Re: Comments on University of California Berkeley 2020 LRDP Draft EIR

To: University of California Regents UC President Dynes Governor Schwarzenegger Cal EPA Secretary Tamminen US Energy Secretary Abraham LBNL Director Shank UCB Chancellor Berdahl

June 10, 2004

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PHYSICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL

From: Preserve Strawberry Creek Watershed Alliance P O Box 9646, Berkeley, CA 94709

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PHYSICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

SAVE Strawberry Creek Watershed

1. STOP the Further Destruction of the Strawberry Creek Watershed

LBNL has created underground plumes of tritium and other contaminants that are moving toward Strawberry Creek. Now LBNL is clearing another pristine area in Strawberry Canyon to build a 6-story nanotechnology facility called the "Molecular Foundry Project".

2. PREPARE an Environmental Impact Report (EIR)

LBNL avoided conducting an EIR for the Molecular Foundry as required by law in California.

3. ACKNOWLEDGE that Nanotech May Have Serious Health and Environmental

Impacts The US EPA states that the health effects and environmental impacts of nanotechnology are unknown. LBNL claims that there is no danger, yet they have no scientific evidence to support that claim. Ultrafine particles, similar in size to nanoparticles, cause respiratory and cardiovascular disease.

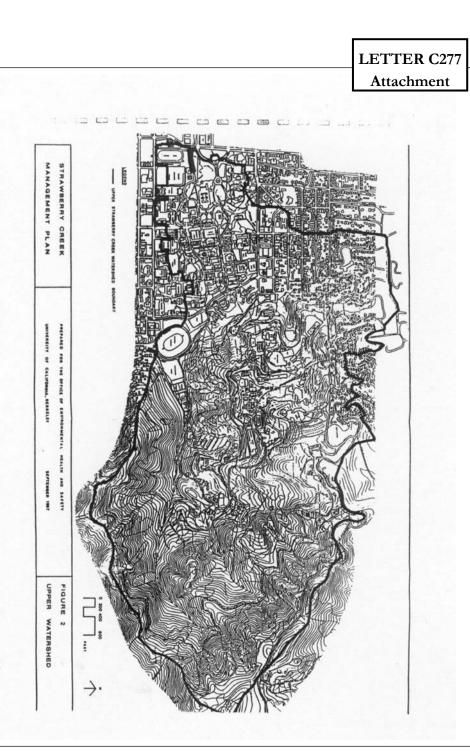
4. DECONTAMINATE Existing Buildings that have been Decommissioned

LBNL has contaminated and abandoned its own buildings on this site. LBNL should remediate this contamination instead of constructing new facilities in the watershed.

We, the undersigned, urge the Department of Energy (DOE), the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL), and the University of California (UC) Regents to immediately cease the further destruction of the Strawberry Creek Watershed.

Since the Manhattan Project in the 40s, the operations at LBNL have contaminated the soil, surface and groundwater, and vegetation in the Strawberry Creek Watershed with toxic materials including radioactive tritium, uranium, VOCs, diesel, Freon, PCBs, and much more.

LETTER C277



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Name Signature Address Telephone e-mail ROBIN KIBBY ROOM 1179 ADDISON ST 898-1473 843-2602 KA-1 Red CAN.con KARL REEIL HAPPel 2229 SILMI Charmy Hudson Sharon Hudson 2501 Benvenue # 21 845.4009 sharonhudson@ew1. Carl Friberg Cul Kickey 1685 Arch 548-5083 Alfsen Wendy alfsen 1800 Allston 883-9725 dovelande adla 1 Hazer Bo 549-0379 dry 1 a 20 str glibal. Dugtsel Sponsored by: Preserve the Strawberry Creek Watershed Allian

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Kathleen	Aliuron Zo	CITY SUM	mit Rd 845-	5787
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Name Signature Address Telephone e-mail Berkeley 9.4708 510 10 JUMM 1528 Sul 40 510-848735 1540 Sommit Rd 510.845.1029 Sponsored by: Preserve the Strawberry Creek Watershed Alliance

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Mary	Rudian	71 EL TO	gonal orinda	- marya@math.
Steve	Rogi St	R 1704 Waln	ULST. Berkele, CA	94739 berkely, edl SRUND Pygbo.con
			+ St. Berkeley	
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Army	palvoy a	185 Ber	view Ave, 00	Klow) 94610
				26 spbloom@earthlank.uet
afte	× Crookes . 6	232 mara	St. Berk alt Oaklard	- 94618
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Name	Signature	Address	Telephone	e-mail
NELLY BUNN	ABun	1544 Summit	510/841-5230	and the second s
MATT BUNN	afaith	1545 Summid Rd	90 8415230	
Frances	Berger	1506 Josephus	est.	
CLIFFER	FRED	1334 PERALI	A ANE BERKE	loy
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Name <u>Signature</u> <u>Address</u> <u>Telephone</u> <u>e-mail</u> (-ene Bernardi June Burnardi 9 Arden RL 510-843-2152
Charleve Woodcode Cherlene Cocoloch 2355 Vivgivia St., Beck.
Kirk Abbott BisAther 2718 Parker St, HD, Bartelay
Jemes Cunningham AFE light 1007 Miller Are (510)525-9399
DETTN METZ/1602 11 HAZ62 Rp 549-0379
Anne Wagley Anne Wagley 127 Alvarado Rd Wagley O. jgc. org
Alex Krumenacher 2736 College Are 841-4859 Sponsored by: Preserve the Strawberry Creek Watershed Alliance

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Telephone

Address

MIKE ORR The	T. Om 2224 BLAKE BERKELEY, CA 9470
VINUM PASTORE	00 Vaca del Sl wagewill & 95076 831 763:3842
BRENT LOPOR BS	to 4431 Pp unpas Are, advised (15 9469
Jim Super AL	T. One 2224 BLAKE BERKELEY, cA 9470 10 Vaca del Sl homewill & 95076 8317633898 AS 4421 Pp unplas Are, addiend Ch 9467 2663 Le Carro Aro Bonz 94709 (175020NAI.com)

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Name	Signature	Address	Telephone	e-mail
WatterHale	Signature Walter Hale 132	o Addison St	510/644 -3831	
LEUREN WIOR	Have Mont	2233 Grant	Stapt. 1 50/845-31	39 leuren moretauphon.a.
EVEN NEWM	IAN UM	1160 Jose	phine St -	
Pan SPENCH	Popul	2744 Fu	TON ST	
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Stanly	Calm 2445	Russenc	Sr. BURK.	
Lorie BI	Korie Billing	2841 Wabater,	14705	
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and Thouse	m Card The	ruton 1427 D.	orky, Bortela	510 540-6402
Jesse Que	all,	2251 Derby	St. Berk 94705 5	10,376-9957
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Anchene Me	andren My	hustan	110 caweller	lane Cartege	H. CA 8454
Rolland Mat	hers PARAK	2955	Marshell Oakland	94608 510	9852936
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Claire Elliot chancestern 271 Chestant the Palotile (A 94306
(REG WOLFORD foughtered 2945 otis ST BENKEREY, A9475.
MARK LIDLIOS Wart 1846 Barker St 947037 510.549-0818
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SAVE Strawberry Creek Watershed

1. STOP the Further Destruction of the Strawberry Creek Watershed

LBNL has created underground plumes of tritium and other contaminants that are moving toward Strawberry Creek. Now LBNL is clearing another pristine area in Strawberry Canyon to build a 6-story nanotechnology facility called the "Molecular Foundry Project".

2. PREPARE an Environmental Impact Report (EIR)

LBNL avoided conducting an EIR for the Molecular Foundry as required by law in California.

3. ACKNOWLEDGE that Nanotech May Have Serious Health and Environmental

Impacts The US EPA states that the health effects and environmental impacts of nanotechnology are unknown. LBNL claims that there is no danger, yet they have no scientific evidence to support that claim. Ultrafine particles, similar in size to nanoparticles, cause respiratory and cardiovascular disease.

4. <u>DECONTAMINATE Existing Buildings that have been Decommissioned</u> LBNL has contaminated and abandoned its own buildings on this site. LBNL should remediate this

contamination instead of constructing new facilities in the watershed.

We, the undersigned, urge the Department of Energy (DOE), the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL), and the University of California (UC) Regents to immediately cease the further destruction of the Strawberry Creek Watershed.

Since the Manhattan Project in the 40s, the operations at LBNL have contaminated the soil, surface and groundwater, and vegetation in the Strawberry Creek Watershed with toxic materials including radioactive tritium, uranium, VOCs, diesel, Freon, PCBs, and much more.

Name Signature Address Telephone e-mai JAMES BENNEY P-0.80x 446 ORI-14 94567 Anna 7 Jom 925 930.60 928-4798 2496 Calidge Avenue 510-436-4136 Oakland, CA. 94601 149 Chavez Wy 408-49-5280 SKUAN@ mus con 95731 516 Morninglan 925820-8703 4105 WEBSER Kierantehotmail 985-1602 KENTRA CENTRES Oatland 9409 Seaview 510 724 acreelman @www.sd Hk; Creelway 2000 Southoursd 0444 an Pablo Ca 94801 K12, ca, 4 Sponsored by: Preserve the Strawberry Creek Watershed Alliance

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K.Paulsell Signature	Address Telephone e-mail 1016-6157 94608 510-655-0818 Gaulsell@pockth
Marona B	1616 63rd St. 510-654-6511 Jenbrown 2001-4m
Joe CANINON Je Cano	130 Sucamorest. 831-421-9364 hostore ecdoge anthe
Jee Anixon Je Cano Kristen Happer	24/0 Roosevelt 8489865 Field A Sausal 155 Tamal pais Rul 548-4714 5830 Ayalathie E 170595857 Jaime 478 con
Laura Hanson	155 Tamel pais Rel 548-4714
Jeanine Stdran	5830 Aydrahus E +105953857 jnine478 con
KAREN DABRUSIN	1460 ORDONAY ST. (510) 558-8403 KEABRUSIND
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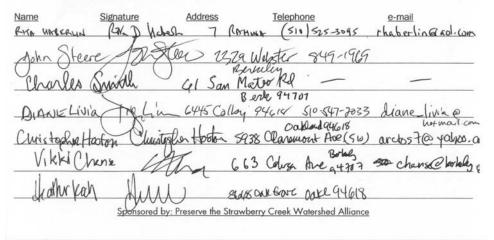
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Name	Signature	Address	Telephone	<u>e-mail</u>
Kristin Hat	harray Kiti Hom	5989 Montrey	Ave. 94805 (510)235.43	58 Khatha way @oatlandnet.
	bet Philet			briggs@savesfbey.or;
Janet Lang	ghlin Janet Laughli	~ 836 Maria Rd	. 95803 (516) 222-Q	626 jalangh 2001 & yahre, c.
Paul Rich	ands fame Rentado	551 Radnor Ro	1, Oak. 94606 5/0 76382	04 paular @pacbell.net
MauraSi	ullivar ManaSull	wain 2589 F	Francis Prinole 94564	twoms aconcast
lind	y Joing 68	86 Pineha	wen Dakland	twoms acheast spring 5 @ man min despring. com- (50) Savelube (472100x113 n-h-i.org
Sarah Bean	nish Sali Bear	G 2140 Shattuck	Ave, 5th A. Berkeley 94704	(510) Savahbe (44-2900×113 n-h-i.org
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Name	Signature	Address	Telephone	<u>e-mail</u>
FRANK CARROLL	Frontownel	GG18 TREMONT ST OAKLAND F4609	510-547- 4269	fcarroll@prodigy. Let
CHICORY BECHT	ice Charg feelt	Q 1519 Stuart St.	510 - 981- 8489	chicoryb@earthteam.ne
MARY MALK	o My Mul	420 A	925 639-5159	Marimalk@comcast.net
1 1			510 527-5769	Shunda dere By chow in
BILL RO	BUNS 313	1321 2 Miluin MPAVENTE. CA AVSTI 5 JAD INN MAY	9 925-283- BIU	INMR DB IIIC QHSNI C O
AlsaSh		Athol Are	415 845.8739	Coordinator@ Saus+(creek.
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Name S alison Punell (ienature U- Puall	Address 2507) Russell	<u>Telephone</u> 510 - 883-1770	e-mail alison p@ nature. ber Kelç
Josh Bradt 9	h Bradt	825 Delaware	510 527 5840	joshbradtecomrast.net
Roger Buttermor	e loop better	SZIG BACIUCE	LOR 209 4785848	roger 646 Dearthdink. N
John C Mistor		1/29 Cornell	anall. 510-52-73	315
Kenin Figher	721			3 K- [sl 3336 70+100
Boger Mor	read second			erkeley 94707
Lucy Side	HCT Sponsored by: Pr			nteley 94707

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<u>Name</u>	Signature	Address Te	elephone	<u>e-mail</u>
Lenda	Jackson	PO Bo+13952	Berkeley 9	4712
Laur-	milin	PO Box 13952 923 ragai rol	Briling	8054
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570-905-8666 415 831 1606 310-395-9363 2700 Hearst Ave (510)664-0441 Suk_2nn@ barkeley edu 2769 Haste. St. 94720 chana 665 Quakoo. Allston #612 94704 Rmodialuna le renber 2230 Durant Ave #12 (408)718-2917 christba @ COD Sponsored by: Preserve the Strawberry Creek Watershed Alliance

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Name Desmond Chev	Signature Ng OCT	Address 2325 Blakest	Telephone	desmonde berkeleyed
Ivy chen	lyd) en 2427 Durant	+ (570)540-80	546
Takashi Mi	ingi the gas	2335 Durght Way	井108 570-393-3	442
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Jamie M	asu for	Slla	e A	jaannijume@aolcom
W illiam	g. Ma	William A	YIL	HotCow Mat beach
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Yosh	Jenswold	Josen Genswold	2601 Warning St.	(530)680-5717	jjooganolicom
Lyne	k Mulvihi	1 Synthe Malin	he 2422 Ridge 1	129 510-204-9883	lynez 180 berking
Em	ily Lee	Eng h	e 2527 Ridy	e Rd. 918-4011	ear
				Aur. 206-1595	
			> 2415 Prospect St.		
KRIS	ten Van I	Jam 227	1 Derby St	510 540 7099	Kyvandam Bool.a
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			V	Creek Watershed Alliance	1

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e-mail SANNE 15 mayer @ Carth 2200 DANA KRUS LOU VASS berteen Viranni Shawn Nichols nichor 140 Divisadero St # 2 Santrancisco Charl Servoys Cher Lage & 140 DIVIS adea St Mostie Fudenbary Mookie Fidenting 11195 Borrett Valley Rd Sebostopol CA 95473 A louot contact Jason Cross NOW ROD Ave perkeloy 2711 Forestan enrild Berkuly 94703 apermaster 907 male (304 Marin Are Mbun 94700 ami fon Anderson Oaklond 946Z3 P.O. 23371 CA marino May kin Berkelan 94703 5. ONEme 9270

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Laura Walk	- 2-1-	- 819 kg	Lute Blad	Alan LA	94706
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Leren Fowler Jour Funder	98 Dutton S. lender 569-2328.	
Nancy Jeweyra Neur	714D Calilornia St	
Anne McMillan	510841-7174	(T)
Ann Mont	2233 Grant St. apt 845-3139	
Granne Stritten	1719 AddiernSt	
Paul Bel	PO BOX 11502 PGbe igc.	otg
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DAVID	1 TAN David	2362 Day 80 30x	BWCROTT 9	4704	warexrow Yeak
Maring	Su lin	- Beskel	ley 94 903	(Corr
Dale Neshiti	+ Dals Mesfect	# 1712 1 Berko	Marin Que 140 CA 9470	7 dr	nesbitteridiom.
Mike Va	ndeman Mithen	19/lene Berk	Baley 94705	+	vande e pochell.
MARKE		1359 He	arst Ave #4 94702		
	- SALA		stanford + 99305	650 269-9380	s yehor an
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Name		Signature	Address	Telephone	9	e-mail
Ryoko,	Mura ka	m; Ryglidny	pekonies Berk	earst Ane . eley, CA. 94 702	(510) 848-2016	jintoku Earthlink. Net
Jeff (aton	Hyte	5/875 Cap	istravo ture, 94	707 jef	fcatora source not
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Tricia	Nelso	en Luci	allelson Box	.7313 TC CA	-94145 t	shelson@yeh
KurA	Smyle	v Kt.		11/2 Strant St.	Derrei	Cpragt. con
	Debar		pulding 92	I Junite Dr. 18 marse, CA 14PO	3 Insondelle	berkeley .edu
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Name	Affiliation	Contact info	Date
Irmi Meindl	CATW	1323 Hopkinist. Beheley, CA 94702 all-crea Dpackellinet	7-16-03
PAMELA SHVOLA	CMFW	P.O. BOX 9646 BERKELEY, CA94709	(510) 704-0687
John Matters		5 Delaware 1. 94702-149	527-1018
Jennua Pearson	FSC	Jenn Hermany pha @ hot mail. can	848 7/25
MARK RALDRI	DGG FSC	bridgemelemfinet	526-9105
Christopher 1	Lvoll	guercus 40 Chornard. com	526-2277
Jeremy Cook	Sierra Club	1620 Prince St. Bkly 94703	848 6775
Juan queti	Hore	6412 Harpen Blid E.C.94530	KARLERSKARA
Im Garia	NONE	P.O., Box 91,41, BECK. 94	709
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Preserve Strawberry Creek Watershed Alliance

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Preserve Strawberry Creek Watershed Alliance

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LETTER C277 Attachment

Preserve Strawberry Creek Watershed

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Preserve Strawberry Creek Watershed

LETTER C277

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11.2C.277 RESPONSE TO COMMENT LETTER C277

RESPONSE TO COMMENT C277 - I

Here, a petition signed by some 300 individuals calls for the preservation of the Strawberry Creek Watershed. Other concerns of the petitioners address health impacts of nanotechnology and other materials used at LBNL.

See Thematic Response 6 regarding the relationship between the 2020 LRDP and LBNL planning. See Thematic Response 8 for a comprehensive response to comments on Hill Campus development. Due partly to comments received and partly to its uncertain near-term feasibility, faculty housing has been deleted as a potential future Hill Campus use in the 2020 LRDP. As noted in Thematic Response 8, the site formerly designated H1 has been redesignated as a reserve site, while former site H2 has been redesignated as part of the surrounding research zone.

Jennifer Lawrence University of California, Berkeley Facilities Services 1936 University Avenue Suite #300 Berkeley, CA 94720-1380

RECEIVED

JUN 2 1 2004

PHYSICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

RE: Comments on UC Berkeley's 2020 Long Range Development Plan (LRDP)/ Environmental Impact Report

Dear Ms. Lawrence:

9 E. Parnassas Ct., Beckeley CA 9908 As a resident of _____ I am writing you today to express my opposition to the 100unit high-density housing development proposed in the UC 2020LRDP. The contiguous area to this development is zoned for very low-density housing, and for good reason. Because we live in one of the most high-risk fire zones in the United States, it is essential that we maintain adequate egress from our neighborhood, as well as access for emergency vehicles. Already, we have seen an intolerable increase in parking problems, and traffic congestion near the Grizzly Peak Boulevard, Centennial Boulevard area due to growth from both the Math Research center and the Space Sciences lab. The addition of 100 high-density housing units, along with the automobile traffic they will require is simply not acceptable.

It is also critical that we stop further destruction of the upper Strawberry Creek Watershed. The proposed development site sits on an aquifer (underground lake) that, in times of emergency, such as a break on the EBMUD water line at the Caldecott Tunnel, could provide potable water for the entire city of Berkeley. Further destruction of one of the few remaining open space in Berkeley is intolerable. Additionally, this site sits on six earthquake faults – hardly a logical place for housing.

The City of Berkeley is experiencing an historical residential housing vacancy rate. There is also a great deal of construction of condominiums and townhouses in progress, all of which are within walking distance to campus. It makes much more sense to utilize available housing within the stated objectives of the LRDP ("within one mile from campus") than to begin an environmentally unsound and costly project that will only have negative impacts on the city infrastructure and potentially put people's lives at risk during a fire or other emergency.

Yours truly,

Susence Hermansan

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JUN 2 1 2004

PHYSICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

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WYSICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL

June 6, 2004

Jennifer Lawrence University of California, Berkeley **Facilities Services** 1936 University Avenue Suite #300 Berkeley, CA 94720-1380

RE: Comments on UC Berkeley's 2020 Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) Draft **Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Ms. Lawrence:

As a resident of the Berkeley Hills I am writing you today to express my opposition to the 100-unit high-density housing development proposed in the UC 2020 LRDP. The contiguous area to this development is zoned for very low-density housing, and for good reason. This is a single-family residential district. Because we live in one of the most high-risk fire zones in the United States, it is essential that we maintain adequate egress from our neighborhood, as well as access for emergency vehicles. Already, we have seen an intolerable increase in parking problems, and traffic congestion near the Grizzly Peak Boulevard, Centennial Drive area due to growth from the UC Space Sciences lab. The addition of 100 high-density housing units, along with the automobile traffic they will create is simply not acceptable.

It is also critical that we stop further destruction of the upper Strawberry Creek Watershed. Construction of impermeable surfaces, such as buildings and parking lots, will increase run-off and will detrimentally impact the City of Berkeley's aging infrastructure. Sections of the proposed development site sits on an aquifer (underground lake) that, in times of emergency, such as a break on the EBMUD water line at the Caldecott Tunnel, could provide potable water for the entire city of Berkeley. Additionally, this site sits next to the Lawrence Hall of Science Fault Zone, between the Hayward/Wildcat Canyon fault lines – hardly a logical place for housing. Finally, further destruction of one of the few remaining open spaces in Berkeley is intolerable.

The City of Berkeley is experiencing an historical residential housing vacancy rate. There is also a great deal of construction of condominiums and townhouses in progress, all of which are within walking distance to campus. It makes much more sense to utilize available housing within the stated objectives of the LRDP ("within one mile from campus") than to begin an environmentally unsound and costly project that will only have negative impacts on the city infrastructure and potentially put people's lives at risk during a fire or other emergency.

In view of the above, please explain how you are planning to mitigate all the health and safety hazards created for the neighborhood including inadequate egress in the case of fire and/or earthquake, increased traffic, noise, pollution, lack of infrastructure, and lack of parking, which will ensue due to the increase in population from the proposed high-density housing project.

Yours truly,

Latta '66 1216 Ariggly Peak Brod. Address

11.2C. 278-279 RESPONSE TO COMMENT LETTERS C278 AND C279

The University received 138 form letters signed by individuals, objecting to the proposal for up to 100 faculty housing units in the Hill Campus: C111-C121, C125-C159, C161-C165, C167-C171, C173-C179, C182-C183, C194-C216, C219-C239, C241-C250, C257, C259, C263-C264, C267, C278-C279, C282-C283, C285-C293, and C300. A few of these letters, such as C111, include brief postscript comments, primarily objecting to the number of current UC employees whom the writers assert are parking on city streets to avoid paying UC parking fees.

RESPONSE TO COMMENT LETTERS C278 AND C279

See Thematic Response 8 for a comprehensive response to comments on Hill Campus development. Due partly to comments received and partly to its uncertain near-term feasibility, faculty housing has been deleted as a potential future Hill Campus use in the 2020 LRDP. As noted in Thematic Response 8, the site formerly designated H1 has been redesignated as a reserve site, while former site H2 has been redesignated as part of the surrounding research zone.

To Sennifer Lawrence of UCB-LRDP-EIR Would you be beind enough to substitute this copy as a correction for the copy I submitted Friday: I have dystexia + some related conditions and had not been well. My original copy when I pushed the spettcheck changed the word Shattack to sciatic plus other errors. Sincerely Merulie Mathell 549 1840 msg.

LETTER C280 Continued

C280-1

June 18, 2004

To: Jennifer Lawrence, UC Berkeley-LRDP

Re: UC Berkeley Long Range Development Plan-EIR The following are mitigations and strategies that could benefit the whole Berkeley community, including the University, by decreasing traffic, noise, pollution, accidents, crime and stress in the areas around UC campus.

1.) Extend the UC Shuttle. One "loop" could run up and down University Avenue. University Avenue is the most congested, vehicle polluted, and dangerous Avenue in Berkeley, and UCB is the major cause of the traffic. UC students are now living in large apartments on University Avenue, such as Renaissance Villa and Acton Courtyard, and some students use cars. UC should provide alternatives and incentives for students so they do not bring cars to Berkeley.

Another Shuttle "loop" could be "North Shattuck" to go to the Gourmet Ghetto and grocery store, turn right on Cedar, and return to campus via Euclid. A "South Shattuck Loop" might turn at the Berkeley Bowl, or turn left on Ashby to circle back via Telegraph Avenue.

These shuttles would make it possible to shop, dine, go to the movies, etc, without bringing a car into the corridors near campus. UC Berkeley attracts thousands of cars to its campus daily. Additional thousands of the aproximate 20,000 UC Berkeley Extension students, can be assumed to drive to Berkeley as well. So UC Berkeley and its Extension are long overdo for ameliorating these sometimes horrendous traffic

problems. Shuttles will help, and shuttles linked to satellite parking (BART lots in the evening, for example) would be even better.

Shuttles would hopefully be cheap--25 cents max for Berkeleyans, and free to UC. They could receive traffic mitigation funds from the city, contributions from businesses en route, and perhaps special tax monies. Shuttles should be reasonably quiet, unlike

screeching BART or AC Transits' big, noisy, diesel

busses, which are forcing folks back into their cars and are making our corridors pedestrian-unfriendly. The Shuttles need to be low emission vehicles and aim for zero pollution.

2.) Help Clean up the filthy sidewalks on University Avenue, Shattuck, and Telegraph (The grime and filth is caused mostly by motor vehicles). This problem can be mitigated by contributing sidewalk-scrubbing (soap and water) machinery and people-power to clean these commercial corridors near the campus. Sound ridiculous? It's not. These Avenues are a public health hazard. The folks who run the University might take a walk on these Avenues to see for themselves how digusting they are.

Recently I saw a just-cleaned half block of Shattuck, still wet and with soap bubbles. I stopped, stunned with the near miracle transformation. The air smelled clean too and it felt great to be there: Huge difference, small investment. And this is something business owners would certainly help maintain as they do already in areas where it is not a losing battle.

3.) Electric Car-Share should be provided for students, faculty, and guests. The concept is up and running, and parking can be creative as these vehicles don't pollute. By sharing, few cars serve many. Car dealerships might accommodate picking up and delivery and therefore free up parking spaces.

4.) The University should contribute crime- fighting and safety services specifically for the Avenues adjacent to the UC campus. This will benefit UC students, employees, and visitors, as well as other Berkeley residents and visitors.

Specifically, trained "Student Guides" could walk these areas, perhaps wearing an identifiable vest or jacket, to trouble-shoot, and to call for help when necessary. Specific problems such rampant bicycle thieves, "homeless" teenagers, etc, etc, etc, need specialists assigned so we can begin to reverse the losing battle syndrome.

5.) The University should supply additional officers for traffic safety specifically in the corridors near the University and at other University student "hot spots". Perhaps the Governor would permit large C280-2

C280-1

LETTER C280 Continued

C280-3





increases in fines near Universities and schools, to create safety zones around campuses and to cover the expenses.

The benefits to the University beyond the obvious will also be in PR. Wouldn't faculty members be more likely to want to come here, wouldn't students and their parents be more likely to choose Berkeley if it weren't a filthy slum with the highest pedestrian and bike injuries in the state, and second only to Oakland for worst air in the county, etc, etc. These problems exist here *now*, before any new development that can only make things worse.

6.) The University should consider alternative strategies for all new development. For example, Berkeley Councilmember Gordon Wozniac, has suggested leasing fine Berkeley homes to visiting University Professors. This seems a reasonable alternative to building new homes in a city suffering from too much development and where the University already owns or leases 40% of the land.

With a leasing program Professors might choose a particular neighborhood to suit their preference. A family with youngsters might choose a neighborhood with a good school, park and grocery store. A family with a baby might choose a neighborhood near Totland Park. An ornithologist might choose a neighborhood near Tilden, Strawberry Canyon, or a home with a huge yard filled with fruit trees, berry vines, and maybe a creek. A physically disabled professor or grad student might choose a flatland neighborhood where no car is necessary.

And there are still many more options in Berkeley. Green/solar buildings, an occasional luxury houseboat, historical landmarks built by a famous architects. You can help maintain the natural beauty and community of Berkeley, "a city of neighborhoods", rather than destroy neighborhoods in your "manifest Destiny" path for huge expansion North, South, East, and West.

Sincerely, Merrilie Mitchell, 1612 Delaware St., Berkeley, 94703

Merrilie Mitchell 549-1840 msg

Continued

LETTER C280

C280-5

C280-6

11.2C.280 RESPONSE TO COMMENT LETTER C280

This comment letter replaces C269 at the writer's request.

RESPONSE TO COMMENT C280-I

Although not commenting on the 2020 LRDP Draft EIR, the writer's comments are noted. UC Berkeley is eager to work with AC Transit, the City of Berkeley and other area agencies to identify and implement pilot programs that promote the use of transit.

Response to comment C280-2

The writer's comment is noted, however the funds available for maintenance of University buildings and grounds are extremely limited, and UC Berkeley must focus these limited resources on the campus itself.

RESPONSE TO COMMENT C280-3

City CarShare has opened two on-campus vehicle locations, or "pods", in partnership with the UC Berkeley Parking & Transportation Department. City CarShare is a local non-profit car-sharing membership organization that has vehicles available for short-term rental throughout the Bay Area. UC Berkeley campus CarShare vehicles are located in the Dana/Durant Parking Lot and the first level of the Upper Hearst Parking Structure. Faculty, staff and student members have access to the UC Berkeley campus vehicle pods, as well as to the complete City CarShare network that includes two downtown Berkeley pods. In addition, campus department use of electric vehicles and Segways is expanding and several electric vehicle-charging stations are provided for campus commuters.

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS C280-4 AND C280-5

As noted in section 4.11.1.4, UC Berkeley police collaborate with the City of Berkeley in joint patrols of Telegraph Avenue. UC police patrol the Southside on foot and bikes, and two UC officers patrol fraternities and sororities in the Southside.

Response to comment C280-6

While the concept is noted, in general property leased by the University is removed from the tax rolls, which the City has objected to for fiscal reasons, and the practice of leasing existing housing, while providing residences close to campus for faculty, does not increase the housing supply in Berkeley.

- Re: Comments on University of California Berkeley 2020 LRDP Draft EIR
- To: University of California Regents UC President Dynes Governor Schwarzenegger Cal EPA Secretary Tamminen US Energy Secretary Abraham LBNL Director Shank UCB Chancellor Berdahl

June 10, 2004

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PHYSICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL PHYSICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING PLANNING

From: Preserve Strawberry Creek Watershed Alliance P O Box 9646, Berkeley, CA 94709 HZOFZPART COMMENT PACKET

SAVE Strawberry Creek Watershed

1. STOP the Further Destruction of the Strawberry Creek Watershed

LBNL has created underground plumes of tritium and other contaminants that are moving toward Strawberry Creek. Now LBNL is clearing another pristine area in Strawberry Canyon to build a 6-story nanotechnology facility called the "Molecular Foundry Project".

2. PREPARE an Environmental Impact Report (EIR)

LBNL avoided conducting an EIR for the Molecular Foundry as required by law in California.

3. <u>ACKNOWLEDGE that Nanotech May Have Serious Health and Environmental</u> <u>Impacts</u> The US EPA states that the health effects and environmental impacts of nanotechnology are unknown. LBNL claims that there is no danger, yet they have no scientific evidence to support that claim. Ultrafine particles, similar in size to nanoparticles, cause respiratory and cardiovascular disease.

4. DECONTAMINATE Existing Buildings that have been Decommissioned

LBNL has contaminated and abandoned its own buildings on this site. LBNL should remediate this contamination instead of constructing new facilities in the watershed.

We, the undersigned, urge the Department of Energy (DOE), the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL), and the University of California (UC) Regents to immediately cease the further destruction of the Strawberry Creek Watershed.

Since the Manhattan Project in the 40s, the operations at LBNL have contaminated the soil, surface and groundwater, and vegetation in the Strawberry Creek Watershed with toxic materials including radioactive tritium, uranium, VOCs, diesel, Freon, PCBs, and much more.

LETTER C281 Continued

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

RECEIVED Save Strawberry Creek Watershed: Community Speaks Out on Nano Technology at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory MENTAL S F Bay Video (510) 644-CITY

Environmentalists Question the Expansion of the Lawrence Berkeley National Lab into the Sensitive Strawberry Creek Watershed - Molecular Foundry Construction Begins without Environmental Impact Report - Nearby Hayward Fault Remains Ominously Quiet

Berkeley, CA (January 28, 2004) - Environmentalists, concerned residents, members of city commissions, and elected city officials will be on hand at the entrance to Lawrence Berkeley National Labs (LBNL) on January 29th and January 30th to greet LBNL guests attending the Molecular Foundry User Workshop and Molecular Foundry Ground-Busting ceremonies with a message that the destruction of a sensitive watershed in an earthquake prone area is too high a price to pay for a potentially dangerous and unproven technology that may do more harm than the miraculous good its proponents claim is possible.

The planned Molecular Foundry is sited in the fragile Strawberry Creek Watershed and within 600 meters of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, a zone in which State law prohibits the construction of facilities intended for human occupancy. LBNL was also able to avoid conducting a full Environmental Impact Report (EIR), instead producing a much less rigorous Environmental Assessment.

"DOE and LBNL are have made some very questionable decisions about the siting of this facility," said Pamela Sihvola, a local environmental activist. "They seem to have ignored simple common sense. The best reason Dr. Mark Alper, a LBNL spokesperson, came up with for putting it between Buildings 66 and 72 is that the scientists will be able to walk over to confer with a colleague." Said Sihvola, "I just wish they'd use e-mail and the telephone and put the building where it won't harm anyone or anything."

Environmentalists have good cause to be concerned. Although LBNL representatives state that every effort is being undertaken to make the building earthquake proof and the Molecular Foundry secure from dangerous releases, its history has made its detractors dubious of the claim. Water contaminated by previous Lab research activities with radioactive and carcinogenic tritium, flows in an underground plume toward creeks that pass through the University campus and eventually, the Bay. LBNL and DOE have made no effort to clean up the contamination, even continuing to run the tritium stack and chipping tritium laden trees in place.

DOE, the University of California, and a bevy of government and corporate beneficiaries will spend two days listening to talks and watching demonstrations of nanotechnology, a discipline that is growing so quickly that the National Science Foundation estimates that the industry created by this research will be worth \$1 trillion dollars by 2015. They will hear little about the growing expression of concern from scientists around the world about the serious health effects that are being observed in animals exposed to nanoparticles - carbon particles so small that they pass through cells and into the blood stream without triggering a reaction from the body's immune system.

"Even the US Environmental Protection Agency under the Bush Administration has expressed serious concerns about the potential health effects and environmental impacts of nanoparticles" said Tom Kelly, a member of Berkeley's Community Health Commission. "And if this Administration - with the worst environmental record in memory - is worried, we had better start looking at this science closely and act with caution and good solid evidence of its safety. It's the prudent thing to do."

Text of video

LETTER C281 Continued CCEIVED JUN 2 1 2004 PHYSICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL

Save Berkeley's Strawberry Creek Watershed Community Speaks Out on Nano Technology at Lawrence Berkeley Lab

KPFA Report

Nano technology a new and growing field is essentially the science of making things atom size. As with any new science, the potential is great and the outcome is still very uncertain. It is because of the uncertainty that community members protested at the northeast corner of the Berkeley campus early this morning against the development of a nanotechnology facility at LBNL, The Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, holding signs that read "No Nanoscience in Strawberry Canyon", "LBNL Clean up Your Mess First" and "No Nano Pollution". Environmentalists spent about an hour and a half handing our flyers to passersby and cars stopped at the intersection of Hearst and Highland. The group then walked up the hill towards the facility, but campus security prevented them from entering the lab grounds.

From KPFA News, I'm Tori Taylor in Berkeley

(Filmed speakers)

1.) Pamela Sihvola; Committee to Minimize Toxic Waste

We have gathered here today to basically express our concerns over the development of nanotechnology. LBNL is proceeding to build a molecular foundry devoted to nanotechnology in the Strawberry Creek watershed next to No-Name Creek and Chicken Creek near the Hayward earthquake fault. The molecular foundry is a bio-safety level 2 facility and we'll have several floors of laboratory, 48 in total, dedicated to nano fabrication and manipulation of biological organic and inorganic nano structures. The facility will potentially handle disease spreading bacteria and other biological agents. It is our understanding that there are no filtering systems available to prevent nanoscale materials - materials that are not bound in any other material, free ultra fine particles. There are no filters to prevent them from entering the environment and it is for this reason that we have requested the laboratory to prepare (both) an EIR (and) an EIS, which they have refused to do.

(2.) Gray Brechin; Ph.D., Department of Geography, UCB

I'm speaking here out of my concern, not only as an alumnus of the University - I have all of my degrees through my Ph.D. from the University, but also as a concerned resident of Berkeley. I am extremely concerned about how we have not been informed about what is going on in the canyon here. This is part of a history of recklessness on the part of the University that goes back at least to the building of the Memorial Stadium in the mouth of the canyon in 1923. It was known at that time that the main trace of the Hayward Fault, in fact, runs directly underneath the site of the stadium where 80,000 people gather at any time of day. Now the stadium could be destroyed in case that fault moves. And now we find out that an extremely risky form of research is going to be going on in a major industrial facility up here in the hills which very few Berkeley residents are going to know about, let alone those of us who in fact work every day on the campus. We absolutely deserve an environmental impact report and we deserve more public discussion on what is going to be happening up here. The University's motto is after all is "Fiat Lux", let there be light. It should be dedicated to free and open discussion.

(3.) Janice Thomas; President, Panoramic Neighborhood Association:

I'm speaking today about the nanotechnology initiative and how it's playing itself out locally in Strawberry Canyon with the City of Berkeley. In my 18 years of living in the canyon I'm given input on literally of dozens of development projects; but in those 18 years I've never ever experienced a public process so egregious and so unfair, so disrespectful of the people who live here, and so hostile to the natural environment. We who live here were not given a single public hearing, not one; not one public meeting in

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which we could have all could have asked questions for the answers and possibly learned enough about this project to have gotten a level of environmental review that meant something. Instead we were rushed through the process and as a result decision makers were mislead in that way. Instead of protecting our resource what we've seen is the UC Berkeley, and also Lawrence Berkeley Lab which is also under the jurisdictions of the UC regents, incrementally building in the canyon. If our decision makers locally don't come on board, if we cannot effectively lobby the UC regents to save this canyon what we are going to have is, just clearly without a doubt, an industrial park - many of us have been saying this, an industrial park!

(4.) Jim Sharp; Daley-Scenic Park Neighborhood Association

I've lived on the north side of campus here for the last 15 years. I've lived in Berkeley for about 35 years. We've seen a lot of big projects come through. Some of them have had environmental documents attached to them and some have not, but this is the biggest I've seen without one and it certainly needs one. When we look at what's going on here we see what's emerging is something like an environmental guantanamo. We don't see that there's any public oversight, certainly almost no public disclosure, any without which there hasn't been to the public and the neighbors around the site. You've probably heard about Nano High. Nano High is a big public outreach to high school students and they've been busing kids up here on for a series of lectures on Saturdays to alert them to the marvels of nanotechnology and applications down the line. Well that's great, but I haven't seen a similar effort directed towards the public that lives around here. Now I certainly hope that this will be re-dressed in the near future before things get any further along.

(5.) Carole Schemmerling; Urban Creeks Council of California

We've been working for 22 years to restore streams, to daylight them. Strawberry Creek was day lighted in 1984 and this new facility promises to be even more dangerous for the health of the human beings at the top of the food chain, but all the way along down the food chain. The water, the air that comes down from the canyon in the headwater creeks, which are very fragile and very important ecologically because whatever happens up there is going to wind up in all the other creeks in the storage drains and into the Bay which lots of money has been spent over the years trying to clean the Bay, to bring back the fisheries, to restore habitat; and what they're doing up here on the hill we could easily destroy all those efforts in a few years, so we are very concerned about the watershed. We've asked them to stay out of pristine areas that haven't been built on so as to avoid damaging the water quality further down the line; but they don't seem to understand that when they do the kind of grading that they are going to be doing and remove the vegetation, the trees, that are up there, they really do damage the headwater streams and probably irrevocably so we're asking for them to stop and do the EIR. - to stop doing the kind of development that will attack more of the watershed.

(6.) Gene Bernardi; Committee to Minimize Toxic Waste

Now this issue of the building of the molecular foundry went before the City Council in about January of last year and unfortunately they did not recommend to the Lab to do an environmental impact report or an environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act; however, to their credit, recently, they did pass a recommendation to the Lab that now all nanotechnology projects at the lab should be evaluated before they are allowed to proceed and they are to be evaluated by an independent health and safety review committee. The ETC group of Canada which is dedicated to cultural and ecological diversity and human rights has called on governments to adopt a moratorium on synthetic materials now being produced in laboratories without testing for health and safety.

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(7.) Richard Schwartz; Author, Berkeley Resident

When David Brower, ex- president of the Sierra Club, was a boy he used to play in Strawberry Creek. This would have been in the late teens and early twenties and the University was building this stadium and to build the stadium. They hydro-blasted the hills and waste products from the hydro-blasting devastated Strawberry Creek. Filled it up with mud and basically ended all life in the Creek, that had been there since before it was a city, - drainage of Strawberry Creek from the stadium down. Now we're faced with a threat from the stadium up and I think before it's too late we should address it and protect the watershed.

(8.) L A Wood; Berkeley Environmental Commission

I sit on the environmental commission and have been a long time activist in Berkeley and tied to this issue of LBNL and the University. Our commission asked that they be very very diligent about cleaning up the site for the last decade we have asked for that to happen; but what we've experienced on the commission and in the community is a paper shuffle and we've also on the commission recognized the need for open space in Berkeley and I think, that if, the community cannot understand the other issues of environmental pollution and future technology, they can certainly can understand the need for open space.

(9.) Kriss Worthington, Berkeley City Council, District 7

The City Council, by a unanimous vote, asked the lab to study many significant impacts in the Long Range Development Plan. The City has also asked through the Community Environmental Advisory Commission, a comprehensive watershed management plan. The City also has requested the initial start-up health and safety and environmental reviews of all proposed nanoscience research projects. The molecular foundry seems to be pushed along without answering questions, without providing information; and that is very unhealthy and "un-environmentally" sound way to conduct the operation. I'm glad that the City Council unanimously asked these serious questions and I demand that the lab provide the answers to every single question that the City has asked.

(10.) Tom Kelly; Berkeley Health Commission

As a member of the Health Commission I've been interested in this issue of nanotechnology for awhile now and had the opportunity to bring the issue before the commission. It's certainly of great concern to us was the fact that the molecular foundry is being built in a very sensitive watershed, in areas that are crisscrossed by earthquake faults; and as a result we're very much concerned about the future safety issues involving the foundry, the workers and the environment up there in general. We're beginning to see that exposure to nano particles can exacerbate respiratory problems. There's an indication that nano particles actually cross the blood brain barrier and in some animals begin to show some alarming effects from exposure to those particles. I would like to get some kind of assurances that this research will be controlled in such a fashion that we won't be exposed, as we have in the past, to the contamination created by Lawrence Berkeley labs. I think it would be most appropriate for not only this lab but for science in general to be looking at these health effects and environmental impacts before we let this technology loose on the planet.

Credits:

Preserve Strawberry Creek Watershed Alliance KPFA 94.1 FM reporter Tori Taylor All Labor donated SF Bay Video Copyright 2004 Berkeley (510) 644-City

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PLANNING

DRAFT DRAFT

#24

To Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

Subject: Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) Notice of Preparation for Long Range Development Plan

RECOMMENDATION: that the City Council request that

1. As part of the 2004 Long Range Development (LRDP) Environmental Impact Report (EIR), LBNL review the potential environmental & health impacts of the sub fields of nanoscience in which research activities will be carried out at the LBNL site.

2. All nano-science and technology research projects at LBNL undergo an

ERK independent evaluation process to access health and safety issues before being allowed to proceed. This evaluation process will be done by an independent OFFICE OF THE CITY CLI

allowed to proceed. This evaluation process will be done by an independent Health and Safety Review Committee of knowledgeable experts and shall be approved by the City of Berkeley. LBNL agrees to provide the results of the initial startup health and safety and environmental reviews of all proposed nanoscience research projects including those to be conducted at the Molecular Foundry, and the annual health and sa reviews of all continuing research projects to the City and the public in a time fashion. LBNL agrees to provide the results of the initial startup health and safety and environmental reviews of all proposed nanoscience research projects including those to be conducted at the Molecular Foundry, and the annual health and safety reviews of all continuing research projects to the City and the public in a timely fashion.

4. LBNL agrees to help facilitate an independent biannual health and safety review of all of the nanoscience research carried out at LBNL. This would be conducted by the Health and Safety Review Committee (See#2).

From CEAC to contribute to the public record, to recommend to LBNL, and to recommend to City Council to direct City Manager to send a letter to LBNL, requesting that the LBNL include a comprehensive analysis of the following as part of the LBNL LRDP EIR current under preparation:

- 1. A comprehensive Watershed Management Plan
- 2. The need to protect and preserve open space such as by using infill developments.
- 3. Do not increase square footage of developed land per employee unless explicitly and publicly justified.
- 4. Plan fewer parking places per employee than is current practice with the encouragement of alternative transportation.
- 5. Cleanup of soils and groundwater should be to the highest possible standards, which allows for the most sensitive future land uses.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

COUNCIL MEETING OF: RECEIVED AT NOV 2 5 2003

11.2C.281 RESPONSE TO COMMENT LETTER C281

The documents are not comments on the 2020 LRDP Draft EIR; however, the comments and issues addressed in these documents reiterate concerns raised by the writers. Please see responses to comment letters C276, C277, C189, C180, and C36.

June 6, 2004

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Jennifer Lawrence University of California, Berkeley Facilities Services 1936 University Avenue Suite #300 Berkeley, CA 94720-1380

JUN 2 1 2004

PHYSICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

RE: Comments on UC Berkeley's 2020 Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) Draft Environmental Impact Report

Dear Ms. Lawrence:

As a resident of the Berkeley Hills I am writing you today to express my opposition to the 100-unit high-density housing development proposed in the UC 2020 LRDP. The contiguous area to this development is zoned for very low-density housing, and for good reason. This is a single-family residential district. Because we live in one of the most high-risk fire zones in the United States, it is essential that we maintain adequate egress from our neighborhood, as well as access for emergency vehicles. Already, we have seen an intolerable increase in parking problems, and traffic congestion near the Grizzly Peak Boulevard, Centennial Drive area due to growth from the UC Space Sciences lab. The addition of 100 high-density housing units, along with the automobile traffic they will create is simply not acceptable.

It is also critical that we stop further destruction of the upper Strawberry Creek Watershed. Construction of impermeable surfaces, such as buildings and parking lots, will increase run-off and will detrimentally impact the City of Berkeley's aging infrastructure. Sections of the proposed development site sits on an aquifer (underground lake) that, in times of emergency, such as a break on the EBMUD water line at the Caldecott Tunnel, could provide potable water for the entire city of Berkeley. Additionally, this site sits next to the Lawrence Hall of Science Fault Zone, between the Hayward/Wildcat Canyon fault lines – hardly a logical place for housing. Finally, further destruction of one of the few remaining open spaces in Berkeley is intolerable.

The City of Berkeley is experiencing an historical residential housing vacancy rate. There is also a great deal of construction of condominiums and townhouses in progress, all of which are within walking distance to campus. It makes much more sense to utilize available housing within the stated objectives of the LRDP ("within one mile from campus") than to begin an environmentally unsound and costly project that will only have negative impacts on the city infrastructure and potentially put people's lives at risk during a fire or other emergency.

In view of the above, please explain how you are planning to mitigate all the health and safety hazards created for the neighborhood including inadequate egress in the case of fire and/or earthquake, increased traffic, noise, pollution, lack of infrastructure, and lack of parking, which will ensue due to the increase in population from the proposed high-density housing project.

Yours truly,

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Address

June 6, 2004

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LETTER C283

PHYSICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

Jennifer Lawrence University of California, Berkeley **Facilities Services** 1936 University Avenue Suite #300 Berkeley, CA 94720-1380

RE: Comments on UC Berkeley's 2020 Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) Draft **Environmental Impact Report**

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Yours truly,

herine Anthippo 1444 Signature

June 6, 2004

LETTER C283 Continued

Jennifer Lawrence University of California, Berkeley **Facilities Services** 1936 University Avenue Suite #300 Berkeley, CA 94720-1380

RE: Comments on UC Berkeley's 2020 Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) Draft Environmental Impact Report

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Yours truly,

Denmis Talyo 1494 GRIZZLY Peall Berkely Signature Ca. 94703

11.2C.282-283 RESPONSE TO COMMENT LETTERS C282 AND C283

The University received 138 form letters signed by individuals, objecting to the proposal for up to 100 faculty housing units in the Hill Campus: C111-C121, C125-C159, C161-C165, C167-C171, C173-C179, C182-C183, C194-C216, C219-C239, C241-C250, C257, C259, C263-C264, C267, C278-C279, C282-C283, C285-C293, and C300. A few of these letters, such as C111, include brief postscript comments, primarily objecting to the number of current UC employees whom the writers assert are parking on city streets to avoid paying UC parking fees.

RESPONSE TO COMMENT LETTERS C282 AND C283

See Thematic Response 8 for a comprehensive response to comments on Hill Campus development. Due partly to comments received and partly to its uncertain near-term feasibility, faculty housing has been deleted as a potential future Hill Campus use in the 2020 LRDP. As noted in Thematic Response 8, the site formerly designated H1 has been redesignated as a reserve site, while former site H2 has been redesignated as part of the surrounding research zone.

June 20, 2004

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PHYSICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING Henrik Wallman 1457 Olympus Ave Berkeley, CA 94708 Tel. 1-510-642-2295 Fax 1-510-548-2636 wallman@socrates.berkeley.edu

Ref: Opportunity for UC to reduce traffic congestion in Strawberry Canyon/Panoramic Hill

Jennifer Lawrence Facilities Services UCB 1936 University Avenue #300 Berkeley, CA 94720-1380

Dear Ms Lawrence:

I am writing to you because your name is associated with the 2020 UC Long range Development Plan and specifically the plans UC has for the Lawrence Hall of Science neighborhood. I live in this neighborhood and would like dispensation from the rule against bicycles on the so-called upper fire trail, leading from the Math Institute to Panoramic Hill. UC, as the property owner, has the full legal right to enforce this rule, but UC also has the right to issue dispensation from this rule based on individual circumstances.

Could your office issue a simple letter addressed to me stating that I may use a bicycle on the upper fire trail to travel between my home on Olympus Avenue and my rental house at 303 Panoramic Way? UC Officers would honor such a letter because use of a bicycle for my necessary trips between these two points would eliminate use of my car in the very congested area around the Stadium. The driving distance on Centennial Drive and Panoramic Way is much longer than the direct path on the fire trail.

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Sincerely, unte Wallucey)

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11.2C.284 RESPONSE TO COMMENT LETTER C284

The University received 37 similar letters from individuals, advocating the use of Hill Campus trails by cyclists: C53-C54, C62-C67, C69-C74, C76-C82, C85-C95, C97-C98, C188, C284, and C299.

RESPONSE TO COMMENT LETTER C284

The comment presents the writer's opinion that bicycling should be permitted in Strawberry Canyon. Bicycle use on Hill Campus trails does raise potential environmental issues with respect to the value and use of the Ecological Study Area as a research and educational resource for UC Berkeley, as described in section 3.1.15. The existing prohibitions on bicycle riding in the Hill Campus would be suitable topic for consideration by the Ecological Study Area management authority proposed at page 3.1-54. This request is not a comment on the Draft EIR, and no further response is required.