tall.
- b. Only one light pole needs to have cellular equipment mounted to it; however, at a future date, we may add cellular equipment to a second pole.
- c. The antennas atop our light poles are less obtrusive than the antennas mounted on existing telephone poles.
- 5. Some people have expressed concern that living, working, or going to school near a cell phone tower might increase the risk of cancer or other health problems.
  - a. At this time, there is very little evidence to support this idea. In theory, there are some important points that would argue against cellular phone towers being able to cause cancer.
  - b. First, the energy level of radiofrequency (RF) waves is relatively low, especially when compared with the types of radiation that are known to increase cancer risk, such as gamma rays, x-rays, and ultraviolet (UV) light. The energy of RF waves given off by cell phone towers is not enough to break chemical bonds in DNA molecules, which is how these stronger forms of radiation may lead to cancer.
  - c. A second issue has to do with wavelength. RF waves have long wavelengths, which can only be concentrated to about an inch or two in size. This makes it unlikely that the energy from RF waves could be concentrated enough to affect individual cells in the body.
  - d. Third, even if RF waves were somehow able to affect cells in the body at higher doses, the level of RF waves present at ground level is very low – well below the recommended limits. Levels of energy from RF waves near cell phone towers are not significantly different from the background levels of RF radiation in urban areas from other sources, such as radio and television broadcast stations.
  - e. For these reasons, most scientists agree that cell phone antennas or towers are unlikely to cause cancer.
  - f. See item 4.c. as the use of antennas on the light poles reduces the need for antennas at telephone pole level.
- 6. Some neighbors wonder why the school needs the lights at all, given the long history of the school functioning without the lights.
  - a. Students can use JB Murphy Field only on daylight hours; this impacts the rest of their day and defines just when they can practice and play, especially in the winter months when the sun sets earlier than the rest of the year. The same is not true anywhere else on campus (with the exception of the tennis courts). Students can practice and perform dance, drama, orchestra and choir well into the evening, freeing up their time after school for collaborative work on class projects and other co-curricular activities. The primary mission of the school is the education of our students and lights will permit us to have fewer early dismissals in which students miss class time.
  - b. It is important, too, to keep as many of the students at the main campus as possible. This is true for theatre, music and sports. While we have alternative fields, the goal is to utilize this campus as a headquarters, with academics followed by afterschool co-curriculars, including athletics and performing arts. Having students on campus aligns with our priorities.

From: <u>SISunsetNeighbors @hotmail.com</u>

To: BOS Legislation, (BOS); Board of Supervisors, (BOS)

Cc: Mar, Gordon (BOS)

Subject: Email 4: BOS File #200992 and #200996, CEQA and CUA Appeal Supplement – Saint Ignatius Stadium Lighting

(Planning #2018-021648CUA)

Date: Thursday, September 17, 2020 11:33:37 AM

Attachments: Outlook-hhvbttbd.png

BOS File #200992 and #200996 - SINA Commission Submittal 1 - 2020 05 06.pdf BOS File #200992 and #200996 - SINA Commission Submittal 2 - 2020 06 09.pdf

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

To: Clerk of the Board of Supervisors Fr: SI Neighborhood Association

Attached please find two documents that supplement the CEQA and CUA appeals filed under BOS File #200992 and #200996 for the Saint Ignatius Stadium Lighting Project.

These documents were originally submitted to the Planning Commission in advance of the 7/23/20 Commission hearing on the project.

We would like to put them in the Board of Supervisors records for our appeals.

Kindly confirm receipt.

Thank you

Deborah Brown, Secretary



SI Neighborhood Association

June 9, 2020

Via Email To: Planning Commission Affairs Commissions. Secretary@sfgov.org

Mr. Jeff Horn, Senior Planner, Current Planning jeffrey.horn@sfgov.org

cc: Planning Commissioners:

Mr. Joel Koppel, President joel.koppel@sfgov.org

Ms. Kathrin Moore, Vice-President <u>kathrin.moore@sfgov.org</u>

Ms. Sue Diamond <a href="mailto:sue.diamond@sfgov.org">sue.diamond@sfgov.org</a>
Mr. Frank Fung frank.fung@sfgov.org

Ms. Theresa Imperial <a href="mailto:theresa.imperial@sfgov.org">theresa Imperial@sfgov.org</a>
Ms. Milicent Johnson milicent.johnson@sfgov.org

# RE: Supplement to SINA Advance Submission dated May 6, 2020 PLANNING CASE NUMBER 2018-012648CUA - SAINT IGNATIUS STADIUM LIGHTING PROJECT

Dear Planning Commission Secretary and Mr. Horn,

The Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association (SINA) is hereby submitting a supplement to our May 6, 2020 Advance Submission Documents concerning the proposal to install stadium lighting at the Saint Ignatius athletic field as a Conditional Use (Planning Case No. 2018012648CUA).

The May 6 Advance Submission is on the SF Planning website and on Google Docs HERE.

This supplement is necessary as Saint Ignatius did not start a proper permit process until after SINA's Advanced Submission was posted on the SF Planning website. Numerous important documents related to the application were not publicly available prior to the original hearing date and the Planning Department did not post all relevant documents until after SINA's submittal and, in some cases, after the original hearing date (May 14) although some documents were dated earlier. Importantly, the revised CEQA exemption determination was not posted on the Accela webpage for the project until June 3, denying us sufficient time to review it and provide these supplemental comments in the form of another Advance Submission for the June 11 Commission hearing.

Both Saint Ignatius and the Planning Department have made it extremely difficult to fully evaluate the application as a complete package. As a result, the scope of the project and the Department's evaluation of it has changed repeatedly, creating a continually moving target that has impeded public review and comment.

Sincerely

Deborah Brown, Association Secretary

Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association

sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com

Attachment: June 9, 2020 Supplement to SINA Advance Submission dated May 6, 2020

# SINA Advance Material Submittal for the Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association on CUA application #2018-012648CUA

The comments provided below supplement the May 6, 2020 Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association (SINA) Advance Materials Submittal ("submittal" or "SINA submittal") to the San Francisco Planning Commission for the Saint Ignatius Stadium Lighting Project. SINA filed those comments in advance of the previously scheduled May 14, 2020 Planning Commission hearing for the project (#2018-012648CUA). New and expanded comments are provided herein and reference is made to various numbered Comments in that submittal which is included in the June 11 hearing packet (starting at pdf page 110), and also available here (<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Z1eyXDgRwApIPKLKnXIEVh-cXC1TyhY">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Z1eyXDgRwApIPKLKnXIEVh-cXC1TyhY</a> (view?usp=sharing).

Saint Ignatius did not start a proper permit application process until after the May 6 SINA submittal. Numerous documents related to the application were not publicly available prior to the original hearing date and the Planning Department did not post all relevant pre-existing documents until after SINA's submittal and, in some cases, after the original hearing date. Many of these documents were pre-existing (some going back to 2019 like the geotechnical study) and they could have been posted much earlier to facilitate more thorough public review.

Both Saint Ignatius and the Planning Department have made it extremely difficult to fully evaluate the application as a complete package. The scope of the project and the Department's evaluation of it has changed repeatedly, creating a continually moving target that has impeded public review and comment. Importantly, the revised CEQA exemption determination was not posted on the Planning Department Accela webpage for the project until June 3, denying us sufficient time to review it and provide these supplemental comments in the form of another Advance Submission for the June 11 Commission hearing.

1. The current project CUA application should not receive CEQA categorical exemption clearance without additional information and review.

# Comment 1.1: Other similar projects have required CEQA EIRs and an EIR is needed for this project.

It is not uncommon, and in fact, standard practice for similar high school stadium lighting projects to prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and undergo a full CEQA review. Without EIR analysis, there is no way to determine if project impacts are potentially significant. CEQA "creates a low threshold requirement for initial preparation of an EIR and reflects a preference for resolving doubts in favor of environmental review [i.e., an EIR]" <sup>1</sup>. Many other schools have prepared EIRs for LED stadium lighting projects, including the following examples:

a) San Marin High School prepared an EIR in response to neighbor concerns. The EIR was later rejected in a recent appellate court ruling (Appendix 1 herein)<sup>2</sup> which required the Novato School District to prepare a revised draft EIR that includes an appropriate baseline, evaluates aesthetics, analyzes the

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://caselaw.findlaw.com/ca-court-of-appeal/1629130.html

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Publicly available at http://lawzilla.com/blog/coalition-to-save-san-marin-v-novato-unified-school-district/

# SINA Advance Material Submittal for the Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association on CUA application #2018-012648CUA

project in light of its cumulative impacts related to other approved field lighting and future planned school changes, and addresses light spillover, glare and skyglow.

- b) San Diego's Hoover High School project was also determined to require an EIR in appellate court.<sup>3</sup> The court found that an EIR was required based on potentially significant traffic and parking impacts. The ruling noted that the school district "abused its discretion as a decision maker under CEQA" because there was not sufficient information about the project's impacts on parking and traffic with which to form a basis for evaluation of significance under CEQA. The court based its traffic determination on the many residents' comment letters about significant traffic problems they had observed during past events at the stadium. The ruling stated: "any traffic problems experienced in the past logically will only be exacerbated if the Project is completed..." The court also found that the project's traffic and parking analysis was inadequate due to the lack of baseline game attendance numbers.
- c) Monterey High School originally planned to move forward with a limited Mitigated Negative Declaration for their stadium lighting project but is now preparing an EIR in response to community concerns over the project.<sup>4</sup>
- d) Clayton Valley High School prepared an EIR and later a supplemental EIR for their stadium lighting project. The supplemental EIR noted: "the reassigning of practices and games to the evening hours will affect traffic patterns and evening noise conditions" and the EIR evaluated those project impacts.
- e) Northgate High School prepared an EIR<sup>6</sup> for their stadium lighting project that included, among other aspects detailed noise, traffic/parking studies, and lighting/glare studies.
- f) Saratoga High School prepared an Initial Study<sup>7</sup> for their stadium lighting project which included a detailed noise study, among other impact evaluations.
- g) Marin Catholic High School withdrew their stadium lighting application based on the County Planning Department's comments (see SINA submittal, Attachment 1). The Department's concerns reflect SINA's concerns about the Saint Ignatius project, including:
  - 1. The field would not be available for use by the public, the field would only be utilized for games and practices associated with the school's athletics programs; therefore, the only benefit is to the school.
  - 2. The combined effects of the project on light and glare, noise, and traffic congestion would adversely affect the character of the surrounding community.

https://www.lgsuhsd.org/UserFiles/Servers/Server 87205/File/District%20Information/General%20Obligation%20Bond,%202014/073.pdf

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> https://caselaw.findlaw.com/ca-court-of-appeal/1629130.html

https://www.mpusd.net/apps/pages/index.jsp?uREC\_ID=1424772&type=d&pREC\_ID=1788897

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> https://yvhslightingproject.files.wordpress.com/2012/06/environmental-impact-report-clayton-valley-hs1.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> https://yvhslightingproject.files.wordpress.com/2012/06/northgate-high-school-final-eir.pdf

# SINA Advance Material Submittal for the Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association on CUA application #2018-012648CUA

- 3. While the notion of light pollution, spill light, and glare are subjective, it is apparent that the addition of a field lighting system at the school would result in a level of light contrast and light pollution that is out of character with the neighborhood.
- 4. The proposed installation of a field lighting system on an existing school athletic field, would essentially serve to extend the hours of activity on the field. Nighttime use of the field should be treated as a new use rather than an existing use because the field is not usable during the evening hours without a lighting system.
- 5. That there will be a <u>notable change to the noise levels</u> in the surrounding neighborhood, where the <u>existing ambient noise levels are low during the evening hours</u>.
- 6. Saint Ignatius has utilized temporary construction lighting on some occasions during the evening hours; however, it is unclear whether temporary field lighting was ever approved by the Department (submittal Fact 5.I); therefore, the baseline condition is the daytime time use of the field with no lights.
- 7. The impacts <u>must be considered as combined (cumulative) effects</u> that will result from the project as a whole, including the newly proposed extension of practice field lighting hours in addition to the addition of new lights on the athletic field.

# <u>Comment 1.2: The project's CEQA exemption determination remains incomplete and flawed, and a full EIR is needed.</u>

An original CEQA exemption determination was issued on April 25, <u>2019</u>. This document was later replaced on the Accela website for the project by an essentially identical document dated April 29, <u>2020</u>. Both documents were then removed and replaced with a revised document containing minor modifications, dated May 5, 2020 (2018-012648ENV-CEQA Checklist0.pdf). That revision added the Verizon wireless installation as CEQA exemption Class 3 - new construction.

Yet another CEQA determination revision was dated June 3 (2018-012648ENV-CEQA Checklist2.pdf) and expanded upon the Department's rationale for determining that the now expanded project is still categorically exempt from CEQA. The Determination concludes: "Based on the planning departments [sic] experience of conducting environmental review on similar projects near residential areas, the effects of nighttime lighting would not substantially impact people or properties in the project vicinity and would not result in a significant impact on biological resources."

We would like to know what specific experience the Department has with "similar projects near residential areas" that include this project's expanded non-public uses and 90-foot tall stadium lighting. To our knowledge, there are no other high schools in San Francisco with this type of stadium lighting, so it seems disingenuous to suggest directly-related Department experience that would inform this project sufficiently in the absence of an EIR.

The CEQA determination disregards several potential CEQA impacts without providing any evidence or basis for the categorical exemption determination and should be rejected as incomplete. We provide the following impact-specific CEQA comments:

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# SINA Advance Material Submittal for the Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association on CUA application #2018-012648CUA

a) **Traffic and Parking:** The current CEQA determination continues to state that additional transportation review is not required. It incorrectly concludes that the proposed lights "would not expand the use....Instead, the proposed lights would shift the existing use to later times in the day and/or days of the week."

This is patently false. The proposal expands the current daytime athletic field uses to new nighttime hours where no existing uses currently occur, other than with temporary lights which were used until 8 pm (according to the school's April 29, 2020 revised project proposal). This constitutes a real and significant change in use and expansion of use, which is acknowledged in the Draft Motion (see section 2 below). The Draft Motion and CEQA determination are in conflict on this point.

Surprisingly, and without any prior notice, the proposal now also requests modification to a 2003 Conditional Use Authorization (CUA Record #2003.1273C) that authorized the existing practice field lights (submittal Fact 5.A). The school now wants those practice field lights to also stay on until 10 pm on weekdays and until 8 pm on weekends (they were authorized for use only until 7:30 pm). This action would further expand use and must also be evaluated under CEQA in conjunction with the new athletic field lighting project.

Importantly, Saint Ignatius filed a revised stadium lighting project proposal dated April 29, 2020. It states that the new lights would be on Monday through Friday from August 6 to June 1 annually, and as late as 10 pm (or even later for overtime games), and as late as 8 pm on Saturdays and Sundays including for any Friday night football games postponed due to weather. Football games would last until 10 pm even on Saturday nights.

Our traffic and parking concerns are related to the overall extension of times and expansion of days in which nighttime field use would occur on both the athletic and practice fields. The school has proposed varying numbers of games and practices over time, with the most recent summary (a.k.a. "Neighbor Postcard") posted on the school's website on June 4, 2020. The Postcard summary differs yet again from the April 29, 2020 revised project proposal, so it is impossible to understand the true scope and implications of the proposed expanded uses.

The Postcard summary is excerpted in Figure 1.a below, and apparently shows a total of 200 nights of use, but it does not provide a breakdown of weekday versus weekend days of use. As we interpret it shown in Figure 1.b, the athletic field lights would be in use from 45% to 70% of all evenings during the school year, with an overall average of 60% (excluding July for which there are no proposed games or practices).

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<sup>8</sup> https://www.siprep.org/uploaded/Neighbor Postcard one side.pdf

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Figure 1a: Proposed Athletic Field Use

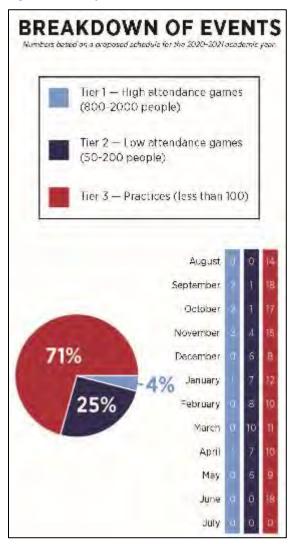


Figure 1.b: SINA Calculations of Use

SINA has calculated that the schedule totals 200 games and practices per year, with monthly totals as follows:

Month	Total Evenings	% of Total Days in Month
Aug	14	45%
Sep	21	70%
Oct	20	65%
Nov	21	70%
Dec	14	45%
Jan	20	65%
Feb	18	64%
Mar	21	68%
Apr	18	60%
May	15	50%
Jun	18	60%
Jul	0	0%

Via a public records request, SINA obtained a 1990 traffic study<sup>9</sup> conducted at the time of a school building expansion project that did not even increase enrollment or staff. That study was well done but is now 30 years old and a new traffic study is warranted to support the current proposal. The 1990 study included detailed traffic and parking counts and surveys of parking in the surrounding neighborhood, and it evaluated the cumulative impacts of critical volumes and movements of vehicles expected with the expansion.

The school and the CEQA determination continue to incorrectly assert that shifting football games from Saturdays to Friday nights and spreading out practices would improve traffic during commuting

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Jon Twichell/Associates. Traffic Study for Proposed Alterations to S. Ignatius College Preparatory School, May 25, 1990.

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times and on Saturdays. While Saturday traffic and parking are concerns given simultaneous recreational activities at the local <u>public</u> fields, we reiterate that our concern it is not about commuter-related traffic on Sunset Boulevard (as stated in the April 29, 2020 revised project proposal), but rather the impacts from local traffic and parking associated with the expanded use of both of the school's fields on weekday evenings until as late at 10 pm and on Sunday evenings as well. The overall impact of the new lighting will occur up to seven evenings a week.

The school recently posted a Night Game Event Management Plan on their Good Neighbor webpage<sup>10</sup>, applicable to games and events that could draw large crowds. Perhaps that plan could help alleviate traffic and parking concerns, but in the absence of a formal traffic and parking study there is no basis upon which to evaluate the plan's effectiveness.

Verizon submitted daytime photo renditions with the proposed 90-foot tall poles (Figures 2 and 3 below) after the previously scheduled Commission hearing for the project. These photographs were taken on Thursday February 6, 2020 and based on the length of shadows, in late morning or around noontime. Assuming that day was a typical weekday during the school year, it is apparent from both images that available street parking on 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue is extremely limited under normal day time circumstances, due in part to school-related parking. Daytime parking is also quite limited on Quintara and Rivera Streets and 37<sup>th</sup>, 38<sup>th</sup> and 40<sup>th</sup> Avenues. Note that Figure 3 shows only a single open parking space on 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue.

Currently, evenings are the only quiet neighborhood times with no school-related traffic and parking. Clearly, neighborhood parking would be similarly and more severely impacted in the evenings as a result of expanded and extended weekday and weekend use of the athletic and practice fields. But in the absence of a traffic and parking study it is impossible to evaluate the extent of the impact. We continue to believe (see also submittal Comment 5.C) that a new detailed traffic study must be conducted in order to evaluate the impacts of expanded times and days of uses of both the athletic and practice fields.

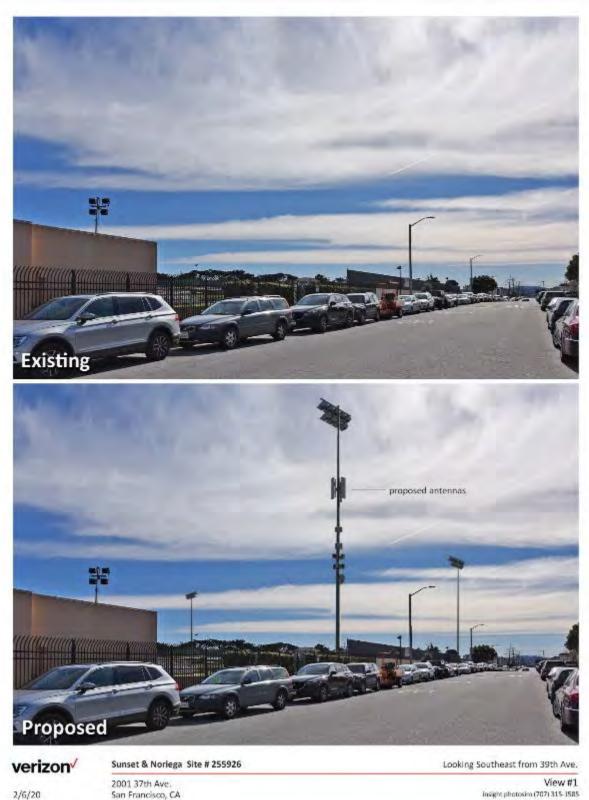
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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> https://www.siprep.org/uploaded/NIGHT\_EVENT\_MGMNT\_PLAN\_2020.pdf

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Figure 2: Verizon Photo Rendition View 1.



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Figure 3: Verizon Photo Rendition View 2.



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b) **Noise:** The current CEQA determination states that there would be <u>no permanent increase</u> in ambient noise levels or expose people in excess of noise level standards and that louder generator-powered temporary lights would no longer be used. The project now apparently also includes a new sound system which the CEQA determination states is: "designed to direct sound away from the neighbors during games." The determination concludes that "it is anticipated that noise levels would decrease".

The determination is flawed and incomplete and a noise study should be conducted (see also submittal Comment 5.D). The CEQA guidelines contain qualitative guidelines for determining the significance of noise impacts. A project like this will typically have a significant impact if it would:

- Expose people to or generate noise levels in excess of those established in the local general plan, noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies.
- o Result in a substantial <u>temporary or periodic increase</u> in the ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.

The CEQA determination does not address temporary impacts and does not consider noise in terms of the San Francisco General Plan or the San Francisco Police Code Noise Ordinance.<sup>11</sup>

Without a noise study there is no way to determine ambient noise levels and levels of exposure attributable to the project and the added use of the practice field at the same time as use of the athletic field. And in the absence of a noise study, there is no way to determine if levels would actually decrease, so the CEQA determination has no basis upon which to make that claim. The baseline for comparison is not the use of temporary lights which were just that – temporary and only used on a few occasions. The correct comparison is also not between Saturday daytime and Friday evening football games since ambient noise levels are likely to be different at those times.

c) **Lighting:** The current CEQA determination states that the photometrics study shows light levels of less than 1 foot candle at the nearest residences, and that light and glare "would be nominal on surrounding residential areas".

We question whether 1 foot candle (fc) is the valid standard to use and there is no referenced basis to explain the Department's use this value. In addition, light levels in the revised photometric study (2020 Musco Photometrics) are well above 1 fc on the public sidewalk bordering the athletic field (up to 11.8 fc for horizontal blanket spill and 12.2 fc for vertical blanket spill). Best practices under LEED as referenced in CalGreen (see SINA submittal Topic 6) use a 0.20 fc limit for an LZ 3 (urban) zone and 0.10 fc for an LZ 2 (suburban/rural zone) which is a factor of 10 less than 1 fc. The LEED values are also exceeded at the sidewalks on both 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Rivera Street, in the middle of the street on 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue, and at some homes on 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue.

More important, however, are estimates of candela<sup>12</sup>. The estimated values for glare in the photometrics document are summarized in a glare map on page 18 that depicts ranges of candela

 $\frac{\text{http://library.amlegal.com/nxt/gateway.dll/California/police/policecode?f=templates\$fn=default.htm\$3.0\$vid=am}{\text{legal:sanfrancisco}}$ 

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<sup>11</sup> 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Candela is a measure of the intensity of a light source in a particular direction.

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estimates around the athletic field under the new lighting scheme. The map notes panel defines candela measurements of 500 or less as creating "minimal to no glare", while "significant" glare is defined as starting at 25,000 candela and being equivalent to a car's high beam headlights.

We agree that a car's high beam headlights are glaringly bright, particularly if one is within a few feet or yards of them. But we doubt that the term "significant" used in Musco's photometric context is equivalent to the meaning of the term "significant" under CEQA.

We continue to assert that even the revised photometric study remains flawed (see submittal Comments 6.A and 6.B). The scale of glare map on page 18 of the 2020 photometrics document groups all candela readings between 5,000 and 50,000 into one color code so it is impossible to determine where the 25,000-candela significance threshold would occur on the ground. The photometrics study does include candela estimates in different images that show levels above 5,000 candela along the curb along virtually all of 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue and on much of Rivera adjacent to the field.

A level of 1,500 candela is considered a reasonable approximation of a level which is perceived as glare. Readings above 1,500 candela also exceed Musco's own "minimal to no glare" category and occur at 22 of 24 homes on 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue and at all homes opposite the athletic field on Rivera Street. Readings are even higher, at over 10,000 candela at the curb along most of both street lengths.

We note that there are two types of glare "disability" glare and "discomfort" glare. Disability glare reduces visibility due to scattered light in the eye, whereas discomfort glare causes "a sensation of annoyance or pain caused by high luminance in the field of view." Since most lighting designs do not consider discomfort glare, we can only assume that the photometrics study only used disability glare. This should be clarified in the photometric study.

We continue to be concerned about the use of the 5,700 Kelvin LED luminaires (submittal Comment 5.F.2 and 5.F.3). Outdoor lighting with such blue-rich white light is more likely to contribute to light pollution because it has a significantly larger geographic reach than lighting with less blue light. Blue-rich white light sources are also known to increase glare and compromise human vision, especially in the aging eye." <sup>15</sup>

The revised photometrics study is incomplete. It does not address reflected glare which is the indirect glare caused by the reflection of surrounding structures within the field of view<sup>16</sup>. Reflected glare should be considered in predictions of overall glare levels<sup>17</sup> particularly since approximately 100,000 square feet of new area around the athletic field would be illuminated. The study also does not consider skyglow (submittal Comment 5.F.2 and 5.F.3).

http://solutions.cooperwiringdevices.com/content/dam/public/lighting/resources/library/literature/Ephesus/WP5 28003EN-Ephesus-University-of-Phoenix-Glare-Analysis.pdf

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> (in an indoor environment, which is often used to identify glare). See for example:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1038&context=archengdiss

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> https://www.darksky.org/the-promise-and-challenges-of-led-lighting-a-practical-guide/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> IESNA Recommended Practice for Sports and Recreation Lighting (RP-6-1)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> International Commission on Illumination "Technical Report: Guide on the Effects of Obtrusive Light From Outdoor Lighting Installations" (2003)

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Importantly, the photometric study fails to include any narrative description of the assumptions and methods used to calculate the estimated values shown in the various images. There are no references to specific standards upon which the study's estimated values are based. Therefore, it is impossible to determine the validity of the study, which we note was conducted by the lighting supplier with a vested interest in the school project, and not by an independent third-party.

Lastly, the CEQA determination is also incomplete because it does not consider impacts from reflected glare and skyglow on both resident and migratory birds (submittal comment 5.F.2).

d) **Aesthetics:** The CEQA determination is incomplete since it does not include an evaluation of aesthetic impacts. The current CEQA determination still maintains that no further environmental review is required, the project is categorically exempt, and "There are no unusual circumstances that would result in a reasonable possibility of a significant effect".

We continue to assert that new 90-foot tall poles with 12 to 13-foot wide lighting arrays (based on the Verizon scale drawings) reasonably constitute "unusual circumstances" in this location and that the project would result in the "reasonable possibility of a significant effect" on aesthetics (see also SINA submittal Comments 1.C and 3.A; and Figure 3 and Appendix 1 therein for images).

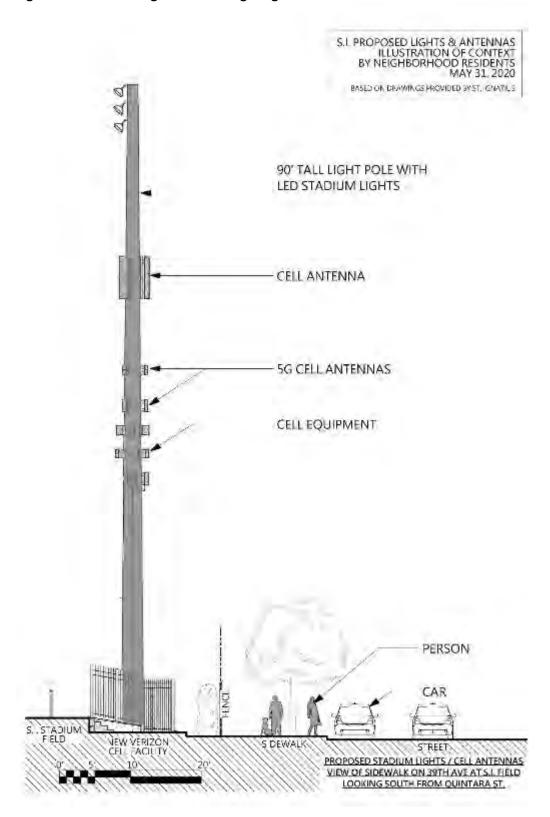
Since our prior submittal we have learned that wireless installations and light standards are exempt from the height restrictions in RH-1 districts under Code Sections 260(b)(I) and (J). However, 90-foot poles, whether for lighting or wireless facilities at this location would be grossly out of scale for this particular neighborhood (see Figures 2 and 3 above). Figure 4 below, created for SINA by a local architect, gives a sense of the relative scale of the poles to the surrounding area. Two of the four poles would be located directly inside the school's fence line as shown in the figure and would loom over the street and neighborhood at the height of a 9-story building.

e) **Cumulative Effects:** The CEQA determination is incomplete since it does not consider the current lighting project within the context of both past and future planned incremental changes that have or could result in cumulative effects (submittal Comment 1.D). Saint Ignatius has expanded repeatedly over the last 50+ years and has plans for additional expansions, including the current side request to extend practice field lighting use from 7:30 pm to 10 pm. At the very least, with the newly proposed expansion of hours for the practice field, there are undoubtedly cumulative and potentially significant effects when both fields are being used at night at the same time.

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Figure 4: Scale Drawing of Stadium Lighting Poles



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2. The CUA approval recommendation and draft Commission motion is flawed and incomplete, and the application should not be approved.

# <u>Comment 2.1: The project should be separated into two CUA applications and should be evaluated separately.</u>

The Draft Motion basis for recommendation to approve the project with conditions (p. 3 of the Draft Motion Executive Summary) states: "the Department finds the project to be necessary, desirable, and compatible with the surrounding neighborhood, and not detrimental to persons or adjacent properties in the vicinity." We strongly disagree, as discussed in detail in SINA's May 6 submittal (Section 5) and in the comments throughout this supplement.

While the wireless facility portion of the project may meet the above criteria and applicable portions of the San Francisco General Plan, the wireless installation should be evaluated separately from the stadium lighting project. Saint Ignatius has stated, the Department agrees, and we do not dispute that a new 5G Verizon wireless installation will likely benefit wireless and emergency communications in the neighborhood and city. However, without cell antennas the stadium lights would not provide these benefits. The school is attempting to justify the lighting project based on benefits of the wireless project.

Conversely, Verizon has stated that they do not require 90-foot tall poles (or stadium lights). Nor does a new wireless facility need to be located on this particular athletic field. Verizon needs only a single pole, or a suitable rooftop, and the proposed wireless apparatus is at a 60-foot height on a single 90-foot stadium lighting pole. Verizon is attempting to justify their preferred location for the wireless facility based on the lighting portion of the project (see also Comment 3.c below).

The proposed new wireless installation and stadium light projects should be decoupled and evaluated separately under the Planning Code. Additionally, alternatives to the wireless facility must be evaluated under the Planning Code and the lighting project must be evaluated under CEQA and the Planning Code before Commission approval of either project.

# Comment 2.2: SINA has reviewed the draft Commission motion prepared by Department staff<sup>18</sup> and we have several important concerns with the Department's conclusions.

- a) Pages 3-4 of the Draft Motion, Public Outreach and comments, states that the school held four community meetings. We correct this error in Comment 3.3 below. We can also update the number of SINA petition signatures noted in the Draft Motion which states 150 signatories. As of June 8, 2020, over 200 individuals have signed the petition in opposition to the project (see Appendix 2 herein for the petition results and related signatory comments).
- b) Finding 2 in the Draft Motion states: "The addition of the lights will allow weekday and weekend evening use of the field for practice and games until 10:00 pm." Thus, the Department acknowledges that the project constitutes new and expanded uses. However, the CEQA

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> https://commissions.sfplanning.org/cpcpackets/2018-012648CUA.pdf

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determination and Finding 14.B.ii in the Draft Motion both state that the proposed lights "would not expand the use....Instead, the proposed lights would shift the existing use to later times in the day and/or days of the week." Clearly, these two statements are in conflict and must be resolved.

c) Finding 6 summarizes the Commission's wireless siting location preference guidelines which were last updated in 2012. We could not find a copy of the 2012 update, only a one-page summary on the Planning website.<sup>19</sup> However, Finding 6 fails to list "Disfavored Sites" (Preference Site 7) which are sites on buildings in zoned residential districts such as at this location.

Such disfavored sites require alternative site analysis that demonstrates no other viable candidate site for the proposed wireless installation. Finding 6 also notes that under Section 8.1 of the wireless siting guidelines, the Commission <u>will not approve</u> wireless applications for Preference 5 or below unless the application describes:

- The other publicly-used buildings, co-location sites, and other Preferred Location Sites located in the geographic service area;
- the good faith efforts and measures to secure more preferred locations and why those efforts were unsuccessful;
- and demonstrates that the selected location is essential to meet wireless demands.

The Verizon CUA application goes so far as state that these requirements are "not applicable". We are not aware that Verizon has done proper due diligence to secure an adequate, alternative site. Furthermore, Finding 7 states: "the proposed WTS facility is at a Location Preference 2 Site (Co-Location site)...making it a desired location." A Preference 2 Site is defined as co-location on buildings that already have wireless installations, not co-location on theoretical new poles that are assumed to be approved but are not yet installed, and which do not already have wireless facilities on them.

It is incorrect to consider the proposed wireless facility as a Preference 2 Co-Location site, and therefore, an alternative site analysis must be conducted. Since Verizon has indicated they only need 60-foot high antennas, not 90-foot poles, it is quite likely that there are alternative sites such as on buildings within the same coverage area that comply with lower numbered Location Preference sites (e.g., sites 1-4).

d) Finding 13.B and a Finding identified as #6 (after 14.D on page 9) discuss the school's request for an exception to rear yard requirements under Code Section 134. The rear yard requirement applies to the two light poles and Verizon lease area on 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue. The required 25% rear yard setback would be 137.5 feet from the property line.

We have no objection to the proposed location of the Verizon ground-based lease area. However, drawings provided by Verizon show the stadium light poles located within 11 feet of the sidewalk on 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue, and within less than 100 feet of the homes on 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue. The rear yard requirements are intended to, among other things, "maintain a scale of development appropriate to each district, complementary to the location of adjacent buildings" (Code Section 134(a)(2)). Clearly, 90-foot tall poles so close to the school's property line, to the public way, and to homes across the

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> https://archives.sfplanning.org/documents/8709-Wireless%20Telecommunications%20Services%20WTS.pdf

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street is not an appropriate scale of development for, nor complementary to this neighborhood. Appendix 1 of SINA's prior submittal shows various photo renditions and a scale drawing that illustrate the size of the poles in relation to surrounding structures.

- e) Finding 14.A states that the lighting project "maintains and expands an educational and recreational use, which are uses that support of [sic] families and children in San Francisco" and that it "promotes the operation of a neighborhood-serving school." We reject these assertions since the recreational uses are only available to students and parents of the school and their athletic competitors, not to neighborhood residents. The school is not neighborhood-serving since it is a private school charging high tuition, it is not a public institution, and it does not provide any public services to the local Sunset community. As discussed below in Section 3, there is no evidence to support the notion that the school serves more than a very small number of students who may live in the immediate neighborhood.
- f) Finding 14.B.i. incorrectly excludes the height of the 90-foot poles from consideration of the nature of the proposed site including "the proposed size, shape and arrangement of structures." We reject this approach since the tall size and arrangement of the new light poles will most certainly and significantly "alter the existing appearance of character of the project's vicinity" while the discussion says they will not.
- g) Finding 14.B.ii. incorrectly states (as noted above) that new lights would not expand use of the facility. We also reject the assertion (also noted above) that "the proposed use is designed to meet the needs of the immediate neighborhood". Lastly, the Finding states the new use "should not generate significant amounts of vehicular trips..." This assertion has no basis in fact since no traffic study has been done upon which to base a finding of no significance (see also Comment 1.2.a above).
- h) Finding 14.B.iii incorrectly states "noise or noxious emissions from continued use are not likely to be significantly greater than ambient conditions..." Again, this assertion has no basis in fact since no noise study has been done upon which to base a finding of no significance (see also Comment 1.2.b above). As for noxious emissions, SINA's May 6 submittal details neighborhood concerns over the variety of noxious emissions generated by the existing uses of the athletic field that will certainly be exacerbated by the proposed expanded number of days and times the athletic field is in use.
- i) Finding 14.C discusses the Department's conclusions related to applicable provisions of the Planning Code and the General Plan, again making statements incorrectly or without factual basis, including:
  - "Nighttime use of the field is not expected to adversely impact traffic and parking."
  - "The project is desirable because it promotes the operation of a neighborhood-serving school."
  - That the project is "necessary, desirable and compatible with the surrounding neighborhood."
  - That the project will not be "detrimental to persons or adjacent properties in the vicinity."

We reject these assertions since there is no basis to determine the level of traffic and parking impacts; the school is not primarily neighborhood-serving; and the project would in fact be detrimental to neighbors and properties due to noise, litter, public urination, light pollution impacts,

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and will adversely impact the normally quiet evening neighborhood on average 60% of the time (Figure 1b above).

The only portion of the project that might possibly be necessary or desirable for the surrounding neighborhood is the added wireless service. However, as discussed in Comments 3.a and 3.c above, alternative wireless sites that would provide the same benefit have not been evaluated. Also as discussed in Comments 2.b and 2.d above, the proposed 90-foot tall light poles are in no way compatible with the surrounding neighborhood.

j) Page 9 of the Draft Motion discusses Planning Code Section 304 (under an item identified as #6 inconsistent with the Motion's numbering scheme of Findings). Item 6.A attempts to justify the school's request for rear yard modification apparently based on Code Section 304(a) which states: "In cases of outstanding overall design, complementary to the design and values of the surrounding area, such a project may merit a well-reasoned modification of certain of the provisions contained elsewhere in this Code."

It is unfathomable how this project could in any way, be considered complementary to the design and values of the surrounding area, or that a rear yard modification that eliminates the rear yard setback almost entirely constitutes a "well-reasoned modification" within the intent of the Code (see also Comment 3.c above).

k) Finding 15 discusses the project's compliance with the General Plan. Under Commerce and Industry Policy 7.2, the Department contends that the project will provide "more flexible use of the athletic facilities".

While likely true, the larger concern is the expanded times and increased number of evenings that the facilities would be used. We disagree that the project would "avoid or minimize disruption of adjacent residential uses" as required under that policy. In addition to other comments herein, one major disruption would be to the daily lives of neighbors, especially those with small children that typically go to bed before 8 pm. With field lights and noise from games and practices until 10 pm, these children will not be able to fall sleep which would disrupt their circadian rhythms which are essential to good physical and mental health.

- I) Under Finding 15, Commerce and Industry Element Objective 7, Policy 7.3 the Department states that the school's educational services are "available to residents of the local area neighborhoods..." As noted elsewhere herein, this is true only for those who can afford the tuition with or without tuition assistance. The school has not demonstrated that it provides services to the majority of neighborhood families.
- m) Under Finding 15, Housing Element Objective 11, Policy 11. 8 the Department attempts to justify compliance by stating that the project "will minimize disruption by expanding the school vertically on the existing campus." This is a meaningless argument and does not demonstrate that the project meets the intent of the Policy which is to consider the neighborhood character and minimize disruption. The extent and nature of disruptions are numerous and varied as discussed elsewhere herein and in SINA's May 6 submittal including: traffic, parking, noise, light pollution, litter, public

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drinking, and public urination. These disruptions would be exacerbated by increasing the number and duration of these impacts on residential areas caused by the supposed "vertical expansion".

- n) Under Finding 15, Commerce and Industry Element Objective 1, Policy 1.2 the Department falsely states that the project will provide recreational services for residents and workers in the City. The only recreational services would be provided to private school students. While the wireless installation would provide presumably enhanced communications services, we again assert that evaluation of the lighting project should be separated from evaluation of the wireless project (see comment 2.1 above) since the lighting project alone does not support this Policy in any way.
- o) Finding 15, Commerce and Industry Element Objectives 2, 4, and 8, Visitor Trade, and the Community Safety Objectives all apply only to the wireless installation and not the lighting portion of the project which does not support these General Plan Elements.
- p) Finding 16 discusses Planning Code Section 101.1(b) and the City's eight priority planning policies. Finding 16.B again states that the "expansion...has been designed to be sensitive to the surrounding neighborhood character." This is incorrect as shown throughout these comments and SINA's May 6 submittal.
- q) Finding 17 also asserts that the project would "contribute to the character and stability of the neighborhood..." without any specific, valid basis for that conclusion which we believe is entirely without merit. Furthermore, SINA's May 6, 2020 submittal also details consistent neighbor concerns that will be significantly exacerbated with new stadium lighting and expanded use of the athletic and practice fields. These uses will adversely impact the overall livability of a quiet residential neighborhood (see Comment 3.3 below, and SINA submittal Facts and Comments 5.A- 5.F).

# 3. Saint Ignatius has not complied with the requirements or spirit of public disclosure and engagement.

# Comment 3.1: SINA has proposed an alternative plan to enable Saint Ignatius to have a limited number nighttime sporting events, but the school is unwilling to consider this proposal.

In 2018, SINA first proposed to the school that it consider alternatives to permanent stadium lighting. Specifically, we verbally suggested that they continue to rent temporary lights as needed for a limited set number of large sporting events a year. We explained that if they could give the neighbors prenotification of such nights, we could move our cars, have our children sleep elsewhere, and in general, be prepared for the events. The school administration would not even consider this alternative proposal.

SINA continues to question and challenge the school's true 'need' for permanent stadium lighting. In a meeting with school administration, Tom Murphy stated that permanent stadium lighting would be a valuable marketing tool for recruiting top student athletes.

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Saint Ignatius' enrollment totals only 1,600 private students. As of Feb 2020, Lowell High School has 2,774 students, Lincoln has 2,070 and George Washington has 1,995.<sup>20</sup> These highly regarded public high schools are all able to have vibrant and healthy sports programs for their students without the need for permanent stadium lighting.

As further perspective, the school rented temporary field lighting for 5-6 weeks between November 2019 and January 2020. Often the lights were on with no one on the field, approximately 10-12 times. Additionally, quite often only a few students and coaches were on the field and they could have easily fit onto the practice field with its existing lights.

SINA suggested the temporary lighting proposal again recently, since the school states that large nighttime sporting events will occur only eight times a year. However, they responded that this proposal would not work for them. We request that the school and the Commission give this and other alternative plans fair consideration.

# <u>Comment 3.2: Saint Ignatius has not fully addressed all SINA questions and concerns nor have they communicated directly with our Association.</u>

Prior the April 29, 2020 remote Pre-Application Meeting, SINA submitted a consolidated list of questions from the Association via email. Other neighbors posted individual questions through the "Ask SI" link on their Good Neighbor webpage. Only some of these questions were addressed and those only partially at the April 29<sup>th</sup> meeting. Mr. Murphy who hosted and managed the meeting determined that the remaining questions were "not relevant to the project."

As a result, SINA resubmitted the questions on April 30<sup>th</sup> with clarifications as to how the question(s) directly relate to the project (see SINA submittal, Appendix 3). We asked that the answers be submitted to the SINA email address and provided it several times in our clarified question list. We have never received any correspondence from the school at that email address.

The school did not provide answers to these questions until May 28, 2020 and only then posted them on the Accela website (but not on the school's Good Neighbor webpage) in a document titled "Summary of Discussion from Pre-Application Meeting". This document was not sent to the SINA email address as requested throughout our clarified questions.

Additionally, the school has not responded to the Zoom Chat comments made by neighbors at the April 29 pre-application meeting, nor has the school made the chat log public. We attach our own screen captures of the Zoom chat comments taken during the meeting (Appendix 3 herein). Many neighbors have also never received a response to their questions submitted via the 'Ask SI' webpage.

In their Summary of Discussion from Pre-Application Meeting (Appendix 4 herein), the school still does not answer several key questions/concerns of ours, including:

SINA Question /Concern #9: We are not aware of any other San Francisco high school (public or private) that has night time lighting, and yet they have thriving sports programs and are able schedule their

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> https://www.sfgate.com/sf-locals/article/biggest-high-schools-enrollment-san-francisco-15038809.php

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sporting events during natural day time light. Why is it necessary for Saint Ignatius to have stadium lighting for night time sports?

Saint Ignatius (SI) Response: "At the meeting, SI explained that the lights are needed due to expansion of our sports program over the past several years and the lack of and competition for available practice field space in San Francisco. Post meeting, SI informed the neighbors that SF Public Schools and other entities use Kezar Stadium for their lighted games."

If other schools can schedule their sports program during day light house and use Kezar Stadium for their lighted games why can't Saint Ignatius? As noted above, the school's total enrollment totals only 1,600 private students while other schools have more students and they are all able to have healthy sports programs for their students without permanent stadium lighting. Additionally, many of Saint Ignatius "expanded sports" do not require a lighted field. Out of 15 sports, 10 do not use the athletic field (basketball, volleyball, golf, cross country, tennis, water polo, rowing, softball, swim & diving, baseball).

<u>SINA Question /Concern #14:</u> Please provide the number of total S.I. students -- and a breakdown on where your students originate from. Specifically, how many of your students are from the Sunset District, Richmond District, elsewhere in San Francisco, and from other counties in the Bay area --Marin, etc.

SI Response: "SI did not answer this question as we believe it is not pertinent to the project."

SINA has requested this information repeatedly since the lighting project was first proposed in 2015. What percentage of Saint Ignatius private school students come from our neighborhood -- or even close to our neighborhood? This information request speaks directly to how, and if, stadium lighting will benefit the immediate neighborhood as their CUA and CEQA applications assert. We are not requesting personal student information, just a regional numeric/percentage breakdown.

SINA Question /Concern #15: In your response to comments at the [September] 2015 neighborhood meeting, you said you would involve an acoustical engineer if your move forward with the stadium light project. This study would address sound concerns related to amplified announcements, music, etc. Has this study been done? If not, why not? If so, please share results of these acoustical studies conducted to the Association address: sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com

SI Response: "We do not recall such a promise. The sound system is state of the art which we believe will be far better for all involved. Sound will only be used for large attendance games and not for practices. The number of noise events will remain the same with the lights, however, the time will be shifted from Saturdays to Friday afternoons and evenings."

Please refer to the 2015 Saint Ignatius neighborhood meeting (SINA submittal, Appendix 4.b). Therein, the Station 3, Response #8 stated: "We plan to involve an acoustical engineer if we move forward with the light project to see if we can somehow redirect the sound system." As noted in Comment 1.2.B above a noise study is still needed. In the absence of a noise study there is no basis upon which to determine that noise will not create a potentially significant effect, particularly if both the practice field

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and athletic field are in use at the same time. Refer to the San Francisco Police Code Article 29 which provides details on conducting a valid noise study.

<u>SINA Question #18:</u> Our association's architectural/engineering consultants would like to see the pole foundation design drawings and associated geotechnical report. If a geotechnical report is, or was not prepared, please explain why not.

SI Response: SI sent the plans to SINA as requested.

SINA never received these plans, they were not submitted to us at the email address provided. A 2019 geotechnical report was finally posted on the Accela website on or about June 2, 2020. No foundation design has been posted to date.

SINA Question /Concern #20: Questions for 4/29 Neighborhood Meeting concerning SI Field Light Proposal:

- 1. Can a proper lighting study with photometric calculations showing field light levels be prepared and given to the community? 2. Can a context site section drawing be prepared showing scale of 90' stadium lights with reference to surrounding residential buildings be shared with the community?
- 3. Can a daytime view of stadium lights prepared and shared with the community? If all of these have already been done, please present at tonight's meeting. Thank you, Jay Manzo/neighbor.

SI Response: These items were sent to the SINA for distribution to the neighbors.

SINA never received these plans; they were not submitted to us at the email address provided as requested. We eventually located a revised photometric study (see Comment 1.2.C above) and the Verizon wireless documents which were not posted on the Accela webpage until May 15.

#### Comment 3.3: Corrections to incorrect statements made by Saint Ignatius (SI)

In reference to the school's Summary of Public Outreach (dated May 7, 2020) on the Accela website and in the Draft Motion (pdf pp. 105-107), SINA would like to correct some false statements. We assume this is because much of the school's current administration was not present when the project was first proposed in 2015 or even in 2018 when it was reactivated.

<u>SI statement:</u> August 25, 2015: "The school hosted the second neighborhood meeting: Patrick Ruff and Paul Totah from the school met with Katy Tang and 50 neighbors at the 40<sup>th</sup> Avenue home of Jack Allen."

Correction: The school did <u>not</u> host this meeting. This was one of our first neighborhood meetings and was organized by the neighbors who invited Katy Tang and school administration. The meeting was hosted by Mr. Allen in his garage.

SI Statement: January 2016 – "The community was informed of the lighting project via an article in The Sunset Beacon with interviews of SI staff."

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Correction: The January 2016 Sunset Beacon article was written as a result of neighbors contacting the newspaper to express their concerns over the proposed project. The reporter reached out to the school to get their perspective. See article attached as Appendix 5 herein.

Lastly, the school's April 29, 2020 revised proposal states that neighbors have not voiced concerns over the existing practice field lights that were authorized under CUA Record #2003.1273C. This is patently false. Neighbors continue to complain about the practice field lights being left on past 7:30 and being left on with no one on the field. The school told neighbors to call their security when this happens.

In addition, records obtained under SINA's public records request for that lighting project included letters from neighbors to the Planning Department that detailed concerns over traffic, parking, noise, and garbage related to day time athletic field uses at that time – even before the practice field lights were authorized and installed. Some of those comments were related to existing daytime uses at the athletic field at that time (2003) and for which neighbor complaints have continued throughout the most recent school year until the school closed for the shelter-in-place order. Language from the Executive Summary of the Case Report for Hearing on April 22, 2004 for the practice field lighting project is excerpted below:

### Neighborhood/Community Responses:

The Department has received approximately four telephone calls and three letters from neighbors in opposition to the proposal. One letter in support of the proposal has been received. Issues consistently brought up include noise, garbage, and parking problems associated with activities held at the School's larger athletic field located at the rear of the lot along 39th Avenue. Those expressing opposition to the project are typically under the impression that the light fixtures are to be placed at this larger playing field, rather than the smaller practice field on the upper campus. It has been Staff's experience that once the location of the fixtures is clarified, and the hours and time of usage explained, the neighbor's anxieties are eased.

### 4. Concluding Comments

Thank you for considering this document in which SINA has exposed and detailed the many compelling reasons why the Saint Ignatius Stadium Lighting project should <u>not</u> be approved. We hope you recognize the significant gaps in this project plan - the lack of a complete and through CEQA and permit application process. The school's current reluctance to address alternative plans, many of our questions, and opposing concerns -- has us stymied, despite their repeated claims of being a "good neighbor" which they used to be. Permanent stadium lights will clearly enhance the school's exclusive reputation, recruitment efforts, and benefit its private school students – they will now have the cache of 'Friday Night Lights'.

This project will, in no conceivable way benefit the public, or enhance our neighborhood or its character. After school and after their evening sports activities – the campus is locked up and the school population drives home to their own presumably quiet and peaceful neighborhoods. Evenings are the only quiet time we have in our neighborhood and those quiet evenings will be irrevokably disrupted, significantly affecting the livability of the neighborhood in adverse ways.

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# SINA Advance Material Submittal for the Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association on CUA application #2018-012648CUA

### 5. List of Appendices

- **APPENDIX 1:** COALITION TO SAVE SAN MARIN v. NOVATO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT APPEALS COURT DECISION, APRIL 23, 2020
- **APPENDIX 2:** RESULTS OF 2020 SINA PETITION OPPOSING STADIUM LIGHTING PROJECT AS OF JUNE 8, 2020
- APPENDIX 3: APRIL 29, 2020 PRE-APPLICATION MEETING ZOOM CHAT LOG
- **APPENDIX 4:** SAINT IGNATIUS SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION FROM PRE-APPLICATION MEETING HELD APRIL 29, 2020
- **APPENDIX 5:** JANUARY 2016 SUNSET BEACON ARTICLE

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### **APPENDIX 1**

# COALITION TO SAVE SAN MARIN V. NOVATO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT APPEALS COURT DECISION, APRIL 23, 2020

Filed 4/23/2020

### NOT TO BE PUBLISHED IN OFFICIAL REPORTS

California Rules of Court, rule 8.1115(a), prohibits courts and parties from citing or relying on opinions not certified for publication or ordered published, except as specified by rule 8.1115(b). This opinion has not been certified for publication or ordered published for purposes of rule 8.1115.

# IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT DIVISION THREE

COALITION TO SAVE SAN MARIN,

Plaintiff and Respondent,

v.

NOVATO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT,

Defendant and Appellant.

A156877

(Marin County Super. Ct. No. CIV1702295

Appellant Novato Unified School District (the District) appeals from a judgment directing it to vacate Resolution No. 31-2016/2017, adopted by its Board of Trustees, which issued an approval and certification of an environmental impact report (EIR)<sup>1</sup> for a project known as the San Marin

<sup>&</sup>quot;EIR" as used hereinafter refers to the final version of the EIR that was certified by the Novato Unified School District Board of Trustees. The final EIR "includes: (1) the Draft EIR and appendices, and (2) the Final EIR, which includes responses to comments, corrections and revisions to the Draft EIR, and 6 appendices." In issuing its resolution, the Board of Trustees also considered the staff reports pertaining to

High School Stadium Lights Project. Pursuant to a writ of administrative mandamus, the trial court enjoined the project until the District fully complied with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Pub. Res. Code, § 21168). We affirm.

### FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND<sup>3</sup>

At issue here is the adequacy of the CEQA review of "The San Marin High School Stadium Lights Project," consisting of the installation of new stadium lighting, an upgraded public address system for the stadium, and egress lighting at the existing school campus.

### I. Environmental Setting

San Marin High School (SMHS) is at the interface of a suburban residential neighborhood comprised of largely one-story, single family homes and open space preserves, grasslands, and hillsides. Bordering the school are San Marin Drive to the east and Novato Boulevard to the south. Across Novato Boulevard is a 98-acre park which is unlit at night; it contains open space trails and Novato Creek which runs through the park approximately

the final EIR, the minutes and reports for all public hearings, and all evidence received by the District at those hearings.

All further unspecified statutory references are to the Public Resources Code and the CEQA guidelines are referred to as "Guidelines section . . ." "Whether the Guidelines are binding regulations is not an issue in this case, and we therefore need not and do not decide that question. At a minimum, however, courts . . . afford great weight to the Guidelines except when a provision is clearly unauthorized or erroneous under CEQA. [Citation.]" (Laurel Heights Improvement Assn. v. Regents of University of California (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376, 391, fn. 2 (Laurel Heights I).)

The factual and procedural background is taken, in part, from the trial court's comprehensive 69-page opinion.

one quarter-mile south of the stadium. SMHS is also surrounded by (1) trails and single-family homes to the west; (2) single-family homes to the north; (3) multi-family residences to the northeast; and (4) open hillsides with grassland and scattered oak trees rise to the north and west.

The nearest residences are about 120 feet north and northeast of the stadium track. Because of a grassy berm, the northeastern end of the stadium is below the level of the multi-family residences. Scenic views from the stadium and surrounding residences include undeveloped ridgelines and hillsides which are dark at night. San Marin Drive to the east of the school is a four-lane street, landscaped with trees which obstruct views of the stadium from the houses to the east. The road is lightly illuminated by well-spaced street lights, but there are no lighted signs until a medium-sized shopping center approximately one-half mile north. Novato Boulevard to the south of the school is very dark in the evening. In sum, the roads and neighborhoods adjacent to the school have low brightness against a dark background of undeveloped hills and open space.

# II. Project Objectives and Description

The District had several objectives in pursuing the project: (1) improved stadium availability for evening/nighttime athletic fields, which would improve academic performance by minimizing early class dismissal and missed instruction time for student athletes; permit greater attendance by parents, students, and fans, which would build community spirit and increase ticket revenues; offer a safe outlet for student socializing; and reduce conflicting uses of the same field by different teams, thereby reducing accidental injuries to student athletes; (2) better lighting conditions during evening practices and games would improve safety for student athletes; and

(3) an improved public address system to better focus sound inside the stadium.

The stadium has a bleacher capacity of 2,400 persons with standing room for an additional approximately 1,600 persons. The project would involve installation of 26 athletic field lights and an upgraded public address system. The final EIR set forth the schedule for when the lights would be used: the main stadium lights would be turned off by 8:00 P.M. for practices Monday through Thursday, by 8:30 P.M. for games Monday through Thursday, and by 9:45 P.M. for Friday football games. The stadium lights would not be used on Saturdays or Sundays, with the possible exception of Saturday light usage until 8:30 P.M. for two to four Saturdays in February and two Saturdays in May for soccer and lacrosse playoff games.

The installation of new lights on existing and new poles throughout the stadium would use state-of-the-art LED lights with narrow beams to reduce light trespass and emit less light visible to the neighboring residences. Eight new 80-foot tall light poles, equipped with downward-facing 72 LED light fixtures (also known as luminaires), would be evenly spaced with four poles along each of the sidelines. Additional downward facing LED luminaires would be mounted at 70 feet on some of the 80-foot tall poles and upward-facing low-output lights would be mounted at 20 feet on the 80-foot tall poles, with the upward-facing lights turned on during the entirety of games. A second set of lower-output lights would be installed on up to 18 new and existing 30-foot tall light poles. The lights would be used approximately 152 nights per year for various sport practices and games, and on a few other occasions primarily during the fall and winter evening hours between October and March. To provide focused, distributed sound throughout the

stadium, up to 18 additional 30-foot tall public address speaker poles would be installed on the project site. The new public address system would not be used for practices or for soccer and lacrosse games.

## III. EIR Proceedings

On December 20, 2016, the District issued its draft EIR, and extended the public comment period to March 3, 2017. The Coalition, its members and other concerned citizens submitted written and oral comments asserting deficiencies in the project and draft EIR. On May 10, 2017, the District issued its final EIR with responses to the public comments, as well as corrections and revisions to the draft EIR, and six appendices. On May 16, 2017, the District's Board of Trustees voted to certify and approve the EIR. Two weeks later, the Board of Trustees adopted Resolution 31-2016/2017 approving the project, a statement of overriding considerations, and a mitigation and monitoring program identifying the timing and responsibility for monitoring each mitigation measure.

## IV. Trial Court Proceedings

On June 23, 2017, the Coalition filed a petition for writ of administrative mandate (Code Civ. Proc., § 1094.5), seeking to enjoin the project until the District complied with CEQA, on the ground the EIR did not adequately examine certain significant environmental impacts; did not adequately identify and discuss mitigation measures and project alternatives; and did not examine the cumulative impacts of the project together with foreseeable future projects at the high school. The Coalition also alleged the District was required to recirculate the EIR because, after the close of the public comment period, the final EIR included new and significant information on certain environmental impacts.

Based upon "numerous instances" of noncompliance with CEQA, the trial court found the EIR inadequate as an informative document.

Specifically, the court found: (1) the District "erred in adopting the CIE's E-3 lighting zone benchmark to describe the project's environmental setting for evaluating" the impact of the lights and corresponding mitigation measures; (2) the EIR contained insufficient information subject to public comment concerning how the District analyzed the impact of projected light and glare on surrounding communities during nighttime operations of the stadium to support the conclusion that the proposed mitigation measures would result in the impacts being less than significant; and (3) the District's "decision not to prepare the relevant photometric studies until after approval of the project constitute[d] a prejudicial abuse of discretion because it 'preclude[d] informed decision[-]making and informed public participation, thereby thwarting the statutory goals of the EIR process."

The court entered judgment in favor of the Coalition, directing the District to set aside its approval of the project and enjoining it from proceeding with the project until it had fully complied with CEQA as discussed in the court's opinion. The court's injunction did not bar the District from conducting certain necessary photometric studies to test, calibrate, or modify the equipment to be installed for the project to comply with mitigation measures set out in the final EIR and approved by the District.

The District timely appealed.

#### DISCUSSION

#### I. Standard of Review

In Sierra Club v. County of Fresno (2018) 6 Cal.5th 502 (Sierra Club), our Supreme Court clarified the appropriate standard of review: Generally, "[t]he standard of review in a CEQA case, as provided in sections 21168.5 and 21005, is abuse of discretion. Section 21168.5 states in part: 'In any action or proceeding . . . to attack, review, set aside, void or annul a determination, finding, or decision of a public agency on the grounds of noncompliance with this division, the inquiry shall extend only to whether there was a prejudicial abuse of discretion.' [Citation.] [The court's] decisions have thus articulated a procedural issues/factual issues dichotomy. '[A]n agency may abuse its discretion under CEQA either by failing to proceed in the manner CEQA provides or by reaching factual conclusions unsupported by substantial evidence. (§ 21168.5.) Judicial review of these two types of error differs significantly: While we determine de novo whether the agency has employed the correct procedures, "scrupulously enforc[ing] all legislatively mandated CEQA requirements" [citation], we accord greater deference to the agency's substantive factual conclusions. In reviewing for substantial evidence, the reviewing court "may not set aside an agency's approval of an EIR on the ground that an opposite conclusion would have been equally or more reasonable," for, on factual questions, our task "is not to weigh conflicting evidence and determine who has the better argument." [Citations.]" (Sierra Club, supra, 6 Cal.5th at p. 512.)

However, "when the issue is whether an EIR's discussion of environmental impacts is adequate, that is, whether the decision sufficiently performs the function of facilitating 'informed agency decision[-]making and informed public participation,' [t]he review of such [a] claim[] does not fit neatly within the procedural/factual paradigm." (Sierra Club, supra, 6 Cal.5th at p. 513.) After describing several of its own decisions and those of the Court of Appeal, the court concluded "[t]hree basic principles emerge . . . : (1) An agency has considerable discretion to decide the manner of the discussion of potentially significant effects in an EIR. (2) However, a reviewing court must determine whether the discussion of a potentially significant effect is sufficient or insufficient, i.e., whether the EIR comports with its intended function of including "detail sufficient to enable those who did not participate in its preparation to understand and to consider meaningfully the issues raised by the proposed project." [Citation.] (3) The determination whether a discussion is sufficient is not solely a matter of discerning whether there is substantial evidence to support the agency's factual conclusions." (Id. at pp. 515–516.)

"The ultimate inquiry, as case law and the CEQA guidelines make clear, is whether the EIR includes enough detail 'to enable those who did not participate in its preparation to understand and to consider meaningfully the issues raised by the proposed project.' [Citations.] The inquiry presents a mixed question of law and fact. As such, it is generally subject to independent review. However, underlying factual determinations—including, for example, an agency's decision as to which methodologies to employ for analyzing an environment effect—may warrant deference. [Citations.] Thus, to the extent a mixed question requires a determination whether statutory criteria were satisfied, de novo review is appropriate; but to the extent factual questions predominate, a more deferential standard is warranted. [Citation.] "(Sierra Club, supra, 6 Cal.5th at p. 516.) "For

example, a decision to use a particular methodology and reject another is amenable to substantial evidence review . . . . But whether a description of an environmental impact is insufficient because it lacks analysis or omits the magnitude of the impact is not a substantial evidence question. A conclusory discussion of an environmental impact that an EIR deems significant can be determined by the court to be inadequate as an informational document without reference to substantial evidence." (*Id.* at p. 514.)

"'An appellate court's review of the administrative record for legal error and substantial evidence in a CEQA case . . . is the same as the trial court's: The appellate court reviews the agency's action, not the trial court's decision; in that sense appellate judicial review under CEQA is de novo.' [Citation.] Further, "the reviewing court must resolve reasonable doubts in favor of the administrative finding and decision." [Citation.]" (California Oak Foundation v. Regents of University of California (2010) 188 Cal.App.4th 227, 262.)

Based on the above described standard of review, and based on our independent review of the record, we agree with the trial court and conclude that the EIR did not include "sufficient detail to enable those who did not participate in its preparation to understand and to consider meaningfully" certain environmental impacts of the proposed project. (*Sierra Club*, supra, 6 Cal.5th at p. 510, citing to *Laurel Heights I*, *supra*, 47 Cal.3d at p. 405.)

## II. EIR'S Analysis of Aesthetics<sup>4</sup>

## A. EIR Findings

The EIR analyzed, against a baseline for lighting, the project's potential aesthetic adverse environment impacts from light illumination (light trespass/spillover)<sup>5</sup>, glare intensity<sup>6</sup>, and sky glow<sup>7</sup>.

#### 1. Baseline Thresholds

The EIR used significance thresholds for the illuminance and glare generated by the proposed new lighting fixtures based on the standards adopted by the International Commission on Illumination (CIE), which is an industry group that sets limits for outdoor lighting installations depending on which of four CIE lighting zones the surrounding area falls within, i.e., E-1 to E-4.

"The CIE describes the E-3 lighting zone to include 'urban residential areas' of 'medium ambient brightness.' Several public commentators indicated that the project area is much less bright than the example areas identified in the E-3 lighting zone. These commentators argued that the designation does not correspond to the low street lighting along San Marin Dr[ive] and the surrounding residences, and that this designation flat out

The description is taken, in part, from quoted portions of the trial court's decision, omitting citations to the administrative record.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> "Illumination is defined as 'the amount of light that strikes an object, including light cast by sources that are not directly seen by the viewer.'"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Glare 'refers to the discomfort or impairment of vision experienced when a person is exposed to a direct or reflected view of a light source, causing objectionable brightness that is greater than that to which the eyes are adopted.' Glare intensity ranges from the wors[t] case – 'disability glare' where visibility is lost, to 'discomfort glare' where the light is distracting and uncomfortable."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> "Sky glow refers to illumination from upward light which increases the brightness of the nighttime sky."

ignores the dark, unlit hills and open spaces abutting the south, west and northwest boundaries of the school. These commentators advocated for the use of the E-2 zoning rating which the CIE defines as 'a lighting environment with low district brightness and provides as an example "sparsely-inhabited rural areas" (CIE, 2003)."

In particular, "[o]ne commentator, Marc Papineau, an environmental scientist, challenged the District's use of the E-3 standard by arguing this rating did not give sufficient deference to the dark, undeveloped open space on the edges of the project site. Papineau explained that the ambient nighttime brightness thresholds as reflected in the four lighting zones ratings (E-1 to E-4) are intended to be 'progressive, in order to be suitably protective of the environment . . . .' Thus, he reasoned that when a suburban area is adjacent to an unlit, or dimly lit open space the 'prudent planning practice' is to accommodate the contiguous, more light-sensitive area by applying the lighting standards 'that are more sensitive to cumulative change in ambient brightness. . . .' . . . In this scenario, that would require adopting the more light sensitive and environmentally-protective E-2 rating, for light spillover, glare and sky glow than the E-3 rating."

"In response to these public comments," the District explained its decision to rely on the E-3 zone standard:

"Although the project site is located near the interface of suburban development and open space, the site itself is best characterized as being located in environmental lights zone E3. Support of this classification includes the presence of San Marin Drive, a four-lane arterial roadway with streetlamps, directly to the east of the project site, suburban-density single-family housing to the east and northwest of the project site, and multi-family housing to the northeast of the site. In addition, a commercial center that includes medical offices, an animal hospital, and various retail outlets (including a Starbucks and a

Subway) is located approximately 0.25-mile east of the project site. Environmental lighting zone E2, which is defined by the example of 'sparely-inhabited rural areas,' is not an appropriate classification of the project site and surrounding neighborhood. Therefore, the characterization of the Draft EIR of the project site being located in environmental lighting zone E3, which is defined by the example of 'well-inhabited rural and urban areas,' is appropriate. As discussed in Section 4.1, Aesthetics, of the Draft EIR, impacts related to night lighting would be less than significant with the identified mitigation measures. No changes to the Draft EIR are warranted as a result of comments pertaining to the existing ambient lighting at the project site."

## 2. Light Trespass/Spillover

"The [EIR] determined that the effect of light trespass/spillover on the nearest residences from illuminating the field would be significant if illumination produced by the project exceeded 2.0 foot-candles (f.c.) when measured at the vertical and horizontal planes at the high school property lines nearest the residences. This measurement was derived from an earlier project of the District, and from standards used by other California school districts i.e., light trespass is not significant if the foot candles measured at the school property lines fall in the range from 0.8 f.c. to 2.5 f.c."

"Without first performing a photometric study to estimate the brightness of light generated by the specific fixtures, the [EIR] found that the proposed stadium lighting system may produce illumination in and around the stadium in excess of the 2 foot-candle significance threshold at the boundaries of the stadium, and would constitute a potentially significant impact. [¶] As a mitigation measure, the [EIR] proposed the District hire a qualified lighting consultant to prepare a photometric study consistent with industry standards 'that estimates the vertical and horizontal foot-candles generated by the proposed stadium lighting on the football field and at the

boundaries of the stadium site,' and as part of the final design of the light system, to position and shield the fixtures along the football field until they generate no greater than 2 foot-candles at the site boundaries. The [EIR] concluded that implementation of this mitigation measure would not 'generate excessive significant light trespass at nearby residences' and the impacts would be less [than] significant after mitigation."

## 3. Glare Intensity

"The [EIR] also evaluated the effect of glare on residents and on adjacent public street and sidewalks by units of intensity called 'candelas.' . . . . The [EIR] assumed that light intensity of 500 candelas or less when measured at the school's property lines would result in no 'discomfort glare' at those residences which faced the school. . . . [¶] The District used significance thresholds for glare[set by the CIE] . . . [¶] Applying the CIE designations, the [EIR] identified the project area as falling into lighting zone E-3 – which denotes 'areas of medium ambient light, such as urban residential areas.' For the E-3 zone, the CIE establishes a threshold of significance for pre-curfew hours (i.e., before 10 p.m.) of 10,000 candelas, and 1,000 candelas for post-curfew hours."

"The [EIR] found that the lighting system could generate painful 'discomfort glare' or more serious 'disability glare' in excess of the CIE standard adopted for areas in the E-3 zone at residential property lines facing the stadium and on adjacent public streets and sidewalks, and these impacts are significant but mitigatable." As a mitigation measure, "[t]he [EIR] proposed . . . the District prepare a photometric study to ensure that 'discomfort glare' does not exceed the 10,000 candelas limit (i.e., before 10 p.m.) at residential property lines facing the stadium, and if needed, to adjust

the position of the light fixtures illuminating the football field to meet this standard for glare, and to minimize the 'disability glare' experienced by pedestrians and motorists on San Marin Drive. With these mitigation measures, the [EIR] concluded that impacts would be less than significant."

## 4. Sky Glow

The EIR recognized that "impacts from 'sky glow' would be significant 'if the proposed lighting emits a substantial amount of upward light, significantly increasing the brightness of the sky during nighttime hours." However, "[t]he [EIR] states that sky glow will not be significant because the state-of-the-art downward-focusing luminaries on the 80' poles will be using a narrow beam angle, and will be fitted with reflectors and visors to block upward light. [¶] As to the 20' lower brightness, upward-facing luminaries, the [final] [EIR] note[d] they would be designed to provide only the minimum amount of illumination necessary to see airborne objects in the stadium [but acknowledged that the use of upward-facing lights 'would incrementally increase sky glow when in use by reflecting light off clouds and aerosols']. In a change from the [draft EIR] which planned for intermittent use only during kick-offs and punts, the upward lights would . . . remain on for [an] entire game; i.e., 2-4 hours." Nonetheless, the EIR "concludes that [the] amount of sky glow will be 'minimal' because it will be limited to the early evening hours (before 8:30 p.m.) and 'would occur in a location with existing nighttime lighting (including street lamps along the adjacent roadway and security lighting on the adjacent campus). Therefore, [the lighting system] would not substantially contribute to sky glow during sensitive nighttime hours. The City of Novato, being located in the greater San Francisco Bay Area, also has nighttime skies that are subject to substantial existing light

pollution, largely from sources in the U.S. 101 corridor, and that are not sensitive to additional artificial light. Therefore, the proposed stadium lights would not substantially contribute to sky glow near the school site, and impacts would be less than significant [with no need for mitigation measures]."

## **B.** District's Contentions

## 1. Project Baseline for Lighting

The District argues that its choice for the project baseline for lighting in the draft EIR as the CIE's E-3 lighting zone, defined by the example of "'well-inhabited rural and urban areas,'" was within its discretion and supported by the evidence. We disagree.

The District's chosen methodology must be supported by reasoned analysis and evidence in the record. (Save Our Peninsula Committee v. Monterey County Board of Supervisors (2001) 87 Cal.App.4th 99, 119-120.) Even applying the deferential substantial evidence test, we agree with the trial court that there was insufficient evidence to support the District's adoption of the CIE's E-3 lighting zone to describe the project's environmental setting for evaluating the light and glare impacts and the corresponding mitigation measures and a restrictive light alternative for the project. Based on an environmental scientist's comments concerning the appropriate way to apply the CIE's four possible lighting zones, the trial court properly found the District, by applying the E-3 lighting zone, had "virtually ignore[d] the extensive open spaces and unlit hillsides that form a substantial boundary along the south, west and northwest edges of the project site." The District ma[de] no effort to distinguish the unique physical features of this environmental setting from the typical, suburban

neighborhood that falls within the E-3 rating." Because the District's "duty under CEQA . . . [was] not served by taking a 'one size fits all' approach when describing the environmental setting," the EIR was inadequate because it did "not illustrate the types of uses and infrastructure that would aid decision-makers and the public to understand the types of suburban neighborhoods that would qualify as 'well-inhabited rural and urban areas' under the E-3 rating[; or] contain information showing the population size of such areas, the mix of commercial, recreational or residential uses, or the number of major thoroughfares that crisscross a typical E-3 suburban neighborhood."

We also conclude, as did the trial court, that "the District's conclusion the project area was characterized at nighttime by 'medium ambient brightness,'" was refuted by the evidence in the administrative record. "It is uncontradicted that the project area is served by only two main thoroughfares, San Marin Dr[ive] and Novato [Boulevard], with Novato [Boulevard] being dark or having very low illumination, and San Marin Dr[ive] adjacent to the stadium being dimly lit. The amount of ambient light affecting the project area is significantly reduced when one considers the dark, undeveloped hillsides and open spaces abutting several sides of the project area. These features distinguish the project's setting from the typical 'well-inhabited rural and urban areas' in the E-3 zone that may be traversed by many blocks of well-lighted streets."

We see no basis for the District's reliance on the presence of commercial establishments to support the E-3 rating; as the trial court noted, the EIR did not contain a discussion of the following issues: (1) whether any of the professional medical offices north of the school were open during the relevant evening hours; (2) the number of stores in the adjacent shopping center that

were open at night; (3) the intensity of ambient nighttime light from any store windows and parking lots; and (4) the spacing of street lamps and "whether the light intensity was low, medium or high brightness."

Because the administrative record did not support the classification of the environment as falling with the E-3 lighting zone, there was no proper baseline and hence no way to undertake accurate assessments of the impacts, mitigation measures, or project alternatives. Accordingly, the trial court properly found that a recirculation of the EIR was warranted on this basis. However, our decision should not be read as a determination that the E-3 lighting zone is an inappropriate baseline for the project. We hold only that the District's choice of the E-3 lighting zone must be preceded by an adequate analysis of the trial court's concerns with which we concur.

## 2. Light Trespass/Spillover and Glare Impact

# a. Photometric Study

The District's overarching contention is that the Guidelines do not mandate that a photometric study of the new lighting installation be included as part of the EIR. To the extent there was such a requirement, the District argues it met its obligation by including, after publication of the draft EIR, a preliminary photometric study for the project "that was conducted as part of a proposed mitigation measure (AES-3) identified in" the draft EIR, albeit conceding "[i]t is apparent" the preliminary photometric study "was never intended to be a part of the EIR itself, but rather was provided for informational purposes in anticipation of the approval of said mitigation measure." According to the District, a photometric study does not actually measure illumination impact, but rather "projections of impacts that can, would be, and have been, controlled in producing a final design conforming to

that final photometric study. That is, the discussions of photometric studies described what the project would be, within the control of the District. Therefore, the failure to include more, or further or final studies was not necessary to an informed discussion: the public was clearly apprised that the [p]roject would perform within the parameters discussed for a final photometric study, and other studies projecting different constraints would have been misleading." We see no merit to the District's arguments.

We conclude, as did the trial court, that "[t]he need for detailed photometric studies to analyze the impacts from light and glare and to devise mitigation and avoidances measures to ensure the impacts will be reduced to less than significant levels, cannot be doubted. The District conceded as much in the [final EIR's] discussion of the Aesthetics impact analysis: 'Because a photometric study that estimates the brightness of light generated by a specific lamp, fixture, or group of fixtures at the stadium has not been prepared, it is not possible to determine whether the proposed lighting system would result in light trespass in excess of the quantitative threshold of two foot-candles at the boundaries of the stadium site. Nearby residences could be subject to excessive illuminance when stadium lights are in use. Therefore, lighting impacts are potentially significant.'" Thus, as recognized by the District's own comments in the record, preparation of a photometric study is essential to determine whether the light/glare impacts from the project could be mitigated to less than significant levels.

We further conclude that a photometric study "was not only necessary," but could have been included and summarized in the draft EIR and before the closure of the public comment period. The Coalition submitted, as part of its writ petition, two existing photometric studies of projects for new stadium

lighting by the District's lighting contractor Musco Sports Lighting, LLC (dated October and November 2015) which had been completed over one year" before the draft EIR. The earlier photometric studies "included equipment specifications, illumination summaries and project summaries, . . . and . . . scale site drawings of the stadium that show the eight light pole placements on the two long-sides of the field, and . . . calculated the amount of light trespass and glare intensity at the stadium site, and also at the north and east residential property lines." In an email accompanying the earlier photometric studies, the project engineer stated "he used these photometric studies to place the eight, field-light poles on the electrical plans, and requested the architect to identify the location of the egress lights so he could 'run the photometric study to install the security lights.' The email also had attached "scale drawings showing the equipment layout and the angle of the luminaires and a project summary containing light and glare analyses in table form."

"For reasons not explained by [the] District, these studies were not included or summarized in the [draft EIR] or the [final EIR]. Nor has the District identified if the photometric study of the egress lights had been prepared, and if so, why that study was not also included in the EIRs." After publication of the draft EIR and in response to public comments, the District had the lighting contractor prepare *preliminary photometric studies* for the project that modeled both illumination and glare in and around the project site, and the District inserted these graphics into the final EIR. However, the preliminary photometric studies were not similar to October and November 2015 documents, but were "isolated illustrations, presented without a description of the District's assumptions, methodology or data." "The

accompanying text states the preliminary modeling shows that 'neither horizontal nor vertical foot-candles are expected to exceed the 2.0 foot-candle threshold at District property lines nearest to neighboring residence' and 'the discomfort glare produced during operation of the proposed project should be below the 10,000-candela threshold at residential property lines facing the stadium' and discomfort glare will be low for pedestrians and motorists (3,500 candelas or less)." "These limited preliminary modeling studies were not thereafter subject to public comment." "Even after giving due deference to the evidentiary value" of the preliminary photometric analyses, we must agree with the trial court that those studies did not "supply substantial evidence to support the District's conclusions that light and glare impacts will be reduced to less than significant levels," because they constituted "unsubstantial opinion," and failed to provide enough details or explanation for the public "'to discern from the [EIR] the analytic route . . . the [District] traveled from evidence to action." (California Oak Foundation v. Regents of University of California, supra, 188 Cal.App.4th at p. 262.)

In sum, while the Guidelines do not mandate an agency perform any specific type of studies in determining potentially significant environmental impacts, we conclude the District's failure to provide a photometric study of the new lighting installation as part of the draft EIR did not meet the CEQA requirement of an informative document subject to public comment. (See, e.g., *Taxpayers for Accountable School Bond Spending v. San Diego Unified School Dist.* (2013) 215 Cal.App.4th 1013, 1038, 1039, 1041 [appellate court upheld school district's conclusion that the project (which included new lighting at school football stadium) would not have a significant effect on the environment by means of significant light trespass (or glare or sky glow)

where initial study described the impact of the new field lighting installation "based on a photometric analysis conducted by Musco Lighting, the Project's lighting system designer"].) As the trial court here explained: "Preparation and review of a photometric study at the time the [draft] EIR circulated . . . would have provided the decision makers and the public [with] information all participants needed to intelligently assess the scope of the potential impacts and the feasibility of possible mitigation measures," as well as consideration of a reduced lighting alternative, "thereby fulfilling CEQA's principle purpose, i.e., to 'alert the public and its responsible officials to environmental changes before they have reached ecological points of no return.'" (Laurel Heights I, supra, 47 Cal.3d at p. 392.)

## b. Deferral of Photometric Study

We also see no merit to the District's arguments that it did not violate CEQA by failing to provide a photometric study of the new lighting installation in the draft EIR because it deferred preparation of such a study until after the project approval and installation of the light poles as part of a mitigation measure. According to the District, the photometric study is a "design tool" that constrains how the final design is prepared and the project is built, and is "akin to a final structural design," according to which a building would be constructed to comply with building codes, in that "the very nature" of the final photometric study requirement was to produce a study, on which design and construction would be based, that would necessarily constrain lighting impacts to those discussed in the EIR. The District's argument is unavailing.

The record demonstrates, "[a]s reflected by the District's own comments in the record," that the "preparation of a photometric study is essential to

determine whether the light/glare impacts from the project could be mitigated to less than significant levels. Also, the record shows it was not only necessary but feasible, to prepare and circulate a photometric study with the [draft EIR], as illustrated by the reliance of the District and the project's principals on the two photometric studies prepared by Musco in October and December 2015, one year before the preparation of the [draft EIR]." "[T]he San Marin high school stadium and the surrounding structures already exist, the decision to illuminate the entire football field has been made, and the evenly spaced placement of the light poles along the sidelines has been illustrated in the October and November 2015 photometric studies and in the preliminary photometric study inserted in the [final EIR]. [¶] The record demonstrates that there was no reason to wait until after project approval to conduct such studies and, in fact, two photometric studies had been prepared by the District's light consultant."

While there is no presumption that an error in failing to include information is prejudicial (§ 21005), we conclude that in this case the District's decision not to prepare a photometric study of the new lighting installation until after approval of the project and as a mitigation measure constituted a prejudicial abuse of discretion because it precluded "'"informed decision[-]making and informed public participation, thereby thwarting the statutory goals of the EIR process."'" (*Planning & Conservation League v. Castaic Lake Water Agency* (2009) 180 Cal.App.4th 210, 242.)

## 3. Sky Glow Impact

The District challenges the trial court's finding that the factual basis for the EIR's analysis of the issue of sky glow and potential glare on dark skies during nighttime hours was inadequate. Because reconsideration of the

environmental impact of light and glare will necessitate a reconsideration of the environmental impact of the sky glow generated by the installation of the new lighting system, we need not address the District's contention that its discussion of the impact of sky glow was adequate.

In any event, we see no basis to disturb the trial court's finding that the EIR's factual basis for its analysis of the impact of sky glow on nighttime scenic views was "faulty. The project is not located near the City of Novato's commercial district where sky glow is expected, nor is there evidence that sky glow from the 101 freeway several miles to the east or from the lights of San Francisco Bay Area presently affects the scenic views of the ridgelines around the stadium." In finding that the EIR "'omit[ted] material necessary to informed decision[-]making and informed public participation,'" the trial court did not find the District had to reach any particular conclusion when reconsidering the matter.

## III. EIR's Analysis of Biological Resources

As part of the final EIR, the District included Appendix A, a "new biological resource review" presented, for the first time, acknowledging that "several species of native bats may be present in the project area that are of 'special concern' to the California DWF [Department of Wildlife and Forestry]. That review concludes the 'potential impacts to incidental foraging bats would be less than significant' because: the project will not remove bats roosting habitats near the project site, e.g., trees, buildings; bats are not likely to roost near the project site since more suitable unlit roosting and foraging habitats exist ¼ mile south at Novato Creek; and while evening illumination 'may have some effect on bat foraging behavior' [given] the lack of light trespass beyond 100 feet from the stadium and the brief operation of

the lights (2-4 hours) the project would not present a 'negative impact on the population.'

The District contends the final EIR's new discussion of the biological impact of the project on the habitats and behavior of a bat species was not adequate to trigger recirculation. According to the District, the information concerning the bat habitats and behavior added nothing new of substance, and it is entirely unclear how recirculation of the EIR would add to or clarify what has already been thoroughly discussed and vetted. However, as the trial court explained, the "new information" concerning bat habitats and behavior was "'significant'" for two reasons: (1) "the [final EIR] identified the potential for stadium lighting to alter the roosting and foraging behavior of these nocturnal species by driving them to other areas surrounding the project site, which matters were not discussed in the [draft EIR];" and (2) the biological resource analysis again relied "on the District's preparation and discussion of a preliminary photometric study, presented for the first time in the [final EIR], to support the District's conclusion that light trespass will not affect habitat beyond 100 feet from the stadium and any lighting impacts will be mitigated to less than significant levels. The preparation of a comprehensive photometric study is central to the District's position that the significant impacts from light trespass and glare can be substantially mitigated, and the District has not satisfactorily explained its decision not to prepare a photometric study to be circulated with the [draft EIR]."

We therefore conclude, as did the trial court, that before certifying the final EIR the District should have recirculated the section concerning the project's impacts on bat habitats and behavior because "[n]either the public nor any other trustee agency had a prior opportunity to evaluate" the new

information or to test the validity of the District's conclusions. In so concluding, we reject the District's contention that the new information merely clarified or amplified the otherwise adequate discussion of biological impacts in the draft EIR.

## IV. EIR's Analysis of Cumulative Impact

While the EIR discussed the project's cumulative impact from illumination in connection with a list of current and future non-residential and residential projects throughout the City of Novato, with none being closer than 1.2 miles to the project site, the final EIR "contains no discussion of the cumulative impacts on Aesthetics from the project, together with the related impacts of a new lighted soccer and lacrosse field already approved by the District. The installation of additional lights on 15-foot poles, when the school never hosted nighttime activities, could conceivably increase the significant environmental impacts from illumination, glare and/or sky glow on the surrounding residences and open spaces, and it was 'reasonable and practical to include the project' in the discussion."

The District contends it had no obligation to analyze the cumulative impact of the football stadium lighting project with the District's recently approved plans to convert the high school's upper baseball field into soccer and lacrosse fields ("planned conversion project") with sixteen 15-foot tall light poles because the planned conversion project was an independent project, which was neither an "'integral part'" nor a "'future'" expansion of the football stadium lighting project. However, "'CEQA requires an EIR to discuss the cumulative effect on the environment of the subject project in conjunction with other closely related, past present and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects.'" (§ 21083, subd. (b); Guidelines,

§§ 15130, 15355, italics added.) The term "'[c]umulative impacts' refer to two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts." (Guidelines, § 15355.) "'If an identified cumulative impact is not determined to be significant, an EIR is "required to at least briefly state and explain such conclusion." "(San Joaquin Raptor/Wildlife Rescue Center v. County of Stanislaus (1994) 27 Cal.App.4th 713, 739–740, quoting from Citizens to Preserve the Ojai v. County of Ventura (1985) 176 Cal.App.3d 421, 432, citing Guidelines, § 15065, subd. (a)(3) [defining "Cumulatively Considerable"].)

We also see no merit to the District's argument that the EIR did not need to evaluate the planned conversion project because it "would not include lighting . . . [and] [n]o nighttime use is planned for" that project. The record demonstrates that in response to a public comment that the planned conversion project "would have a significant number of lights, in addition to the lights included in the solar panel structures that allegedly stay on all night," the District asserted that although no nighttime use was planned for the additional turf field, "[lights associated with on-site solar panels are motion-activated LED lights with dual-dimming controls," the lights were designed to have minimal horizontal light trespass and are turned off at 10:00 P.M.," with the draft EIR, on the stadium lights project, being revised in the final EIR to include, both "[e]xterior security light fixtures located at on-site school buildings" and located "at on-site solar panels." (Italics in original.) Thus, the District's contentions that the planned conversion project did not need to be evaluated in conjunction with the new lighting for the football stadium is unavailing.

## V. Need for Recirculation of EIR

Because we have addressed the need for recirculation in the context of discussing the District's other arguments, we do not separately address the issue.

#### DISPOSITION

The judgment is modified by adding the following provision: The District shall prepare a new draft EIR that articulates the appropriate baseline for the project's evaluation, analyzes the project in light of its cumulative impact that takes into account the planned conversion of its baseball fields into lighted fields for lacrosse and soccer, assesses the project's impacts on biological resources and light spillover, glare and skyglow on the bases of photometric analysis. As so modified, the judgment is affirmed.

Respondent Coalition to Save San Marin is awarded costs on appeal.

	Petrou, J.	
WE CONCUR:		
Siggins, P.J.		
Jackson, J.		

 $A156877/Coalition\ to\ Save\ San\ Marin\ v.\ Novato\ Unified\ School\ District$ 

## **APPENDIX 2**

# RESULTS OF 2020 SINA PETITION OPPOSING STADIUM LIGHTING PROJECT AS OF JUNE 8, 2020



This petition has collected 201 signatures using the online tools at <u>ipetitions.com</u>

Printed on 2020-06-08

# NO To Saint Ignatius Permanent Stadium Lights

### About this petition

We the neighbors of Saint Ignatius College Preparatory, strongly oppose the installation of four permanent, 90ft tall, football field stadium lights. These lights are proposed to be in use potentially 150 nights a year and often until 9-10 pm. They will be used to host night time games, practices, and a number of other sports activities. In addition, one of the light poles will hold 5G Verizon wireless equipment.

These permanent lights will bring unprecedented nighttime noise, traffic, parking congestion, litter, and pre-post game celebrations to our quiet residential neighborhood ~~ bringing an end to quiet evenings in our own homes. No more quiet family dinners, watching TV in our own living rooms, or being able to put our children to bed early. Not to mention, the eyesore of 90ft poles towering over our neighborhood 24/7.

We urge the SF Planning Commission to deny this permit and insist Saint Ignatius (like other SF High Schools) continue their sports programs during daylight hours.

To join our the Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association -- send an email to sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com

# Signatures

1.	Name: Deborah Brown on 2020-05-27 21:09:16 Comments:
2.	Name: Ray Brown on 2020-05-27 21:28:25 Comments:
3.	Name: Una FitzSimons on 2020-05-27 21:36:39 Comments:
4.	Name: Joanne on 2020-05-27 21:38:53 Comments:
5.	Name: Christine Crosby on 2020-05-27 21:41:32 Comments:
6.	Name: Josette Goedert on 2020-05-27 21:49:47 Comments:
7.	Name: James R Clark on 2020-05-27 21:55:32 Comments: I think it is a travesty of Justice that S. I. intends to "sneak" through a building project during this pandemic crisis. This speaks volumes to S I 's Character. Sincerely, James R. Clark 2194 40th Avenue, S. F. CA 94116.
8.	Name: SEIKO GRANT on 2020-05-27 21:57:43 Comments:
9.	Name: Allison Harrington on 2020-05-27 22:01:09  Comments: I would like to add that my family is not able to park in our neighborhood on Saturdays and Sundays, as it is. We don't want the towers because we won't have a place to park after a long day during the week. That is not fair. I am a teacher who knows that extra-curricular events are a part of growing up, but to the expense of a whole neighborhood is not a way to be a good neighbor.
10.	Name: Matthew on 2020-05-27 22:05:24 Comments:
11.	Name: Matthew G on 2020-05-27 22:06:26 Comments:
12.	Name: Maria OBrien on 2020-05-27 22:16:14 Comments:

13.	Name: Coral Ho on 2020-05-27 22:18:48 Comments:
14.	Name: Glenn Anderson on 2020-05-27 22:20:53 Comments:
15.	Name: Priscilla Fong on 2020-05-27 22:28:28  Comments: We live across the street on 41st and Quintara. When there are games, there is excessive congestion and noise in the neighborhood. Cars are already blocking part of my driveway! For this reason, I am against installing permanent staduim lights at the school.  -Priscilla Fong
16.	Name: Matt Ciganek on 2020-05-27 23:15:25 Comments: This project is clearly against the wishes of the surrounding neighborhood.
17.	Name: Sun Kim on 2020-05-27 23:39:39 Comments:
18.	Name: Tiffany Pavon on 2020-05-28 00:05:27 Comments:
19.	Name: Paula Katz on 2020-05-28 00:07:31 Comments:
20.	Name: Debbie Montarano on 2020-05-28 00:15:38 Comments:
21.	Name: Barbra Paul-Elzer on 2020-05-28 00:17:44 Comments:
22.	Name: Kristopher OBrien on 2020-05-28 00:19:16 Comments:
23.	Name: Denise Malmquist-Little on 2020-05-28 02:22:08

23. Name: Denise Malmquist-Little on 2020-05-28 02:22:08

Comments: This is not an area like Beach Chalet or Kezar Stadium. St Ignatius chose to build their campus in the middle of a vast, well established residential area. This is a family neighborhood with residents including new borns through 90+ year olds. Family homes are passed generation to generation. The residents of our neighborhood deserve quiet evenings, parking availability, safe streets, and clean sidewalks. The night use of the SI field will destroy all of those aspects of our homes – that has been proven by the nights SI has held events under rental lights on their field. Other schools manage their sports programs for both boys and girls in daylight hours after school and on weekends.

As home owners within about 200 feet of the SI field, we strongly oppose the installation of lights and excessive night use of that field.

24. Name: James Yee on 2020-05-28 02:31:48

Comments: We also have concerns about SI setting school hours later with school ending at 9:00PM and 400+ cars not leaving our neighborhood. Where are we to park?

25. Name: Susan Lin on 2020-05-28 02:35:23

Comments:

26. Name: Randall Hung on 2020-05-28 02:38:33

Comments:

27. Name: Alan OBrien on 2020-05-28 02:41:06

Comments:

28. Name: Anita Malmquist on 2020-05-28 02:57:10

Comments: As an older senior who is a 64 year-resident home-owner near the perimeter of the St Ignatius football field, I am strongly opposed to the installation & use of field lighting. Our family home will go to my adult children upon my passing; I want their inheritance to be similar to the environment and atmosphere they experienced growing up. As it is now, my family cannot park near our home from around 7:30AM – near 6PM every day that SI is in session because students take up all the neighborhood parking. The same is true for weekend field use times, various evening & weekend SI events, and extends until after 10pm when the field has been used at night with temporary lighting. From experience with SI use of their facilities at night, sound from the games & field disrupts conversations, TV watching, and more not only inside our home, but into our backyard. Litter (including beer cans, tobacco products, food & wrappers, and even urine) is left on our street and in our doorway by field activity participants. Even with shades plus curtains, light from the field and cars illuminates the interior of my home.

Please: NO LIGHTS or night use of the SI field. Thank you.

29. Name: Timothy Brey on 2020-05-28 03:50:26

Comments: This project would be extremely disruptive to the character of the neighborhood with lights on until 10 pm, increased parking and noise. All of this would only benefit a small minority for private use at the expense of the public. Not a public benefit!

30. Name: Adelle-Akiko Kearns on 2020-05-28 03:50:27

Comments:

31. Name: David K Little on 2020-05-28 04:29:25

Comments: I am opposed to the installation of lighting on the SI field.

In case of a major seismic event, 90' poles may fall, easily spanning the street, and cause damage to private homes & vehicles, and/or physical harm to residents.

Where is the environmental report? 30 foot deep foundation construction for the poles can cause ground shifting that undermines home foundations, disrupts ground water flow (there is a well at 40th/Quintara), and interferes with underground water pipes, gas lines, and phone and electrical wiring. Increased noise and light will disrupt home life and increased traffic will add to pollution both in the air and in water runoff on the streets. There is no educational value to this project. It only serves the financial wants of the school. There are no benefits or considerations for the residents and neighborhood. Please stop the light project.

- 32. Name: Edmund Lim and Nellie Lew-Lim on 2020-05-28 06:06:38

  Comments: These PERMANENT STADIUM LIGHTS is going to ruin the QUIET SUNSET NEIGHBORHOOD! The Noises, Traffics, Parking, Litters, Urine, the Bright Glaring Lights! The peoples hanging out after and before the Games! S.I. doesn't care about the Sunset Neighborhood! All they care about is S.I. making money in renting out the Football Field!!! Now they're using the Verizon Cell Tower excuse to get the Permanent Lightnings! BOTTOM LINE IS "WE DO NOT WANT THE PERMANENT STADIUM LIGHTS"!!!
- 33. Name: Ernest Lim and Barbara Lim on 2020-05-28 06:13:34
  Comments: "WE DO NOT WANT THE PERMANENT STADIUM LIGHTS, PERIOD"!!!
- 34. Name: Linda Delucchi on 2020-05-28 08:37:20 Comments:
- 35. Name: Dorothea OBrien on 2020-05-28 13:52:53 Comments:
- 36. Name: Mafias gruffis on 2020-05-28 15:59:09

  Comments: Not only they poison us with the staunch chemical smell from their artificial turf, but now they want to disturb us more with light pollution and noise pollution
- 37. Name: Michelle Ser on 2020-05-28 16:01:00 Comments:
- 38. Name: Allen Malmquist on 2020-05-28 18:27:56

  Comments: Saint Ignatius College Preparatory, in trying to push through their longobjected-to nighttime field use plans at a time when people are struggling with the deadly
  Covid-19 pandemic and its upheaval of our society and way of life, reveals more than
  ever the selfishness and callousness of this supposedly Christian organization, and their
  total disregard for people outside their realm of fiscal endeavors, their total lack of
  concern and care for their neighbors with whom they share one quiet corner of the
  Sunset District.

My family lived here long before the Jesuits built their school, in this suburb-within-thecity, this simple residential neighborhood, a peaceful place for family life. We've adapted over the years to having this high school less than a block away, with the associated issues of such, from students smoking in doorways to an exasperated parking problem, since many of SI's students drive themselves to school. Change happens. But giant lights and nighttime activities more than every other day of the year is a step too far. Giant poles towering over anything else as far as the eye can see, light pollution glaring right into living- and bedrooms. The congestion, noise, traffic, litter, at an evening time when people are trying to gather for a family dinner, relax, read, watch tv, when they are trying to go to sleep, this is not neighborly, this is not right. There is no buffer to SI's field, like there is with other night-use spaces in the city, such as in Golden Gate Park. SI's football field is literally right across the street from people's homes. Such is not the place for massive illumination and late-night outdoor events. Like we have, SI must learn to adapt, to live within the scope of its environment. To Love Thy Neighbor.

39.	Name: Suzie Larsen on 2020-05-28 21:27:10 Comments:
40.	Name: Jensen Wong on 2020-05-28 22:54:43 Comments: NO To Saint Ignatius Permanent Stadium Lights
41.	Name: Erin Tyson Poh on 2020-05-28 23:19:45 Comments: Do not allow this action to be rammed through without community input! Using the SIP to push through an unpopular project is unconscionable.
42.	Name: Garrick Wong on 2020-05-29 00:05:22 Comments: They have not and do not have any control over the their students.
43.	Name: Julie Coghlan on 2020-05-29 00:06:04 Comments:
44.	Name: Joann Kujaski on 2020-05-29 17:07:47 Comments:
45.	Name: Shirley Xu on 2020-05-29 21:16:21 Comments: NO To Saint Ignatius Permanent Stadium Lights! Each day after I come home from a day's work, we need a clean, quite and peaceful neighborhood! I need parking spot too!
46.	Name: Jan Young on 2020-05-30 00:42:34 Comments:
47.	Name: Katherine Howard on 2020-05-30 01:01:44  Comments: There is already too much night-time lighting in SF. Night-time lighting is damaging to both people and wildlife.

on 2020-05-30 01:13:22

48.

Name: Winifred Bamberg

Comments: This change will have a huge effect on the neighborhood and needs to have community input and negotiation. The games must wait until SIP is over and so must this permit.

49.	Name: Rossana chan on 2020-05-30 01:30:29 Comments:
50.	Name: Johnson Young on 2020-05-30 02:37:50 Comments:
51.	Name: Mary Shea on 2020-05-30 03:22:01 Comments: SI knew this is a residential neighborhood when they bought the property 8 built the new school.
52.	Name: Gregg Montarano on 2020-05-30 07:13:00 Comments:
53.	Name: Patricia Montarano on 2020-05-30 07:15:32 Comments:
54.	Name: Kristina Scolari on 2020-05-30 07:17:06 Comments:
55.	Name: Elaine Lau on 2020-05-30 13:31:56 Comments:
56.	Name: Carole Gilbert on 2020-05-31 20:51:40 Comments: We don't want or need these 90" high lights. The games only cause disruption to our neighborhood. Cars double parked, blocking driveways, loud speaker announcing and crouds making a lot of noise and leaving garbage around our neighborhood. St Ignatius high school says they are good neighbors but this shows no consideration of us at all.
57.	Name: Anne Marie Benfatto on 2020-05-31 20:52:01 Comments: The obvious lack of regard for the residents of our neighborhood by SI is shameful.
58.	Name: Halley on 2020-05-31 21:15:10 Comments:

59. Name: Janny Lee on 2020-06-01 05:46:23

Comments: Unwanted disruption. Many non-speaking English long time residents are opposed to these lights as well and do not know how to voice their concerns. Don't interfere with the residents who actually live here.

60.	Name: Maryanne C on 2020-06-01 05:55:41 Comments:
61.	Name: Matthew Harrison on 2020-06-01 06:10:23 Comments:
62.	Name: Chrisy on 2020-06-01 06:15:37 Comments:
63.	Name: Regina on 2020-06-01 06:33:50 Comments:
64.	Name: Nina Manzo on 2020-06-01 17:37:25  Comments: There is nothing about the S.I. project that benefits the residents of our neighborhood. But so much about the project has a negative impact on our quality of life in our homes. I am opposed to the use of these lights which will bring more noise, congestion, and light pollution to the neighborhood in the evenings, which is the one remaining window of time there is a respite here, near the school and public fields. Planning Commissioners, please do not allow this intensified use and these huge structures which are both out-of-scale for our residential neighborhood! Thank you
65.	Name: Ashley on 2020-06-01 19:24:49 Comments:
66.	Name: Nichole on 2020-06-01 19:29:38 Comments:
67.	Name: Colin Pierce on 2020-06-02 00:22:13 Comments:
68.	Name: Gautam Shah on 2020-06-02 01:38:28  Comments: This effort is fraudulent, disingenuous, and not cognizant of impact to residents adjacent to and in the vicinity of the SI property. Calling the installation of these 90 foot lights, which would be disruptive to all the neighbors around for a significant radius, calling them "essential infrastructure" is simply a ploy to get these lights installed without the consent of the neighbors. I strongly urge the SF planning commission to deny this permit until the proper environmental impact report and voices of the community are heard.
69.	Name: David Crosby on 2020-06-02 05:26:19 Comments:
70.	Name: Sandra Henderson Koch on 2020-06-02 14:23:16

#### Comments:

you.

71. Name: Dolores Joblon on 2020-06-02 18:25:22 Comments: This will further disrupt a quiet neighborhood and change its character to to an ongoing carnival! Please prevent this from happening! 72. Name: Lance Mellon on 2020-06-02 18:46:25 Comments: This is harmful to the environment. The fields have operated fine without artificial lights for years and can do so going forward without this. 73. Name: Lori Ziemba on 2020-06-02 19:12:52 Comments: NO 5G, NO lights! 74. Name: Donald Ciccone on 2020-06-02 19:32:42 Comments: 75. Name: Tina zhu on 2020-06-02 20:14:43 Comments: 76. Name: Tracy Ashton on 2020-06-02 21:19:07 Comments: 77. Name: Kelsey Koch on 2020-06-02 22:19:17 Comments: 78. on 2020-06-02 23:05:05 Name: Susan rivadeneyra Comments: 79. Name: Jim Kurpius on 2020-06-02 23:10:00 Comments: 90ft light towers in the neighborhood, 150+ nights a year, til 10pm? S.I. has no respect for the community. 80. Name: Shirley Yee on 2020-06-02 23:49:13 Comments: The addition of the stadium lights will be a disruption to our home life. Extending practice into the night is an expansion of the use of the field. The noise at night will be a distraction for our family. This project only benefits SI. 81. Name: Kellyx Nelson on 2020-06-03 00:06:06 Comments: Planning Commissioners, please authentically hear our concerns. I have never opposed a project in this neighborhood until now. We are deeply concerned about the impacts of these lights to our community. Please do not allow this intensified use and

these structures that are obscenely out of scale for our residential neighborhood. Thank

82.	Name: Peter A Koch on 2020-06-03 00:28:08 Comments: Thanks
83.	Name: Michele Willson on 2020-06-03 00:34:22 Comments: The negative impact on our family oriented neighborhood would be too great! NO 5G. No Lights.
84.	Name: Meredith Kurpius on 2020-06-03 00:59:01  Comments: SI has continues to increase its negative impact on the community and at the same time contends it provides a benefit. We used to use the pool, which was allowed based on community benefit but SI has revoked almost all access. The Planning Commission should specifically ask SI to articulate what the benefit to the community would be, especially given such a big impact.
85.	Name: Alice Chan on 2020-06-03 02:50:13 Comments:
86.	Name: Michael Yuan on 2020-06-03 02:51:21 Comments:
87.	Name: Lisa Struck on 2020-06-03 04:57:04 Comments:
88.	Name: Melissa Choy on 2020-06-03 05:05:16 Comments:
89.	Name: Sandra Shew on 2020-06-03 05:15:04 Comments:
90.	Name: Daniel Luangthaingarm on 2020-06-03 05:38:46 Comments:
91.	Name: Serena Llamera on 2020-06-03 06:02:58 Comments:
92.	Name: Brian McBride on 2020-06-03 06:40:32 Comments: The light are much too tall, lights are too bright st night, and cell signals are .uch too I intrusive to the neighborhood. Also, neighbors should be allowed use of the field. Parking on the surrounding streets will be impacted I to evening hours, as well.

No thank you

93. Name: Steve Wang on 2020-06-03 14:09:22 Comments: I strongly oppose the installation of four permanent stadium lights!! 94. Name: Virginia Sturken on 2020-06-03 16:30:52 Comments: 95. Name: Shirley Recipon on 2020-06-03 17:03:30 Comments: I ask SI to consider the example of citizenship, compromise and community they are setting for their students as they fail to consider the impact of their actions on the neighborhood community at large. 96. Name: Steven Struck on 2020-06-03 17:07:32 Comments: The addition of the stadium lights will be a disruption families along with unwanted noises. This only benefits SI, not families in the community. 97. Name: Joanne Lee on 2020-06-03 17:10:37 Comments: 98. Name: David Davies on 2020-06-03 17:47:36 Comments: 99. on 2020-06-03 17:58:52 Name: Adlai Manzo Comments: I think the lights should not be put on SI. I think this because the lights poles would be visible at almost everywhere. One piece of evidence is that my mom showed me drawing of where the lights poles woulds would be. The shining area is just about everywhere. This is important because people trying to sleep would have light in their rooms, even at night, which would be very annoying to old people and when i'm on my roof deck looking thru our telescopes the light would be very annoying. Another piece of evidence is there is also going to be a 5g tower, too. This is important because 5g is might not be safe and may cause various diseases. Therefore my caim is correct because the lights would be just about everywhere and the 5g tower could pose a possible risk to cancer. This comment was written by APG student Adlai Manzo. If you wish to reply, go to Admanzo@s.sfusd.edu 100. Name: Derek Tan on 2020-06-03 18:01:14 Comments: 101. Name: Yuriko Kearns on 2020-06-03 18:06:26 Comments: 102. Name: laura treinen on 2020-06-03 18:07:50

	Comments:
103.	Name: Philip Hung on 2020-06-03 18:13:29 Comments:
104.	Name: Damian A Nunez on 2020-06-03 19:08:38 Comments: No Lights Please!!! Share
105.	Name: John Rueppel on 2020-06-03 19:09:56 Comments: I support keeping this neighborhood in its current state, without giant towers blocking everyone's view and drowning out the stars at night.
106.	Name: Natalie Tam on 2020-06-03 19:42:32 Comments: We should respect the neighbors
107.	Name: Duncan Lee on 2020-06-03 19:45:24 Comments:
108.	Name: Isabelle Hurtubise on 2020-06-03 20:00:13  Comments: One of these 90 foot light poles will be directly in front of my bedroom window. The light will be a huge disruption to our evenings - dinnertime, homework and bedtime. I am even more concerned about the additional noise, traffic and litter from nighttime crowds in our quiet residential neighborhood. It is challenging enough getting little ones to bed on time. In addition, our four year old often plays ball or rides his bike across the street before bedtime, and he could not do this with the evening crowds. These enormous lights would significantly reduce our everyday quailty of life. Please deny the permit or, at a minium, order SI to publish a sufficiently detailed plan so we can ensure mitigation of the detrimental impact on our quiet residential neighborhood.
109.	Name: Jerry Woo on 2020-06-03 20:37:35 Comments: No stadium lights in residential area.
110.	Name: Harry on 2020-06-03 20:42:31 Comments:
111.	Name: Marykathleen stock on 2020-06-03 20:45:13 Comments:
112.	Name: Patrick Schlemmer on 2020-06-03 21:10:44 Comments: I do not want these bright lights in my neighborhood.
113.	Name: Georgiann Cota on 2020-06-03 21:25:35 Comments:

114.	Name: Karen DeMartini on 2020-06-03 22:09:19 Comments:
115.	Name: Cecily Ina-Lee on 2020-06-03 22:43:24 Comments: NO STADIUM LIGHTS!!!
116.	Name: Carol Lawson on 2020-06-03 22:44:27 Comments:
117.	Name: Jan Rhoades on 2020-06-03 22:48:58 Comments: No to stadium lights.
118.	Name: Jonathan Maguire on 2020-06-03 22:54:04 Comments:
119.	Name: Tracy Ingersoll on 2020-06-03 23:05:01 Comments:
120.	Name: Katherine Cantwell on 2020-06-03 23:42:33 Comments:
121.	Name: David Ferguson on 2020-06-03 23:51:17  Comments: These light will infringe on people's peace and enjoyment.
122.	Name: Roger Wong on 2020-06-04 00:38:13 Comments: Nightly disruption of the residential neighborhood families and sleeping patterns is not worth playing ball that late.
123.	Name: Kerrie Marshall on 2020-06-04 01:15:45 Comments:
124.	Name: Diane on 2020-06-04 01:22:26 Comments:
125.	Name: Fiona Lee on 2020-06-04 01:29:49 Comments:
126.	Name: Jennifer irvine on 2020-06-04 02:36:02 Comments:
127.	Name: Donna Bruno on 2020-06-04 02:38:23

	Comments: These light stands are MUCH too tall. The number of proposed nighttime events is far too many. No to this project!!
128.	Name: Grace tsai on 2020-06-04 03:26:41 Comments:
129.	Name: Mike Foti on 2020-06-04 03:50:05 Comments: NO lights please.
130.	Name: Brendan Kenneally on 2020-06-04 03:53:25  Comments: The number of nights of proposed use is 150 and the use of the lights is being requested until 10 pm. Please ask yourself if you would want this across the street from your home. No permanent lighting should be approved.
131.	Name: Marian Ritchie on 2020-06-04 04:12:20 Comments: No 5G in this neighborhood please! Certainly this magnitude of lighting is not necessary! Please reconsider! THANK YOU@
132.	Name: Jacob Wang on 2020-06-04 04:12:26 Comments:
133.	Name: Teo Manzo on 2020-06-04 04:12:45 Comments: I don't want Any Lights and having to deal with night games
134.	Name: Stanley Chan on 2020-06-04 04:21:15  Comments: No lights = minimal night games = peaceful and quiet neighborhood. There is no misconception of the project, there should be a new traffic and parking studies. The additional lights shifts the use of main field to later times in the day/week, so how does it not affect parking/traffic? Do not get deceived by SI's letter.
135.	Name: Anonymous on 2020-06-04 04:37:21 Comments:
136.	Name: Emily Osterstock on 2020-06-04 06:08:51 Comments:
137.	Name: Mari Ho on 2020-06-04 06:17:16  Comments: I am a regular at this spot for the last 12 yrs and deeply concern about theose bright lights, not eco friendly to the animals, ie: birds, people, pets. I know noise, traffic and light are polutions that we don't need in a residential neighborhood. I'm a gardener and I think those lights will throw off the life-cycles of my plants. If my flowers don't flower and my fruits don't fruit what will I do????

138. Name: Joy Chan on 2020-06-04 07:57:29

Comments: We object the lights and cell tower. Several comments on SI's May 27 letter they stated "night games/practices are not intended to intensify the use of the lower field." How can they guarantee they will not use the field more? When they have the lighted field, they will plan even more games, events, and allow use by their affiliates. Also SI stated "the addition of lights is not to expand the use of the main field but shift the existing uses to later times, meaning night times. Isn't that even worse? We do not want lights brighten up the skyline and noise disrupting our neighborhood at night. In additional, SI stated "it will benefit the neighborhood by holding games on Friday nights instead of Saturday afternoon. We cannot understand how this can be a benefit, we do not want to come home after a long day of work and still need to find parking, hear all the noise and experience the light pollution disrupting our restful night. Moreover, SI stated "there will not be an expansion of any noise associated with practices and games", we do not see that possible, with night time games, noise will be more apparent than during the day, and they are going to have a new sound system too!. Lastly, SI tried to compare the game capacity with the number of people on campus for a typical school day, that is totally two different points. Not all students drive to school and during games, families, friends and relatives, mostly will drive, even if carpool, imagine 2000 attendees equal to 500+ cars in this guiet residential neighborhood, will it be guiet and peaceful as it should be? We doubt. With all of these comments, we continue to strongly oppose this project!

139. Name: lei zhu on 2020-06-04 07:57:48 Comments:

140. Name: Mimi Leung on 2020-06-04 13:37:20 Comments:

141. Name: Taslim Rashid on 2020-06-04 13:47:55 Comments:

142. Name: Minerva Tico on 2020-06-04 14:17:14 Comments:

143. Name: Vicki Tomola on 2020-06-04 16:27:48

Comments: Please listen & truly consider what the people living in this neighborhood are saying, their concerns, how their lives, homelife, their health and childrens health from esposure to electromagnetic waves, will be affected by this SELFISH SI institution that has never shown any form of respect for the the people living in this community, past and present.

I remember a sand lot,

I remember when the students didn't take over all the parking ( & why hasn't the city made the school supply a parking lot)

This institution has been poisoning the neighborhood for 30+ years If this is truly a democratic city than the people living in this community have a powerful say in what is best for thier neighborhood.

144.	Name: Daniel Dooling on 2020-06-04 16:35:54  Comments: Pleas listen, consider and join with the people of the neighborhood and do what is right for the residents of this community.
145.	Name: Millie Fish on 2020-06-04 16:59:20 Comments:
146.	Name: Nicole on 2020-06-04 17:12:14 Comments:
147.	Name: Benja kew on 2020-06-04 17:44:28 Comments:
148.	Name: Lauraine Edir on 2020-06-04 18:05:32 Comments:
149.	Name: Ellen Scanlan on 2020-06-04 18:16:21 Comments: Light pollution is a global problem.
150.	Name: Dianne Alvarado on 2020-06-04 18:26:22 Comments:
151.	Name: Janine Wilburn on 2020-06-04 18:39:13  Comments: NO Thank you! I am extremely surprised and disappointed that St. Ignatius would be so dismissive of the community the school resides within. I can not understand how a Catholic school can be so uncaring. It The extra pollutants from the noise, bright lights and traffic are the opposite of Cura Personalis, care for the whole person. How does this action teach the young people attending the school the important Jesuit Values?
152.	Name: Albert Ma on 2020-06-04 20:29:10 Comments:
153.	Name: Garlen Chan on 2020-06-04 20:33:59 Comments:
154.	Name: Agnes V on 2020-06-04 20:40:17 Comments:
155.	Name: Vincent T on 2020-06-04 20:40:59 Comments:
156.	Name: Maria Vengerova on 2020-06-04 20:45:07

Comments: Bright light, 5G, mass sport events, and disturbing noise are incompatible with the uniqueness of our residential neighborhood that is so close to the nature and wildlife, and is a home to the hard-working people, hard-working homeowners and renters. We deserve peace and respect.

157.	Name: Lauren Carara on 2020-06-04 21:13:13 Comments: Not necessary!
158.	Name: Larry Yee on 2020-06-04 22:29:57  Comments: I feel that the lights being up until 10pm for "practices" only encourages the students to stay up later, when they should be at home doing homework.
159.	Name: Jake Koch on 2020-06-05 00:55:29 Comments: No to lights at SI
160.	Name: Karen on 2020-06-05 01:05:31 Comments:
161.	Name: M O'Sullivan on 2020-06-05 01:53:54 Comments:
162.	Name: Jodie Young on 2020-06-05 01:56:54 Comments:
163.	Name: Jonathan Vitug on 2020-06-05 02:02:09 Comments:
164.	Name: Bunny Bedell on 2020-06-05 02:37:26 Comments:
165.	Name: Nancy Murphy on 2020-06-05 02:48:19 Comments:
166.	Name: Danielle on 2020-06-05 03:52:04 Comments:
167.	Name: Gilbert Lam on 2020-06-05 03:56:46 Comments:
168.	Name: Amy Mc Manus on 2020-06-05 04:00:13 Comments: We don't want anymore light pollution. The lights at the soccer fields in GG Park are bad enough. Doesn't anybody like to look at the stars anymore?

Name: Mary Jones on 2020-06-05 05:05:51 169. Comments: Too tall!!! Too bright!!! 170. Name: Erin Aulner on 2020-06-05 07:28:09 Comments: 171. Name: Erin Armstrong on 2020-06-05 07:37:27 Comments: 172. Name: Rosalie Friedman on 2020-06-05 17:16:43 Comments: 173. Name: Louise Jonas on 2020-06-05 17:19:08 Comments: I oppose thinking the demands on high school students are high enough already. More light pollution is also undesirable. 174. Name: Jack Allen on 2020-06-05 23:43:16 Comments: No lights at SI please 175. Name: Michael Ma on 2020-06-06 00:41:47 Comments: 176. on 2020-06-06 00:44:59 Name: Robert Lagomarsino Comments: My family has owned our 39th Ave home since 1948. We live literally across the street from the football field & one of the proposed 90' light towers. Growing up, this residential neighborhood was so quiet & peaceful (with a sandlot across the street). Then SI opened up in 1969. For over 50 years my neighborhood has tried to coexist with the school. Parking has always been an issue when school is in session. Congestion, noise & trash from time to time. These issues will only be magnified with evening usage of the football field & the massive light towers. SI sent a postcard to the neighbors showing that the proposed lights will be used 200 nights per school year. This would be a major disruption to the peace & quiet of our family oriented Sunset neighborhood. Another issue that no one I think has brought up is our property values. Will they be

Another issue that no one I think has brought up is our property values. Will they be adversely affected by these issues of increased noise, no parking, more congestion, light pollution? Home buyers might reconsider in our neighborhood thus driving down market values. It's something to think about.

Bottom line is that I'm opposed to this project.

177. Name: Michele Gachowski on 2020-06-06 05:47:21 Comments:

178. Name: Cynthia Skinner on 2020-06-06 09:35:09 Comments:

179.	Name: Alex on 2020-06-06 16:38:30  Comments: I agree not to put up the lights, at the school normal days sometimes the students car block my drive way and at game days even worse, people from outside leave trash, drive by make loud noise, terrifies our quiet neighbors
180.	Name: Roger Roldan on 2020-06-06 18:48:47  Comments: I can't believe the level of corruption we have in the city to allow such a project that only hurt the community. I am so upset that our representatives and the people who is in charge of the planificación is the city, have gone ahead with this project. In addition to hurt enormously our environment that include light contamination, birds migration and local wildlife, this project will bring only problems to our neighborhood. We don't need more games, more people arriving in big quantities to fill up our streets, more noice, more cars, more violence. Our children are able to walk to the park safely ow and that will be imposible with this project.
181.	Name: Michelle Tam on 2020-06-06 21:21:18 Comments:
182.	Name: Elaine Mina on 2020-06-06 23:37:37 Comments:
183.	Name: Yvonne Daubin on 2020-06-06 23:55:35 Comments: I strongly oppose this.
184.	Name: Sadaf Mir on 2020-06-06 23:57:31 Comments:
185.	Name: Andrew Sohn on 2020-06-07 02:01:48 Comments:
186.	Name: Michael Murphy on 2020-06-07 02:44:13 Comments: This project is of no benefit to the community.
187.	Name: Crystal Stermer on 2020-06-07 05:13:15 Comments:
188.	Name: Michael Bourne on 2020-06-07 05:18:16 Comments: No lights! No cell tower!
189.	Name: Kelly Le on 2020-06-07 05:28:02 Comments:

196. ————————————————————————————————————	Name: Jane Doe on 2020-06-08 06:58:23 Comments:
195.	Name: Jay Manzo on 2020-06-08 06:58:04 Comments: I strongly oppose this project:  1) Speaking as an architect, this project is completely out of scale with the surounding residential neighborhood and will be an eyesore. It does a disservice to the community and city by imposing such out of scale and inappropriate structures. 2) It does not serve the community or neighborhood. SI is a private school and the lights will be on to 10pm degrading the public environment with light pollution 200 nights a week. 3) Night games will only bring more traffic and noise and pollution to a residential area seriously degrading our neighborhood peace and health. 4) Light pollution will further degrade our ability to see and appreciate the stars in this area of the city which is known for having darker skies.
194.	Name: anonymous on 2020-06-08 06:57:21 Comments:
193.	Name: Kevin Johnson on 2020-06-08 04:25:00 Comments: I live on 35th Ave and I am in opposition of this project
192.	Name: Lindsay Johnson on 2020-06-08 04:24:05 Comments: I oppose
191.	Name: Kevin Sun on 2020-06-07 16:28:21 Comments:
190.	Name: Melinda on 2020-06-07 07:29:16  Comments: No to this lighting and NO to 5g. This is going to change the neighborhood In ways that are detrimental to the bird and animal populations and to the humans too.  5g is proven to be a very bad idea and will harm for generations to come

201. Name: William Huang on 2020-06-08 16:40:59

Comments:

#### **APPENDIX 3**

### APRIL 29, 2020 PRE-APPLICATION MEETING ZOOM CHAT LOG

This document is a direct copy/paste of chats recorded on Zoom at the 04/29/2020 Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Meeting to discuss the proposed stadium lighting project.

Some minor editing has been done where edits were obvious (spelling, etc.). A few clarifications have been added in this format: [text]

Names have been deleted to protect the privacy of individuals, and have been replaced with xxxxxxxx

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From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:06 PM

will the microphones be unmuted at any point to hear what neighbors would like to say?

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:06 PM

The PUC's Sunset Boulevard Greenway Project highlighted the Blvd. as a pollinator migratory path.

What will the impact be on this investment?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:06 PM

I guess we have to sit though the public relations and all the spin, even though the majority of neighbors

are against "Change in Use" and private benefit with all cost to public and neighborhood.

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:10 PM

Is it possible later to get the location of this type of lighting in the city for the community to review:

night lighting, fog, wet surfaces etc thx

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:11 PM

I live right across the street. The view is going to be bad!!!

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:11 PM

MAYBE Beach Chalet in Golden Gate Park but I'm not so sure.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:13 PM

No matter the technology, It still doesn't make this a public benefit. If this were a public, field I would not object. It's not public. Still have increased parking, traffic, and noise - period, more use, change in

use.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:13 PM

This is not a public field!!! Only will be used by SI and those connected with their sports/extracurricular

programs!

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:14 PM

Will those lights at Margaret Hayward be operating in this pandemic?

for us to view them in action

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:14 PM

The Arizona project had neighbors further away than this project. Like across the a very big street.

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:14 PM

Keep spinning it, SI. How much time will be dedicated to actual public feedback in this meeting?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:14 PM

we heard all this at past meetings. our point is not the equipment . We do not want our residential

neighborhood disrupted

From xxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:15 PM

tom, regardless of the technology, what neighbors are most concerned about is the fact that the permit

is for 150 days and until 10 pm, please address this issue

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:15 PM

please make sure there is enough time to allow Q&A. That is the main purpose of the meeting.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:15 PM

that's just a drawing - not actual

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:16 PM

How about an existing aerial view from the other installation in the filmier [Filmore?]

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:16 PM

Can you post the link to the lighting examples and planning commission submission?

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:16 PM

Filmore Park area

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:16 PM

Just go to the fields where your lights are being used. Way more bleed.

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:16 PM

15 mins on just light fixtures

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:16 PM

it really seems like we're not having a choice in this

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:17 PM

did they have an agenda?

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:17 PM

It doesn't seem like they want to answer questions.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:17 PM

with the revenue SI is going to receive every month through the 5G tower, how much of that revenue

will be provided to local community benefits?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:18 PM

this is more a presentation than a chance for discussion!

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:18 PM

tom, will this recording be shared to the association?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:18 PM

This is SI's "field" here for sure - It's a pretend we're concerned about the Sunset folks

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:18 PM

Is the moderator for this meeting from planning or from SI?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:16 PM

we should screen shot all these chat messages, see how much they will address, should show SF

planning this meeting did not meet its intent.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:16 PM

It would be great to have this presentation recorded and shared.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:16 PM

It's being recorded

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:16 PM

I am not very interested to the technology. I just want to discuss the unhappiness of the community.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:16 PM

Why can't Verizon put their cell tower on SI's roof with the other cell tower they have?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:20 PM

As they said, this meeting is mandated by the City as part of their proposal. It is being recorded and I

hope will be shared in full with the City

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:20 PM

How about open access to fields? Pool and free data plans for the community. ;0)~

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:20 PM

Is meeting being recorded and will transcription be available?

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:20 PM This installation has no benefit except for SI

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:20 PM

https://www.google.com/maps/@33.6386422,-111.8718035,766m/data=!3m1!1e3

[Notre Dame Preparatory High School in Arizona]

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:21 PM

the recording light is on the upper left so this is being recorded - whether they will share is the question

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:21 PM

It has no benefit for the community. Are they spinning Verizon is the real reason? There are telephone

poles all around that can be leveraged.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:21 PM

The purpose of attending the meeting is to have a discussion and hear all voices from the neighbors!

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:22 PM Are these cellular signals bad for our health?

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:22 PM A link to the Arizona school [see link above]

From xxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:22 PM

Verizon could use public field poles or SI roof. They don't need these specific poles nor light poles nor

night lights

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:22 PM

sorry, SI is a private entity, not having cellular reception can be resolved by other means

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:22 PM

It looks like the only benefit of the tower is for the baseball [football] field

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:22 PM

i.e. femoticell voice over wifi

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:22 PM

The grey holes are Sunset Blvd! [referring to one of Verizon's color maps of cell coverage]

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:22 PM

what about AT&T, T-Mobile?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:22 PM

The light poles will be a big light pollution problem for us in the future.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:23 PM

the "hole" is sunset blvd and fields [referring to one of Verizon's color maps of cell coverage]

From xxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:23 PM

I live in a "grey" house and have wonderful reception. Perhaps this is device dependent?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:23 PM

you mean the baseball field?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:23 PM

if I have coverage problem at home, does it mean Verizon will erect a cell tower in my house?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:23 PM

Does ATT and other carriers get to use SI poles?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:23 PM

again, it just basically covers the baseball [football] field

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:23 PM

ATT works there

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:24 PM

Fine - that's a separate issue from change in use with lights added to the field for a private benefit,

accountable to the Ignatian Corporation board of directors

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:25 PM

cell reception issue?

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:25 PM there will be 4 of these. Note scale

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:26 PM

We need to move forward with requiring neighborhood parking permits.

From **xxxxxxxx** a to Everyone: 06:26 PM

what an eyesore!

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:26 PM

We have a 6 month baby directly across from SI - we DO NOT want 5G this close to our home. What are

the health issues related to 5G?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:26 PM

So can't Verizon just erect 1 pole for antennas?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:27 PM

directly in front of my house

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:27 PM

What affiliation does Jeffrey Horn have with SI?

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:27 PM

there is already a AT&T Tower on the back of the SI school building for those with AT&T as a carrier.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:27 PM

disclosures for all those involved in organizing should be provided

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:26 PM

Why not upgrade the existing equipment rather than adding more?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:26 PM

Why would the equipment not be installed in the middle of SI property, not adjacent to the

neighborhood?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:26 PM

Please read SI's answer

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:26 PM

Isn't there a recommendation on how far these antennas should be away from school/children?

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:30 PM how and what disruptions are caused.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:30 PM

So, the answer is yes. They could place them on the buildings

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:30 PM

That equipment will have cooling elements (likely fans) that keep equipment at temp. An assumption,

but something else to consider moving the equipment into the middle of SI.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:31 PM

tom/SI can you please disclose what the \$ benefit to SI is in partnering with Verizon in terms of either leasing the space for the attend [antenna], or what they are contributing to the cost of your stadium line

project?

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:31 PM Can you move cell tower to closer to the SI?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:31 PM

Seems like they're more concerned with their own disruptions on campus rather than their disruption to

the neighborhood.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:31 PM

light project. Also could the attend [antenna] be placed on the schools side as opposed to the street side

closer to neighbors?

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:31 PM

SI doesn't care about coverage. This is about money that they get from the carriers. Still isn't

addressing the change of use and how it affects the neighborhood: parking, traffic and light pollution.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:31 PM

Reduces. They show no light

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:32 PM

In the City's Master plan of 8 points, two of them absolutely do not demonstrate compliance or benefit: (b) The following Priority Policies are hereby established. They shall be included in the preamble to the General Plan and shall be the basis upon which inconsistencies in the General Plan are resolved: (2) That existing housing and neighborhood character be conserved and protected in order to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of our neighborhoods; Lighting on the field and the increased use of the field, including increases in parking, traffic, noise and light pollution will no doubt change the character of our neighborhood. (8) That our parks and open space and their access to sunlight and vistas be protected from development.

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:32 PM

Has there been a lighting pollution study regarding the lights in all types of weather?

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:32 PM

How about drone footage of their new install, not a simulation.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:33 PM

Why should SI have the only lighted high school football?

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:33 PM

after school will go til 10pm?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:33 PM

So, does that mean your sporting practices won't start blowing their whistles at 7 AM M-F?

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:33 PM Students don't go school on Saturday

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:33 PM Pushes the noise level for neighbors later.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:33 PM

we live with almost 500 cars parked in the neighborhood because of SI.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:33 PM

You said this many times before, we don't need to hear it again [referring to something Tom Murphy

said]

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:33 PM So, it means to make noise until late night.

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:33 PM

but won't that the field be leased out to other non-SI schools, events and programs?

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:34 PM You rent out the field every weekend.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:34 PM

I don't want that Big Ugly Pole on my 36th Ave. Block.

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:34 PM

What is the benefit of starting school later if the children will be awake even later? What guidelines have

the American Academy of Pediatrics released in support of this late evening?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:34 PM

and all the other schools in the city? what about weekends for evenings and neighbors.

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:34 PM

then you don't care about your neighbors resting hour. just concerned about your students

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:34 PM

Forced = \$

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:34 PM

Remember when they offered us tickets to their games? What a joke

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:35 PM

10 out of 15 sports have no need for the JB Murphy field - basketball, volleyball, golf, cross country,

tennis, waterpolo, rowing, softball, swim & diving, baseball

From J xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:35 PM

The double parking will be a major problem for us soon.

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:35 PM

other high schools are coed and not lighting their fields

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:35 PM

sports is extracurricular

From xxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:35 PM

This only benefits SI students. Sorry, this has nothing to do with how this benefits the neighborhood

because it doesn't!

yes, it seems neighbors will get disruptions not SI but SI gets paid

From **XXXXXXX** to Everyone: 06:35 PM Why do I care about your school students?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:35 PM

The rest of us fit in sports programs before it is dark.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:35 PM

SI doesn't care about us Sunset Parkside neighborhood.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:35 PM

what fraction of the student body lives in the adjacent community?

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:35 PM

maybe it's time to end the football program out of safety for the students as student safety is the

school's highest priority. Then there's no need for the lights.

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:35 PM You get the benefit, but we are suffering???

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:35 PM

Our neighborhood all around what I call the "Big Block," composed of SI, West Sunset Fields, Ortega Park, and AP Gianni, is unique in that all the power lines, phone and cable lines are buried, leaving a very unique and clean appearance. The vistas looking out from various points in the neighborhood towards the Pacific and up towards Mt. Tamalpais are marvelous. Having 60 foot light poles will degrade these views. Point 8 mentions "sunlight" but it should also include "night sky" as the light would only degrade the area with additional light pollution. [note, poles will be 90-foot].

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:35 PM

perhaps they should use shuttles and not park in our spaces

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:36 PM

Our block will be petitioning to have restricted lettered parking.

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:36 PM

Fit in more hours of sports and further disrupt the neighborhood.

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:36 PM

not important enough to disrupt lives of people who live here and invested in the neighborhood

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:36 PM

You obtained a permit with limited sports. Why should be give up our parking to support your programs.

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:36 PM having permitted parking doesn't help

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:36 PM They are using VERIZON for leverage!!!

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:36 PM What makes you a good neighbor?

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:37 PM SI is just burning up time to avoid questions

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:37 PM

someone please post information to join neighborhood association

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:37 PM Seems like you can answer questions now

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:37 PM

Saint Ignatius has regularly been renting out use of the JB Murphy field over the 12 years I have lived here to SF Elite Academy Soccer Club, pee-wee football, Adult league Ultimate frisbee teams, etc. The fact is that this proposal is only a benefit to a private entity, the Ignatian Corporation, where the public is being asked to carry the burden of the costs.

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:37 PM

When will there be time for a Q and A for the community? Can that be scheduled for after the pandemic when face to face communication allows for that?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:37 PM

This should be postponed until a proper in person public hearing.

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:37 PM Thanks Tom for a really good presentation

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:38 PM

this is not a true meeting then if there is no Q&A from the neighbors, if there is no actual dialogue

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:38 PM

SI ignores the neighbors and only concern their students and force the neighbors to accept their idea.

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:38 PM

these questions we asked are issues that will arise after the lights are installed. So they should be

addressed by the project.

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:38 PM Not questions, unhappy sunset residents

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:38 PM

We have 22 minutes

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:38 PM

the school has been there for 50 years. did you not notice it when you bought your home?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:38 PM

If you have so many sports programs that you can't fit in during daytime hours, the neighbors shouldn't

have to pay the price in noise, parking, and light pollution!!

From xxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:38 PM WE DON"T WANT THE LIGHTS PERIOD!!!!

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:38 PM

No photometric study presented. No scale site context drawing of poles with houses. Please present

those to the community.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:38 PM

How does this benefit all the resident around SI?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:38 PM

you haven't answered any of the questions in the chat!!

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:36 PM

thanks! email sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com to stay informed

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:36 PM

define afflicated

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:36 PM

You're saying don't buy houses near a school....?

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:36 PM

Anticipating 150 days usage up to 10pm. Does that mean 3 week nights a week?

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:36 PM lived here 64 years = before SI here

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:36 PM

you should provide written answers to the questions on the chat on your "good neighbor" site

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:36 PM

We need to move forward with neighbor parking permits

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:36 PM how many nights will be lighted to 10 pm?

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:36 PM How many days a year will the light be on?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:36 PM

traffic mitigation plan?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:36 PM

it's not only about the light, it's about it is affecting everyone who lives around.

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:36 PM

154 nights out of each year = about every other night

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:36 PM It could be postponed should you choose

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:36 PM

environmental impact study?

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:40 PM 20 minutes and not fielding questions?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:40 PM

Wow!

From **xxxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:40 PM

Disclosures

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:40 PM

You said the meeting is for an hour, sounds like you are ending it now

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:40 PM

They are wasting the times. All they talk about is the LIGHTING!!!!

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:40 PM

wow... that's it ....? steamrolled

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:40 PM

The Next-door post titled "PLEASE READ - St. Ignatius Field Lighting Proposed Project" did not mention

the ability to submit questions.

From **xxxxxxx** to Everyone: 06:40 PM horrible project for the neighbors at all

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:40 PM

you still have 20 minutes to address the neighborhood's concerns

From xxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:40 PM

please set another meeting for addressing all neighborhood questions and concerns

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:40 PM

Noise impacts?

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:40 PM

All things you have to pay for

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:40 PM

The school was originally a boy's school, then their enrollment dropped. They pushed for the #48 muni line to come all the way from the east side of the city so they can recruit the students from the large number of catholic families there. Then, still not enough \$\$\$, changed to co-ed. Now, want to light up the field to rent out for more \$\$\$\$.

From xxxxxxxx to Everyone: 06:40 PM

join sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com to stay informed

[There may have been more chats not included here that may have been posted between 06:40 and when they abruptly shut down the call a few moments later]

#### **APPENDIX 4**

## SAINT IGNATIUS SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION FROM PRE-APPLICATION MEETING HELD APRIL 29, 2020

## Summary of Discussion from Pre-Application Meeting

Meeting Date: April 29, 2020

Meeting Time: 6 p.m.

Meeting Address: the meeting was held online using the Zoom meeting application with

questions submitted in advance by meeting attendees. Project Address: 2001 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue, SF, CA 94116

Project Owner: The Ignatian Corporation / St. Ignatius College Preparatory

Project Sponsor: Ken Stupi

The Zoom attendees, agenda of the meeting and related slides are attached. Presentations were made by Chad Christie representing Verizon wireless, Jasen Diez of Musco Lighting and Tom Murphy of St. Ignatius. Questions submitted by the attendees in advance of the meeting are listed below along with associated responses either from the meeting or as supplied after the meeting.

Summary: the project has not been modified as a result of any of these questions. SI has embarked on providing further clarification about the project including the nature of the planned use of the field when lights are in use and why the light poles have to be 90 feet tall.

#### Meeting Agenda:

- Quick welcome Why are we here
- Verizon reviews cell tower details
- Musco reviews technology
- Address questions specifically about the project
- Meeting closes

#### **Questions Directed to Verizon / Musco**

#### 1. Question /Concern:

Why is the Verizon Wireless facility not considered a separate SF Planning action from S.I. Stadium Lights?

#### Response:

We asked our planner, Jeff Horn, for the answer to this question. We cut and pasted his response and provided it to the SI Neighborhood Association (SINA). Mr. Horn's response was as follows:

This is a bit of a nuanced answer, so I hope this response is clear and can be conveyed to the neighbors.

The Project is being noticed and presented to the Commission as one project, since the features are related in regards to construction, and on the same subject property, and require the same approval (Conditional Use per PC Section 303(c)). The WTS will also have to meet additional

Findings for Conditional Use Authorization under PC Section 303(s).

The Planning Commission has discretion to make a decision on each of the individual CUA requests (The modification to a School in the RH-1 Zone (Light Standards) or the WTS with a RH-1 Zone) separately or on the project as a whole in one Motion.

#### 2. Question /Concern:

It appears to us that S.I. is using this Verizon installation to push through a much larger impact project -- Permanent night time stadium lights.

#### Response:

SI has been working on this project for over 5 years, the Verizon cellular antennas have always been a part of the project.

#### 3. Question /Concern:

Please explain why this specific new Verizon panel antenna(s) is considered essential under the current Covid19 restrictions?

#### Response:

Both the City of San Francisco and the Department of Homeland Security have deemed wireless communications an essential function during this time. In addition, the neighbors were told that the process for a CUP was begun prior to the shelter in place / Covid-19 pandemic and that we were following the new guidelines provided to us by the planning department. The neighbors requested further clarity from the planning department and were given this response on May 4, 2020:

The remote pre-application meeting is a new process alternative created in response to the current health crisis and the City's Shelter-in-Place Order which initially began on March 17, 2020. Prior to the health crisis, the Sponsor had noticed and was preparing to present an inperson Pre-Application meeting per (what had been) the established protocols.

The remote pre-application meeting is a new process alternative created in response to the current health crisis and the City's Shelter-in-Place Order which initially began on March 17, 2020. Prior to the health crisis, the Sponsor had noticed and was preparing to present an inperson Pre-Application meeting per (what had been) the established protocols.

#### 4. Question /Concern:

Saint Ignatius already has a large number of cell towers installations on their existing campus buildings, are they functioning?

#### Response:

Verizon could not answer this question so SI responded. Yes, there are other cell sites on the SI buildings and they are functioning. There is no further room on the SI Academic Building and long term plans are for McGucken Hall to be demolished. Verizon did mention that the proposed location is optimal for their coverage needs.

#### 5. Question /Concern:

If Verizon needs to upgrade cell coverage in our area, why can't these new antennas be installed on an existing building at SI – where the other ones are located?

#### Response:

See response to question #4.

#### 6. Question /Concern:

Has Verizon looked at the existing lighting installed two fields over which are owned and managed by SF Park and Rec?

#### Response:

The poles located on the Park & Rec property have been looked at and are too short for Verizon's needs and the location does not provide as much coverage as the SI location.

#### 7. Question /Concern:

Why does Verizon need the 90 ft stadium lights/poles for this wireless communication facility?

#### Response:

The Verizon antennas are located 60 feet above the ground on the 90 foot poles. The height of the poles is dictated by SI. SI responded with the need for the 90 foot poles is to place the light fixtures at a height that would generate the least amount of light spillage onto the surrounding neighborhood.

#### 8. Question /Concern:

How do you plan to get around the planning code's explicit 40-ft height restriction for this area with the proposed 90-ft tall light poles?

#### Response:

We have been informed by SF Planning that there is an exemption to this rule in the planning code.

#### **Questions Directed to St. Ignatius**

#### 9. Question /Concern:

We aren't aware of any other San Francisco high school (public or private) that has night time lighting, and yet they have thriving sports programs and are able schedule their sporting events during natural day time light. Why is it necessary for Saint Ignatius to have stadium lighting for night time sports?

#### Response:

At the meeting, SI explained that the lights are needed due to expansion of our sports program over the past several years and the lack of and competition for available practice field space in San Francisco. Post meeting, SI informed the neighbors that SF Public Schools and other entities use Kezar Stadium for their lighted games.

#### 10. Question /Concern:

Why are you pushing this project ahead during the Covid19 virus crisis? You will not be able to have any organized sports for the foreseeable future.

#### Response:

See answers to questions 2 & 3 above. At the meeting SI informed the neighbors that the CUP process was started prior to the Covid19 pandemic and that we were following guidelines provided by SF Planning Department. The neighbors requested further clarity from the planning department and were given this response on May 4, 2020:

The remote pre-application meeting is a new process alternative created in response to the current health crisis and the City's Shelter-in-Place Order which initially began on March 17, 2020. Prior to the health crisis, the Sponsor had noticed and was preparing to present an inperson Pre-Application meeting per (what had been) the established protocols.

The remote pre-application meeting is a new process alternative created in response to the current health crisis and the City's Shelter-in-Place Order which initially began on March 17, 2020. Prior to the health crisis, the Sponsor had noticed and was preparing to present an inperson Pre-Application meeting per (what had been) the established protocols.

#### 11. Question /Concern:

How many nights a year will the lighted field be in use? Your 2018 proposal said 154 nights a year. What is the current number?

#### Response:

At the meeting we answered as follows: we are requesting to have the lights on until 10 p.m. on weeknights and 8 p.m. on weekends as we are unsure of future needs. At this time, in the short term, we foresee the lights being used primarily for low attendance practices. Since the meeting we have communicated greater detail about the amount and nature of field use. Specifically, that use will be almost entirely for low attendance practices and small games with no use of the sound system and approximately 3% of the use will be for games with large attendance and use of the sound system.

#### 12. Question /Concern:

When you had night games with temporary lights in the past -- we experienced extreme noise levels: sports announcers shouting over loudspeakers, cheering, and recorded music blaring over loudspeakers. How do you plan to control SI noise levels?

#### Response:

We will have to work together with neighbors on this issue. Please keep in mind that large attendance / noisy events will not occur very often (see answer to question 11).

#### 13. Question /Concern:

We also experienced pre & post game partying/drinking, litter in our yards, and double parking. How will you ensure this is not a regular occurrence when there are night events?

#### Response:

We do not envision having more than 4 or 5 large attendance night games (see question 11). The school has started its Good Neighbor section of its website and has hired a security director and uses security guards since the last games were held. Discussions with neighbors have increased in the period after the last lighted games. Lastly, the past games we one off, very special events with heightened attendance. We do not foresee this being the case in the long term with the new lights.

#### 14. Question /Concern:

Please provide the number of total S.I. students -- and a breakdown on where your students originate from. Specifically how many of your students are from the Sunset District, Richmond District, elsewhere in San Francisco, and from other counties in the Bay area -- Marin, etc.

#### Response:

SI did not answer this question as we believe it is not pertinent to the project.

#### 15. Question /Concern:

In your response to comments at the 2016 neighborhood meeting, you said you would involve an acoustical engineer if your move forward with the stadium light project. This study would address sound concerns related to amplified announcements, music, etc. Has this study been done? If not, why not? If so please share results of these acoustical studies conducted to the association address: sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com

#### Response:

We do not recall such a promise. The sound system is state of the art which we believe will be far better for all involved. Sound will only be used for large attendance games and not for practices. The number of noise events will remain the same with the lights, however, the time will be shifted from Saturdays to Friday afternoons and evenings.

#### 16. Question /Concern:

Did S.I. ever conduct the transportation/parking study mentioned in your Planning application? If so, could you provide a copy to <a href="mailto:sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com">sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com</a>

#### Response

SI engaged a traffic engineer, however, after review with the SF Planning Department, it was determined that field usage would shift high traffic events from Saturdays to Friday evenings. Saturday events coincided with West Sunset soccer events while Friday events alleviate this issue. Lighted field use is primarily for practices with attendance tpically well under 200 people.

#### 17. Question /Concern:

Has a CEQA Environmental Impact Report ever been prepared for the school property? If not, why?

#### Response:

The San Francisco Planning Department makes the determination as to whether an Environmental Impact Report is required. The neighbors have since approached SF Planning and they have responded to this question.

#### 18. Question /Concern:

Our association's architectural/engineering consultants would like to see the pole foundation design drawings and associated geotechnical report. sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com
If a geotechnical report is, or was not prepared, please explain why not.

#### Response:

SI sent the plans to SINA as requested.

#### 19. Question /Concern:

How many students are issued parking permits? How is it enforced? Is there a cost to the students?

#### Response:

SI did not answer this question as we believe it is not pertinent to the project. Parking during evening hours for student attended practices is far less than during daylight hours when school is in session. Based on Zoom chats made during the presentation, we believe this question is related to the neighborhood requesting parking stickers for restricted parking.

#### 20. Question /Concern:

Questions for 4/29 Neighborhood Meeting concerning SI Field Light Proposal.

- 1. Can a proper lighting study with photometric calculations showing field light levels be prepared and given to the community?
- 2. Can a context site section drawing be prepared showing scale of 90' stadium lights with reference to surrounding residential buildings be shared with the community?
- 3. Can a daytime view of stadium lights prepared and shared with the community? If all of these have already been done please present at tonight's meeting. Thank you, Jay Manzo/neighbor

#### Response:

These items were sent to the SINA for distribution to the neighbors.

#### 21. Question /Concern:

Regarding the planned football field lights,

- what is the planned scheduled frequency of usage vs the existing usage of the field currently (Days, hours, organizations using it)?
- Has there been any traffic, wildlife,parking, noise, and lighting pollution (environmental) studies completed (Even if CEQA exempt, would help alleviate neighborhood concerns)?
- Will there be any physical lighting mockup to demonstrate impacts (or no impacts) to the neighborhood?
- What would be an example of similar specified lighting design that we can go

#### Response:

SI is requesting usage until 10 pm so as not restrict future unplanned and/or changed use of the field due to schedule and league changes. The traffic, parking, and light pollution question was answered previously. There is no plan to do a mock up as the light study was done by the same firm that did the study for Beach Chalet Soccer Fields. Similar lights are in use at Margaret Hayward Park Playground in San Francisco and at Hillsdale High School in San Mateo.

# APPENDIX 5 JANUARY 2016 SUNSET BEACON ARTICLE

Serving Residents of t

# Night-time Lighting for S.I. Field Draws Fire from Neighbors

By Thomas K. Pendergast

Neighbors living around Saint Ignatius College Preparatory School are taking a dim view of the high school's plan to install permanent stadium lighting around J.B. Murphy Field so it can host football games on Friday nights, and other events during the week.

In the recent past, the school has rented lights periodically for night games but most of the school's games are played on Saturdays. Now, the administration is considering regularly moving some athletic contests to

Friday nights. During the winter months the sun sets pretty early and we just would like extended time for our kids to play," said Paul Totah, the school's director of communica-tions. "Right now our theater program and our performing arts program can perform well into the evening. Our parents can come for evening meetings here at school. Our ministry program can do things well into the evening but it's our athletic program that's limited by daylight

The school's desire to illuminate the gridiron, however, has sparked resistance among some locals looking to pull the plug on

the proposal.

"The largest concern for most everyone is indeed the proposed stadium lights and the fact that that will bring night games and night activities to the school, said Deborah Fischer-Brown,

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### Night-time Lighting a Concern at St. Ignatius

Continued from page I

who lives directly across the street from the field, which is located at 39th Avenue and Quintara Street. "I think everyone in the neighborhood recognizes that when we bought our houses the school was there and so we knew what we were getting into in having games and activities during the day, but none of us signed up for nighttime.

"The bands will be playing. There will be screeching cars. There will be drinking. They say they can control that but it's a high school and I'm sure there will be some rowdiness," Fischer-Brown said.

Totah said the school is aware that the neighbors are worried about the installation of permanent lights for night games.

"We're working with them to make this as low-impact as possible," Totah said. "We've already instituted some changes. We met with our neighbors for the first time in May and then we met with them again back in September. ... We have four (public address) speakers; we've turned off two of them. We've done sound studies to indicate the decibel readings when the loudspeakers are on and we have adjusted the time of practice start-times in the morning. We're going to put a firm limit on the end-times of games and practices for evening games and evening practices."

According to Totah, the school is planning on "five or six" night-time football games during the football season on Friday nights, which would end at 10 p.m. It is also planning on other games for different sports, like lacrosse, which would end at 8 or 9 p.m.

The neighbors, meanwhile, have had a couple of meetings on their own about the



Photo: Paul Kozakiewicz

The St. Ignatius School football field and track could be getting permanent night-time lighting for sporting events.

issue and are circulating a petition against the proposal. The petition is being circulated by Jack Allen, who is a neighbor of the school. He estimates that he has spoken to about 100 neighbors regarding the issue and also hosted a meeting last summer.

"I have 60 signatures. We could get a lot more. ... We could get another 40 or 50, I'm sure," Allen said.

Allen said the petition lists the problems that the neighbors expect will come from installing new lights for sports activities, including excess noise, congestion and vehicles blocking driveways.

"A lot of people are very angry, I'm not angry," he said.

The petition says: "There have been many instances where vehicles during day games have blocked half our driveways, barring us from entering and exiting our garages. Nighttime is an important time for many of us to unwind after a full day of work, prepare children for the next day's activities and enjoy the peace and

quiet of our neighborhood.

"This is a residential neighborhood with very little noise after 6 p.m. This proposal would drastically change that. We urge the school to be a good neighbor and remember that we are already dealing with the inconveniences of the day games. We, the undersigned, are concerned residents, neighbors who urge St. Ignatius College Preparatory to cease their plans to put lights on the football field."

Both sides seem to agree that the lights themselves are not really going to be a big problem because they will be LED lights using the latest technology, designed to prevent light from spilling over into the surrounding area.

"There's almost no spillover," Totah said, "It's phenomenal how focused these lights are. We are very pleased that we were able to get brand new technology for these lights that will just make the impact on our neighbors nothing."

Totah said they are expecting the lights to be installed during the summer, although it is too early to say exactly when.

"A lot of that is contingent upon the SF Planning Department and the SF Planning Commission, so we're in process with them," Totah said.

The school has not yet filed a request for a permit.

"We went to the Planning Department and they told us they wanted two things before we proceed," he said. "They wanted a light study similar to what was done at the Beach Chalet and they also wanted a schedule of when the lights would be used; when the lights would be on, so we're working on those two things right now."

A related issue is the fear that having permanent lights will attract other schools and organizations to rent out the field for night games, increasing the amount of parking problems and noise concerns.

"In the past we have rented it out. In the future we're going to be renting it out a lot less and it has to do with the fact that we met with our neighbors. We've heard their complaints, and we really are attentive to them," Totah said.

"Even though there is money generated, it's frankly not worth it to us if we inconvenience our neighbors that much. We'd rather be good neighbors than otherwise."

But Fischer-Brown is worried.

"They have a backlog of other facilities and other schools that rent out their field as it is now," she said. "You can imagine we would probably have night activities five to six nights a week. ... They're going to have night activities as often as they can. They have no reason to promise us otherwise. Once they get the lights in, all bets are off."

"We think that the current administration is probably speaking honestly and will do their best, but every two years it seems like they change administrations over there. And that's when things start changing.

"We've been in our house for 30-odd years and promises have been made and things have been proposed and then the principal changes and then all his staff changes, and then everything changes," Fischer-Brown said.

Totah said moving games to Friday nights will help alleviate parking problems on Saturdays.

"It's not a good argument for them," Allen responded. "The parking is going to be a problem during the day because of the (nearby) West Sunset Playground."

From: <u>SISunsetNeighbors @hotmail.com</u>

To: BOS Legislation, (BOS); Board.of.Supevisors@sf.org

Cc: Mar, Gordon (BOS)

Subject: Email 5 of 5: BOS File #200992 and #200996, CEQA and CUA Appeal Supplement – Saint Ignatius Stadium

Lighting (Planning #2018-021648CUA)

Date: Thursday, September 17, 2020 11:39:00 AM

Attachments: Outlook-dnvmirkc.png

BOS File #200992 and #200996 - SINA Commission Submittal 3 - 2020 07 22.pdf

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

#### To: Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

#### Fr: SI Neighborhood Association

Attached please find the final document we are submitting today that supplements the CEQA and CUA appeals filed under BOS File #200992 and #200996 for the Saint Ignatius Stadium Lighting Project.

This document was originally submitted to the Planning Commission in advance of the 7/23/20 Commission hearing on the project.

We would like to put this in the Board of Supervisors records for our appeals.

Kindly confirm receipt of all 5 emails submitted today, 9/17/20.

Thank you

Deborah Brown, Secretary



SI Neighborhood Association

July 22, 2020

Via Email To: Planning Commission Affairs Commissions.Secretary@sfgov.org

Mr. Jeff Horn, Senior Planner, Current Planning jeffrey.horn@sfgov.org

cc: Planning Commissioners:

Mr. Joel Koppel, President joel.koppel@sfgov.org

Ms. Kathrin Moore, Vice-President <u>kathrin.moore@sfgov.org</u>

Ms. Deland Chan <u>deland.chan@sfgov.org</u>
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Ms. Theresa Imperial <a href="mailto:theresa.imperial@sfgov.org">theresa Imperial@sfgov.org</a>
Ms. Milicent Johnson <a href="mailto:milicent.johnson@sfgov.org">milicent.johnson@sfgov.org</a>

### RE: 2<sup>nd</sup> Supplement to SINA Advance Submissions dated May 6, 2020 and June 9, 2020 PLANNING CASE NUMBER 2018-012648CUA - SAINT IGNATIUS STADIUM LIGHTING PROJECT

Dear Planning Commission Secretary and Mr. Horn,

The Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association (SINA) is hereby submitting a 2<sup>nd</sup> supplement to our prior Advance Submission Documents filed May 6, 2020 and June 9, 2020 concerning the proposal to install stadium lighting at the Saint Ignatius athletic field as a Conditional Use (Planning Case No. 2018012648CUA).

Both prior comment sets are included in the current hearing packet for the July 23, 2020 hearing and available at: <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Z1eyXDgRwApIPKLKnXIEVh-cXC1TyhY\_view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Z1eyXDgRwApIPKLKnXIEVh-cXC1TyhY\_view?usp=sharing</a>, and <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SoVI9OkGWPhj8N5PI8Imye7aLTuvcK4w/view">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SoVI9OkGWPhj8N5PI8Imye7aLTuvcK4w/view</a>.

This additional supplement is necessary because new information has become available since our two prior submittals. The two continuances of the project hearing (originally scheduled for May 14 and rescheduled to June 11, 2020) has also given us the time to review project documents in more detail and engage additional experts for their input.

Sincerely,

#### Deborah Brown

Deborah Brown, Association Secretary Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com

Attachment: July 22, 2020 SINA Supplement to SINA Advance Submissions

The comments below supplement the May 6, 2020 and June 9, 2020 Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association (SINA) Advance Materials Submittals to the San Francisco Planning Commission for the Saint Ignatius College Preparatory High School's Stadium Lighting Project (#2018-012648CUA). SINA filed the first set of comments in advance of the previously scheduled May 14, 2020 Commission hearing and the second set in advance of the previously scheduled June 11, 2020 hearing. Both comment sets are included in the current hearing packet for the July 23, 2020 hearing and are available here as well:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Z1eyXDgRwApIPKLKnXIEVh-cXC1TyhY /view?usp=sharing, and https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SoVI9OkGWPhj8N5PI8Imye7aLTuvcK4w/view.

This submittal summarizes additional information that has come to light since our June 9, 2020 submittal, discusses how the proposed project is inconsistent with the San Francisco General Plan, and reiterates SINA's continued key concerns about the project's adverse impacts.

#### A. New information

#### 1. Saint Ignatius - SINA meeting July 7, 2020

School representatives held a July 7, 2020 Zoom meeting with four SINA representatives as a means to engage with the neighbor community, apparently at the request of the Planning Department. During that meeting, school representatives made the following statements that continue to concern SINA about the lighting project:

- a) When asked if they would consider having another neighborhood-wide remote meeting – this time without muting the neighbors and in the interest of true dialog – the school replied that this four-person neighbor meeting would be the extent of engagement, stating: "All the pre-planning is done for the July 23 Commission hearing. The Planning Department asked us to have this meeting."
- b) They confirmed that night use of the athletic field would occur virtually every weeknight during the school year (August 15 May 31) or up to 200 nights per year, and for 20 large games on Friday or Saturday nights. This is double the number of nights stated in their revised project description (see hearing packet pdf p. 104). Currently, night use of the field has ended at dark or was extended under limited use of temporary lighting only for large games. Projected attendance would be up to 1,000 people on Mondays Thursdays, and up to 2,800 people on Friday and Saturday night games. We remain extremely concerned about the adverse impacts on traffic, parking, noise, trash, and other noxious emissions and behaviors that this new level and intensity of activity would bring to the neighborhood virtually every night throughout the school year.
- c) They stated that their request to modify the practice field lighting CUA (Record #2003.1273C) from the currently authorized 7:30 pm to 9 pm on weeknights, 10 pm on Fridays, and 8 pm on weekends is no longer a part of the current CUA application. However, they indicated that they may request that modification again in

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the future. The request is still described in the project proposal of the draft Commission CUA motion (see project hearing packet pdf pages 96, 98, and 101) and should be removed from the current stadium lighting proposal so that the Commission does not inadvertently approve that modification without sufficient review.

- d) The school did not address noise in their proposed CUA draft motion Exhibit A Condition #11 language saying that they "probably did not consider noise". This is troubling since the CEQA Impacts section of the draft motion (see hearing package pdf p. 71) contends (without any scientific or technical basis) that the project would not result in a substantial increase in ambient noise levels. Given that field noise would now occur at least 200 nights per year, there will undoubtedly be increased noise levels. Without a noise study there is no way to determine whether the increase would be substantial or not. SINA requested such a study in our May 6 and June 9, 2020 comments.
- e) At SINA's request, the school provided dimensions of the lighting arrays at the top of the 90-foot poles. According to the plan drawings provided, the arrays would occupy a space over 17 feet long, nearly 5 feet tall and nearly 4 feet deep. This bulk is approximately equivalent to the size of some 10-yard trash dumpsters<sup>1</sup> or three typical 4-yard trash dumpsters lined up end to end<sup>2</sup>. This bulk at the top of each pole would create a permanent blight on the landscape, especially during daytime and visible from the entire surrounding area.
- f) The school representatives were unaware that they had not responded to neighbor questions submitted to the ASK SI webpage<sup>3</sup> over the last several months and said they would review those submittals and respond to them. To date, we are unaware that they have done so.
- g) The school representatives agreed to obtain information from Musco on the effects of fog on lighting levels and reflection. To date, SINA has not received that information.

#### 2. Musco Photometrics Study

The repeated Commission hearing continuances have allowed SINA to conduct a more in-depth review of the revised Musco photometrics documents with the assistance of a highly qualified, award-winning lighting design consultant and architect (see lighting report in Appendix A).

The report author concluded that the proposed stadium lighting installation would have a severe and negative impact on the neighborhood, and in particular, the residences located directly across the street from the school athletic field on 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Due to the quantity, height and most importantly, the use schedule of the lights, they would create a significant problem for the health and wellbeing of the neighbors and neighborhood. While intermittent

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://www.republicservices.com/dumpster-rental?tab=residential

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> https://wasteindustries.com/commercial/dumpster/rentalservices

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSd5bSWGLQ\_px\_pDpDe1CMdTMDgZiQakm20cqbFShIWTew\_Zqw/viewform

use of the lighting (e.g. one night game a week in the fall, as is currently done with temporary lights) is generally tolerable, the use of the lights for up to 200 nights of the year (55% of the entire year and virtually every weeknight during the school year) for hours at a time, ostensibly when the nights are the longest (fall and winter), will fundamentally change the nature of the neighborhood and eliminate the darkness currently present there. Furthermore, the presence of such high light levels during hours of natural darkness will not only create problems with light pollution and glare, but has the potential to disrupt circadian cycles, particularly for the residents immediately opposite the athletic field.

The lighting consultant's report goes into detail about the fundamental issues related to the proposed lights and problems with Musco's photometrics study, including:

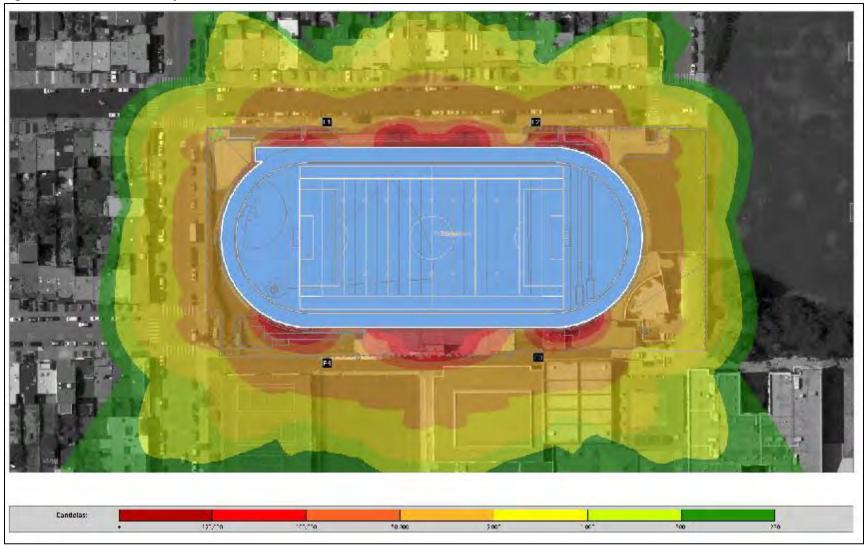
- a) Light levels at the 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue home façades are 2-3 times higher than recommended by the Illuminating Engineering Society (IES) for those residential areas.
- b) Light levels at the school's property line are 6 to 7 times higher than even a "high" pedestrian light level of 1 foot candle.
- c) Misleading vertical illuminance levels measured at 3 feet off the ground significantly under-represent what the light levels would be at the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor windows of the homes (homes in the neighborhood have garages and entries on the first floor and living areas on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor). Light trespass into windows would be 26 times higher than LEED guidelines of 0.1 foot candle.
- d) The Musco photometrics do not show measurements of luminance, roughly a measure of "brightness". The addition of 50 foot candles of light onto and across the athletic field will turn the field into a bright, light-reflecting surface, and will do the same to other surfaces nearby (sidewalks, bleachers, out-building walls, etc.).

The report confirms SINA's comments submitted previously (June 9, 2020 submittal Comment 1.2) and supplemented in Sections A.3 and A.4 below, including:

a) Musco's glare map (Figure 1 below) shows the façades of the houses along 39th Avenue to be mostly in the yellow band, indicating a range of 1,000 to 5,000 candela. By Musco's own map legend, this is not negligible in terms of the amount of glare (which they indicate as <= 500 candela shown in dark green). Candela levels outside of the school's property line on the 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue sidewalk and street are even higher, shown in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 candela. Musco defines "significant glare" as starting at 25,000 candela and being equivalent to a car's high beam headlights. Since Musco has not provided the IES data files for their luminaires, it is not possible to do a separate analysis of the installation, particularly the characteristics of the luminaires as they relate to glare, backlight and uplight.

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Figure 1. Musco Glare Map



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- b) Typically, sports lighting is not well shielded in any direction and contributes greatly to light pollution as the luminaires are angled. In order to verify any claims of shielding, Musco needs to provide the IES files and a detailed luminaire photometric report.
- c) Fog increases the amount of light pollution because it disperses light through the water molecules suspended in air and serves as an outdoor "ceiling" which the light bounces off of and reflects back down to the ground.
- d) The significant increase in the quantity and duration of blue-enriched light during dark hours has the potential to have significant impacts on circadian rhythm-related health, especially in children who are much more vulnerable to such disruptions. Animals and plants are also susceptible to disruptions in behavior, growth, and reproduction from excess blue-white light.

#### 3. Adverse Human Health Effects

- a) SINA's May 6, 2020 comments (Fact 5.F and associated comments) discussed some of the adverse health effects of the proposed LED lighting, and the American Medical Association's concerns for and guidelines over use of such lights.
- b) The New York Times published an article on July 13, 2020<sup>4</sup> summarizing the results of a recent study that found that the more intense the lighting in teenagers' neighborhoods, the poorer their sleep and the greater their risk for depression and anxiety. The NY Times article quoted the senior author as saying: "At least as individuals, we ought to try to minimize exposure to light at night." SINA obtained and reviewed the report published in JAMA Psychiatry<sup>5</sup>. We are concerned about the study's findings not only for our neighborhood children but also for the student athletes who would have direct exposure to the high intensity lighting on the athletic field for several hours at a time most nights of the week. In addition to games, the school's three football teams and six soccer teams practice six days a week. The four lacrosse teams and four track and field teams practice five day a week. This continual high level of exposure should be of grave concern to parents and school administrators who claim that the school needs to start later in the day for student health reasons and that the lights are needed to provide sufficient time for games and practices after a later-ending school day. This perspective is incompatible with the scientific evidence on the harm to adolescents from over exposure to high-intensity light.

abstract/2767698?utm campaign=articlePDF&utm medium=articlePDFlink&utm source=articlePDF&utm content=jamapsychi atry.2020.1935

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> https://www.nytimes.com/2020/07/13/well/mind/bright-outdoor-lights-tied-to-less-sleep-more-anxiety-in-teenagers.html?action=click&module=Top%20Stories&pgtype=Homepage&contentCollection=AtHome&package\_index=0 https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamapsychiatry/article-

#### 4. Adverse Biological Effects

- a) The Musco photometrics study indicates that the total illumination for all pole-mounted lighting would exceed to 6.3 million lumens over the 2.5-acre athletic field. This amount of additional concentrated lighting is several orders of magnitude higher than the ambient nighttime lighting levels in the immediate neighborhood which is limited to street lighting and some minimal home and building façade lighting (see Figure 2 below). The amount of reflected light from the athletic field has not been determined by Musco but, as noted above it is likely to be significant, and exacerbated by the regularly occurring fog in the area.
- b) In addition to the adverse human health effects, these lights would have significant adverse biological effects on wildlife. Extensive peer-reviewed literature is available <sup>6, 7, 8, 9</sup> that documents these effects, including disruption of the nocturnal environment, attraction of sea birds and migratory birds to bright lights, alterations in amphibian, reptile, insect and pollinator behavior, reproductive changes in many species, and reduction in foraging and roosting behavior of bats.

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Michael Salmon3/publication/235602286 Perry G B W Buchanan R Fisher M Salmon and S Wise 2008 Effects of night lighting on urban reptiles and amphibians Chapter 16 in Urban Herpetology Ecology Conservation and Management of Amphibians and /links/57486e6108aeae389f4e1792.pdf

<sup>9</sup> https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-21577-6

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> For instance, the Journal of Experimental Zoology Part A devoted an entire issue to Artificial Light at Night as an Environmental Pollutant. Volume 329 Issue 8-9, October/November 1, 2018. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/24715646/2018/329/8-9

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/272889669 Impacts of artificial lighting on bats A review of challenges and solutions

**Figure 2. Musco Nighttime Photo Rendition** 



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- c) The US Fish and Wildlife Service's online IPaC mapping system<sup>10</sup> provides information on the known or expected ranges of threatened and endangered species protected under the federal Endangered Species Act as well as migratory birds protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. An online data check was conducted on July 20, 2020 and lists the species that could be affected by activities in the 98-acre area bounded by Ortega and Santiago Streets, and 36<sup>th</sup> and 41<sup>st</sup> Avenues, including the school (see Appendix B). Some of the species are also statelisted threatened or endangered species. In addition, over 67 more common bird species have been observed since 2015 at the West Sunset Playground, as reported on the eBird website<sup>11</sup> (see Appendix C). There are also 16 bat species within the Bay area<sup>12</sup> and at least four in the City<sup>13</sup> that would also be adversely affected by the stadium lighting. Lastly, as noted in SINA's May 6, 2020 comments the area along Sunset Boulevard is an urban bird refuge<sup>14</sup>.
- d) It is not the role of SINA to investigate the potential adverse effects on these sensitive species. However, it is highly likely that the new high-intensity lighting would adversely impact at least some of them. A CEQA review would typically trigger consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Wildlife; however, the lighting project has been determined to be CEQA exempt, so this review has not occurred.
- e) We firmly believe that CEQA review is warranted as discussed in our May 6 and June 9, 2020 comments. But, irrespective of CEQA applicability, the school is responsible for conducting sufficient due diligence to first identify and then to mitigate adverse effects of the proposed lighting on sensitive species in accordance with state and federal law. The Planning Department must also support the City's Biodiversity Program and the Department's own Biodiversity Policy by providing robust oversight on projects that could imperil biodiversity. The Department's policy states: "In San Francisco, 95% of our land area is developed and its remaining natural heritage, including a dozen distinct ecological communities and several endangered species, is in a precarious state. From the Pacific Ocean to the Bay, the City is a unique natural environment worth protecting. The Planning Department has an important role (in-dependently and in collaboration with our fellow City agencies) to help San Francisco be a sustainable and healthy city for all its inhabitants; human, animal, and plant." The presence of sensitive species must be investigated and potential adverse impacts of the stadium lighting project on them must be evaluated and mitigated to the extent possible.

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<sup>10</sup> https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/

<sup>11</sup> https://ebird.org/hotspot/L6317907?yr=all&m=

<sup>12</sup> https://baynature.org/article/where-are-there-bats-in-the-bay-area/

<sup>13</sup> https://www.krauel.com/publications/Krauel2016plosone.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> https://sfplanning.org/sites/default/files/resources/2018-08/Urban%20Bird%20Refuge.pdf

#### B. Supplemental Comments - San Francisco General Plan Consistency

SINA's prior comments were focused primarily on the stadium lighting project in relation to CEQA and the San Francisco Planning Code. These supplemental comments focus specifically on consistency with the General Plan.

The draft Commission motion states: "The Department finds that the Project is, on balance, consistent with the Objectives and Policies of the General Plan." However, the Department limited its evaluation and discussion only the few General Plan elements, objectives, and policies that could be leveraged to make the project appear to be consistent with the General Plan, when it is not. The draft motion ignores the spirit and intent of the General Plan, dismisses several pertinent policies, and fails to quantify even the minimal benefits stated.

#### 1. Environmental Protection Element

This Element is completely ignored in the draft motion. Policy 11.1 is relevant and discourages new uses in areas in which noise levels exceed the noise compatibility guidelines for the new use. The policy recommends that new development be examined to determine whether background and/or thoroughfare noise level is consistent with guidelines for the proposed use.

- a) The policy's associated Map 1 shows background levels in the immediate neighborhood from 50 decibels to at most 65 decibels based on 2009 information<sup>15</sup>. The associated Land Use Compatibility Chart of Community Noise<sup>16</sup> for outdoor spectator sports uses specifies that for all background noise levels, new construction or development should be undertaken "only after a detailed analysis (underlines added for emphasis) of the noise reduction requirements is made". For background levels at about 72 decibels (typical background traffic noise) or higher, new construction or development "should generally not be undertaken."
- b) The additional project-related noise will come primarily from the school's sound system and loud speakers, amplified recorded music, band music, cheering, car horns and airhorns (bleachers are located directly inside the school property line on 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue). The Verizon wireless ground-based equipment would create another new noise source.
- c) SINA noted the need for a valid noise study in our May 6, 2020 comments (Fact and Comment 5.D) in the context of Planning Code Section 303(c)(2)(C). In our June 9, 2020 comments we noted that noise studies were conducted under CEQA review for numerous other stadium lighting projects. We also discussed the inadequacy of this project's CEQA exemption determination that dismissed potential noise impacts.
- d) Unfortunately, with the ongoing COVID situation, there is no way to obtain an accurate background noise level since regular traffic and non-school related activities are not occurring normally. Similarly, there is also no way to obtain athletic field noise levels,

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<sup>15</sup> https://generalplan.sfplanning.org/images/I6.environmental/ENV Map1 Background Noise%20Levels.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> https://generalplan.sfplanning.org/I6 Environmental Protection.htm#ENV TRA 10

particularly during high attendance night football games since those games are also not occurring at this time. We reiterate our contention that the project should not be approved until a valid noise study can be conducted and confirms no adverse impact.

#### 2. Commerce and Industry Element, Policy 1.1 and 1.2

These policies are mis-applied in the draft motion which states: "The Project will enhance the total city living and working environment by providing recreational and communications services for residents and workers within the City."

- a) Our prior comments noted that the project will not provide any recreational benefit to most residents, only to the school's students and competing teams. Our June 9, 2020 Comment 2.1 also urged the Commission to decouple the Verizon wireless installation from the stadium lighting project since each project uses the other proposed project to justify its supposed benefits and the Verizon project does not require a 90-foot pole but assumes the presence of the light poles to justify their preferred wireless location at the school. The impacts and benefits of each should be evaluated on their individual not their combined assumed merits. We reiterate our prior comments that the Verizon wireless project must consider alternative sites for the proposed wireless installation.
- b) The draft motion disregards important context for Policy 1.1, which states in part: "...environmental impacts of proposed developments, often previously ignored, are to be carefully evaluated before approval of a development. The economic and social benefits of such developments are often presumed, and they sometimes are still unstated and unanalyzed." Policy 1.2 states: "A critical aspect of development management is to mitigate negative impacts created by new development: economic, aesthetic, physical, environmental, and social."
- c) We agree with these statements and contend that both the draft motion and CEQA exemption ignore or minimize without any basis, the stadium lighting project's environmental, aesthetic, physical and social impacts. Both the draft motion and CEQA exemption presume benefits without quantifying or analyzing them relative to the impacts which are also not quantified.

### 3. Commerce and Industry Element, Policies 2.1, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2, and 8.3; and Community Safety Element Policies

These policies are mostly and correctly applied only to the Verizon wireless installation, yet they presume benefits larger than would occur.

a) Again, the wireless project should be decoupled from the lighting project which does not provide benefits consistent with these policies. Furthermore, the proposed wireless coverage would provide these benefits only within a localized area where little business (other than possibly home-based business) occurs. The same is true for any benefits associated with the Community Safety Element. The current and proposed wireless coverage maps are shown in Figures 3 and 4 below and illustrate the limited extent of new or improved wireless coverage expected.

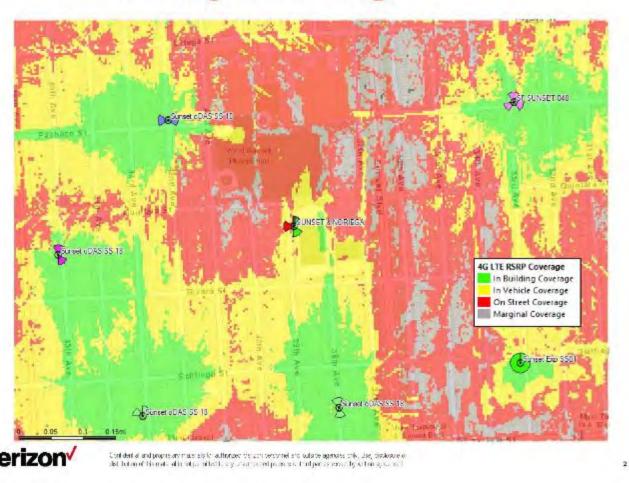
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- b) Mysteriously, the draft motion under Policy 4.2 assumes that the lighting project will enhance the business climate from hosting sporting events. Perhaps this assertion comes directly from the original 2018 project application which states: "The lights will bring people to the neighborhood, increasing business for local restaurants and stores." However, there are very few businesses within walking distance of the school that might benefit from an influx of pre- or post-game attendees as shown in Figure 5 below.
- c) Visitor Trade Policy 8.3 is also mis-applied in the draft motion since the policy states: "Assure that areas of <u>particular visitor attraction</u> are provided with adequate public services..." Even if applicable to just the Verizon wireless installation, there is no basis upon which to declare a private school athletic field a "particular visitor attraction" nor does the new wireless coverage enhance communications in areas of the City with specific visitor attractions (see Figure 4).

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Figure 3. Verizon Current Coverage Map (the project location is identified as Sunset & Noriega in the map center)

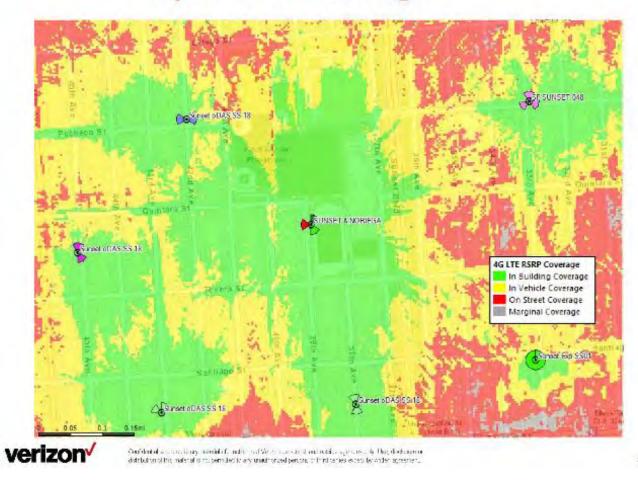
### **Existing LTE Coverage**



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Figure 4. Verizon Coverage Map with new Wireless Installation (the project location is identified as Sunset & Noriega in the map center)

### **Proposed LTE Coverage**



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Figure 5. Local Business Map



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#### 4. Commerce and Industry Element, Policies 7.2 and 7.3

The draft motion suggests that educational services benefits would arise from the stadium lighting project, but disregards key context that must also be considered.

- a) Objective 7 states: "However, future growth must be managed to achieve <u>equitable</u> <u>distribution of benefits to all geographical and cultural sub-populations</u> of the city and <u>to minimize associated adverse effects on surrounding areas</u>." Policy 7.2 states: "To minimize the disruption caused by institutional expansion, the city should continue its policy of reviewing expansion plans. This review examines the <u>needs of adjacent</u> resident areas for housing, on-street parking and safe, quiet streets as well as the needs of the institution." Policy 7.3 states, in part: "Unfortunately, the clustering of many of these major facilities in relatively few areas <u>creates problems in the adjacent residential neighborhoods</u>."
- b) SINA's concerns with the draft motion's application of these policies are discussed in detail in our May 6, 2020 Facts and Comments 5.G and 5.H, and in our June 9, 2020 Comment 2.2. Here we simply reiterate that Saint Ignatius is an expensive private school whose benefits apply only to those students selected to attend. While the school may provide tuition assistance, it does not disclose data about the social and economic diversity of the student body or where students originate from. The school is not a neighborhood-serving school and does not provide a neighborhood benefit that could offset the stadium lighting project's adverse impacts on the neighborhood.

#### 5. Commerce and Industry Element, Policy 6.9

This policy is ignored in the draft motion but is highly relevant to the stadium lighting proposal, and the additional traffic and parking strains on the neighborhood that would occur with games and practices every weeknight and some weekend nights during the school year.

- a) The policy goes into great detail about conducting evaluations of traffic and parking and requires consideration of the surrounding residential neighborhoods. Most importantly, the Policy states that the proposed use <u>should not be allowed if there is significant</u> <u>traffic congestion or inadequate parking</u>.
- b) The policy details what a traffic and parking analysis should involve including obtaining estimates of numbers of people and trips generated; the level of parking problems and shortages especially (<u>but not only</u>) during peak traffic hours; the level of additional traffic in adjacent neighborhoods; and pedestrian circulation and the potential for pedestrian/vehicle conflicts.
- c) We reiterate Comment 5.C in our May 6, 2020 submittal and Comments 1.2 and 2.2 in our June 9, 2020 submittal. Namely, that a valid traffic and parking study must be conducted in order to quantify these impacts before determining if they are minimal or not. As noted above for noise in the Environmental Protection Element, it is impossible during the current COVID situation to obtain a valid baseline or to test *in situ* project-related impacts on traffic and parking. We reiterate our contention that the project

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should not be approved until a valid traffic and parking study can be conducted and confirms no adverse impacts.

#### 6. Housing Element, Policy 10.1

This policy is not included in the draft motion but provides important context relevant to the lighting project. The policy states in part: "There is a clear public benefit to creating, and applying, a strict approach to regulatory land use controls." This statement is more applicable to Comments 1.2 and 2.2 in our June 9, 2020 submittal related to CEQA and to the Planning Code as applied in the RH-1 district for this project. The school requests a rear yard modification that would allow two of the stadium lights and the Verizon wireless ground-based installation directly inside the property line. The project is exempt from the 40-foot height restriction as "light standards" or alternatively as "wireless communications facilities". As noted above, the bulk of the light arrays at each of the pole tops would be huge and we contend that these abnormal applications of the planning code (and CEQA) ignore the spirit and intent of the General Plan's strict approach.

#### 7. Housing Element, Policy 11.3

This policy is also ignored in the draft motion. The policy states: "Ensure growth is accommodated without substantially and adversely impacting existing residential neighborhood character." Our prior and current comments detail the many ways that the stadium lighting project would adversely substantially, adversely, and permanently impact the neighborhood.

#### 8. Housing Element, Policy 11.8

The draft motion includes this policy which states: "The scale and design of permitted commercial and institutional buildings should acknowledge and respond to the surrounding neighborhood context, incorporating neighborhood specific design guidelines whenever possible."

- a) The draft motion twists the intent of this policy in a bizarre way, by stating: "the Project will minimize disruption by expanding the school vertically on the existing campus, which has been a part of the neighborhood since 1969."
- b) We commented on this in Comment 2.2 of our June 9, 2020 but it remains a baffling and extremely weak argument and is certainly not within the spirit or intent of the General Plan. Furthermore, the school has been in the neighborhood for over 50 years and has undertaken numerous expansions that have incrementally changed the nature and character of the surrounding neighborhood. The proposed stadium lights would be the most glaring addition and would be grossly out of scale with the neighborhood.

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#### 9. Urban Design Element

The draft motion completely ignores the Urban Design Element although there are several important policies that are very relevant to the stadium lighting project.

- a) Policy 1.1 addresses the importance of protecting major views in the city. It states: "Overlooks and other viewpoints for appreciation of the city and its environs should be protected and supplemented, by limitation of buildings and other obstructions where necessary...Visibility of open spaces, especially those on hilltops, should be maintained and improved..." The addition of four 90-foot poles with large lighting arrays at the top in an area with 40-foot height restrictions would clearly constitute an obstruction that would adversely impact viewpoints from locations such as Golden Gate Heights Park, Larson Peak, and Sunset Reservoir Park which all have sweeping views of the Sunset District and ocean.
- b) Policy 1.12 states: "There are other developed areas which, though they may not contain individual buildings that are historic or otherwise outstanding, have a special character worthy of preservation. These areas have an unusually fortunate relationship of building scale, landscaping, topography and other attributes that makes them indispensable to San Francisco's image. Threats to the character of these areas are sure to be met with intense concern by their own residents and by the public at large." We contend that the Outer Sunset District has these qualities and a majority of immediate neighbors strongly oppose, and the public at large would also oppose, these stadium lights which will create a huge visual blight on the landscape during both daytime and nighttime and clearly threaten the character of this area. At this time, SINA is aware of at least 73% of residents on the closest blocks of 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Rivera Street who have explicitly opposed the lighting project. In the next closest blocks on Rivera and Quintara Streets at least 83% of residents are opposed, as are at least 50% of residents on the closest block of 40<sup>th</sup> Avenue.
- c) Objective 2 covers conservation of resources. In the table entitled Fundamental Principles for Conservation, item #17 states: "Blocking, construction or other impairment of pleasing street views of the Bay or Ocean, distant hills, or other parts of the city can destroy an important characteristic of the unique setting and quality of the city." The addition of 90-foot poles with large arrays would certainly impair pleasing street views from uphill toward the ocean and from downhill toward the hills.
- d) Objective 3 covers neighborhood environments and states: "Studies show that the outstanding concerns of people today in their neighborhood environment are matters of health and safety. Traffic is the leading issue, with automobiles moving through residential areas in large volumes and at high speeds, producing noise and pollutants and putting pedestrians in constant danger. With each increase in traffic the streets become less a part of the living environment and more a world of their own. Residents find the streets unsafe and unpleasant, and try to shut them out...Some neighborhoods have greater needs because their residents live in conditions of greater density, or because the residents include more children and older people who tend to live within a smaller world in which the resources close at hand are the most important." The neighborhood surrounding the

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school has a large population of elderly and families with small children, as well as two public schools, a library, playground, and public recreation area used by neighborhood children and adults would be most affected by the increased traffic and related health and safety impacts that the stadium lighting project would bring.

- e) Objective 4 covers improving neighborhood environments to increase personal safety, comfort, pride and opportunity. Policy 4.1 states: "In order to reduce the hazards and discomfort of traffic in residential neighborhoods, a plan for protected residential areas should be put into effect... The speed and volume of traffic on protected streets should be limited by all practical means." We note that the area surrounding the school between Noriega and Taraval Streets is a protected residential area and this designation should be taken into consideration when considering traffic impacts from the project.
- f) Policy 4.1.4 states: "Other clutter is produced by elements placed in the street areas. The undergrounding of overhead wires should continue at the most rapid pace possible, with the goal the complete elimination of such wires within a foreseeable period of time. Every other element in street areas, including public signs, should be examined with a view toward improvement of design and elimination of unnecessary elements." We contend that 90-foot poles with their large light arrays constitute significant clutter that is unnecessary for the neighborhood and should be avoided in the protected residential area. Furthermore, stadium lighting is not necessary for the school's athletic program to continue be successful like at other, larger schools in the City that do not have lights (see Comment 3.2 in SINA's June 9, 2020 submittal).
- g) Policy 4.15 states: "In residential areas of lower density, the established form of development is protected by limitations on coverage and requirements for yards and front setbacks. These standards assure provision of open space with new buildings and maintenance of sunlight and views. Such standards, and others that contribute to the livability and character of residential neighborhoods, should be safeguarded and strengthened." We contend that allowing the school to modify its rear yard restriction down to virtually no setback in an RH-1 district and allowing 90-foot poles in a 40-foot height district even if exempted, is inconsistent with this policy.

#### C. Concluding Comments

The draft motion states: "Overall, the Department also finds the project to be necessary, desirable, and compatible with the surrounding neighborhood, and not to be detrimental to persons or adjacent properties in the vicinity. The Project complies with all relevant requirements and standards of the Planning Code and is consistent with objectives and policies of the General Plan."

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> https://generalplan.sfplanning.org/images/I5.urban\_design/urb\_map7.pdf

For all the reasons explained herein and in SINA's two prior comment submittals, we strongly refute to this conclusion. SINA has consulted with a number of key experts and we have been able to expose and detail the many compelling reasons why the Saint Ignatius Stadium Lighting project should not be approved. In addition, the Verizon wireless project should be decoupled from the lighting project and a separate application submitted to the Planning Department for that project - to ensure that impacts, benefits, and alternatives to each project are considered on their own and not conflated between the two projects.

We hope you recognize the significant gaps in the project plan, the flawed permit application, the lack of thorough CEQA review, and the project's incompatibility with the General Plan. We are particularly concerned with the lack of CEQA review and dismissal of numerous portions of the General Plan that are applicable to this project. The CEQA exemption determination states: "Based on the planning department's experience of conducting environmental review on similar projects near residential areas, the effects of nighttime lighting would not substantially impact people or properties in the project vicinity, and would not result in a significant impact on biological resources." As noted in Comment 1.2 of our June 9, 2020 submittal, we question this assertion as a valid basis for complete disregard of the potentially significant impacts of this project.

When they first proposed stadium lighting (in 2015), Saint Ignatius hosted two in-person neighborhood discussion meetings and engaged in email communications with SINA during 2016. We engaged in open discussions with the school administration regarding their plans and the neighbors' objections. Now the school is refuses to engage further with the neighborhood community and directly answer questions or to have an open dialogue, even by remote meetings. Additionally, the school has dismissed SINA's suggestions of an alternative plan for their large night time games despite our repeated requests to jointly discuss, brainstorm, and craft a viable alternate option.

The school is giving its neighbors only one option – permanent stadium lights – impacting the neighborhood every weeknight of the school year and for up to 20 large nighttime events (up to 2,800 people) a year. The school insists these lights are necessary for their current sports programs, however SI's student body has not increased, and we are unaware of any new sports teams or activities. Permanent lighting would clearly enhance the school's exclusive reputation, recruitment efforts, and would provide a benefit to its private school students. However, if the lights are installed the adverse impacts would also be permanent.

We believe it would be impossible to mitigate for all of the potentially significant impacts of this project. Furthermore, oversight of compliance with the CUA conditions would, in practicality, fall to the neighbors – a difficult, if not impossible, and certainly unreasonable burden. We have clearly shown how these stadium lights would, in no conceivable way, benefit the public, or enhance our neighborhood or its character. We therefore urge you to not approve this stadium lighting project.

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APPENDIX A: LIGHTING CONSULTANT REPORT

APPENDIX B: US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE IPAC REPORT OF THREATENED AND

**ENDANGERED SPECIES** 

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## APPENDIX A

#### LIGHTING CONSULTANT REPORT

#### St. Ignatius Sports Lighting Proposal Response

Kera Lagios, LEED AP, Assoc. IALD 2020-07-20

In order to understand the impacts of the proposed lighting installation at St. Ignatius, it is important to understand several fundamental issues related to light and specifically light at night.

#### A. Light Levels

The addition of the sports lighting significantly increases the quantity of light in the area, both from what it is currently, and above what is recommended by the IES (Illuminating Engineering Society), and vertical illuminances are underestimated by Musco's photometrics.

#### 1. IES recommended light levels:

- a. According to the IES RP-33-14\_Lighting for Exterior Environments<sup>1</sup>, lighting for low-activity pedestrian areas (residential areas) in LZ1 and LZ2 range from 0.9 fc (10 lux) horizontal, 0.19 fc (2 lux) vertical immediately near entries and exits (e.g. front doors), to 0.09 fc (1 lux) horizontal, 0.0 fc (0 lux) vertical for paths to curbs.
- b. The Musco photometrics show 0.33 fc horizontal, 0.42 fc vertical at the facades of the houses directly across 39<sup>th</sup> avenue.<sup>2</sup> These light levels are 2-3 times higher than recommended for those residential areas.
- c. In addition, Musco is showing 6 fc horizontally and almost 7 fc vertically at the property line, which is much higher than even a "high" pedestrian light level of 1 fc.

#### 2. Vertical illuminance is more important than horizontal in this case

- a. While many lighting studies focus on horizontal measurements, here we are very concerned with vertical measurements for two reasons:
  - i. Given the height of the poles, the lighting impact will be more extreme on the vertical plane, and
  - ii. We are concerned with "what people see" both at ground level and from the windows.
- b. Musco's photometrics show the vertical illuminance of 0.42 fc (~4.2 lux) at the facades of the residences, however, this measurement is taken 3'-0" above the ground. Not only is a typical adult eye height around 5'-0" or more, this does not at all represent the amount of light entering the windows which are mostly on the 2<sup>nd</sup> level of the homes. Given the mounting heights of the lights (15',16', 22', and 65', 87', 90'), much more light will be present at eye level above grade and entering the residential windows, approx. 12'-20'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "Lighting for Exterior Environments", IES RP-33-14, Illuminating Engineering Society, 2014.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 2020 Musco Photometrics, St. Ignatius Prep School FB/SO, pages 11, 12.

- above grade. The light levels there are going to be higher than what Musco is representing.
- c. We can use LEED v4.1 Sustainable Sites, Light Pollution Reduction credit as a guideline for acceptable levels of light trespass. Following LEED we see that, measured at the centerline of 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue, on a vertical plane extending up to 33' above grade, the limits on illuminance are: 0.05 fc (0.54 lux) for LZ1, and 0.10 fc (1.07 lux) for LZ2.<sup>3</sup> The project's photometrics show as much as 2.6 fc at 0'-0" off the ground, 26 times the higher value (LZ2). Clearly, even if LEED is not being pursued, this is an excessive amount of light spilling off of the property.

#### **B. Glare and Brightness**

The negative issues caused by the proposed sports lighting not only include the glare produced by the fixtures themselves, but by how much brighter the area, as a whole, will be.

#### 1. Luminance ("brightness") is important

- a. The Musco photometrics do not show measurements of luminance. Loosely speaking, luminance is a measure of "brightness". The addition of 50 fc of light across the field will turn the field itself into a bright, light reflecting surface, as well as any other surfaces nearby (sidewalks, bleachers, out-building walls, etc.). These surfaces themselves, especially when seen from the 2nd story windows of homes will have a significant deleterious impact on the nighttime environment of the neighborhood.
- b. Below are two images showing the effect of a sports lighting installation on brightness of the adjacent areas. While this is a different installation, the concept of brightness is clearly illustrated.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> "Light Pollution Reduction - Language," LEED BD+C: New Construction v4.1 - LEED v4.1 <a href="https://www.usgbc.org/credits/new-construction-core-and-shell-schools-new-construction-retail-new-construction-healthc-163?return=/credits/New%20Construction/v4.1/Sustainable%20sites</a>



These two photos were taken at the same facility, on opposite sides of the access road. (Left) Pointed toward the athletic field. (Right) Pointed toward the neighborhood.

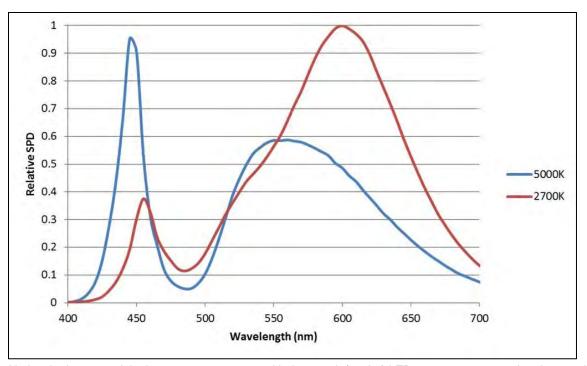
Image Source: IDA-Criteria for Community-Friendly Outdoor Sports Lighting v1.0, November 28, 2018

#### 2. Glare due to nighttime scotopic v. photopic vision

- a. At night, our eyes "shift" from what is called "photopic" to "mesopic" or "scotopic" vision. You've experienced this if you have come out of a dark movie theater into the daylight. In the theater, your eyes have adapted to the dark and switched over to mesopic or scotopic vision, and then attempt to switch back to photopic in the daylight.
- b. Scotopic and mesopic vision are more sensitive to green and blue light than photopic vision is, meaning that 'cooler' light will appear brighter than a similar light source that is more yellow.
- c. The Musco lights are 5700K, which are considered very "cool" and mimic daylight In fact, 5500K is equivalent to noon-time sunlight and 6000K is equivalent to a camera's electronic flash.<sup>4</sup> While these are more efficient in terms of energy, they produce more glare than a similar fixture with a lower color temperature (e.g. 3000K). Thus, the same quantity of light will appear even brighter. This effect is worse for people over 65.<sup>5</sup>

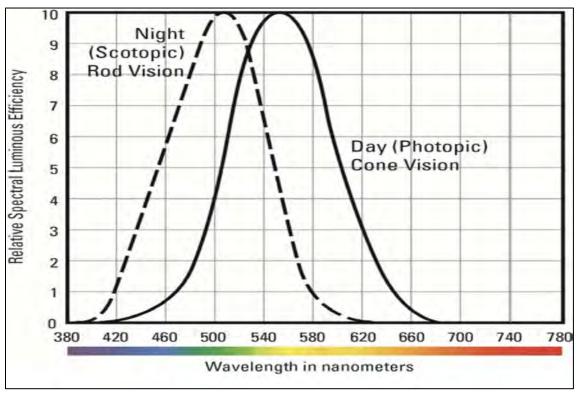
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> https://hci-led.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Don-Werthmann-on-Kelvin.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> "Light and Vision", IES Ready Reference App, Illuminating Engineering Society, 2020.



Notice the larger peak in the 440-450 nm range with the 5000k (cooler) LED source, as opposed to the 2700K (warmer) LED source. This is significant for scotopic sensitivity as well as melanopic sensitivity.

Image source: <a href="https://www.allthingslighting.org/index.php/2019/02/15/filtered-leds-and-light-pollution/">https://www.allthingslighting.org/index.php/2019/02/15/filtered-leds-and-light-pollution/</a>



Notice how the Night (Scotopic) peak is shifted to the left, closer to the blue and green wavelengths (around 500 nm). Image source: "Light and Vision", IES Ready Reference App, Illuminating Engineering Society, 2020.

#### 3. Glare (Musco lights)

- a. In Musco's diagram addressing glare, the facades of the houses along 39th avenue are mostly in the yellow band, indicating 1,000 to 5,000 candela. By Musco's own legend, this is not negligible in terms of the amount of glare (which they indicate as <= 500 candela).<sup>6</sup>
- b. Musco has not provided the IES files for their luminaires. As such it is not possible to do a separate analysis of the installation, particularly the characteristics of the luminaires as they relate to glare, backlight and uplight.
- c. It should be noted, that while Musco provided a diagram showing their TLC technology emits fewer candelas than other sources<sup>7</sup>, it is not clear which luminaire is being used in that diagram, nor how many are used in the proposed installation.
- d. While the Musco fixtures may be better than other sources/installations, due to the proximity and duration of the proposed lighting and schedule, it is still too much for this residential area.

#### C. Light + Health

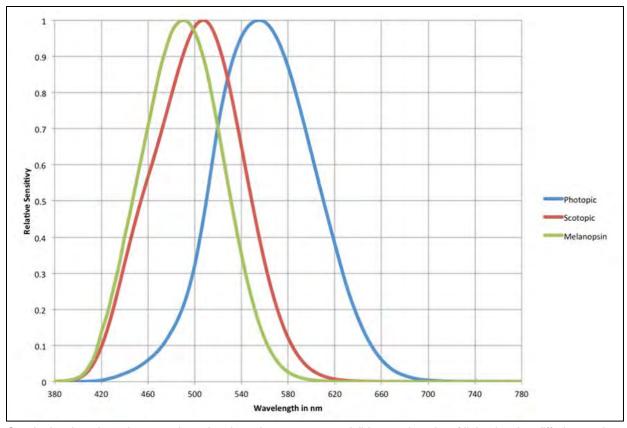
Research over the past few decades has shown that our bodies regulate our health in part due to the natural cycle of light and dark, called the circadian cycle. Disruptions to that cycle have been shown to impact health through changes to hormones, sleep and body temperature. The regulation of circadian rhythms by light is controlled by suppression of melatonin. In the morning, bright, blue light suppresses melatonin and encourages us to wake up, and later in the evening, lower light levels help to stimulate melatonin and encourage our bodies to go to sleep.

It should be noted that the cells in the eye that control this are different than the rods and cones that control vision. These cells (called intrinsically photosensitive retinal ganglion cells or "iprgcs") respond to light differently and are most sensitive to light in the blue range around 480 nm, and this system is termed "melanopic".

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 2020 Musco Photometrics, St. Ignatius Prep School FB/SO, page 18.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Evolution of Light Control - Musco - St. Ignatius Light Poles.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Light and Human Health: An Overview of the Impact of Optical Radiation on Visual, Circadian, Neuroendocrine and Neurobehavioral Responses, IES TM-18-18, Illuminating Engineering Society, 2018.



Graph showing photopic, scotopic and melanopic responses to visible wavelengths of light showing differing peak sensitivities.

Image source: <a href="https://www.ies.org/fires/simplifying-melanopsin-metrology/">https://www.ies.org/fires/simplifying-melanopsin-metrology/</a>

- 1. Circadian rhythms are affected by many things including: the age of the individual, recent sleep patterns, time during the day/night when blue light is present, quantity of blue light, duration of exposure to blue light, and angle/location of the light. 

  9
  - a. The Musco lights, as mentioned, are 5700K CCT (correlated color temperature) which are "blue-er" lights than, say a 3000K source. There is a larger percentage of the light emitted in the 480 nm range, which stimulates the melanopic system. Therefore, it has a greater tendency to disrupt the circadian system.
  - b. Because the circadian system responds to the quantity of light received at eye level, the higher vertical illuminances created by the Musco lights are going to elevate the impact.
  - c. Most importantly, the lights will be on for up to 55% of the entire year and virtually every weeknight during the school year, for up to 4 or 5 hours at a time in winter. This significant increase in the quantity and duration of blue-enriched light during dark hours has the potential to have significant impacts on circadian health, especially in children who are much more vulnerable to such disruptions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Light and Human Health: An Overview of the Impact of Optical Radiation on Visual, Circadian, Neuroendocrine and Neurobehavioral Responses, IES TM-18-18, Illuminating Engineering Society, 2018.

#### D. Light pollution

Finally, the Musco lights will negatively affect light pollution in the area, particularly due to the frequency of fog, and they will have a potential negative effect on the ecosystems in the relatively nearby ocean and shoreline habitats.

- Fog increases the light pollution because it both disperses light through the water molecules suspended in the air and serves as an outdoor "ceiling" which the light bounces off of and distributes back down to the ground.
- 2. Musco has not provided the IES photometric data files (.ies files) or any report on the photometric distribution of the luminaires, so it is not possible to evaluate the BUG (backlight-uplight-glare) ratings of the selected luminaires to evaluate their characteristics. Typically, sports lighting is not well shielded in any direction and contributes greatly to light pollution as the luminaires are angled. In order to verify any claims of shielding, Musco needs to provide the IES files and luminaire photometric report.
- 3. Like humans, animals and plants also have circadian rhythms which are impacted by changes in light and dark. Sea turtles are probably the most well-known example of animals whose reproductive processes are disrupted by light levels near beaches, however, other plants and animals are susceptible as well. <sup>10</sup>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> "Lighting for Exterior Environments", IES RP-33-14, Illuminating Engineering Society, 2014.

#### **APPENDIX B**

## US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE IPAC REPORT OF THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

### **IPaC** Information for Planning and Consultation

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

### IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

### Location

San Francisco County, California



### Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

**(**916) 414-6600

**(916)** 414-6713

#### IPaC: Explore Location

### **Endangered species**

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population, even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

- 1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
- 2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
- 3. Log in (if directed to do so).
- 4. Provide a name and description for your project.
- 5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species<sup>1</sup> and their critical habitats are managed by the <u>Ecological Services Program</u> of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries<sup>2</sup>).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

- Species listed under the <u>Endangered Species Act</u> are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the <u>listing status page</u> for more information.
- 2. <u>NOAA Fisheries</u>, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

### **Mammals**

NAME **STATUS** Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse Reithrodontomys raviventris **Endangered** No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/613 **Threatened** Southern Sea Otter Enhydra lutris nereis No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Marine mammal https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8560 Birds NAME STATUS Endangered California Clapper Rail Rallus longirostris obsoletus No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4240 Endangered California Least Tern Sterna antillarum browni No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104 Threatened Marbled Murrelet Brachyramphus marmoratus There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4467 Short-tailed Albatross Phoebastria (=Diomedea) albatrus Endangered No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/433 Western Snowy Plover Charadrius nivosus nivosus Threatened There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035 Yellow-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus americanus Threatened There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911

### Reptiles

NAME STATUS

Green Sea Turtle Chelonia mydas

Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6199

San Francisco Garter Snake Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5956

Endangered

**Amphibians** 

NAME STATUS

California Red-legged Frog Rana draytonii

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891

Threatened

**Fishes** 

NAME

Delta Smelt Hypomesus transpacificus

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321

Threatened

Tidewater Goby Eucyclogobius newberryi

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/57

Endangered

Insects

NAME

Bay Checkerspot Butterfly Euphydryas editha bayensis

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2320

**Threatened** 

Callippe Silverspot Butterfly Speyeria callippe callippe

There is proposed critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3779

Mission Blue Butterfly Icaricia icarioides missionensis

There is proposed critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6928

Myrtle's Silverspot Butterfly Speyeria zerene myrtleae

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6929

San Bruno Elfin Butterfly Callophrys mossii bayensis

There is proposed critical habitat for this species. The location of the

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3394

Endangered

Endangered

Endangered

critical habitat is not available.

Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME STATUS

Franciscan Manzanita Arctostaphylos franciscana

There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5350

Endangered

Marin Dwarf-flax Hesperolinon congestum

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5363

Threatened

Marsh Sandwort Arenaria paludicola

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2229

Endangered

Presidio Clarkia Clarkia franciscana

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3890

Endangered

Presidio Manzanita Arctostaphylos hookeri var. ravenii No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Endangered

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7216

Robust Spineflower Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9287

Endangered

San Francisco Lessingia Lessingia germanorum (=L.g. var.

germanorum)

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8174

Endangered

Showy Indian Clover Trifolium amoenum

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6459

Endangered

White-rayed Pentachaeta Pentachaeta bellidiflora

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7782

Endangered

### Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

# Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>1</sup> and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described <u>below</u>.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.

### 2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

### Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <a href="http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php">http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php</a>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <a href="http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php">http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php</a>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <a href="http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf">http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf</a>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the <u>USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern</u> (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ <u>below</u>. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the <u>E-bird data mapping tool</u> (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found <u>below</u>.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED
FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE
BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR
PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN
THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED,
WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL
ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE
WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS
ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE.
"BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES
THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY
BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)

BREEDING SEASON (IF A

### Allen's Hummingbird Selasphorus sasin

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637

### Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15

### **Bald Eagle** Haliaeetus leucocephalus

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

### Black Oystercatcher Haematopus bachmani

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9591

Breeds Apr 15 to Oct 31

### Black Swift Cypseloides niger

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8878

Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 10

### Black Turnstone Arenaria melanocephala

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds elsewhere

### Burrowing Owl Athene cunicularia

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9737">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9737</a>

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 31

### Clark's Grebe Aechmophorus clarkii

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds Jan 1 to Dec 31

### Common Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas sinuosa

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084</a>

Breeds May 20 to Jul 31

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### Costa's Hummingbird Calypte costae

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Breeds Jan 15 to Jun 10

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9470

### Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680

### Lawrence's Goldfinch Carduelis lawrencei

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464

Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20

### Lewis's Woodpecker Melanerpes lewis

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408

Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 30

### Long-billed Curlew Numenius americanus

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5511

Breeds elsewhere

### Marbled Godwit Limosa fedoa

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481

Breeds elsewhere

### Nuttall's Woodpecker Picoides nuttallii

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410</a>

Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20

### Oak Titmouse Baeolophus inornatus

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656

Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15

Rufous Hummingbird selasphorus rufus

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002

Breeds elsewhere

Short-billed Dowitcher Limnodromus griseus

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480

Breeds elsewhere

Song Sparrow Melospiza melodia

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Breeds Feb 20 to Sep 5

Spotted Towhee Pipilo maculatus clementae

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4243

Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 20

Tricolored Blackbird Agelaius tricolor

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

Whimbrel Numenius phaeopus

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9483

Breeds elsewhere

Willet Tringa semipalmata

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds elsewhere

Wrentit Chamaea fasciata

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

# **Probability of Presence Summary**

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ

"Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

### Probability of Presence (

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

- 1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
- 2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
- 3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

### Breeding Season ()

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

### Survey Effort (I)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

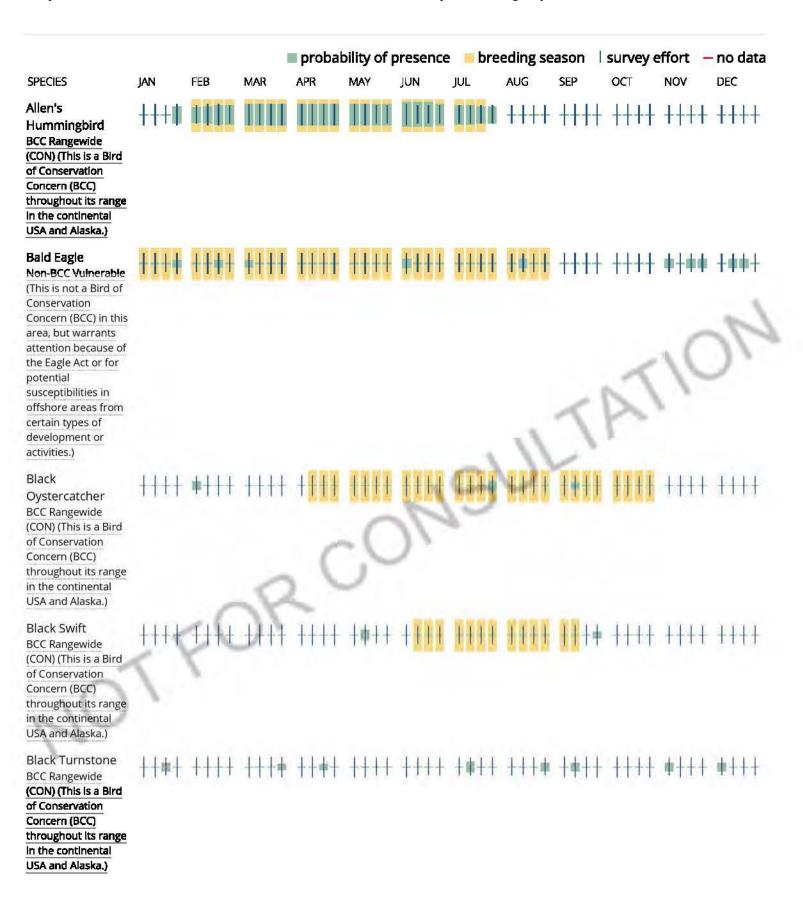
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

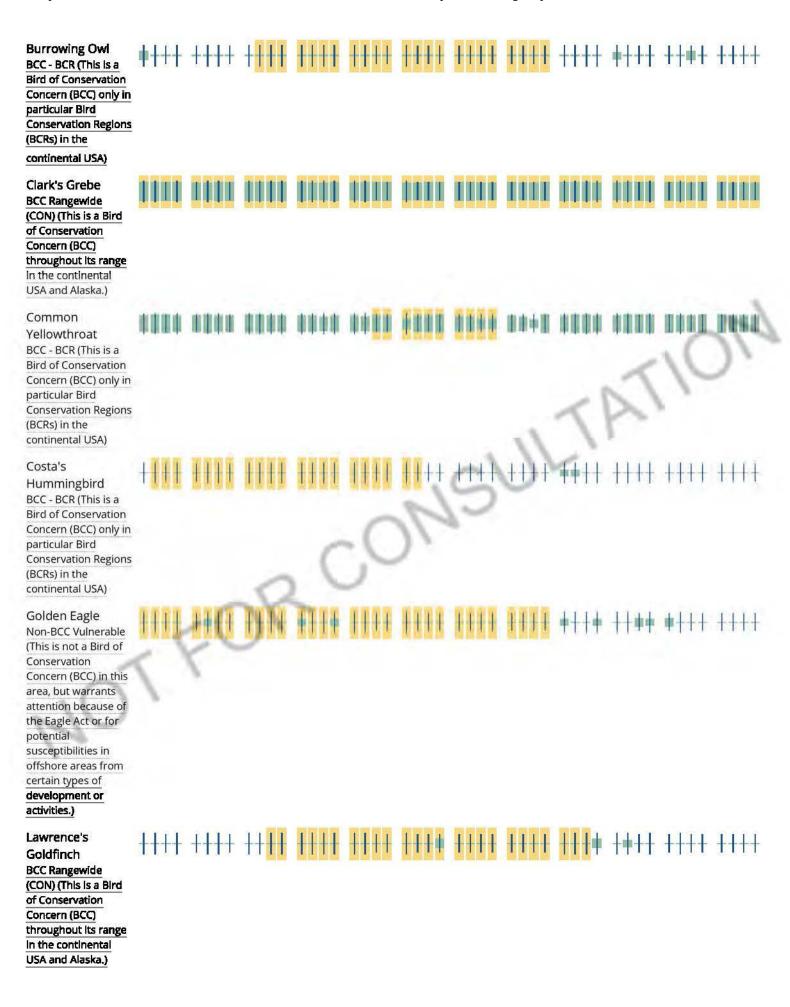
### No Data (-)

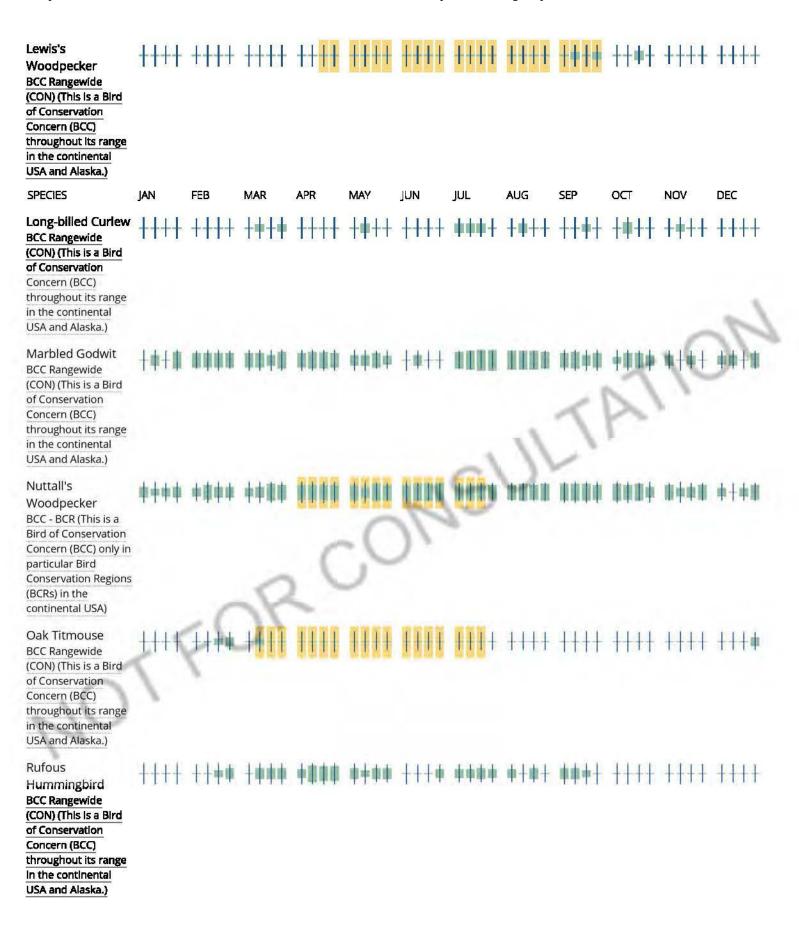
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

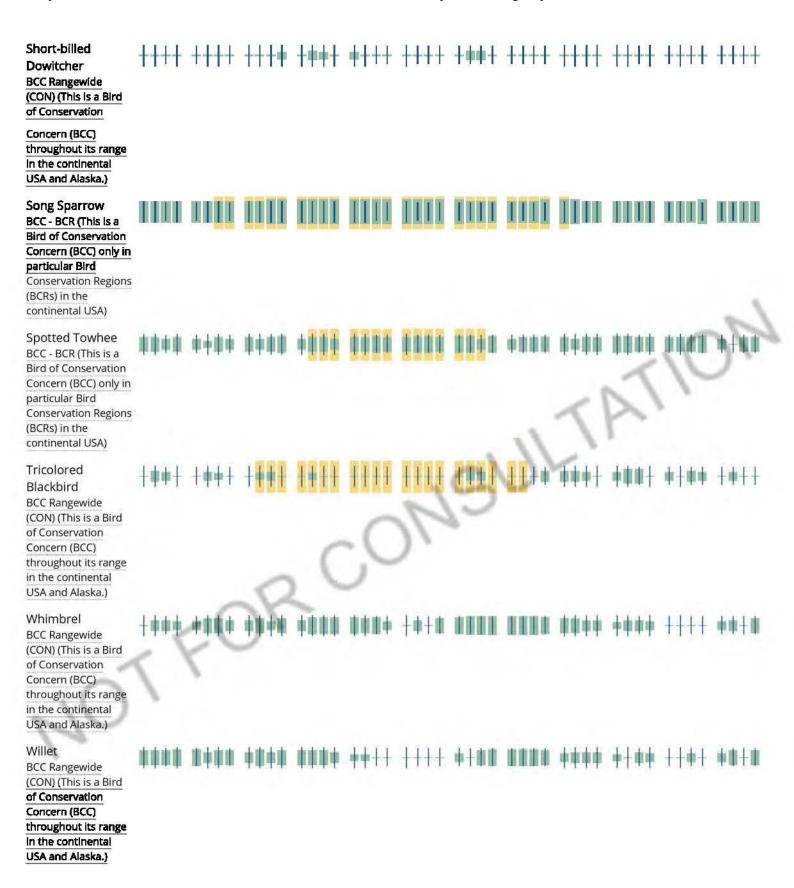
### **Survey Timeframe**

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.









Wrentit
BCC Rangewide
(CON) (This is a Bird
of Conservation
Concern (BCC)
throughout its range
in the continental



USA and Alaska.)

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures and/or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

### What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS <u>Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC)</u> and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the <u>Avian Knowledge Network</u> (<u>AKN</u>). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of <u>survey</u>, <u>banding</u>, <u>and citizen science datasets</u> and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (<u>Eagle Act</u> requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the <u>AKN Phenology Tool</u>.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the <u>Avian Knowledge Network (AKN</u>). This data is derived from a growing collection of <u>survey</u>, <u>banding</u>, <u>and citizen</u> <u>science datasets</u>.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

### How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide,

or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the <u>Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds</u> guide. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

### What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

- 1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are <u>Birds of Conservation Concern</u> (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
- 2. "BCC BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
- 3. "Non-BCC Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the <u>Eagle Act</u> requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

### Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the <u>Diving Bird Study</u> and the <u>nanotag studies</u> or contact <u>Caleb Spiegel</u> or <u>Pam Loring</u>.

### What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

### Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a

red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

### **APPENDIX C**

### BIRDS OBSERVED AT WEST SUNSET PLAYGROUND, 2015 - PRESENT

### Birds Observed at West Sunset Playground

Source: Ebird <a href="https://ebird.org/hotspot/L6317907?yr=all&m="https://ebird.org/hotspot/L6317907.org/hotspot/L6317907.org/hotspot/L6317907.org/hotspot/L6317907.org/hotspot/L6317907.org/hotspot/L6

	Species Name	<u>Count</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	<u>Killdeer</u>	1	30 Mar 2020
2	Rock Pigeon	6	<u>18 Jan 2020</u>
3	Mourning Dove	1	<u>18 Jan 2020</u>
4	Anna's Hummingbird	1	<u>18 Jan 2020</u>
5	Western Gull	6	<u>18 Jan 2020</u>
6	Black Phoebe	1	18 Jan 2020
7	European Starling	26	<u>18 Jan 2020</u>
8	House Sparrow	6	<u>18 Jan 2020</u>
9	Tricolored Blackbird	25	<u>18 Jan 2020</u>
10	Brewer's Blackbird	40	18 Jan 2020
11	American Crow	4	<u>2 Jan 2020</u>
12	Common Raven	2	2 Jan 2020
13	Chestnut-backed Chickadee	1	<u>2 Jan 2020</u>
14	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	<u>2 Jan 2020</u>
15	Pygmy Nuthatch	3	<u>2 Jan 2020</u>
16	American Robin	4	2 Jan 2020
17	House Finch	2	<u>2 Jan 2020</u>
18	<u>Dark-eyed Junco</u>	4	2 Jan 2020
19	White-crowned Sparrow	12	2 Jan 2020
20	Yellow-rumped Warbler	5	<u>2 Jan 2020</u>
	blackbird sp.	15	26 Nov 2019
21	Eurasian Collared-Dove	2	10 Nov 2019
22	Brown-headed Cowbird	2	10 Nov 2019
23	Townsend's Warbler	1	<u>10 Nov 2019</u>
24	Red-necked Phalarope	6	21 Aug 2019
25	<u>Lark Sparrow</u>	1	12 Aug 2019
26	<u>Turkey Vulture</u>	1	14 Apr 2019
27	Peregrine Falcon	1	14 Apr 2019
28	<u>Hooded Oriole</u>	1	31 Mar 2019
29	<u>Merlin</u>	1	28 Mar 2019
30	Barn Owl	1	21 Mar 2019
31	Western Bluebird	2	5 Feb 2019
32	Red-tailed Hawk	1	26 Jan 2019

	Species Name	Count	<u>Date</u>
33	<u>California Gull</u>	15	20 Jan 2019
	Larus sp.	30	20 Jan 2019
34	Northern Flicker	1	20 Jan 2019
35	Say's Phoebe	1	20 Jan 2019
36	<u>Bushtit</u>	16	20 Jan 2019
	Zonotrichia sp.	4	20 Jan 2019
37	<u>California Towhee</u>	1	20 Jan 2019
38	Cooper's Hawk	1	<u>2 Jan 2019</u>
39	<u>Lesser Goldfinch</u>	2	21 Oct 2018
40	<u>Yellow Warbler</u>	1	23 Sep 2018
41	<u>Osprey</u>	1	9 Sep 2018
	shorebird sp.	1	3 Sep 2018
	warbler sp. (Parulidae sp.)	2	3 Sep 2018
42	<u>Canada Goose</u>	11	26 Aug 2018
43	Double-crested Cormorant	2	26 Aug 2018
44	White-tailed Kite	1	<u>5 Aug 2018</u>
45	American Goldfinch	1	1 Apr 2018
46	<u>Tropical Kingbird</u>	1	31 Mar 2018
47	Mallard	3	27 Mar 2018
48	Barn Swallow	1	27 Mar 2018
49	Red-shouldered Hawk	1	26 Mar 2018
50	Red-breasted Nuthatch	2	<u>18 Mar 2018</u>
51	Golden-crowned Sparrow	2	<u>18 Mar 2018</u>
52	Song Sparrow	1	<u>18 Mar 2018</u>
53	Spotted Towhee	1	<u>18 Mar 2018</u>
54	Red-winged Blackbird	1	18 Mar 2018
	gull sp.	1	2 Mar 2018
55	<u>Pine Siskin</u>	2	25 Feb 2018
=	Fox Sparrow	1	25 Feb 2018
57	Northern Pintail	4	<u>10 Dec 2017</u>
58	Glaucous-winged Gull	1	10 Dec 2017
	pigeon/dove sp.	1	<u>26 Nov 2017</u>
59	Orange-crowned Warbler	1	<u>26 Nov 2017</u>
60	Cedar Waxwing	5	20 Nov 2017
61	Downy Woodpecker	1	<u>11 Nov 2017</u>
62	Purple Finch	1	11 Nov 2017

	Species Name	Count	<u>Date</u>
63	American Pipit	7	7 Oct 2017
64	California Scrub-Jay	2	2 Oct 2017
65	Great Blue Heron	1	10 Mar 2017
66	Wilson's Snipe	1	20 Nov 2016
	peep sp.	1	28 Aug 2016
	passerine sp.	2	28 Aug 2016
67	<u>Hermit Thrush</u>	1	<u>19 Jan 2015</u>

#### **BOARD of SUPERVISORS**



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### NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

### BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO Sent via Email and/or U.S. Postal Service

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco will hold a remote public hearing to consider the following appeal and said public hearing will be held as follows, at which time all interested parties may attend and be heard:

NOTE: The President may entertain a motion to continue this Hearing to a future

Board of Supervisors meeting date to be determined. Public Comment

will be taken on the continuance only.

Date: Tuesday, September 22, 2020

Time: 3:00 p.m.

Location: REMOTE MEETING VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE

Watch: www.sfgovtv.org

Watch: SF Cable Channel 26, 78 or 99 (depending on provider) once the

meeting starts, the telephone number and Meeting ID will be

displayed on the screen.

Public Comment Call-In: <a href="https://sfbos.org/remote-meeting-call">https://sfbos.org/remote-meeting-call</a>

**Subject:** File No. 200992. Hearing of persons interested in or objecting to the

determination of exemption from environmental review under the

California Environmental Quality Act issued as a Categorical Exemption by the Planning Department, for the proposed project at 2001-37th Avenue, Assessor's Parcel Block No. 2094, Lot No. 006; to permit the addition of new stadium lights on an existing football field at St. Ignatius College Preparatory, to propose a lighting system at the J.B. Murphy Field athletic stadium to allow for evening use and a Verizon macro wireless telecommunications services (WTS) facility consisting of nine panel antennas that will be screened; to construct four 90 foot tall poles with LED light fixtures and the north-west pole would include the WTS facility and ancillary equipment with installation of each pole requiring up to approximately 30 feet of excavation below ground surface, resulting in a total of approximately 60 cubic yards of soil disturbance. (District 4) (Appellants: Michael Graf of Michael W. Graf Law Offices, on behalf of

Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association (SINA)) (Filed August 24, 2020)

Hearing Notice - Exemption Determination and Conditional Use Appeals 2001-37th Avenue

Hearing Date: September 22, 2020

Page 2

File No. 200996. Hearing of persons interested in or objecting to the approval of a Conditional Use Authorization pursuant to Sections 209.1, 303, and 304 of the Planning Code, for the proposed project at 2001-37th Avenue, Assessor's Parcel Block No. 2094, Lot No. 006, to amend an existing planned unit development and allow a modification to the requirements for rear yard for the expansion of a private secondary school through the addition of four 90-foot tall light standards to the J.B. Murphy Field Athletic Stadium and to install a new Verizon macro wireless telecommunications service facility attached to the northwest light standard within the RH-1 (Residential-House, One Family) Zoning District and a 40-X Height and Bulk District. (District 4) (Appellant: Deborah Brown, on behalf of Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association (SINA)) (Filed August 21, 2020)

On March 17, 2020, the Board of Supervisors authorized their Board and Committee meetings to convene remotely and allow for remote public comment due to the Coronavirus -19 pandemic. Therefore, Board of Supervisors meetings that are held through videoconferencing will allow remote public comment. Visit the SFGovTV website (<a href="https://www.sfgovtv.org">www.sfgovtv.org</a>) to stream the live meetings or watch them on demand.

#### **PUBLIC COMMENT CALL-IN**

**WATCH:** SF Cable Channel 26, 78 or 99 (depending on provider) once the meeting starts, and the telephone number and Meeting ID will be displayed on the screen; or **VISIT:** https://sfbos.org/remote-meeting-call

Please visit the Board's website (<a href="https://sfbos.org/city-board-response-covid-19">https://sfbos.org/city-board-response-covid-19</a>) regularly to be updated on the City's response to COVID-19 and how the legislative process may be impacted.

In accordance with Administrative Code, Section 67.7-1, persons who are unable to attend the hearing on this matter may submit written comments prior to the time the hearing begins. These comments will be made as part of the official public record in this matter and shall be brought to the attention of the Board of Supervisors. Written comments should be addressed to Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board, City Hall, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244, San Francisco, CA, 94102 or sent via email (<a href="mailto:bos@sfgov.org">bos@sfgov.org</a>). Information relating to this matter is available in the Office of the Clerk of the Board or the Board of Supervisors' Legislative Research Center (<a href="mailto:https://sfbos.org/legislative-research-center-lrc">https://sfbos.org/legislative-research-center-lrc</a>). Agenda information relating to this matter will be available for public review on Friday, September 18, 2020.

Hearing Notice - Exemption Determination and Conditional Use Appeals 2001-37th Avenue
Hearing Date: September 22, 2020

Page 3

For any questions about this hearing, please contact one of the Legislative Clerks:

Lisa Lew (<u>lisa.lew@sfgov.org</u> ~ (415) 554-7718) Jocelyn Wong (<u>jocelyn.wong@sfgov.org</u> ~ (415) 554-7702)

**Please Note:** The Department is open for business, but employees are working from home. Please allow 48 hours for us to return your call or email.

Angela Calvillo

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors City and County of San Francisco

II:jw:ams

### **BOARD of SUPERVISORS**



City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-5184
Fax No. 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

### **PROOF OF MAILING**

Legislative File No.	200992			
<u>-</u>	Hearing - Appeal of Determination of Exemption From Proposed 2001-37th Avenue Project - 232 Notices Mailed			
	, an employee of the City and o, mailed the above described document(s) by depositing the United States Postal Service (USPS) with the postage fully			
Date:	September 8, 2020			
Time:	3:30 p.m.			
USPS Location:	Repro Pick-up Box in the Clerk of the Board's Office (Rm 244)			
Mailbox/Mailslot Pick-Up	Times (if applicable): N/A			
Signature:				
olghatule				

Instructions: Upon completion, original must be filed in the above referenced file.

From: BOS Legislation, (BOS)

To: mwgraf@aol.com; sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com; kstupi@siprep.org; chad.christie@ridgecommunicate.com
Cc: Storrs\_Bruce (DPW): Tse\_Bernie (DPW): Rivera\_lavier (DPW): Duran\_Vanessa (DPW): Wong\_lason (DPW):

Storrs, Bruce (DPW); Tse, Bernie (DPW); Rivera, Javier (DPW); Duran, Vanessa (DPW); Wong, Jason (DPW); PEARSON, ANNE (CAT); STACY, KATE (CAT); JENSEN, KRISTEN (CAT); RUIZ-ESQUIDE, ANDREA (CAT); Hillis, Rich (CPC); Gibson, Lisa (CPC); Jain, Devyani (CPC); Varat, Adam (CPC); Rodgers, AnMarie (CPC); Navarrete, Joy (CPC); Teague, Corey (CPC); Sanchez, Scott (CPC); Sider, Dan (CPC); Starr, Aaron (CPC); Horn, Jeffrey (CPC); Rosenberg, Julie (BOA); Sullivan, Katy (BOA); Longaway, Alec (BOA); BOS-Supervisors; BOS-Legislative Aides;

Calvillo, Angela (BOS); Somera, Alisa (BOS); Mchugh, Eileen (BOS); BOS Legislation, (BOS)

Subject: HEARING NOTICE - Appeal of CEQA Exemption Determination and Conditional Use Authorization - Proposed

Project - 2001-37th Avenue - Hearing - September 22, 2020

Date: Tuesday, September 8, 2020 9:28:03 AM

Attachments: <u>image001.png</u>

#### Greetings,

The Office of the Clerk of the Board has scheduled remote hearings for Special Order before the Board of Supervisors on **September 22, 2020, at 3:00 p.m**., to hear an appeal of CEQA Exemption Determination and Conditional Use Authorization, for the proposed 2001-37th Avenue project.

### Please find the following link to the hearing notice for the matter:

Public Hearing Notice - September 8, 2020

The President may entertain a motion to continue this Hearing to a future Board of Supervisors meeting date, to be determined. Public Comment will be taken on the continuance only.

I invite you to review the entire matters on our <u>Legislative Research Center</u> by following the link below:

<u>Board of Supervisors File No. 200992 - CEQA Appeal</u> <u>Board of Supervisors File No. 200996 - CU Appeal</u>

Best regards,

### Jocelyn Wong

San Francisco Board of Supervisors

1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244

San Francisco, CA 94102

T: 415.554.7702 | F: 415.554.5163

iocelyn.wong@sfgov.org | www.sfbos.org

**(VIRTUAL APPOINTMENTS)** To schedule a "virtual" meeting with me (on Microsoft Teams), please ask and I can answer your questions in real time.

Due to the current COVID-19 health emergency and the Shelter in Place Order, the Office of the Clerk of the Board is working remotely while providing complete access to the legislative process and our services



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From: BOS Legislation, (BOS) Docs, SF (LIB) To: Cc: **BOS Legislation**, (BOS)

FW: HEARING NOTICE - Appeal of CEQA Exemption Determination and Conditional Use Authorization - Proposed Subject:

Project - 2001-37th Avenue - Hearing - September 22, 2020

Tuesday, September 8, 2020 9:28:37 AM Date:

Attachments: image001.png

Good morning,

Please kindly post the hearing notice linked below for public viewing.

Thank you,

### Jocelyn Wong

San Francisco Board of Supervisors 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244 San Francisco, CA 94102 T: 415.554.7702 | F: 415.554.5163

jocelyn.wong@sfgov.org | www.sfbos.org

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From: BOS Legislation, (BOS) <bos.legislation@sfgov.org>

Sent: Tuesday, September 8, 2020 9:28 AM

**To:** mwgraf@aol.com; sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com; kstupi@siprep.org;

chad.christie@ridgecommunicate.com

**Cc:** Storrs, Bruce (DPW) <Bruce.Storrs@sfdpw.org>; Tse, Bernie (DPW) <br/> <br/> <br/> dernie.tse@sfdpw.org>;

Rivera, Javier (DPW) <Javier.Rivera@sfdpw.org>; Duran, Vanessa (DPW)

**Subject:** HEARING NOTICE - Appeal of CEQA Exemption Determination and Conditional Use Authorization - Proposed Project - 2001-37th Avenue - Hearing - September 22, 2020

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Board of Supervisors File No. 200992 - CEQA Appeal Board of Supervisors File No. 200996 - CU Appeal

Best regards,

#### Jocelyn Wong

San Francisco Board of Supervisors

1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244

San Francisco, CA 94102

T: 415.554.7702 | F: 415.554.5163

jocelyn.wong@sfgov.org | www.sfbos.org

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#### **BOARD of SUPERVISORS**



City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-5184
Fax No. 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

September 4, 2020

File Nos. 200992-200995 Planning Case No. 2018-012648ENV

Received from the Board of Supervisors Clerk's Office one check, in the amount of Six Hundred Forty Dollars (\$640), representing the filing fee paid by Deborah Brown, on behalf of Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association for the appeal of the Exemption Determination under CEQA for the proposed 2001 37th Avenue project:

Planning Department By:

Print Name

Signature and Date

From: BOS Legislation, (BOS)

To: Ko, Yvonne (CPC); Yeung, Tony (CPC)
Cc: BOS-Operations; BOS Legislation, (BOS)

Subject: CHECK PICKUP: Appeal of CEQA Exemption Determination and Conditional Use Authorization - Proposed Project -

2001-37th Avenue - Hearing - September 22, 2020

Date: Friday, September 4, 2020 1:28:12 PM

Attachments: <u>image001.png</u>

Appeal Check Pickup.doc Appeal Check Pickup.doc

Hi Yvonne,

The checks for the appeal filing fee for the CEQA Exemption Determination and Conditional Use Authorization appeal of the proposed 2001 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue project, is ready to be picked up at the Clerk's Office. Please coordinate with our BOS-Operations team, copied here, to set up a date and time for pickup. Fee waivers were filed with these projects.

#### Ops,

These checks should be in your possession currently. Please have Planning sign the attached pick up forms and scan it back to the leg clerks when completed.

Thank you.

#### Lisa Lew

San Francisco Board of Supervisors 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244 San Francisco, CA 94102 T 415-554-7718 | F 415-554-5163 lisa.lew@sfgov.org | www.sfbos.org

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**From:** BOS Legislation, (BOS) <bos.legislation@sfgov.org>

Sent: Wednesday, September 2, 2020 9:34 PM

**To:** mwgraf@aol.com; sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com

**Cc:** Storrs, Bruce (DPW) <Bruce.Storrs@sfdpw.org>; Tse, Bernie (DPW) <br/> <br/> <br/> dernie.tse@sfdpw.org>;

Rivera, Javier (DPW) <Javier.Rivera@sfdpw.org>; Duran, Vanessa (DPW) <vanessa.duran@sfdpw.org>; Wong, Jason (DPW) <jason.c.wong1@sfdpw.org>; PEARSON, ANNE (CAT) <Anne.Pearson@sfcityatty.org>; STACY, KATE (CAT) <Kate.Stacy@sfcityatty.org>; JENSEN, KRISTEN (CAT) < Kristen.Jensen@sfcityatty.org>; RUIZ-ESQUIDE, ANDREA (CAT) < Andrea.Ruiz-Esquide@sfcityatty.org>; Hillis, Rich (CPC) < rich.hillis@sfgov.org>; Gibson, Lisa (CPC) sgibson@sfgov.org>; Jain, Devyani (CPC) <devyani.jain@sfgov.org>; Varat, Adam (CPC) <adam.varat@sfgov.org>; Rodgers, AnMarie (CPC) <anmarie.rodgers@sfgov.org>; Navarrete, Joy (CPC) <joy.navarrete@sfgov.org>; Teague, Corey (CPC) <corey.teague@sfgov.org>; Sanchez, Scott (CPC) <scott.sanchez@sfgov.org>; Sider, Dan (CPC) <dan.sider@sfgov.org>; Starr, Aaron (CPC) <aaron.starr@sfgov.org>; Omokaro, Ify (MTA) < Ify.Omokaro@sfmta.com>; Horn, Jeffrey (CPC) <jeffrey.horn@sfgov.org>; Rosenberg, Julie (BOA) <julie.rosenberg@sfgov.org>; Sullivan, Katy (BOA) <katy.sullivan@sfgov.org>; Longaway, Alec (BOA) <alec.longaway@sfgov.org>; BOS-Supervisors <bos-supervisors@sfgov.org>; BOS-Legislative Aides <bos-legislative\_aides@sfgov.org>; Calvillo, Angela (BOS) <angela.calvillo@sfgov.org>; Somera, Alisa (BOS) <alisa.somera@sfgov.org>; Mchugh, Eileen (BOS) <eileen.e.mchugh@sfgov.org>; BOS Legislation, (BOS) <br/> <br/> dos.legislation@sfgov.org> Subject: Appeal of CEQA Exemption Determination and Conditional Use Authorization - Proposed Project - 2001-37th Avenue - Hearing - September 22, 2020

### Greetings,

The Office of the Clerk of the Board has scheduled for remote hearings for Special Order before the Board of Supervisors on September 22, 2020, at 3:00 p.m. to hear the appeals of the Exemption Determination under CEQA and Conditional Use Authorization for a proposed project at 2001-37th Avenue.

Please find linked below letters of appeal regarding the proposed 2001-37th Avenue project, as well as direct links to the Planning Department's timely filing determination, Public Works' determination, and an informational letter from the Clerk of the Board.

CEQA Appeal Letter - August 24, 2020
CU Appeal Letter - August 21, 2020
Planning Department Memo - September 2, 2020
Public Works Memo - September 1, 2020
Clerk of the Board Letter - September 2, 2020

Please note, the President may entertain a motion to continue this Hearing to a future Board of Supervisors meeting date to be determined. Public Comment will be taken on the continuance only.

I invite you to review the entire matters on our <u>Legislative Research Center</u> by following the link below:

Board of Supervisors File No. 200992 Board of Supervisors File No. 200996

Best regards,

### Jocelyn Wong

San Francisco Board of Supervisors 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244 San Francisco, CA 94102 T: 415.554.7702 | F: 415.554.5163

jocelyn.wong@sfgov.org | www.sfbos.org

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From: BOS Legislation, (BOS)

To: PEARSON, ANNE (CAT); STACY, KATE (CAT); JENSEN, KRISTEN (CAT); RUIZ-ESQUIDE, ANDREA (CAT)

Cc: BOS Legislation, (BOS)

Subject: MOTIONS REQUEST: Appeal of CEQA Exemption Determination - Proposed Project - 2001-37th Avenue - Hearing

- September 22, 2020

Date: Thursday, September 3, 2020 11:38:55 AM

Attachments: <u>image001.png</u>

#### Good morning,

We are writing to request the motions for the CEQA Categorical Exemption Determination appeal for the proposed project at 2001-37th Avenue. We will be preparing the agenda packets for the appeal during the <u>week of September 14</u>, if we can have the motions by then it would be greatly appreciated.

Please review the interim titles below and kindly verify they are acceptable so we may change the hearing notice before its distribution:

#### <u>Hearing</u>

# [Hearing - Appeal of Determination of Exemption From Environmental Review - Proposed 2001-37th Avenue Project]

Hearing of persons interested in or objecting to the determination of exemption from environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act issued as a Categorical Exemption by the Planning Department, for the proposed project at 2001-37th Avenue, Assessor's Parcel Block No. 2094, Lot No. 006; to permit the addition of new stadium lights on an existing football field at St. Ignatius College Preparatory, to propose a lighting system at the J.B. Murphy Field athletic stadium to allow for evening use and a Verizon macro wireless telecommunications services (WTS) facility consisting of nine panel antennas that will be screened; to construct four 90 foot tall poles with LED light fixtures and the north-west pole would include the WTS facility and ancillary equipment with installation of each pole requiring up to approximately 30 feet of excavation below ground surface, resulting in a total of approximately 60 cubic yards of soil disturbance. (District 4) (Appellants: Michael Graf of Michael W. Graf Law Offices, on behalf of Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association (SINA)) (Filed August 24, 2020)

#### **Motions**

### [Affirming the Categorical Exemption Determination – 2001-37th Avenue]

Motion affirming the determination by the Planning Department that the proposed project at 2001 37th Avenue is categorically exempt from further environmental review.

### [Conditionally Reversing the Categorical Exemption Determination - 2001-37th Avenue]

Motion conditionally reversing the determination by the Planning Department that the proposed project at 2001-37th Avenue is categorically exempt from further environmental review, subject to the adoption of written findings of the Board in support of this determination.

**Preparation of Findings to Reverse the Categorical Exemption Determination - 2001-37th Avenue**Motion directing the Clerk of the Board to prepare findings reversing the determination by the
Planning Department that the proposed project at 2001-37th Avenue is categorically exempt from

further environmental review.

Thank you in advance.

Warm regards, Jocelyn Wong San Francisco Board of Supervisors 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244 San Francisco, CA 94102 T: 415.554.7702 | F: 415.554.5163 jocelyn.wong@sfgov.org | www.sfbos.org

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Sent: Wednesday, September 2, 2020 9:34 PM

**To:** mwgraf@aol.com; sisunsetneighbors@hotmail.com

Rivera, Javier (DPW) <Javier.Rivera@sfdpw.org>; Duran, Vanessa (DPW) <vanessa.duran@sfdpw.org>; Wong, Jason (DPW) <jason.c.wong1@sfdpw.org>; PEARSON, ANNE (CAT) <Anne.Pearson@sfcityatty.org>; STACY, KATE (CAT) <Kate.Stacy@sfcityatty.org>; JENSEN, KRISTEN (CAT) < Kristen.Jensen@sfcityatty.org>; RUIZ-ESQUIDE, ANDREA (CAT) < Andrea.Ruiz-Esquide@sfcityatty.org>; Hillis, Rich (CPC) < rich.hillis@sfgov.org>; Gibson, Lisa (CPC) sfgov.org>; Jain, Devyani (CPC) <devyani.jain@sfgov.org>; Varat, Adam (CPC) <adam.varat@sfgov.org>; Rodgers, AnMarie (CPC) <anmarie.rodgers@sfgov.org>; Navarrete, Joy

(CPC) <joy.navarrete@sfgov.org>; Teague, Corey (CPC) <corey.teague@sfgov.org>; Sanchez, Scott

(CPC) <scott.sanchez@sfgov.org>; Sider, Dan (CPC) <dan.sider@sfgov.org>; Starr, Aaron (CPC) <aaron.starr@sfgov.org>; Omokaro, Ify (MTA) <Ify.Omokaro@sfmta.com>; Horn, Jeffrey (CPC) <jeffrey.horn@sfgov.org>; Rosenberg, Julie (BOA) <julie.rosenberg@sfgov.org>; Sullivan, Katy (BOA) <katy.sullivan@sfgov.org>; Longaway, Alec (BOA) <alec.longaway@sfgov.org>; BOS-Supervisors <br/>
<

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# Categorical Exemption Appeal Timeliness Determination

DATE: September 2, 2020

TO: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

FROM: Lisa Gibson, Environmental Review Officer

RE: CEQA Appeal Timeliness Determination – 2001 37th Avenue

Categorical Exemption; Planning Department Case No. 2018-

012648ENV

On August 24, 2020, Michael Graf of Michael W. Graf Law Offices, on behalf of Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association (SINA), filed an appeal with the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the categorial exemption for the proposed project at 2001 37th Avenue. As explained below, the appeal is timely.

Date of Approval Action	30 Days after Approval Action/Appeal Deadline	Appeal Deadline (Must Be Day Clerk of Board's Office Is Open)	Date of Appeal Filing	Timely?
Thursday, July 23, 2020	Saturday, August 22, 2020	Monday, August 24, 2020	Monday, August 24, 2020	Yes

**Approval Action:** On June 3, 2020, the planning department issued a categorical exemption for the proposed project. The approval action for the project was approval of the conditional use authorization by the planning commission. On July 23, 2020, the planning commission approved the conditional use authorization.

Appeal Deadline: Sections 31.16(a) and (e) of the San Francisco Administrative Code state that any person or entity may appeal an exemption determination to the Board of Supervisors during the time period beginning with the date of the exemption determination and ending 30 days after the date of the approval action. The 30th day after the date of the approval action was Saturday, August 22, 2020. The next day when the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors was open was Monday, August 24, 2020 (appeal deadline).

**Appeal Filing and Timeliness:** The appellant filed the appeal of the exemption determination on Monday, August 24, 2020, prior to the end of the appeal deadline. Therefore, the appeal is timely.

From: Gibson, Lisa (CPC)

To: Calvillo, Angela (BOS)

Cc: PEARSON, ANNE (CAT); STACY, KATE (CAT); JENSEN, KRISTEN (CAT); Teague, Corey (CPC); Sanchez, Scott

(CPC); Jain, Devyani (CPC); Navarrete, Joy (CPC); Lewis, Don (CPC); Varat, Adam (CPC); Sider, Dan (CPC); Starr, Aaron (CPC); Ionin, Jonas (CPC); Lynch, Laura (CPC); Horn, Jeffrey (CPC); Rosenberg, Julie (BOA); Sullivan, Katy (BOA); Longaway, Alec (BOA); BOS-Supervisors; BOS-Legislative Aides; Somera, Alisa (BOS);

Mchugh, Eileen (BOS); Wietgrefe, Wade (CPC); BOS Legislation, (BOS); Hillis, Rich (CPC)

Subject: Re: Appeal of CEQA Exemption Determination - Proposed Project - 2001-37th Avenue - Timeliness Determination

Date: Wednesday, September 2, 2020 8:39:13 AM

Attachments: <u>image001.png</u>

2001 37th Avenue - Timeliness Determination 9-2-2020.pdf

Good morning, Angela,

Attached please find our determination that the subject CEQA appeal was timely filed.

Best,

Lisa Gibson, Environmental Review Officer and Director of Environmental Planning Division

San Francisco Planning

PLEASE NOTE MY NEW ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER AS OF AUGUST 17:

49 South Van Ness Avenue, Suite 1400, San Francisco, CA 94103

Direct: 628.652.7571 | www.sfplanning.org

San Francisco Property Information Map

Due to COVID-19, San Francisco Planning is not providing any in-person services, but we are operating remotely. Our staff are <u>available by e-mail</u>, and the Planning and Historic Preservation Commissions are convening remotely. The public is <u>encouraged to participate</u>. Find more information on our services <u>here</u>.

From: BOS Legislation, (BOS) <bos.legislation@sfgov.org>

**Sent:** Thursday, August 27, 2020 9:42 PM **To:** Hillis, Rich (CPC) < rich.hillis@sfgov.org>

Cc: PEARSON, ANNE (CAT) <Anne.Pearson@sfcityatty.org>; STACY, KATE (CAT)

< Kate. Stacy@sfcityatty.org>; JENSEN, KRISTEN (CAT) < Kristen. Jensen@sfcityatty.org>; Teague, Corey

(CPC) <corey.teague@sfgov.org>; Sanchez, Scott (CPC) <scott.sanchez@sfgov.org>; Gibson, Lisa

(CPC) sa.gibson@sfgov.org>; Jain, Devyani (CPC) <devyani.jain@sfgov.org>; Navarrete, Joy (CPC)

<joy.navarrete@sfgov.org>; Lewis, Don (CPC) <don.lewis@sfgov.org>; Varat, Adam (CPC)

<adam.varat@sfgov.org>; Sider, Dan (CPC) <dan.sider@sfgov.org>; Starr, Aaron (CPC)

<aaron.starr@sfgov.org>; Ionin, Jonas (CPC) <jonas.ionin@sfgov.org>; Lynch, Laura (CPC)

<laura.lynch@sfgov.org>; Horn, Jeffrey (CPC) <jeffrey.horn@sfgov.org>; Rosenberg, Julie (BOA)

<julie.rosenberg@sfgov.org>; Sullivan, Katy (BOA) <katy.sullivan@sfgov.org>; Longaway, Alec (BOA)

<alec.longaway@sfgov.org>; BOS-Supervisors <bos-supervisors@sfgov.org>; BOS-Legislative Aides

<bos-legislative\_aides@sfgov.org>; Calvillo, Angela (BOS) <angela.calvillo@sfgov.org>; Somera, Alisa

(BOS) <alisa.somera@sfgov.org>; Mchugh, Eileen (BOS) <eileen.e.mchugh@sfgov.org>; BOS

Legislation, (BOS) <br/>
<br/>
bos.legislation@sfgov.org>

**Subject:** Appeal of CEQA Exemption Determination - Proposed Project - 2001-37th Avenue -

Timeliness Determination

Dear Director Hillis,

The Office of the Clerk of the Board is in receipt of an appeal of the CEQA Exemption Determination for the proposed project at 2001-37th Avenue. The appeal was filed by Michael Graf of Michael W. Graf Law Offices, on behalf of Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association (SINA).

Please find the attached letter of appeal and timely filing determination request letter from the Clerk of the Board.

Kindly review for timely filing determination.

Regards,

#### Lisa Lew

San Francisco Board of Supervisors 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244 San Francisco, CA 94102 T 415-554-7718 | F 415-554-5163 lisa.lew@sfgov.org | www.sfbos.org

**(VIRTUAL APPOINTMENTS)** To schedule a "virtual" meeting with me (on Microsoft Teams), please ask and I can answer your questions in real time.

Due to the current COVID-19 health emergency and the Shelter in Place Order, the Office of the Clerk of the Board is working remotely while providing complete access to the legislative process and our services.



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#### BOARD of SUPERVISORS



City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-5184
Fax No. 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

August 27, 2020

To:

Rich Hillis

Planning Director

From:

Angela Calvillo

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

Subject:

Appeal of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Determination of

Exemption from Environmental Review - 2001-37th Avenue

As you know, in response to the challenges posed during this health emergency, we have been working diligently the last several months to stabilize the remote meeting system and establish processes to execute efficient, complex hearings at the Board of Supervisors. Now that we have reached confidence in the remote meeting system, we are resuming scheduling of the appeal queue. In order to alleviate deadline concerns due to the sizable queue, Mayor London N. Breed issued the Twenty-Second Supplement to the Declaration of the Emergency that provides the Board until September 30, 2020, to schedule all of the initial hearings for pending appeals. Upon receipt of your determination, we will move forward accordingly and schedule a hearing within the timeframe if it is deemed to have been filed timely.

An appeal of the CEQA Determination of Exemption from Environmental Review for the proposed project at 2001-37th Avenue was filed with the Office of the Clerk of the Board on August 24, 2020, by Michael Graf of Michael W. Graf Law Offices, on behalf of Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association (SINA).

Pursuant to Administrative Code, Chapter 31.16, I am forwarding this appeal, with attached documents, to the Planning Department to determine if the appeal has been filed in a timely manner.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Legislative Clerks Lisa Lew at (415) 554-7718, Jocelyn Wong at (415) 554-7702 or Brent Jalipa at (415) 554-7712.

Appeal of Exemption Determination 2001-37th Avenue August 27, 2020 Page 2

Anne Pearson, Deputy City Attorney c: Kate Stacy, Deputy City Attorney Kristen Jensen, Deputy City Attorney Corey Teague, Zoning Administrator, Planning Department Scott Sanchez, Acting Deputy Zoning Administrator, Planning Department Lisa Gibson, Environmental Review Officer, Planning Department Devyani Jain, Deputy Environmental Review Officer, Planning Department Joy Navarette, Environmental Planning, Planning Department Don Lewis, Environmental Planning, Planning Department Adam Varat, Acting Director of Citywide Planning, Planning Department Dan Sider, Director of Executive Programs, Planning Department Aaron Starr, Manager of Legislative Affairs, Planning Department Jonas Ionin, Planning Commission Secretary, Planning Department Laura Lynch, Staff Contact, Planning Department Jeff Horn, Staff Contact, Planning Department Julie Rosenberg, Executive Director, Board of Appeals Katy Sullivan, Legal Assistant, Board of Appeals Alec Longaway, Legal Process Clerk, Board of Appeals

From: BOS Legislation, (BOS)
To: Hillis, Rich (CPC)

Cc: PEARSON, ANNE (CAT); STACY, KATE (CAT); JENSEN, KRISTEN (CAT); Teague, Corey (CPC); Sanchez, Scott

(CPC); Gibson, Lisa (CPC); Jain, Devyani (CPC); Navarrete, Joy (CPC); Lewis, Don (CPC); Varat, Adam (CPC); Sider, Dan (CPC); Starr, Aaron (CPC); Ionin, Jonas (CPC); Lynch, Laura (CPC); Horn, Jeffrey (CPC); Rosenberg, Julie (BOA); Sullivan, Katy (BOA); Longaway, Alec (BOA); BOS-Supervisors; BOS-Legislative Aides; Calvillo.

Angela (BOS); Somera, Alisa (BOS); Mchugh, Eileen (BOS); BOS Legislation, (BOS)

Subject: Appeal of CEQA Exemption Determination - Proposed Project - 2001-37th Avenue - Timeliness Determination

**Date:** Thursday, August 27, 2020 9:42:42 PM

Attachments: <u>image001.png</u>

CEQA Appeal Ltr 082420.pdf

COB Ltr 082720 - CEQA Reg for Determination.pdf

#### Dear Director Hillis.

The Office of the Clerk of the Board is in receipt of an appeal of the CEQA Exemption Determination for the proposed project at 2001-37th Avenue. The appeal was filed by Michael Graf of Michael W. Graf Law Offices, on behalf of Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association (SINA).

Please find the attached letter of appeal and timely filing determination request letter from the Clerk of the Board.

Kindly review for timely filing determination.

Regards,

#### Lisa Lew

San Francisco Board of Supervisors 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244 San Francisco, CA 94102 T 415-554-7718 | F 415-554-5163 lisa.lew@sfgov.org | www.sfbos.org

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**Print Form** 

## **Introduction Form**

By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or Mayor

Time stamp or meeting date

I hereby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):	or meeting date
1. For reference to Committee. (An Ordinance, Resolution, Motion or Charter Amendm	nent).
2. Request for next printed agenda Without Reference to Committee.	
✓ 3. Request for hearing on a subject matter at Committee.	
4. Request for letter beginning :"Supervisor	inquiries"
5. City Attorney Request.	
6. Call File No. from Committee.	
7. Budget Analyst request (attached written motion).	
8. Substitute Legislation File No.	
9. Reactivate File No.	
10. Topic submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the BOS on	
Please check the appropriate boxes. The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the f	following:
	Commission
Planning Commission Building Inspection Comm	ission
Note: For the Imperative Agenda (a resolution not on the printed agenda), use the Imp	erative Form.
Sponsor(s):	
Clerk of the Board	
Subject:	
Hearing - Appeal of Determination of Exemption From Environmental Review - Proposed	2001-37th Avenue Project
The text is listed:	
Hearing of persons interested in or objecting to the determination of exemption from enviro	nmental review under the
California Environmental Quality Act issued as a Categorical Exemption by the Planning D	10000
proposed project at 2001-37th Avenue, Assessor's Parcel Block No. 2094, Lot No. 006; to pstadium lights on an existing football field at St. Ignatius College Preparatory, to propose a	=
Murphy Field athletic stadium to allow for evening use and a Verizon macro wireless teleco	ommunications services
(WTS) facility consisting of nine panel antennas that will be screened; to construct four 90	
light fixtures and the north-west pole would include the WTS facility and ancillary equipmed each pole requiring up to approximately 30 feet of excavation below ground surface, resulting	
approximately 60 cubic yards of soil disturbance. (District 4) (Appellants: Michael Graf of	
Offices, on behalf of Saint Ignatius Neighborhood Association (SINA)) (Filed August 24, 2	
Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor:	

