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TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC HEARING - JUNE 24, 1975

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4	PUBLIC HEARING
5	AT
6	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN FRANCISCO
7	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
8	REPORT
9	FOR
10	THE PROPOSED LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN
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15	JUNE 24, 1975
16	TOLAND HALL
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26	Prepared by:
27	Madeleine J. Leong, CSR
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INDEX INTRODUCTION BY BOB LA POINT DEREK PARKER, ARCHITECT

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ALLEN BIRDSALL

Toland Hall, UCSF

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Tuesday, June 24, 1975

7:30 p.m.

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (DRAFT EIR) FOR THE PROPOSED LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,

SAN FRANCISCO

MR. LAPOINT: Good evening, I would like to thank you for coming tonight.

My name is Bob LaPointe, I will be conducting the Public Hearing tonight and taking public testimony for the University of California on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed Long Range Development Plan. For those of you who may wish to have a copy of the report, they are available from Ms. Hussey.

The purpose of tonight's Public Hearing is to provide
the public with the opportunity to comment on the Draft EIR
for the Proposed Long Range Development Plan and to submit
testimony about the effects of the LRDP on the local environment.
The Hearing also provides the San Francisco campus an opportunity
to obtain comment on local environmental conditions which,
along with other review processes being conducted, may be
beneficial to the completion of the Final Environmental Impact
Report.

Those of you who want to present testimony and have not filled out a Request to Speak Form may get one from Ms. Hussey. Speakers will be called to give testimony on a First Come Basis as the forms are received.

Testimony will be limited to five minutes for speakers

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representing groups and/or agencies and three minutes for other individuals. Ms. Hussey will signal with a yellow card when there is one-half minute left to speak and with a red card when time is up.

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After everyone who wants to present testimony has presented testimony, an additional opportunity will be provided persons who have already spoken.

Tonight's Hearing will be tape recorded and recorded by a Certified Court Reporter; therefore, please speak clearly and into the microphone.

Following the Hearing, a transcript will be made and copies will be available.

The University, in its Final Environmental Impact Report will respond to the environmental points raised during this hearing.

The hearing record will be kept open after tonight's Public Hearing until Thursday, July 17, 1975. Those of you who do not wish to speak tonight and want an opportunity to present your testimony regarding the environmental impact of the Proposed Long Range Development Plan, may do so during this period. Submit letters and statements for inclusion in the hearing record by writing to:

Robert J. LaPointe
Community Affairs Officer
University of California, San Francisco
1363 Third Avenue

San Francisco, California 94143

Are there any questions about the procedures for

tonight's hearing?

Before I open the hearing for public testimony, I would like to introduce Mr. Derek Parker, Campus Consulting Architect, who will briefly describe the Proposed Long Range Development Plan. Mr. Parker - - thank you.

MR. PARKER: I can best describe five years of planning effort on this campus with a few slides and I'm going to take about five minutes, because I see a number of familiar faces around the forum. Many of you have seen many pieces of this work over the last five years, planning activity, the history and background of the campus, most of you know the location is critical central point of San Francisco on the northern slopes of Mount Sutro. Campus boundaries included about 107 acres. Most of the development is on what's known as the "Parnassus shelf" - - about 30 of those 107 acres.

The campus boundaries are shown on the map on the right which in yellow shows most of Mount Sutro. North at the bottom of that map and south is to the top.

The red area is the Parnassus shelf with approximately 30 acres. It does show the one property on the west side of Third Avenue which is not owned by the University.

The campus which was started late in the last century has gradually become surrounded by a dense residential neighborhood which coincided also with this high rise density development on the Parnassus shelf of the Health-Science Campus. This campus as many of you know is unique in the university system, the only one dedicated totally

for four basic Health-Science Schools; medicine, nursing, pharmacy, and dentistry as well as providing in-patient and out-patient care.

The last plant for this campus was developed by my predecessor in 1964. At that time the academic program for this campus indicated a growth to 7,500 students which would require space that were approximately three million two hundred net square feet.

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The plan we're talking about tonight is being scaled down to four thousand one hundred students and a net square footage limit of one point seven million net square feet.

You will note on the side on the left which is the 1964 plan on the slide - - on the right on the 1964 plan, land acquisition was going to be necessary down to Irving Street and to Fifth Avenue. A number of high rise structures would be required north of Parnassus Avenue. The parking structures would be continued from Arguello down to Fifth Avenue and the Parnassus Avenue would be placed underground so a pedestrian plaza could be developed at the present street level.

In 1970 it was obvious that this plan was academically out of date and also environmentally out of date that many of us had realized the impact of such institutions upon residential neighborhoods. You will also note although this plan in 1964 was the only university plan in three dimensions and was the most highly developed of the Long Range Development Planning in the University system.

planning stopped at the University boundaries. So in 1970, it seemed not only did we need a new plan, we needed a new weighted plan, but we also needed an extra element in the plan which was the participation of the neighborhood within which the institution was housed.

While we're searching for the next slide, in 1970 then, we divided the number of planning processes into a number of phases. We decided to take it more slowly. Participation takes time.

The first phase then was the Analysis Phase in which we tried to develop an understanding of the campus as it existed, what were the problem areas, and what were the opportunities on this campus, because, obviously, this campus has a dramatic site. It's the guardian of the last piece of natural open space in San Francisco and has the wonderful views to the Golden Gate Headlands and Marin County, attributes which had not been previously recognized in physical planning.

At the conclusion of the First Phase which is illustrated by a slide which we're unable to find - - there were - - the architects were completely independent when making a number of recommendations to this campus - - one, to stimulate dialogue, and two, to provide guidelines for subsequent planning phases. We suggested at this time that Mount Sutro be kept in its present condition. We suggested that the planning were to continue within the present boundaries and a moratorium would be placed on land acquisition. Both recommendations were subsequently acted on by various - -

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to various degrees by both the Chancellor and the Board of Regents.

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The Second Phase which took most of 1972, consisted of the development of a three dimensional lot of this campus and the surrounding community. The development of a large number of physical planning alternatives in which we were trying to develop with as much assistance as we can get for those on-campus and off-campus have a number of physical planning principles which could be applied to this campus regardless of the individual program elements. This was done three dimensionally. The studies were then recorded photographically. The model dismantled and then reassembled for alternative plans. This, as you may remember, produced a large number of physical planning alternatives which were then recorded in a report which was then evaluated by Task Force which the Chancellor established of both campus and community and city participants. That Task Force then established certain guidelines to guide my office in the subsequent development of a little more detailed plan.

Upon conclusion of the current projects which is shown on the left hand side of the screen, the Long Range Development Plan added only 35,000 square feet to this campus, before we achieved the one point seven million net square feet which is the State Mandated maximum for the development of this campus.

The project shown in red on the screen, brown buildings are existing on the left hand side with a letter "D" is the School of Dentistry. In the upper part of the picture

with a "CC" is a three thousand square feet Child Care Center.

On the far right hand side of the screen is the project which is in addition to modernization of the present in-patient hospital. Moffitt Hospital.

While this planning was going on, a number of the principles which had been established in the first two phases were then being brought to bear on projects which were ongoing.

Moffitt Hospital which in 1964 had been a 15 story building on Parnassus Avenue with 700 beds had been rotated 90 degrees and pushed back from Parnassus Avenue which, as you can see on this side, and the project scope reduced by 200 beds so that the project upon completion would contain the same number of beds as presently exists. This gave us an opportunity also then to develop some open space and some plaza space between Langley Porter and the existing hospital at the east end of the campus.

The School of Dentistry, many of you know, has gone throough a number of design cycles and was completed with this design cycle which was concluded with this design cycle which has reduced the scope of the building from 160,000 net square feet to approximately 69,000 square feet net, and decentralized a number of the clinic functions from this campus to San Francisco General and to the University Extension at Page and Laguna. The building then, because of its smaller size could be relocated, pushed back on its side about a hundred feet from both Fifth Avenue and Parnassus. Houses on Fifth Avenue could then be retained and we also get the opportunity at the west end of the campus to develop a plaza and some

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Open Space which we felt for a long time this campus needed.

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The right hand screen then showed on Parnassus at the top and the Third Avenue on the left indicates the development of the site which used to house these nursing dormitory rooming which, I think, are eight to ten story high which was determined to how conformation and was demolished.

On Whis homped, as you can also imagine, there were all somes of "increase demands" for that site and for all sorts of legitimate and valid programs.

The Chancellor held out and said that site will remain Open Space and a Mini-Park will be installed in that site.

We've entered into agreement with the City to place some
Bufano sculptures which are owned by the City on that site,
and An a small two thousand twenty-five hundred net square feet
Child Care Center will be located on the lower part of that site.
So, both the pedestrian at the Parnassus level and the
children at the lower level will get the benefit of that Open
Space.

In the Phase "B" stage, we recommended that Mount Sutro remain in its present condition and in November of '73, I guess it was — the Regents approved a recommendation from the Chancellor to turn the green area there, which is over 50 percent of this campus — 50 acres into Open Space for a period of 25 years.

The orange area has been retained for unknown uses.

The yellow area- - the small yellow area at the top of Mount Sutro is where the present animal facilities are.

As many of you know, with community help, the campus

is now being able to relocate those animal facilities
to Hunters Point and the campus planning community has approved
a program for turning the crest of Mount Sutro back to its
natural condition by grading and seeding.

Now, let's look at the projects which are proposed in the Long Range Development Plan. With the exception of the 30,000 square feet of growth to take this campus to 1.7 million, the projects - - and there are eight of them - - are deficiency projects programs.

On the left hand side of the screen with the initials "RL" is a four thousand square feet expansion to the Radiobiology Building.

The bulk of the academic and research deficiency program and growth will occur in three stages in a building called "HSS" or Health Science South to be located between the two existing research towers to the south end of the campus.

This project will be invisible from Parnassus Avenue or from the East, as you will see in some model photographs, only partially visible from the West.

On the right hand side of the screen shown in red then is the second phase of the Moffitt Modernization Program which will allow the campus to eliminate the present four bed wards in that hospital, reducing the bedrooms to two beds each and adding toilets and showers to bring the facilities up to what you might think is a normal community standard.

As a phase beyond that then is the Second Phase of "MSS".

This is a building which was built in three vertical

increments. The demolition of U.C. Hospital which is shaded

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in gray in the left middle part of the screen. The building is seismic and deficient and we have determined that it cost as much to bring that up to current non-hospital codes as it would be to replace it in the new building. It also gives us the opportunity to consolidate in-patient care in one structure on this campus which would be on the Second Phase and the Third Phase of the Modernization Program.

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In order then to be able to move to the conversion of the existing University—owned houses back to residential use, it's necessary to relocate existing Langley Porter's Neuropsychiatrifunctions which are in those houses in a small structure which will be relocated on the far right hand side of the left screen there on the Langley Porter side, and that building, I think, is 25,000 square feet or so. Upon completion of that phase, one can complete the demolition of U.C. Hospital. You can see on the right screen it's disappeared. It will be replaced with a smaller building to house some of the academic and administrative functions which are now in houses and the remainder of the site will remain Open Space which will achieve something we've been trying to achieve from the very beginning which is to re—introduce Mount Sutro to Parnassus Avenue.

We also see the third and final stage of "HSS" to house a research and academic programs, and at this point, we think the campus may get an activity level where we will need to introduce a tunnel connection from the parking structure on the north side to the facilities, the patient care and education on the south side of Parnassus.

Having accomplished that, we can then turn the houses on

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Fourth, Fifth, and Thired Avenues back to residential use and they're indicate there in red.

Now if all these things fall into place and there's no guarantee that they will, no commitment to any one of these projects by the Regents approving the Long Range Development Plan - - it's a planning tool and a guideline only for future campus development and change - - if all of those things fall into place - - the campus eventually then will look like the screen on the left where all of the buildings which we've just talked about are now shown on the ground and we've introduced Open Space at both East and West end of the campus and had the opportunity then to bring the rich Mount Sutro down to Parnassus Avenue. In a portion of the sense, we've also consolidated functions which are now scattered around the campus.

As you will see, on the right hand screen, in-patient and out-patient care will be consolidated at the East end of the campus.

The South and West part of the campus will be for academic functions with supporting activities on the North side of Parnassus Avenue.

Now just to conclude, let's just take a look at some model and aerial photographs so we can make some comparisons.

A view from the southwest of the campus as it exists on the right side, the model from the southwest — - the campus as it will be upon completion of the current projects, which in the foreground includes the School of Dentistry and hidden between the two research towers is the space which will show on the next slide for the Health Science South Building,

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the "HSS" we talked about. You can see the Child Care Center at the junction center of Third Avenue and Parnassus and then upon completion of the total Long Range Development Plan -- Dentistry there is from Phase 1, and you can just see the third stage of "HSS," on the far right hand side of the screen there, peeking up between the two research towers. From another viewpoint - - now the campus virtually as it exists; the campus as it would be upon completion of the current projects shows three projects; phase I which is a nine story building from Moffitt Hospital; behind the existing hospital on the left hand side of the screen. Dentistry; on the far right, south of Parnassus Avenue and the Child Care Center and the Mini-Park at the junction of Parnassus and Third Avenue and then that same viewpoint upon completion of the Proposed Long Range Development Plan which shows the vertical expansion of Moffitt Hospital to 15 stories; the completion of the three phases of HSS which from the north is virtually invisible because it's concealed behind an existing height of the two research towers and the School of Dentistry is being completed.

And then you'll see on the right hand side that U.C. has gone - - has been replaced by Open Space at the West end of the campus and the small administration building which will then allow us to turn the residences back to residential use.

Now in conclusion, the Long Range Development Plan and its revisions will be adopted by the Board of Regents.

However, such an action does not commit the Board to implement any one of the projects identified in this plan. Each project must be approved individually for planning, funding, and

construction.

Through the Long Range Development Planning process,
the campus has explored ways of developing and sustaining
a dialogue between the campus planners, the off-campus
organizations and the individuals who are involved and they had
to be informed about the issues of which this campus is dealing.

In addition to the plans that we've shown, a commitment is being made by the Chancellor against purchase of additional land for a period of at least ten years.

There has been restructuring of the campus planning committee to include equal campus and community participation.

There's been a reduction and a relocation of two major projects, the School of Dentistry and Moffitt Hospital.

The Regents have designated 50 acres which is approximately 50 percent of the campus as Open Space for a period of 25 years.

The legislature has placed a 1.7 million square feet limit for the density of this campus which is 35,000 square feet, more than the campus will be upon the completion of the current projects, and the community participation has been invited and has occurred on two key Task Forces; one for the review of the Long Range Development Plan Alternatives and one for the traffic and parking -- Traffic, Transportation and Parking Task Forces.

I think that's as much as I can say.

MR. LAPCINT: Thank you Mr. Parker.

For those who came in late, we have Request to Speak forms down in front and if you like to give your testimony, please fill one out and deliver it down here in the front.

There will be five minutes for individuals representing neighborhood organizations and three minutes for other individuals.

I would now like to open this Public Hearing for public testimony and would like to ask you when I call your name to indicate your name and if you're representing a neighborhood organization or if you're a neighborhood resident or whatever.

I would first like to call Mr. Welch and the second speaker will be Mr. Albert Reyff.

MR. REYFF: Mr. LaPoint, I would like to defer my opening comments to Mr. John C. Friedman from SPEAK.

MR. LAPOINT: All right. That's number three.

JOHN C. FRIEDMAN.

75 LURLINE STREET

"SPEAK"

MR. FRIEDMAN: My name is John Friedman. I'm representing SPEAK which is the Sunset-Parkside Education Action Committee and I would like to present the following testimony.

It is our opinion that the Draft Environmental Impact
Report upon the University of California at San Francisco's
Long Range Development Plan points out serious and irreversible
negative environmental impacts which call for the revision
and in some cases elimination of various elements of the
plan.

We therefore believe that a Final EIR should not be released until the plan is mitigated and modified to correct the harmful environmental impacts that will adversely affect the surrounding community.

Our conclusions are based on information contained in the EIR report itself.

The plan projects a 16 percent increase in the daily campus population bringing the total number of people that will be using U.C. facilities to 15,427 by 1985. Anyone familiar with the community immediately adjacent to the university must realize that the area is currently over congested and certainly cannot accommodate any increases in daily population use without serious environmental consequences.

The growth projected by the Long Range Development Plan will have serious implications on the local housing market.

The report itself states that The impact on the community will be significant. The housing market is already right as indicated by current vacancy trends and no significant increases in the housing supply are anticipated. And that is on Page 125 of the EIR report.

The EIR report also indicates that the 16 percent increase in the daily campus population will have an extremely negative impact on already over-crowded streets within the affected community.

Currently 1,000 cars generated by UCSF must use neighborhood streets for parking resulting in a situation where nearly eight percent of all cars in the area are parked illegally.

Projected construction programs will create a demand for 710 additional on-street parking spaces due to more cars and removal of existing spaces and I refer you to Page 138 of the EIR report. This nearly doubles the current parking problems and will place an impossible burden on

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the local residents.

It is obvious that the proposed mitigation measures are encouraging the use of public transportation and will not even come close to solving the problem.

We believe that the solution as well as the problems created by the Long Range Development Plan are contained in the EIR report.

On Page 144, the EIR proposes the alternative of "freezing campus population growth by decentralization or by diversion of activities to other campuses."

Unfortunately the details for such a plan are not contained in the EIR constituting the major deficiency in its completeness.

Decentralization and major transportation alternatives seem to be the only feasible alternative to the destruction of the community environment.

We therefore urge that the largest and most disruptive projects proposed in the Long Range Development Plan such as the Dental School, Moffitt Hospital Modernization, and the Health Science South Building to be re-examined in light of the EIR's recommendations to decentralization.

We find other aspects of the plan such as major additions to the existing facilities, restoration of the university owned homes to residential use and the extensive landscaping plans to be laudable objectives.

Finally, we wish to point out that as signators of the Mount Sutro Community Master Plan, we find the EIR incorrect when it states on page 128 that the Long Range Development Plan is consistent with policies in the institutional expansion element of the master plan.

The destruction of university owned housing on Fourth Avenue, the unwillingness to decentralize major campus functions, the proposed 16 percent increase of campus population and the refusal to extend commitments not to purchase additional property beyond 1981 or to preserve Mount Sutro as permanent Open Space are all elements of the Long Range Development Plan that are directly contrary to the community master plan and should be so stated in the EIR, and I have extra copies of this report.

MP. LAPOINT: Thank you very much, Mr. Friedman.

Now, Mr. Reyff, and then Mr. Welch will be next.

MR. WELCH: Bob, I like to defer to Mr. Cy Shain, if I may.

CY SHAIN,

133 WARREN DRIVE

FOREST KNOLLS NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION

MR. SHAIN: My name is Cy Shain and I'm Chairman of the Forest Knolls Neighborhood Organization.

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with it, our organization represents residences of approximately 500 single family dwelling homes which are located on the southern slope of Mount Sutro. While we have studied the Long Range Plan in great detail and have considerable remarks that we can make, in the interest of time and keeping with the requirements as imposed, my remarks will be brief.

While at first blush the Forest Knolls Neighborhood

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is insulated from the disruption and the inconvenience which will result if and when the proposed construction on sites located on the northern slope of Mount Sutro, we have discovered sometime ago that this is merely a full sense of security. As U.C. neighbors on the southern bounds of its property, we have endured the inconvenience and the noise emanating from the placing of laboratory animals on the top of Mount Sutro and we have had the threat posed by the possible construction of additional married student housing on an eight acre plot of property bordering on Crestmount Drive and incidentally, as an interspaced remark — the unknown piece of property that Mr. Parker had referred to is the six acres to which we're referring to.

In our judgment such construction would have been started and perhaps completed had not physical restraints been imposed. Furthermore, we have community interest in preserving Mount Sutro in perpetuity as a park available to the public for its continuous enjoyment and recreational

This Long Range Plan while superficially offering 50 acres of Mount Sutro to be kept in its natural state for "up to 25 years" does not give us the reassurances that we desire.

Specifically, it does not guaranty. We had some reference on the top of Mount Sutro, but the 50 acres does not include potential building sites previously earmarked for this additional married student housing.

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We think that Mount Sutro should be dedicated as a public park in keeping with the proposals suggested in the Mount Sutro Master Plan.

The Environmental Impact Report sets forth some of the many problems which can be anticipated from the implementation of the Long Range Development Plan; namely increased traffic, exacerbated parking problems, disruption of surrounding neighborhoods during construction and a lowering of air quality.

We have observed first hand the consequences of U.C.'s growth and the inadequacies of its parking facilities as increasing numbers of cars are being parked on the narrow streets bordering our neighborhood and as Golden Gate Park to our chagrin has become a huge over-flow parking lot for U.C. employees and staff.

Manifestly, these are matters of great concern, especially as we contemplate the impact of future growth and construction as proposed by this plan.

We share these concerns with you as indeed we have in the past, as residents of this City, as taxpayers, as your neighbors, and in many instances, as alumni of this great university. Thank you.

MR. LAPOINT: Thank you very much, Mr. Shain.

Now. Mr. Welch and then after that. Mr. Reyff is next.

CALVIN WELCH, 519 ASHBURY, SAN FRANCISCO

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MR. WELCH: I like to read a statement from the Haight-

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Ashbury Neighborhood Council.

At its regularly scheduled June membership meeting, the Haight-Ashbury Neighborhood Council, after hearing a presentation by the Council's Coordinating Board and Mr. Robert La Pointe, from UCSF's Office of Community Affairs voted unanimously the following resolution in regard to UCSF's Proposed Long Range Development Plan (May 1975) and the Draft Environmental Impact Report on that proposed plan (May 1975):

- 1) The Council rejects both the Proposed Long
 Range Development Plan and, therefore, the Draft Environmental
 Impact Report on that plan for the simple reason that the
 Council and, to its knowledge, all other community and
 neighborhood groups in the area have had no chance to review,
 comment on, request changes in, or challenge the Proposed
 Long Range Development Plan of UCSF. It calls upon San
 Francisco Comprehensive Health Planning Council to hold a
 true hearing on the LRDP. After that hearing it then calls
 upon UCSF to prepare a new EIR on that corrected LRDP.
- 2) The Council reaffirms its support of the Mount Sutro Community Master Plan, Institutional Expansion Element, and points out that the Proposed Long Range Development Plan violates that community plan.

Background to the Resolution

The background to this resolution goes back to the very beginnings of the Council as an organization. UCSF's impact on our community has been mixed at boot, and destructive at worst. Ten years ago UCSF showed its true

face to our community when it aggressively supported the construction of the Panhandle Freeway. That freeway would not only have destroyed Golden Gate Park, but also thousands of family dwelling units.

UCSF did so because it felt the freeway best solved its long range development needs. The Council felt otherwise, and after prolonged struggle, prevailed.

Then in 1967 UCSF attempted to "buy off" the Council by offering it a \$10,000 grant to help "plan" the future of the Haight-Ashbury so that we here in the Haight would quietly accept whatever the university had to offer.

Again, this was done to serve the best interests of UCSF's long range development needs. Again, after much struggle, including a major split in HANC, this move was rejected.

In 1970 UCSF joined with Major Alioto to form a "Mayor's Committee to Restore the Haight-Ashbury." This committee was originally chaired by the Chancellor of UCSF and had not one Haight-Ashbury resident on it. It was immediately attacked by all elements in our community, and in an attempt to divide and rule, certain new members from the community were added.

Chancellor Lee was replaced as Chairman of the Committee with a resident of the community who was an employee of UCSF.

After intense struggle, the Mayor's Committee voted to disband itself because it could never really decide what it was to do or for whom it was to restore the Haight-

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 Ashbury. UCSF then provided meeting space for the Mayor's Committee members who refused to vote to disband.

In 1971, the Council joined with other groups to rezone our community. UCSF was approached for its support. It refused to support our rezoning, while it supplied assistance to those who opposed our rezoning.

In 1972 UCSF openly opposed the Council's efforts to have the San Francisco Comprehensive Health Planning Council hold hearings on UCSF's proposed dental school after the university refused our requests for them to hold such hearings.

In 1973 UCSF refused to allow the Council's supposedly voting member of the Campus Planning Committee to cast a negative vote on the plans of the proposed dental school. The Council withdrew from the Campus Planning Committee after this and other events which proved the Campus Planning Committee to be nothing but a rubber stamp. During the same year UCSF withdrew its support for a dental clinic in the Haight-Ashbury, even though the university was claiming credit for that clinic in reports to the federal government for federal funds.

In 1974 the Council demanded that the university hold hearings on its Proposed Long Range Development Plan and the university refused. Instead, it held a sham hearing on "options" for development.

Thus, the Council through ten long years of experience has come to realize that UCSF will go to any lengths to further its needs at the expense of our community.

We, as an organization, have felt the direct blows of UCSF. We have survived. We have increased our membership. We have outlived three Chancellors. We have rezoned our community and now, most recently, we have united with our sister organization and developed our own plan; our own line of attack, and we are now moving forward.

MR. LAPOINT: Thank you very much, Mr. Welch. Now, Mr. Reyff, and after that, Mr. Christensen.

ALBERT J. REYFF.

231-CRESTMONT DRIVE, SAN FRANCISCO
FOREST KNOLLS NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION

MR. REYFF: Mr. name is Albert Reyff. I'm speaking as a private resident of the Forest Knolls area and also as Vice-Chairman of the Forest Knolls Association.

The time has come when as proud as we are of the UC university system and this very hospital, we must realize that institutions as fine and as great as this one is encroaching on our way of live in San Francisco. The need to preserve residential community has never been greater and institutions will destroy our residential life.

We would urge that the UC system seek alternative plans for expansion either on other campuses or in other undeveloped areas of San Francisco. This is one of the finest residential communities. It has a fine climate, access to parks and recreation, and this system will destroy it. Thank you.

MR. LAPOINTE: Thank you very much. Mr. Christensen, and then Mr. McGill.

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BOAKE CHRISTENSEN.

151 EDGEWOOD AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Boake Christensen. I'm a resident of the Edgewood Avenue. I'm speaking as an individual citizen. I like to make three brief comments about the Draft EIR from a legal point of view.

The first comment relates to the EIR on the Dental School, Moffitt Hospital, and the Proposed Long Range Development Plan.

California law requires that an EIR be written on projects which are inter-related in one document. I believe that the university is derelict in complying with the law in this respect in that it seems, upon reading the EIR for the Dental School and for Moffitt Hospital and for the elements included within the Long Range Development Plan that indeed there is a phase of inter-relationship among the three. I do not understand how anyone could dispute that point as the tearing down of one building leads to the construction of another, remodeling of one building leads to the construction of another, etc. So, I believe the first point is that from a legal point of view, the Draft EIR is deficient in that it should include an EIR on all three buildings in one document.

The second point I would like to make is that the EIR has apparently promised a number of assumptions. None of these assumptions are spelled out. The purpose of an EIR is to permit decision-makers to make rational decisions.

There is no way to make a rational decision if one does not

know what the underlying assumptions are, what the predicate decision is.

On pages 25 and 26, and 27 of the Draft EIR, there's reference to that which apparently is the underlying ground work for the Proposed Long Range Development Plan; namely, that there is going to be an increase student level at the campus. None of this though is stated in any explicit terms.

It is implied from a reference to the 1972 Bond issue that increase student level is to be derived is based upon a mandate from that Bond issue. I read the Bond issue and the supporting documents and there's no such thing in it.

It appears to me that the San Francisco Campus of the University is making the decisions on its own without consultation with the university as to what its needs are. I think that in order for the Regents to review the decisions of the local campus, they must realize what the assumptions are that are to be made by the university here, so they can consider those assumptions with relevance to the other needs that might be the needs of the university as they might be met at other campuses of the university.

So, therefore, I think that the EIR must spell out in detail what those assumptions are so that the decision-makers can fully and carefully consider whether the needs which this campus believes must be met for the State need be met here or whether they can be met elsewhere in the State.

My third point is inter-related withe the second point and that is that California law requires a detailed

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statement of alternatives for the proposals.

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The Draft EIR states in three pages what the alternatives are to the proposals contained here. In my opinion, those statements are totally meaningless. There is a brief statment regarding the need to destroy UC Hospital. There's a throw-back to another alternative being an Act of the 1964 Alternative.

Now I can't understand how anybody can rationally propose on one hand the alternative of the 1964 Long Range Development Plan; on the other hand, to say nothing.

The Statement of Alternatives is totally unacceptable from a legal point of view and that must be corrected before you arrive at an adequate EIR.

MR. LAPOINT: Thank you very much. Now. Ms. or Mr. Mc Gill: I'm not sure which. Could you speak into the microphone. That way we can have it transcribed into the official public hearing. Down to the left on the aisle here is the microphone.

V. J. MC GILL.

1282 STANYAN STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

MR. MC GILL: I want to say that the objections that I had in mind have been pretty well covered by the two previous speakers. I like to defer my time to those who represent organizations.

MR. LAPOINT: Thank you very much. Could we now have Mr. Laws. After Mr. Laws, Mr. Rosenberg.

ROBERT H. LAWS, JR.,

1248 STANYAN STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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MR. LAWS: My name is Robert Laws. I'm a resident of the Haight-Ashbury Community and have lived here for over ten years. I reside in the last block of Stanyan at 17th and Belgrade.

I am concerned about the proposed expansion, not only from the standpoint of the impact of the expansion upon my neighbors, but also upon the impact on myself. Already at that point, quite distant from this campus, we see parking by uniformed university personnel and I dread to think of what the situation would be if the proposed plan for expansion were carried out. The other speakers have alluded to and in fact, the proposed Draft Plan refers to the increased traffic in the neighborhood.

I would submit that the plan is grossly deficient in failing to consider the alternatives in light of this campus being a part of the university system. It seems transparent.

MR. LAPOINT: Excuse me Mr. Laws, we have to change the tape, I guess. One second.

(SHORT PAUSE)

MR. LAPOINT: We can go ahead now.

MR. LAWS: It seems transparent, as I'm sure it does to everyone in this room, that the Draft Plan fails to take this campus into account as part of the overall university system and to thoroughly explore the alternatives such as the placing of some of the facilities here in other campuses and locations such as Davis, Irvine, or other places within the limits of the City. If the facilities cannot be constructed without significant impact upon the neighborhood,

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then I submit that the alternative which is not explored in the report, the alternative of increasing the space for parking within the legislatively mandated limits should be thoroughly explored.

It seems obvious to me that if you cannot construct this facility without destroying our neighborhood and that you should reduce your goals, reduce the structures, and increase your parking facilities. Of course that would not significantly, perhaps diminish the traffic within the neighborhood, but it would certainly ameliorate a very serious problem for the day to day residents of this community. Thank you.

MR. LAPOINT: Thank you, Mr. Laws. We now have Mr. Rosenberg, and then Ms. Lucy Domin.

PAUL ROSENBERG.

555-40th AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO 94121

PLANNING ASSOCIATION FOR THE RICHMOND

MR. ROSENBERG: I am Paul Rosenberg, secretary-treasurer of the Planning Association for the Richmond. We have 860 paid members of the Richmond District of San Francisco.

One of our policies adopted in public meetings concerns institutional expansion. Too often we see such institutions flopping up their surrounding neighbors and generating intolerable traffic situation.

PAR joins the other neighborhood organizations in opposing the unchecked cancerous growth of the University of California in an already impacted area. The UC facility should be decentralized into facilities already underutilizing, which exists in our city; therefor; the

Environmental Impact Report should be rejected until other locations have been evaluated.

MR. LAPOINTE: Ms. Lucy Domin.

LUCY DOMIN.

4210 BALBOA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, #509 RICHMOND ENVIRONMENT ACTION.

MS. DOMIN: Good evening, I'm Lucy Domin, representing Richmond, and we're recycling up and grouped out in the Richmond district.

Our groups is concerned with him aspects of the Proposed Long Rarge Development Plan, but I'm just going to mention - - three points and be very brief about them.

First, we note that the Proposed Plan in the Draft, EIR calls for 50 acres on top of Mount Sutro to be set aside as Open Sapce for a period "not to exceed 25 years."

We recommend that these 50 acres plus the six additional uncommitted acres be designated by the university as a permanent Open Space Reserve to insure their availability to future generations.

Second, we note that there is projected increase in the university's solid waste of 45 tons a week. This is mentioned on page 104 of the Draft EIR as a result of the proposed facility expansion. While this amount is not terribly significant when compared to the City's daily trash load, we feel that formal wastepaper recycling program would help to reduce the present solid waste load of the university and offset any increase, and our group

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would be happy to work with the university in developing a recycling program to reduce your present waste load - - never mind any potential increase in it.

Finally, REA opposes any expansion by the university since we feel that the total adverse effects of such expansion would be too great and numerous would be dealt with effectively.

We urge you to reconsider and modify the Long Range Development Plan so it is compatible with the Mount Sutro Master Plan. Thank you.

MR. LAPOINT: Denis Mosgofian.

MR. MOSGOFIAN: I like to exchange my time with Allan Chalmers who is one of the co-hairmans of Inner-Sunset speakers.

MR. LAPOINT: He's right after you, so, okay.

ALLAN J. CHALMERS,

1231-12th AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO
INNER-SUNSET NEIGHBORHOOD COMMITTEE

MR. CHALMERS: Allan J. Chalmers. Well, the last speaker covered one of my points and that was the not to exceed 25 years. That's rather interesting semantics there. What does that mean; it means nothing. Next year you could take all the trees down and put something up there. That should be covered much better in this EIR, of course, plus there's - nothing's said at all about Golden Gate Park.

You know, obviously, you're using the park as a parking lot and there are no places at the curbs in the area that

they're using and they drive on the grass and everything else. It's very difficult to drive through there. If you happen to have to drive your car, you're pretty much bottled in if you have to go downtown or in that general direction. It's very hazardous and I can pretty well imagine what it's going to be like with thousand odd more cars, and the EIR says, "Even if the community uses the no parking spaces there wouldn't be enough for UCSF." To me, that's a disaster. That should be covered much better. I think that's all I have to say.

MR. LAPOINT: Thank you, Mr. Chalmers.

DENIS MOSGOFIAN,

1227 - 10th Avenue

Homeowner and parent of three children.

MR. MOSGOFIAN: My name is Denis Mosgofian, and I'm speaking just as a homeowner and a parent tonight.

I live on Tenth Avenue near Irving and specifically what I want to say relates to the overall impact of the increasing concentration and the size of the university center right here.

I want to relate to the kind of thing we're involved with in the Environment Impact Report regarding another part of the Sunset and one of the features of the Environmental Impact Report that we run into is that it breaks and automizes every single feature of the construction project. so that what happens is you're left with the kind of sort of smattering kind of confusion as to what the real impact would be in terms of your life or the people's lives in the

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neighborhood.

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Take the university now; already it's very clear to me -- and I've lived here, I've been a native of San Francisco, but only lived in this area for a few years.

It is clear to the people here that the impact of the university is tremendous and the density of the university now mitigates directly against family - - of family character to this neighborhood and while I'm just a familyman. I am not only speaking from that point of view, but a family character to a neighborhood coupled with other styles of life that we've got in this area to make this area a tremendous area to live in, but if the university can continue to expand at the rate that it's currently expanding, all of the factors that had been mentioned to several thousand additional cars, the several thousand additional personnel, students and staff, and what you've got is a situation in which permanent instability in an area where you like to live in a country which is far from stable, and where permanence is a gone feature, becomes even more impossible than it is right now, and that's not dealt with as far as I can tell in the EIR. That whole feature has to do with what happens when this concentration takes place. Beyond this, there are many parking places and there are many other features that are required in the community by the institution.

I think what we have to do is look at that today all across this country and in every urban city, Manhanttanization is taking place and in most places they tell me it's gone beyond the retrievable point. In San Francisco, it hasn't,

and I think it's up to us to make it clear now that this university right here should be decentralized and not concentrated and as one who went to the University of California and graduated from Berkeley years ago and then, it was way too concentrated and I can see right here that it obviously has gone beyond the point where it really serves the needs of the community in terms of the health services.

It strikes me that the plan has a lot to do with the internal status of the Medical Center vis-a-vis, Mayo Clinic or Harvard or some other place. It has very little to do with the people of San Francisco and northern California, and when we look at this plan, it also sounds like they were given a budget and since they have a budget, they might as well spend the money. That's our money, and that's our lives, and it seems to me that those kinds of things should be dealt with more directly and not simply talking about square footage. Thank you.

MR. LAPOINT: Next speaker is Kay Field, and the speaker after that is Thomas Seligman.

KAY FIELD,

347 OAK PARK DRIVE

FOREST KNOLLS NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION

MS. FIELD: My name is Kay Field and I'm speaking as a private citizen residing in a neighborhood bordering UCSF on the southern slope of Mount Sutro. I have also been a representative and observer of the Campus Planning Committee these past several years.

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Speaking in my latter capacity, I have observed the process that UC's consultation with the neighborhood representatives on the Campus Planning Committee first hand and have not been impressed by the so-called partnership between UC administrators and neighborhood representatives. In fact, we feel that we have been exploited and used by the university to give sanction to plans which they have long desired to implement irrespective of the community impact. Thus, at the top of Mount Sutro, one of the most spectacular view sites in the city, the university several years ago placed its animal shelter. Other examples exist.

Turning to the Long Range Development Plan, I just want to make two points. First, the 50 acre site on Mount Sutro to which the report refers does not include the top of Mount Sutro, nor does it include the acreage previously destined for use as the married student housing bordering on streets in our neighborhood, and the Board of Regents, pardon me, a show of good faith by the university and the Board of Regents would have them dedicate the entire Mount Sutro land to public park usage for perpetuity. We urge that this step be taken.

We are also concerned by the disruption and increased traffic spilling over and parking into our neighborhood if the plan is implemented. We want to be good neighbors, but to guarantee mutual respect and support, we feel that as a minimum, the university should take steps to implement the provisions of the Mount Sutro Master Plan. Thank you.

MR. LAPOINT: Thank you very much Ms. Field. Now Thomas

Seligman, and after that is Anna Thompson.

THOMAS SELIGMAN,

34 WOODLAND AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO WOODLAND AVENUE ASSOCIATION

MR. SELIGMAN: I'm representing the Woodland Avenue Association.

The Woodland Avenue Association would like to go on record as opposing the writing of a Final Environmental Impact Report on the Long Range Development Plan for any new construction at the UCSF site due to the major adverse environmental impacts contained within the Draft EIR. We are especially concerned with the proposed 16 percent increase in campus population resulting in the full negative impact on the parking situation by 1985 as stated on page 139 of the Draft Environmental Impact Report.

"Thus even if the community used no parking spaces, there will not be enough for UCSF."

The EIR also is not complete and does not even consider the parking impacts in Golden Gate Park or on Woodland Avenue which is only two blocks from the university and is not included in any of the statistics in the university's calculations.

Another concern is the double language that is used by university officials included in the Draft EIR in relation to the 50 acres of "Open Space" on the top of Mount Sutro.

In public forums such as this, representatives of the university say that the Open Space is to be kept for 25 years, yet in every printed document, it is quoted as saying,

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 "not to exceed 25 years" which means any time the university wants, they may take any part of that land for their use.

As a signatory of the Mount Sutro Community Master
Plan Institutional Expansion Element, the Woodland Avenue
Association feels that the Draft Environmental Impact Report
on the Long Range Development Plan violates the Mount Sutro
Community Master Plan while claiming it fulfills all the
elements. This must be corrected before Woodland Avenue
can endorse the writing of a Final Environmental Impact
Report or any new construction. Thank you.

MR. LAPOINT: Thank you very much. Anna Thompson.

MS. THOMPSON: I have some slides.

MR. LAPOINT: Ms. Thompson, could I ask you if your slides are related to the Draft Environmental Impact Report itself?

MS. THOMPSON: Yes, they are.

MR. BARDIS: I like to use the projector if it's all right?

MR. LAPOINT: And is it appropriate for that purpose?

MS. THOMPSON: Yes.

MR. LAPOINT: If that's the case, I welcome you to use those. If they are not, I would ask you not to use them.

A. I believe the slides will show quicker than I can speak of what I'm trying to bring out.

MR. LAPOINT: Also, may I ask you though to still stay within the time limit so that other people have an opportunity to speak?

MS. THOMPSON: Yes. I'll try to be very fast.

ANNA THOMPSON.

1327 - Seventh Avenue, SAN FRANCISCO

MS. THOMPSON: My name is Anna Thompson and I have lived near the university for practically all my life. I live on 1327 Seventh Avenue.

This first slide is a little bit before my time. It shows the groundbreaking for the University of California.

MR. LAPOINT: Could I ask you to keep your voices down. It's very difficult for the courtreporter to get her testimony, and if you don't keep it down, we'll have to -- we would just like them to keep the noise down in order to get your testimony.

MS. THOMPSON: This is what I remember of - - I do remember this. These were the three buildings that were nestled by - - at - into the side of the mountain. We can go up Parnassus and get a beautiful view of the Golden Gate Park, the Golden Gate, Marin and Tamalpais. You can see undeveloped areas down below which is going to disappear.

The EIR states, as the city grew, UCSF grew, but it did not state that UCSF grew, the neighborhood started to disappear, and that's what I hope to show with these films. I think it'll show it little better and a little more dramatically than the architect's view.

Now, we see down below the Arguello and Second Avenue and we see the UC Hospital, and above, if you will notice,

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the tennis court which is soon going to disappear. You 1 see now it has already disappeared and we have our Langley 2 Porter. We have Moffitt Hospital there and - - but it's 3 still pretty much over on the other side of the Parnassus 4 "Shelf". Here we see again the beginning of the disappearance. 5 We see Moffitt and we see Millberry Union coming up on the 6 other side. Here, the Medical Science Building. Here, 7 we see the parking garage starting from Hillway over to - -8 already going over to Arguello. Again, we see the slope: 9 that are going to fast disappear. Here, the excavations 10 for the parking garage. Here is an aerial view of the same 11 thing which we see the houses disappearing and even the 12 streets disappearing in the view. Here we look up at the 13 parking garages very dramatically. You can see they don't 14 fit in very well with the homes that still stay on Arguella. 15 This gives you an idea of the extent of the university. It 16 isn't only the Parnassus "Shelf" but it extends up over 17 Mount Sutro. Here on the little red spot up there is the 18 most beautiful spot on Mount Sutro. You may guess what it 19 is. It's the animal shelters. Here are some of the residents. 20 Unfortunately they're not able to enjoy the beautiful view. 21 You see our trees or this beautiful area is for the animals 22 but not for people. Here are some more of the residents 23 of the top of Mount Sutro. Again, the bars that keep the people who might enjoy away from seeing the view. 25 Here are the gates that keep you away from it. Here is 26 the sign that tells you to keep out. Here was the projected 27 development from Mount Sutro for further development of 28

of animal shelters at the top of Mount Sutro. Here on the other side we see that some of the beauty of Mount Sutro, the married housing. Again, we see the beautiful landscaping, the natural beauty of Mount Sutro. This shows some of the areas that are fast disappearing. You see down on Second Avenue. You see Third Avenue. You see the housing that has been taken over by the university. The yellow areas up above that were scheduled for a while for more student housing.

Our favorite Governor tells us that there are too many mansions for the Regents. Here we see one of the grounds around the mansions, the homes that were built for the Chancellors. Here is another view showing the extremely beauty of the landscaping. Here is the extreme beauty for the residents of the entire Sunset. This shows a little bit of the development. You can see up, gradually, up to 1953, and see how it escalates up to 1975? For 120 years. Here's the Transamerica Building. Here we see the six Transamerica Buildings with one access, only East to West, Parnassus Avenue. At least the one downtown has nine. I guess that is it.

We don't feel that the Long Range Development Plan is reassuring. We feel it is disheartening because it is the loss of more homes. It means increased density, more traffic and we feel that it is extremely disheartening.

MR. LAPOINT: Thank you very much, Ms. Thompson, and now I like to call on Ms. Murphy. After Ms. Murphy, John Olsen.

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ANNETTE MURPHY.

1355 - Fifth Avenue

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MS. MURPHY: Mr. LaPoint, I have some slides too and they are relevant too.

MR. LAPOINT: But you will try to keep them within the amount of time allotted.

MS.MURPHY: This is UC today and you saw it. it has grown. Now that beautiful forest is now wall to wall concrete. This is what it has brought us. some parking problems. This is what we see at night. This is the night lights in our front rooms. That's UC. It saved PGE. This is Irving Street where you have this beautiful landscape of buffering between the community and the university, wall to wall gray. This was once an open street with an open sandlot next to it and housing to the right. That housed families like mine - - not anymore. This is Irving Street where you can wait for the streetcar - - in the shadows of UC. This is where you could park your car except it's closed most of the time, not because it's full, they just don't open the ramp. That's "that" ramp that I was showing you out the front window with that beautiful landscaping. They did correct it recently, but it's not grown yet. It will never be as pretty as it was. This is the way the community responded. That's a house for sale. That's another one. There's another one, and there. Look all four on one block, on one weekend. See why up the street? Could you live with that? Breath that? Smell that? Hear

that? See that every day?

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That's the way we feel! And so this is what we did. We took our concerns to the people who represent us and we cried out for hearings: one from ABAG about the UC plans. We had our Honorable Mr. LaPoint tell us he didn't want to hear from every Tom. Dick. and Harry about the university's plans. 1972. There it is in big bold letters. Cry a little Bob. So, we got our hearing, and this is what we were talking about; misrepresentations in that EIR. They said that UC's Dental School was going to replace the dilapidated neighborhood housing. That's UC property. They've had it for ten years. They let it get that way. There's that same house. They even let it go so bad they had to tear it down because the Health Department told them to. That's that whole block. That's Fifth Avenue, the hill up from me, the block up from me. That's where my friends grew up. They're going to tear it down for a Dental School. There it is in beautiful sunlight. On the other side of the block. the Fourth Avenue has the most beautiful views of the Pacific Ocean and the outer Sunset. We're going to lose that housing stock for a Dental School on an already impacted campus. Here's some more of that stuff about the community's outrage and going to hearings. Here's some more. Here's some more. We got the supervisors to take a stand and, again, I'll be through in a minute - here's some more, and some more, and you know what, they don't say one word about controversy over the university, not one word! There's still some more and some more and some more in their own groupers, and, you know, what, we're

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suing them. We even had a press conference. There we all are talking about it again, and here's something else, I'm sorry, Bob, but this is too priceless to pass up. A neighbor put this together and I think you can read it and enjoy it with us. And our beautiful vistas and forests and flowers. If one could only get beyond the barbed wire — beyond the barb wire and the animals, they do; how the wind, they do blow and the bulldozers do keep rolling, eating houses, streets and trees. If we don't act to stop it, Mount Sutro will disappear. Concrete, asphalt, and steel will crease every last leaf, for a false-hearted neighbor is worse than a thief.

MR. LAPOINT: Thank you very much, Ms. Murphy.

After Mr. Olsen, we'll have Mr. Bardis.

Excuse me, could you please keep the noise down so Mr. Olsen can give a little testimony. Thank you.

JOHN OLSEN, .

1455 - Eight Avenue, San Francisco ISAC

MR. OLSEN: I like to address my remarks, specifically to the impact of the Long Range Development Plan on the housing stock in the Inner Sunset.

MR. LAPOINT: Do you have slides, Mr. Olsen? Okay.

MR. OLSEN: The physical state of the residential structures in this community has not approached the deterioration of those in the Haight-Ashbury Community with the exception of the area directly adjoining the university.

I like to point out that most of the houses directly

adjoining the university belong to the university, and all those basically sound structures have been poorly maintained and this has caused their deterioration over the years.

The growth of the UCSF Campus has been paralleled by the growth of the surrounding neighborhood which now consists of high density residential community composed of ethically diverse population of all incomes and ages.

Well. just this past last year we rezoned this entire neighborhood on the basis that it was a low density neighborhood. In fact, the entire area is either R-2 or R-1, and I can't account for that comment in the summary of the Environmental Impact Report. This showed all of the houses that have been either confiscated or acquired by the university over 300 dwelling units have been either confiscated or acquired by the university in past years. On the left those are the homes that were devastated for the UC Clinics Building and Garage and the Center. Those homes are presently being used by the university as offices. over 200 of them. Over 100 houses were demolished for the UC Clinics Building. Those houses are still being used by the university. They have been denied to the residents of San Francisco who have a very limited scarce number of low to moderate income housing units. All of those units up to your right are also owned by the university and the first 18 houses on the left side on Fourth Avenue are destined to be demolished for the new Dental School and I might point out that all of these residences are presently being used in violation of the City Ordinances. This is Third Avenue.

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All of the houses are being used by the university. As you can see, they're all basically sound houses. In fact, the university's Community Affairs Office uses one of them. This is Third Avenue going up on the other side. That house was destroyed by the university because it was rat infested. All of this housing has been destroyed to the community. This is the housing on Fourth Avenue between Fourth and Fifth which is destined for the Dental School. That is the first 13 hours on the top.

MR. LAPCINT: Mr. Olsen, can I ask you - -

MR. OLSEN: I'll be through in a second, Bob.

MR. LAROINT: Thank you very much.

MR. OLSEN: Here is a view from some of those houses. They're among the best in the city. This is a view from one of the houses on Fifth Avenue, up looking to Mount Sutro. These are the homes that will be destroyed, demolished. All of these homes could be renovated and I'm sure there will be plenty of buyers. All of them will be denied to the tax rolls of San Francisco. They are presently being used as offices in violation of City Ordinances and will be destroyed forever. These houses are not destined to be destroyed, but will probably be continued to be used as offices although the university mentioned some of them may be converted to residences, it is the last priority in their plan and most likely will never happen and probably will be too expensive to convert and used for student housing.

MR. LAPOINT: Mr. Olsen, could you conclude your remarks?

MR. OLSEN: Just about through. A lot of houses are owned by the university. This is all on Fifth Avenue, all being used for offices, every one of them, and to summarize once again, these are the 300 dwellings which the university has denied to the community and which has caused the very serious deterioration in the housing stock in this area and is only because of the residents' determination to improve the area through rezoning through renovation of their houses, through joining together in a common action to bring some sense to this university that we've gained some. It's a very delicate period now of stability which is going to be ruined by the very existence of this Long Range Development Plan. It has an impact in itself. the very fact that it exists and contemplates these programs. Even if they never go through, we will have an impact on the surrounding housing and its desirability to families. Thank you.

MR. LAPOINT: Thank you very much, Mr. Olsen. As I indicated before, we're trying to limit the presentations to five minutes if you're representing an organization, and three minutes as an individual. We still have quite a few more people who wish to give testimony tonight, so I'll please ask you to respect their rights too and try and limit your discussions to those allotted times. Thank you wery much. Mr. Bardis. After Mr. Bardis, it says John E. Barry.

JOHN BARDIS,

1353 - FOURTH AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO ISAC

MR. BARDIS: Bob, I just like to make a couple of points

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before I provide the rest of our presentation, and that is, that we are concerned about the Long Range Development Plan. We had a conversation this evening, discussion by the planner about the Long Range Development Plan and this presumably was a hearing on the Environmental Impact Report. If you had your consultant here on the Environmental Impact Report. he would have talked about the Environmental Impacts that he has described in his report.to this community. Presumably. that was the purpose of the hearing and when you confused it, it confuses people here who are probably not as versed with the subject as probably others who have followed it over the years. The main thing you should be addressing to here is that there is a real need for a new Draft and I'll indicate why that there would be. We have some parking problems. Talk about transportation - - and here's the Draft that we've had in front of the Med Center and you had lights put up here just a year ago and was it - - by July 2, people had been killed on the street because you have pedestrians running across the street because you built a building across the street from Parnassus. This is the kind of real threat to the community life and limb that's happening to your growth.

In addition to that, we have parking problems. There's a little sign - - that's a car parked in front of the driveway in a garage door. There's a little sign here that says, "Please do not do this again otherwise I will have to tow you away - - get you towed away." We have good enforcement taking place by the police officer here. This is upside down, but it shows that we have a hundred parking - - illegal

parking vehicles - - illegally parked everyday now. You're projecting by your own Environmental Impact Report, it will be over 800 illegally parked cars. We feel it will even be worse than that. You've taken over our streets for parking lots. You've taken over housing to use as parking lots. You put parking lots behind the housing on Third Avenue, punched holes through the Third Avenue for parking lots. You've even taken over Golden Gate Park and you don't say a thing about this in your Environmental Impact Report. Here are all your students and faculty parked in Golden Gate Park and here's your plan in the Environmental Impact Report. The boundaries lines of the survey follow the community and don't even go into G.G. Park - - Golden Gate Park and that's your biggest parking lot, Bob. You're overlooking it. It's only a block away from your campus and that ought to be corrected

We have 2,000 people as an increase in this campus, but what do we have for students: 600 of those students.

Then we look at those students on some other figures. I don't know why you don't reconcile, but in any event, we only see a couple of hundred in terms of dental or medical students being increased. So, what's the purpose of the expansion - - of adding another Transamerica Building on the campus for two or three hundred dental or medical students.

Look at our plan for 50 acres of Open Space. The original areas have been preserved by the university for development. The yellow areas are presumably developed.

Obviously, the top of the Mount Sutro and the side over there which is the easier slope, is the best part of the whole

campus has been set aside. Only part of the campus the City owns is that little green part right on the Mount Sutro side that the City put out \$150,000 for 15 years ago and picked up the Montgomery parcel; otherwise we don't have anything, we're told.

The Community Master Plan calls for permanent Open

Space on Mount Sutro. This plan that you had here calls for
ten year plan. It should be a permanent plan, Bob, not a
ten year plan. We have a permanent community here. It's
mature, urbanized area. There's no need for ten year
increments in plans here. It's over. We're mature!

You have proposed three different stages of growth and we are very concerned about the spaces for the growth, and you know, you're looking for space. You're talking about Thunder School Building. You're talking about a Moffitt Expansion. You're talking about more space; space, space, space, and what's the space being used for? Private offices on public property forprivate patients, for private fees. These are the private offices and in fact, as we walk out this evening and go all the way down this corridor, you just look at those names on those doors and just ask yourself, are there patients in there. This is UC Hospital. This is the building that's supposedly going to be seismically unsafe, and it's going to collapse on our heads, and therefore, you have to move and build a \$60 million facility across the way. We have more offices. Well, I just want to pick more. Again, like the houses, you have a lot of the private houses. Let me just review.

MR. LAPOINT: I hope you won't go to each office. Maybe you can indicate how many the total is.

MR. BARIS: I'll indicate this, Bob, it would have been very fair - - I don't expect that from the university, but if you had been equitable, you would have had said, Mr. Parker, come in with your 20 minutes, we'll have some community people come in with their 20 minutes to deal with the plan as a plan from people who follow it and then there would have been pros and cons from both sides and so we're trying to do it with your limitations and we know we're getting stranggled by it little bit, but we'll survive.

MR. LAPCINT: John, thank you.

MR. BARDIS: Why don't you ask people if they would mind?

VOICE: Go ahead, John, finish it.

MR. BARDIS: So, here's the private practices and here the people that are moved from this building now to the new Clinics Building across the street that were built with public funds. Their private offices now have new facilities. This is a corridor of private offices right outside here. The people that are moved over to the other building are the people that were marked "X". The "X" is over in the left hand column into the new building. Now, here's the new building, Neurosurgery and you see these are the people that have their private offices there now in beautiful facilities. You wonder why the medical profession is outraged in San Francisco with this kind of abuse of public funds.

Here's an indication of the Clinics Building which is a building.

1 right next door to this. It shows in the Clinics Building which is the left hand column what's left in that building, 2 3 and here's what's been moved across the street. Now that's rather important because in our community proposal, we've asked and in our original plan in '64, you said you would 5 put a Dental School Building in the Clinics Building when 6 you moved out of it. Now here's another Clinics Building as 7 it was on Sunday and here are your plastic curtains where 8 you're renovating it and that's where the Dental School 9 could be going in and you could move whatever was going into 10 here, into those private offices across the way here and leave 11 our houses to us. There are whole floors in that Clinics 12 Building which is that red thing in the middle of that Open 13 Space for us, and Bob, what it really amounts to is, we have 14 private practice here taking place which really should not 15 be taking place on public facilities. We have them taking 16 up. using space here. We also have the university taking 17 funds and squandering it on a new hospital facility on this 18 campus where/are surplus facilities in the facility, and 19 then there's very miniscule increase in medical students being 20 caused by these monies, so the real question people would ask is, you're spending millions here. You're not increasing 22 the Dental and the Medical professionals and whose 23 pocket are you lining with all these new facilities? You're 24 not giving us any doctors or any dentists. Thank you. 25 26

MR. LAPOINT: Thank you very much, Mr. Bardis. Now I like to proceed to call John E. Barry.

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JOHN E. BARRY.

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1581 - 11th Avenue, San Francisco R.E.A.

MR. BARRY: I can see no reason to try to add to what these people just said. I just want to give them a round of applause.

MR. LAPOINT: The next speaker is Linda Chalmers, and Sue Hestor is after that.

LINDA CHALMERS.

1235 - 12th Avenue

INNER SUNSET NEIGHBORHOOD COMMITTEE

MS. CHALMERS: My reports have been taken in.

SUE HESTOR.

4536 - 20th Street

SAN FRANCISCO COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING COUNCIL

MS. HESTOR: My name is Sue Hestor. I'm a member of San Francisco Comprehensive Health Planning Council, and I would like to address all concerns about this procedure.

You should have received already a letter which was a Motion passed by CHP at our May meeting. That letter went to the State Legislature.

San Francisco Comprehensive Health Planning is responsible for health planning in the city for all health planning in the city. CHP has requested the university as well as the Legislature to make sure that we get a chance to review your Long Range Development Plan.

It is going in the back door to avoid the only medical planning body that exists in this city. To avoid us by going directly to the State Legislature for your funding is dishonest in an institution which in token at least gives support to the idea of medical planning in this

city. We have to deal with every other medical facility in this city; every other hospital of every other small project that deals with medical care. Groups that are going for \$25,000 of federal funds have to have CHP's approval because you're a State Agency. If you avoid us, that is medically and ethically dishonest. The affects of UC expansion and the effects of the way UC does its medicine in this city can be seen in every medical aspect in the city. UC doctors have offices at other medical institutions in this city.

We would like to see a Long Range Development Plan that talks about how the expansion of UC is going to affect other medical institutions because we cannot do planning in a vacuum. Right now, there is a disparity of medical services in this city. This area around Mount Sutro, around the UC Med. Center has a concentration of medical facilities. In other parts of the city there is no medical service or poor medical service to the extent you do not honestly address alternatives that would shift your facilities to other parts of the city. You're not really dealing with it medically in this city.

CHP would like you to submit or ask you to give us at least 30 days to evaluate your Long Range Master Plan.

That is the minimal amount of time. We would really like a longer amount of time.

You are doing dishonest medical planning. You may be doing fine and I disagree with that architectural planning, but you are not doing good medicine. I think you have a responsibility to deal with the rest of the medical community in this city. I think you have the responsibility to come

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to CHP which is composed of both health providers and health consumers and people from this university. You should be coming to us. Those of us who have to do this on a day long range basis deal with medical institutions in this city and do some planning. By going to the State legislature in the phony method that you have done, by going in, rushing in with the Long Range Development Plan, rushing in with an EIR. and having these deadlines that no one can really evaluate are things that are putting too much pressure on us. When a group comes in with a request from ABAG for a \$25,000. grant, they've got to give us 30 days to evaluate their proposal so that we can gear up. This is \$100 million worth of expansion. We deserve; the community deserves, the medical institution in the city deserves some time to really get into this plan. Don't cut yourself off from us. We, you know, we will down the line reek the whirl wind. If you do, you will reek the wind, because there are going to be effects of this expansion in every part of the communities in this city and on medicine in all communities. Those of you who go home at night to your - in many cases out of the city to your suburban homes, leave the problems behind when you walk out, get into your car, go across the bridge across the San Mateo boundary. We live here. We got to deal with it on a daily basis. We got to deal not only with the housing on our neighborhood, but the medical care we are receiving in this community. You haven't been cooperating with the rest of the medical community in the city. You have not been cooperating with

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CHP. I think you owe us an explanation why you are not doing that; why you aren't voluntarily bringing your plan for review and the Long Range Plan with everyone else that deals with medicine in the city. I think you have an obligation to go to CHP and ask for our review. Thank you.

MR. LAPOINT: Now, could we have Mr. Michael Rice, and after Mr. Rice. Mr. Mermel.

MICHAEL RICE,

1228 Third Avenue, San Francisco

MR. RICE: My name is Michael Rice and I live at 1228 Third Avenue.

One year ago I was in this room discussing the traffic impact and the School of Dentistry EIR and how the litigating the measures proposed in that EIR did not appear to meet -

MR. LAPOINT: Could I please ask you to keep the noise down while Mr. Rice is giving testimony, just some respect for his testimony. Thank you very much.

MR. RICE: Well, one year ago I was in this room and probably others of you were also. We were talking about the School of Dentistry EIR and I talked about how the mitigating measures proposed in that EIR did not appear to meet State guidelines because they were not part of the project planned. We haven't progressed very far.

The EIR in the Long Range Development Plan clearly points out the adverse serious traffic and parking impacts which will result from the carrying out of the expansion of the Medical Center.

The State EIR guidelines direct that discussion of

1 voidable adverse impacts, and I think the impacts in this EIR are voidable if the university will face up to the 3 measures that these are voidable adverse impacts and 4 measures to minimize these impacts and I quote: "Shall 5 include an identification of the acceptable levels to which such impacts will be reduced and the basis upon which 7 such levels were identified." Well, this isn't in the EIR. 8 The right mitigating measures for traffic and parking 9 impacts described on pages 142 and 180 of the Long Range 10 Development Plan. EIR do not refer to any acceptable levels 11 to which the traffic problems will be reduced, nor any 12 basis upon which such acceptable levels can be identified. 13 In fact, such compliance with the guidelines would require 14 cuantitative evaluation to the effect of selling Bart 15 tickets and encouraging car pooling or running special 16 purpose shuttles by UC would have on teh overall traffic 17 generated by the Long Range Development Plan. Unless 18 this is done, this EIR is inadequate both in terms of 19 fulfilling the State guidelines and in making clear any commitment by UC to attack these traffic problems that is 20 21 imposing on this community. The kind of mitigating measures UC proposes are mere window dressings on a problem that it 22 doesn't intend to solve because the real solution would 23 24 require major scaling down of UCSF plans, a mitigating 25 measure alternative that UC isn't going to discuss openly.

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Thank you.

MR. LAPOINT: We will take a five minute break.
(SHORT RECESS TAKEN)

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MR. LAPOINT: Mr. Poloski wanted to ask just one question or clarify, really, one point, and I'll be glad to clarify that point before we proceed with the rest of the official testimony.

MR. POLOSKI: What I wanted to ask Mr. LaPoint is something I asked him during the break and I wasn't clear on it, and I'm not sure everybody here was. I'm sorry that half of the people left in the last five minutes, and that is, who in fact certifies this Draft EIR or any Draft EIR regarding this project as in the final form a certifiable Environmental Impact Report - - that's okay, I mean, who does that?

MR. LAPOINT: After we finish the public testimony for the Draft Environmental Impact Report tonight, all your comments will be included in the Final Environmental Impact Report and there will be responses to all your comments. This Final Environmental Impact Report then goes to the Board of Regents for their certification after it's been reviewed by the Chancellor, Office of the President, and General Council; that is the answer to your comment.

Now, I would like to go on with testimony.

I like to first include into the public hearing a statement by Mrs. Susan Bradbury, and I will not hand this to the shorthand reporter.

MRS. SUSAN BRADBURY

UCSF Development Plans - Public Benefit?

The EIR Report (on the Proposed Long Range Development Plan of the University of California, San Francisco, May

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1975) indicates that presently 31 percent of the UCSF Campus population commutes from outside the City of San Francisco. Let's assume this same residence distribution for 184-85 and assume that the majority of non-city residents arrive by automobile - - in particular, due to irregular hours and fewer direct commuting lines to this area.

By utilizing the Exhibits IX-25 and IX-26, page 134 EIR, we assume the following:

Commuting Modes of	SF Resident Campus Po	pulation
Commuting Mode	ALL UCSF Campus Population (100%)	SF Residents UCSF Campus Population (69%)
Auto: From outside City Within City Total	31% 28% 59%	41%
Non-Auto: Transit	20% (12% increase to 32%)	(32%/69%=46% 29%, 17% increase
Walking Taxi Other Total	1% 1% 1% 41%	28% 1% 1% 1% 5%

Therefore, 2% of SF resident campus population presently commute by transit. By 1984, if current plans are undertaken, the total number of transit commuters to the UCSF Campus must increase by 12% (page 141, EIR) to eliminate the need for 710 non-existent parking spaces. In other words, 47% of San Francisco resident population would have to commute by public transportation.

This is a reduction of the percentage of SF residents who travel to UCSF via auto by 18%. The percentage of walkers is not expected to increase due to the lack of student housing in the area. Car pooling is difficult due to

to unpredictable work hours of many workers and inconvenience, etc. Therefore, all reduction in auto commuting must be accomplished through increased transit usage.

Due to odd working hours of campus population, indirect transit routes, time, convenience, etc., it will be difficult to convert auto riders to public transit.

The present level of on-street parking has already caused much resident inconvenience. In addition, the heavy traffic on neighborhood streets has made the area unsuitable for family residents. The neighborhood will continue to change negatively as absentee landlords and more transient populations move into the area, as families and long time residents move out to seek more peaceful and less congested surroundings. The character of the neighborhood is changing, the community or neighborhood feeling is weakening. Increased traffic and parking problems will only worsen the present negative effects of UCSF on the neighboring communities.

In addition, the EIR Report never mentioned the increase of parking problems and traffic during construction. Most construction plans of this magnitude require a large number of construction workers and construction vehicles.

The EIR study suggested as incentives to increase transit usage to provide limited time parking, and/or resident parking only on neighborhood streets. Neither of these unresearched solutions would alleviate the problem, but cause more inconvenience for residents and their guests and increase illegal parking. In addition, streets in Golden Gate Park will be utilized for UCSF parking needs.

rather than recreational purposes.

Ask yourself - - are UCSF's proposed plans a public benefit?

Recommendation: A Study of auto commuters should be undertaken to determine reasons for such mode of commuting, to determine possible reductions in auto commuting and increased use of public transportation. Is it possible to reduce San Francisco resident campus auto commuters by 17% by 1985? NO!

MR. LAPOINT: Now, I like to go along and -- Mr. Ron Mermel is next on the agenda and then Marcia Lindeen.

RON MERMEL,

28 HILL POINT AVENUE

PARNASSUS HEIGHTS ASSOCIATION

MR. MERMEL: My name is Ron Mermel, Parnassus Heights Association.

In the interest of time, I'm going to like eliminate a lot of points I planned to say rather than repeat what other speakers have said.

The Parnassus Heights Association worked with other neighborhood groups, everyone surrounding Mount Sutro in the formulation of the Mount Sutro Community Master Plan and its institutional expansion element.

The Master Plan of UC fails to take this into regard. It fails to take into account the necessary dialogue between UC and its community and in the interest of a dialogue, it's interesting to note tonight that the Vice-Chancellor Erickson left at 8:25, and Chancellor Sooy stayed only 25

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One thing that the EIR fails to do is consider alternative facilities here in San Francisco such as the VA or Public Health Hospitals, and the fact that the Bay Area Comprehensive Health Planning Council has long ago stated that there's too many empty hospital beds in San Francisco. The EIR does not also address itself to the fact that alternative sites might exist in other neighborhoods of San Francisco or better, perhaps, also, on the other campuses throughout the State of California. There comes a point, I think when the neighborhoods who worked so hard in terms of rezoning beautification efforts to maintain the housing stock and so forth have come to the point where we've said, "Enough is enough." And what you've heard tonight is just that. Those of us who are here raising families, renting, homeowning, whatever, have said, "Enough is enough," and what we'll come to is that the association has said, UC should restrict its construction or alternations on the facilities to the present levels of 2.9 million gross square feet and both the community and the legislature have insisted that the university used gross square feet, not assignable square feet because gross is real assignable, and is a figure on paper. Your four thousand gross souare foot incinerator is real, but it disappears when you put it in terms of assignable square foot. Within the past 20 years, 40 residential structures have been demolished for expansion. Eighteen more are now scheduled for demolition to accommodate the Dental School. With the critical shortage of housing, you should restore the private family ownership, the houses

acquired or confiscated by UC. It's also interesting to note that the prior Chancellor of 1971 gave a ten year commitment. Well, there's only six years left to that commitment. We're wondering what does Chancellor Sooy — — what's his position now as to acquiring property. It's that type of instability that we feel that the presence of the university in order to get some type of stability, we've come up with that Community Master Plan with our plans for our community. Your plans are only for ten years. Our plans are the way we want to see it forever.

One thing that we do applaud is your plan to beautify Parnassus Avenue. yet most of your major proposed construction is taking place on the East end of the Campus. Interestingly enough that your landscape planners, Royston and Beck. and Hanamoto. Mr. Parker. The beautification plan only goes as far as Hillway when in fact your new entrance, your North-South Medical Center way entrance will be opposite Hillpoint which is an extreme East end. So, what we propose is your beautifidation plan for Parnassus, go to the very East end of your campus that includes a mini-park such as you're proposing for the center of the campus and that the community be consulted in the design, if it ever does come to that stage, in that the community be consulted, and that the new cross campus entrance road and entrance to the campus and also taken the fact the presence of the private medical building, the Parnassus Heights Building of 350 Parnassus. The presence of that building does relate to the community and does relate to the university and your planning should reflect that.

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The last thing is that you know we're trying to preserve a residential neighborhood. We respect the fact fine institutions like this needs to maintain fine medical training and services, but we're saying, "Enough is enough" from the residential community and you should start looking at other facilities in San Francisco and across the State to decentralize. If you're going to tear down UC, if you insist on that, then if you still stay within your 2.9 gross square feet, you can still do some construction as is necessary, but within that limit. Thank you.

MR. LAPOINT: Thank you very much, Mr. Mermel.

Now, Ms. Lindeen. After her is Joseph Minahan.

MARCIA LINDEEN,

1330 Fourth Avenue, San Francisco

MS. LINDEEN: My name is Marcia Lindeen from the Inner-Sunset Action Committee and I've lived in this area since 1956 and worked in the area also. If a patient told you that he took three pills at a time instead of the one you prescribed, if some is good, more is better, you would try to change that attitude.

We are here today to try to change your attitude because we don't want to be wiped out by an overdose of medicine.

The Medical model most applicable and frequently heard concerning the rampant growth that has lost its capacity for self-restraint is cancer, and you have become this cancer in our midst that we have to battle over years of time because you keep coming up with new gigantic plans for

wiping us out. You profess concern for the health and well being of all people and yet are wilfully and knowingly violating the laws that protect us from the excessive onslaught of pollution and noise both known by you to have harmful cumulative effects on our bodies. We have seen the quality of care at this previous well-thought of medical center decline while the mushrooming growth of buildings consumed our taxdollars and the time and energy of the administrators whose function should have been to see that the health care needs of the people were served, not cash flow needs of architects and construction companies propelled by the agressive competition between and within the departments for more secretaries, more administrators, more research assistants. Tell us how many primary care physicians have you graduated since UC learned that this was the greatest need in California? Even San Francisco which has an over-supply of physicians is lacking in them, and they won't be replied by this type of institution where the status is in research and sub-specialties and the people are avoiding providing the care that's needed within our own city in the Mission Districts and South of Market. This is an unfortunate demonstration of the mal-distribution of health care services throughout our State and it exists even in here in San Francisco and we're very concerned about the health care dollars being spent in this way, because we want to see health care easily accessible to all the people. We do not think that this comes from a dehumanized environment of people in high rises ailienated from each other as well as the patients that does not create

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an atmosphere where the physicians are willing to take the time to spend to get a good history from their patient and not just send them to the lab and see what it comes up with.

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Now the EIR gives false data on the true impact of UC San Francisco on the traffic and parking problems in our neighborhood, both as it is now and with the impact of the proposed growth of 1800 more people on campus. Sixty percent of the 12,000 on campus now come by car. If 60 percent of the 1800 additional people do that, we will have over 1,000 more cars trying to get here through our already congested streets which are loaded now to beyond their capacity and looking for parking. Meanwhile UC will have removed or built over 275 of the spaces. They currently have 1,000 cars in excess of the spaces of the UC garage and lots that now impact our area, not just to the Seventh Avenue and Lincoln area that they show on their survey map, but

to Tenth Avenue and all the way into Golden Gate Park where hundreds of UC cars are illegally parked everyday.

We would like to have you stop counting all of our neighborhood spaces as your parking inventory. If you can, try to keep in mind that we residents need parking for ourselves too. Stanyan Street and Seventh Avenue and Lincoln Way are all at capacity now by your own statement on page 129 where you can put -- where can you put the traffic capacity increase of 15 percent that this LRDP would increase according to page 135. And page 177, Item 4, it's already not just merely exceeds the existing capacity. We certainly appreciate your offer to rent the residence spaces as your garage so you can

continue to use the space in front of our houses for free parking for yourselves, but we do not want that arrangement. thank you. Provision for ambulances, fire trucks and police to bypass this congestion by using the wrong side of Parnassus are suggestive. If the real truth about the problems were expressed, they would have to acknowledge that the traffic is bumper to bumper in both directions. Now the statement that through traffic will probably seek alternative routes forgets that only two lane residential streets lead to this campus. The EIR is inadecuate because it does not even mention the City College Fault line which is only one mile away.

We request seismic evaluation on all of the buildings we made available so we can see if you are applying the same standards to all the buildings that you are using for an excuse t. tear down this very sturdy building which we are in tonight.

Old UC Hospital had an evaluation before the extensive rewiring and re-plumbing with our taxpayer's money. That was done only ten years ago. We hope to have it used for administration or outpatient surgery or clinics and not demolish it. We can no longer afford to make such a wasteful misuse of our natural resources and our tax money. This building is on a very sturdy piece of bedrock with very little overlay of ground as it is in the other sections where you have your high rise development while Moffitt straddles the bedrock valley where the site varies widely in soil types and soil depths vary from 40 feet to 140 feet. This will be over-burdened by doubling the size of Moffitt and adding the 16 floor Health-Science Tower.

The next major earthquake hits, what happens then?

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26 27 28 With ten of our major hospital facilities concentrated in this two mile radius of Mount Sutro, the disruption of just a couple of streets would make services unavailable. The EIR is inadequate because it does not effectively deal with the noise problems. It cites that all our neighborhood streets are already exceeding the maximum allowable noise level for a residential district of 55 DBA. Currently, there is a range of 54 to 71 50% of the time and 64 to 80, 10% of the time. The temporary inconvenience that they speak of in ten years of construction noise with early morning steel deliveries and cement trucks going up our hills will be unbearable.

Page 148 refers to selecting truck routes, but if they know the territory, the would know there are no alternative routes available that do not go up hills and through residential districts and can you believe that 1,000 cars in our neighborhood and the traffic would not increase, the noise level?

I have one more thing that I like to cover, if you don't mind, Bob. I listened to you quite a while tonight.

This EIR is inadequate because the wind problem was against - - if you hadn't ignored so many things, we wouldn't have to say so much.

VOICE: Right, right.

MS. LINDEEN: Even though this was brought out at the previous EIR hearings on Moffitt Hospital, the problem will not blow away. If you will acknowledge, and surely the technology is available to record and examine this problem, they were able to do it in the last century and I think you can do it again this year.

The air displacement caused by the combination of high rise buildings on the hill creates high velocity winds that are especially severe in the area of the new Clinics Building and Moffitt Hospital. Doubling the size of Moffitt and adding another 16 story Health Science Tower there and more to Langley Porter will make the wind unbearable. The EIR gave information about increasing the decentralization in their academic planning principle, but still proposes ten more years of concentration of facilities here. How can you reconcile that? To destroy our neighborhoods around the Eastern ends of Golden Gate Park by increasing the already excessive concentration of facilities in this part of town while the whole south of market and Mission districts is underserved and asking for more readily available medical care is an unfortunate example of this mal-distribution of care that we referred to that the Medical Center has proposed throughout the State and that includes the over-production of sub-specialties and research people while neglecting the needs for primary care physician until the State demanded that they be given higher priority in retraining programs. Now, we want to know the amount of space assigned to the

Now, we want to know the amount of space assigned to the administration and students in each school on the campus, the amount of private medical doctors office space and where it is located and does it need to be in the new Clinics Building that we taxpayers are still paying off, the amount of space each office had prior to getting a whole house only because it was vacant and available, and these people now claim to need the whole house space when one office room might have been all that was needed and they have the capacity to expand to infinite given the

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opportunity and we would like to ask you to re-evaluate the entire Long Range Development Plan, and we hope that you will come up with a statement that is at the end of the book here -- on the 1964 Long Range Alternative where it said this alternative is the least feasible since it was based on projected enrollments and provisions of square footage far in excess of those currently needed are feasible on the UCSF Campus and we think this same statement is true of the current Long Range Development Plan.

Thank you.

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MR. LAPOINT: Thank you very much. The next speaker is Mr. Joseph Minahan. After that is Sue Bierman.

JOSEPH N. MINAHAN,

1377 NINTH AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO MINAHAN ASSOCIATES, URBAN PLANNING CONSULTANTS

MR. MINAHAN: Thank you, Mr. LaPoint. I am Joe Minahan of Minahan Associates, urban planning consultants, born and reared in this beautiful city of San Francisco right here in the Haight-Ashbury District, 163 Delmas Street. Thank you Haight Ashbury. You've done a good job and still is doing a good job over there. Since that time I've been a resident right down here on 50 Irving Street with a consulting office. I've been at 26 Hugo Street. You've been at the 1200 block of Ninth Avenue and currently I have my office up in the 1300 block of Ninth Avenue. My family home is at Tenth adn Lawton. After we left the Haight-Ashbury, my father built that property and Ms. Thompson brought memories back to me with some of Mr. Bardis' slides, seeing the affiliated colleges, as I recall them in the

old days as a youngster. I am now 62 years of age. I want to hand it to these young people for the tremendous organizational program they have mustered here this evening, both as organizational people and as individuals. In all of my testifying over the last 35 years as a professional and more recently the last ten years before our Board of Supervisors in Sacramento and Washington, D.C., I say in all sincerity to you young people, I have never seen such a tremendous comprehensive documented presentation even in the Halls of Congress, and I mean it! And I am proud at my age and whatever little time the man upstairs allows me, to see and have faith that this beautiful City of San Francisco is not decayed, maybe grass rapidly is going into economic decay, but you can rest assured it will never go into social decay when you have young people like this representing the true feeling, the true hardheads and hands of what actually is happening in this beautiful city today and sad to say, Mr. LaPoint, the University of California. San Francisco is magnificat attribute to what these young people have done as we have seen not only these walls of concrete, but that garage of concrete, we have been encompassed by an amphitheatre here that has strangled the residents and has crippled the neighborhood, but these people have survived. You can not erase roots; not grass roots, tact roots. There it is right there, your young people. So, my words may be feeble, but I have a lot of technical points here or a few that I mentioned some three years ago and has proceeded through the Board of Supervisors and so on, but any words of mine would not add to the tremendous research that they have done on this EIR and I am sure with

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the presentations that they've made tonight that they will not forget the proper method and manner of documentation even if they must go to the courts, because of the bureaucratic manner and method of the democratic system in which this university will review this EIR. I'm not interested in that, that's secondary; forget that. My point is this, that I trust that they will present - - whether they go to the courts or whether they go to the Governor himself, this, believe me of anything, you cannot, and you will not ever preempt people. This nation was founded on that. When those poor people back there in the Continental Congress said, "Give me liberty or give me death"- - Patrick Henry - - he meant it! These people meant it! When they present slides like that up into Sacramento and so on, you can rest assured if San Francisco representatives don't stand up and be counted - - and two of them are running for Mayor in this beautiful city of San Francisco, and the three assemblyman - - you rest assured, Bob, I say this to you - pardon me for addressing you by your first name, but I say this to you. I feel perfectly at ease resting whatever experience I had had in this beautiful city with this university and with what I have experienced here tonight. I feel safe in leaving it in the hands of these young people. Thank you very much. MR. LAPOINT: Now, Sue Bierman, and after Sue Bierman,

Michael McAvov.

SUE BIERMAN.

1529 Shrader Street, San Francisco

MS. BIERMAN: I am Susan Bierman, 1529 Shrader Street speaking for San Francisco Tomorrow. I am also speaking as a

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representative - - not as a representative - - a former member of whatever this is called, The Long Range Planning Development. We were the committee to review the Long Range Development Plan. I took part in that plan and I really want to enter into the official record the problems that that plan and its community participation had. I think the committee was made up of anywhere - - I don't know the exact number, about 20 or 30 people. I don't think I ever in the time that I went to those meetings was in the company of more than four community representatives, and I can't tell you any of those four were at any other meeting. Usually there were two of us. I kept going because I really have a great care and concern about the forest. I've worked very hard for saving a lot of trees. I care about it, but I also cared that we tried to work out a community participation process. It became apparent after the first meeting it was totally futile. I had to talk to the Council about it, and the Haight-Ashbury Council asked me to become a non-voting member simply an observer. One time I went to that session and I took a young woman from the Haight who had shown a lot of interest in health care matters, not particularly planning, but health care. She volunteered in clinics. She had given great evidence of interest. She was treated so rudely and so badly, you'd thought I brought an enemy in. It was just a young woman in from the Haight, but she was told that she couldn't speak. It was really an unpleasant situation and I think that this university should do better than that.

In these two documents, the Plan itself and the EIR, there's great credibility given to the 50 percent voting on campus planning committee. That's a shuck; that's a farce. There may be 50 percent of some groups who are - - who don't have the kind of memberships that groups have who aren't able to take part in the process because they can't be used that way. but even if all 50 percent were voting, they have no power. The Chancellor has total power. The Chancellor has total veto power, total decision power. The community has no power except to come here and talk to you, Bob. We can talk to you at the Haight-Ashbury Council. We can go on tabe. That's a swell deal, you know, but I mean the Chancellor's gone because he can't even live in the neighborhood because it's so unpleasant. He lives, I think in El Cerrito. He can't live in the house up here because there's too much building going on. You know, every year they walk out. That's really -- Ron Mermel's right. That's embarrassment for us to come out here and just talk to you who are nice enough and you can come and talk to us any way. I want to speak particularly to the idea that it shouldn't have been a Long Range Development Plan because, guess what, you're already developed! You are so developed that you know, the business of having Dereck Parker and all those people from your departments coming to discuss development, they're talking about the wrong thing. They ought to be talking about medical care. They ought to be talking about how to use the facilities that you have. I'm reminded the university is kind of like a hyperkinetic child that just can't sit still and everybody's troubled and everybody's worried about what do we do with it? What do we do with it? What's going to happen to it. How do you contain it? How do you settle it down?

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Well, I really feel that way about you guys. It's just, you know - -and nothing in this report makes me feel differently. I want to read one, - - two little paragraphs. "Temporary Impacts." it's called. The construction of the components of the LRPD - - DP can be expected to increase traffic congestion. air pollution, noise and parking problems near the campus. This EIR assumes that the individually proposed projects will all be completed during a period from 1975 to 1975. Lots of Luck! During portions of this ten year period, the impacts would be compounded by the simultaneous construction of two or more projects. Traffic congestion would be aggravated by road blockage, movement of large construction vehicles. Deliveries of materials to the campus would bring a large number of trucks into the . area with resulting increases in traffic congestion and noise. The total number of truck movement would be in the thousands over a ten year period. Deliveries of steel could be particularly disruptive. They may have to be made in early morning to avoid traffic. The noise impact of these trucks on residences would be substantial at this time of day.

In summary, the construction impacts associated with the LRDP would be compounded when two or more projects were under construction simultaneously. It can be expected that the construction would cause varying degrees of disruption to the surrounding community for a period of ten years. Well, I want to tell you that I don't think ten years is anything like it. I think that the problem with this university is that you've got too big a planning staff and you've got yourselves all in a box to thinking you can spend all our lives and our

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assistance planning. Well, you're planned, and you're built!
Now if a building falls down or something - - an earthquake,
I guess we'll all get together and help you to get built up
again, but until that time, I really would like you to start
doing medical care and not spend all the money you've spent
on planning. I'm going to put my faith in the legislators
of this City and the State and the Federal legislators, and
not in this Long Range Planning Process. Thank you.

MR. LAPOINT: Thank you very much, Ms. Bierman. Now could we have Mr. McAvoy, and after that, Mr. Doug Engmann.

MICHAEL MC AVOY.

1282 SECOND AVENUE

PEOPLE'S HEALTH RESOURCE CENTER

MR. MC AVOY: I'm from the Haight-Ashbury, People's Health Resource Center, and I was a medical student for a few years and a resident for the last few years either in the Haight Ashbury - - I live on Second Avenue now.

So, as a resident, I like to support all the things that I've heard about the Environmental Impact. I like to say some ideas that I have about what I saw tonight and how it - - I don't think it affects positively the quality of health care, but would indeed affect it negatively.

I believe in the concept that materiality creates consciousness and what you have here in terms of materiality is a compartmentalization of services and compartmentalization of people so that in little parts, you have different sections of health care and what this does is to compartmentalize ideas about health care that are innately whole ideas which translate into

treating people as parts and most of the time, not even as the sum of their parts, but as an arm or leg or uterus or what have you, and also, one of the things I saw was this separation that they have researched here and medical education is a little ways away from that, and then the actual hospital off in a corner and the clinics off in another corner, and I've had enough experience working in medical complexes to know that communication between those things is a miracle rather than a standard process. and with that kind of dis-simplification of services, God knows what can be carried out in the Research Department and how long what will translations of that will take part in getting it to the medical education and then over to the actual health delivery system. Another thing that I noticed on that was, I guess it's on the south side of Parnassus Avenue. There was all the white coats, the education, the research and the hospital. The services were on the other side. There's been a tradition in this country in health care of racism and elitist classism and I think that this materiality fosters that, and I like to see that end if I'm going to participate in health care any longer in this country and I like to say that the People's Health Resources Center supports a decentralization of health care system so that they will no longer serve private interests, the private interests being drug companies - - if you can, take in the movie that Donald Parker did called, "No Harm" which shows how that happened; hospital supply companies - -I once worked for a year in the Supply Department of a hospital. It was incredible how much this hospital supply business been taken over by mass producers of plastic junk, plastic junks gets

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gets transported on systems that run along on little cars and has taken the place of real human contact. That's really important for health care, and also, it fosters, as I've said the professionalism, the hierarchial kinds of things that go on in a medical complex like this. They just kind of feed off of themselves, and these three things, the drug companies, the health supply systems and the hierarchial professionalism are just drooling and just feed off of medical compelxes that grow like this and it's time that we stop the growth of these impersonal medical complexes and that health care in this country begin to serve the people. Thank you.

MR. LAPOINT: Thank you very much. Mr. Doug Engmann.

DOUG ENGMANN,

408 STANYAN

STANYAN-FULTON STREET ASSOCIATION

MR. ENGMANN: My name is Doug Engmann. I'm president of Stanyan-Fulton Street Association, member of the Board of Directors of HANC.

It's a pleasure to be here again. I think this is the third or fourth time. We keep going through this again and again. I don't know - - as I look around here, it's interesting mural on the wall, but I was noticing on the wall there a little tabloid that I think the University of California Staff has been maybe reading too much and let me read it to you.

"Remember that our school built by the hearts and brains of many great men is greater than all, any, or all of us here today. Join yourself to its greatness. Add the stature of your persoality to these life buildings," and I think maybe living and

buildings is a more appropriate term. That was written in 1938 which, I think was the beginning of the problems of the Inner-Sunset dealing with the university. It's unfortunate that we're testifying here only on an EIR. It would be more fortunate if we were testifying to somebody who could do something about the Long Range Development Plan. Unfortunately we're not at that point and we have to make - - go through this laborious process because when we sue you on the Long Range Development Plan and EIR, we don't get tossed out of court because the court is the only one that can do something about the EIR. Unfortunately, you can't. We do have a point that we understand the Department of the City's controversial planning is going to hear on the medical aspects of this proposal in addition to saying Fulton Street Association is going to request that the Department of City Planning hold hearings as it must do for any other institution in this City and even though the State owns University of

California, we don't believe that the University of California should be exempt from the same requirements that the City has. Therefore, in accordance with the Department of City Planning Guidelines, we're going to request that the Department of City Planning hold hearings on the Long Range Development plan as well as the Mount Sutro community master plan and hopefully when the new ordinances easses, the Board of Supervisors, the University of California will be required to go through this process. I remember last time I was here I made some specific comments on the EIR.

I like to take the liberty of pointing out a couple of things for the record and just say that the HANC statement

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is a formal statement and we'll give you a copy for the record and I won't read it all, however, Calvin didn't have a chance to get around to noting the problems that UC seems to have with its tape measure in measuring the size of the buildings.

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We have two reports here. One was a Mayor Progress Report. May 1974 on the Long Range Development - - September 1974, and then we have the May 1975 Long Range Development Plan and as the HANC statement says, somehow in the course of nine months, the size of UC has shrunk by about 32,000 square feet. Now maybe they went to the metric system, we're not sure, but it's curious that in an EIR upon which there are certain legal requirements that their discrepancy between the two reports on the size of the buildings which has impact in terms of the Environmental Impact as well as has some relationship to the 33.5 gross million square feet limitation, and I'll give you an example. For example, on page four of the September 1974 Progress Report the gross square feet figure for the Proctor Building Laboratory was 10.916 gross square feet and on the - - in the new report, the Proctor Building is now listed as 9.864 gross square feet or a loss about a thousand square feet in nine months.

We know John Bardis is working hard, but I don't think his magical act has gotten that far. If you go through the reports, you'll find out about, I'd say at least 30 to 35 other instances. I think a court would have some very serious concerns about trying to reconcile those kinds of differences. I know we have a lot of concern about that and I'm sure the legislators are going to have a lot of concern when they start looking at that 3.5 million gross square feet. We intend to look at it and we hope

that you look at it because this is just an indication that the type of - - I don't know what you call it - - sloppiness, typing errors or just plain deceit in terms of trying to get the types of building that you want in under the limitation. Thank you.

MR. LAPOINT: Thank you very much. Mr. Allen Birdsall.

ALLEN BIRDSALL,

638 PARNASSUS AVENUE

MR. BIRDSALL: I live on Parnassus. I'm right across the street from this building in a block between Third and Fourth Avenue.

The university proposes to build a Child Care Center on the corner of Third Avenue and Parnassus. That would be in the lower corner of that vacant lot where the nurses' dormitory were torn down. It would be directly behind our property.

Now I'm sure that as a private individual, if my wife and I decided to have a Day Care Center and started bringing in neighborhood children in our backyards, we would have opposition all the way down Fourth Avenue, probably over on Fifth Avenue.

And on Third Avenue, there are private families, they would object to the noise there too. So, my objection for the building of Child Care Center is purely on the basis of noise that 50 children and teachers would present to our well-being.

Secondly, the additional traffic would promote, with parents dropping their children off in the morning and picking them up in the evening, would also add to the traffic and parking situation on Parnassus Shelf.

MR. LA PCINT: Thank you very much.

MR. LAPOINT: Is there anybody else who would like to incorporate their testimony into the official transcript?

MRS. MUPRHY: Yes.

MR. LAPOINT: Mr. Murphy would like to incorporate additional statement to her testimony.

MRS. MURPHY: Medical science has two other things to cerve; one of them is compassion, and another is good bedside manner. Maybe those are old fashion, but they seem to be overlooked and you have to live them before you can teach them.

MR. WELCH: I understood your answer given to the question on who had final review on the adequacy of the Environmental Impact Report. In short, who will have final say on this hearing. I believe your answer was from the campus side, the Chancellor.

I would like to point out that it is 10:24 p.m., and the Chancellor left this hearing at approximately 9:30 p.m. He did not stay to the end of the hearing. I assumed that the tapes will be played for him, but I think that it's important to point out for the record that the major officer, local officer on this campus was not present for the "only" public hearing on the Long Range Development Plan.

MR. LAPOINT: Thank you. I like to thank you for coming tonight and giving your testimony on the Draft Environmental Impact Report on the Proposed Long Range Development Plan.

As I indicated earlier in the evening, the hearing record will be kept open after tonight's public hearing until Thursday, July 17, 1975, and during this period, you may

submit letters and statement for inclusion in the hearing record by writing to the Community Affairs Office at 1363

Third Avenue, San Francisco, California 94143. Also, those who would like a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact

Report or the Proposed Long Range Development Plan or the Final EIR when it is completed, please give me your name or call my office at 666-1131. Thank you.

MR. MOSGCFIAN: I like to make one final comment that I think would be probably seconded by everyone here, but after hearing the testimony tonight and reviewing the document presented and after listening specifically to what Marcia Lindeen described in terms after ten years - - Susan Bierman as a ten year or 15 year construction project. I personally feel now that I'll be damned if I'm going to put up with in my neighborhood a ten or 15 year construction project to the kind that's been described in this document, and I personally will help and I'm sure hundreds of people in this neighborhood will help. And I want this strictly directed to the Regents that we will help organize whatever it takes to stop that because I'll be damned if this is going to take place in the heart of San Francisco in a City where I was raised, where I want to live, in a community where I'm going to live. You're going to destroy the very fabric of this neighborhood with this God Damn institution. So put down on the official record that I personally will help organize whatever it takes to stop it in the next period of time. Thank you.

(CONCLUSION OF HEARING 10:30 p.m.)