SAN FRANCISCO
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Addendum #1 to Environmental Impact Report

Addendum Date:	**January 13, 2020**
Case No.:	**2008.0091E**
Project Title:	**San Francisco Westside Recycled Water Project**
EIR:	September 3, 2015
Project Sponsor:	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
Lead Agency:	San Francisco Planning Department
Staff Contact:	Julie Moore – (415) 575-8733 Julie.Moore@sfgov.org

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This addendum evaluates the potential environmental effects of the proposed modifications to the San Francisco Westside Recycled Water Project (Recycled Water Project) which would retrofit the existing irrigation systems of Golden Gate Park for compliance with recycled water regulations. The proposed modifications and construction methods are discussed in more detail in the sections below, followed by analysis of potential environmental effects of the proposed project as modified (the Modified Project).

2.0 BACKGROUND

The San Francisco Planning Commission certified the Recycled Water Project Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) on September 3, 2015.[1] The project analyzed in the EIR was the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's (SFPUC) Recycled Water Project located in western San Francisco. The primary purpose of the project is to reduce the City and County of San Francisco's reliance on potable water for non-potable uses, such as irrigation, through the production and distribution of highly treated recycled water. The project would meet the current water demand in areas of western San Francisco that have substantial irrigation needs, including Golden Gate Park, Lincoln Park/Lincoln Park Golf Course (Lincoln Park), the Presidio Golf Course, and other irrigated areas within the Presidio. The project includes construction of a recycled water treatment plant and underground storage as well as construction of and/or upgrades to distribution facilities (pipelines and pumping facilities) for service to existing customers, as outlined below.

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[1] San Francisco Planning Department, *Final Environmental Impact Report San Francisco Westside Recycled Water Project*, Planning Department Case No. 2008.0091E, State Clearinghouse No. 2008052133. September 3, 2015.

Treatment and Storage. The recycled water treatment and storage facilities at the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant include:

1. Approximately 30,000-square-foot treatment plant with annual average production capacity of up to 2.0 million gallons per day (mgd), but sized to meet peak-day demands (during summer months) of up to 5.0 mgd

2. Reconfiguration of the existing chemical storage building at the treatment plant to house the additional chemicals required for the recycled water treatment process

3. New secondary effluent pumps at the treatment plant

4. Reconfiguration of the existing chlorine contact channels within the treatment plant to provide 760,000 gallons of secondary effluent equalization storage

5. 350,000-gallon reservoir underneath the treatment plant used during the treatment process

6. Recycled water transmission pump station at the treatment plant, including a proposed 40,000-gallon recycled water pump wet well used to submerge pumps

Distribution Pumping and Storage Facilities at Central Reservoir in Golden Gate Park. The distribution facilities include:

1. 840,000-gallon buried storage reservoir adjacent to the existing Central Reservoir in Golden Gate Park

2. Use and potential modification (within existing footprint) of the existing pump station and Central Reservoir at the Golden Gate Park Central Reservoir site

3. Recycled water distribution pump station adjacent to the existing Central Pump Station in Golden Gate Park

Distribution Pipelines and Booster Pumps

1. Approximately 3 miles of proposed pipeline (16 to 20 inches in diameter) from the recycled water treatment plant at Oceanside WPCP to the Central Reservoir in Golden Gate Park

2. Approximately 5 miles of proposed pipeline (8 to 16 inches in diameter) from the Central Reservoir to customers in Lincoln Park, the Presidio, and the Panhandle

3. Upgrade or replacement of the existing irrigation booster pumps in the Panhandle

4. Use of the existing irrigation pump station at Lincoln Park

The SFPUC approved the project on September 10, 2015. Since then, construction of the distribution pipelines has been completed; construction of the recycled water treatment plant at the Oceanside treatment plant is underway; and construction of the pumping and storage facilities in Golden Gate Park is also underway.

3.0 PROPOSED PROJECT MODIFICATIONS – DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES

The purpose of the proposed modifications to the Recycled Water Project is to retrofit the existing irrigation systems of Golden Gate Park for compliance with recycled water regulations. No changes to the recycled water treatment and storage facilities are proposed.

At Golden Gate Park, the interconnected cast iron pipelines would remain connected to the irrigation system and would be properly marked for recycled water supply. Overall, these modifications would include installation of new water mains (approximately 2,400 linear feet) and connections, associated valves, vaults, and control devices. The proposed modifications to the irrigation systems at Golden Gate Park would disturb less than 1 acre. The total volume of excavation for pipeline and conduit trenching would be approximately 500 cubic yards. Excavations would not exceed 48 inches in depth for water main pipelines. No tree removal would occur. Disturbed areas would be restored to existing conditions.

Construction of the proposed irrigation system facilities is estimated to take approximately one year. Work crews of up to six members per day, depending upon the work in progress at that particular time, would be required to construct these project components. A maximum of five crews could be operating at different locations at the same time.

The proposed modifications would include the following general and specific improvements within Golden Gate Park. Project location map figures are included in **Attachment A.**

Retrofit / Replacement of Irrigation Equipment

1. Quick coupling valves: Replacement of top piece of two-piece quick coupling valves (for above grade and at-grade) with plastic purple caps, replacement of broken quick coupling valves, and installation or replacement of purple valve boxes for quick coupling valves to identify recycled water use.

2. Hose bibbs: A hose bibb is a type of water supply valve for connecting general utility hoses. Replacement of aboveground hose bibbs connected to irrigation system with two-piece purple cover quick coupling valves.

3. Backflow Preventers and control devices: Installation of backflow preventers where there are point of connections to the potable water supply for cross-connection control.

4. Connecting new areas: Disconnection of irrigation areas and features (i.e. decorative fountains) currently supplied with potable water and connect to new recycled water system, which would require trenching for the installation of new pipe sections and new gate valves for isolation.

5. Potable water disconnection: Disconnection of potable water system from irrigation system would involve cutting and capping the potable line. In some cases, a meter or backflow preventer would be removed. A short segment of new pipe or valve would be added to connect to the recycled water system. This process would involve some ground disturbance activities, such as excavation for cutting/capping potable lines and removing meters.

Specific Improvements

1. Fly Casting Pools: Removal or disconnection of current fill line from domestic backflow and installation of approximately 115 feet of 2-inch galvanized iron main line from

existing quick coupling valve line. All proposed work activities would occur outside of the pools (Figure 2a).

2. Water main installation: Installation of approximately 2,400 linear feet in total (0.55 mile) of PVC, ductile iron, and galvanized iron pipeline. The longest pipeline would be an 8-inch-diameter pipeline from Lake Lloyd to Elk Glen Lake installed mostly within Transverse Drive (Figure 2b).

3. Lake Outlet Modifications: Installation of new valves, valve vaults, pump replacement, and pipelines, with their appurtenant structures to meet recycled water regulations while allowing the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department to keep or improve lake-draining practices after the conversion to recycled water. In case of emergencies, water from Stow or Elk Glen Lakes could be diverted to a sewer connection to prevent the lakes from overflowing and to lower the water level at Lloyd Lake. All proposed work activities would occur outside of the lakes (Figure 2b).

4. Rose Garden: Disconnection from potable water system and connection to recycled water irrigation system with installation of approximately 110 feet of 2-inch pipeline. Project work would involve ground disturbance activities such as excavation for cutting/capping potable lines and removing meters and trenching for the installation of new pipes (Figure 2c).

5. Japanese Tea Garden: Disconnection from potable water system and connection to recycled water irrigation system. Installation of 2-inch galvanized iron main to serve existing irrigation points of connection outside the fence line. The vacuum breaker valve, a simplified version of a backflow preventer, is located on the southeast corner of the Japanese Tea Garden approximately 200 feet northwest of the intersection of Hagiwara Tea Garden Drive and Music Concourse Drive. The new 2-inch gate valve would be installed in this area within the Japanese Tea Garden fence line. There would be approximately 150 feet of 2-inch pipe and 90 feet of 4-inch pipe installed in this area (Figure 2d).

6. Music Concourse: Disconnection from potable water system and connection to recycled water irrigation system in three locations (one for each of the three fountains). There would be approximately 5 feet of 3-inch pipeline installed in two locations, and 15 feet of 2-inch pipeline installed at the third location (Figure 2d).

7. Community Garden: Removal of a 5/8-inch potable water meter located in the adjacent sidewalk.

8. Kezar Stadium: Disconnection from potable water system and installation of new 6-inch irrigation main to connect to Golden Gate Park irrigation system at Kezar Triangle (Figure 2e).

9. Panhandle: Disconnection from potable water system and connection to new pipeline at three locations along Oak Street to connect the Panhandle to the overall Golden Gate Park irrigation system (Figure 2e).

10. California Academy of Science Green Roof: Capping and removal of connection to potable water system.

11. Signage: Installation of signs at entry points and various locations throughout the park about the use of recycled water for irrigation and lake fill. Installation of purple recycled water identification decals or placards for picnic tables and surrounding hardscapes to indicate areas irrigated with recycled water.

4.0 MODIFIED PROJECT CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO

The Recycled Water Project EIR anticipated overlapping construction of its three main components over approximately 25 months from approximately June 2016 to June 2019. As discussed above, construction of the distribution pipelines has been completed, while the recycled water treatment plant is under construction and the central reservoir facilities construction has not yet begun. Table 1 presents the modified project construction schedule.

TABLE 1: ESTIMATED DURATION AND TIMING OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Construction Activity	Original Schedule	Revised Schedule	Estimated Duration
Recycled Water Treatment Plant at Oceanside WPCP	September 2016 – June 2019	November 2017 - February 2021	40 months
Central Reservoir Facilities at Golden Gate Park	June 2016 – September 2017	July 2019 – March 2021	21 months
Distribution Pipelines	October 2016 – March 2018	completed	18 months
Irrigation Systems at Golden Gate Park	NA	June 2020 – May 2021	12 months

Source: SFPUC, 2019

5.0 PURPOSE OF THE ADDENDUM

Section 31.19(c)(1) of the San Francisco Administrative Code states that a modified project must be reevaluated and that, "If, on the basis of such reevaluation, the Environmental Review Officer determines, based on the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), that no additional environmental review is necessary, this determination and the reasons therefore shall be noted in writing in the case record, and no further evaluation shall be required by this Chapter." In addition, CEQA Section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162-15164 provide that when an EIR has been prepared for a project, no subsequent or supplemental EIR shall be required unless one or more of the following events occurs: (1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; (2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is being undertaken will require major revisions in the EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or (3) New information, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the EIR was certified as complete, shows any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR; (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR; (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found to be not feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project

proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measures or alternative. The lead agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary, but none of these conditions has occurred.

This addendum evaluates the potential environmental effects of the proposed project changes of the modified project described above. Since certification of the EIR, no changes have occurred in the circumstances under which the modified project as currently proposed would be implemented. No new information has emerged that would materially change the analyses or conclusions set forth in the EIR. Therefore, these issues are not discussed further in the addendum.

6.0 ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

The San Francisco Westside Recycled Water Project EIR analyzed the effects of implementing the Recycled Water Project. As demonstrated below, the proposed modifications to the project would not result in any new significant environmental impacts, substantial increases in the significance of previously identified impacts, or necessitate implementation of additional or considerably different mitigation measures than those identified in the EIR. The impacts of the modified project would be substantially the same as those reported for the project in the EIR and would neither increase the severity of any significant impacts associated with the development, nor result in new or substantially different environmental effects. The following discussion provides the bases for this conclusion.

Aesthetics – The EIR found the project would have less-than-significant effects on scenic vistas, scenic resources, and the visual character of the site and its surroundings. Most of the proposed project modifications would be underground, with the exception of small backflow preventer enclosures, replacement hose bibbs and valves on the existing irrigation system, and signage. Signage would consist of small placards and decals to notify the public about the use of recycled water. The proposed project modifications would not remove any existing trees, and excavated areas would be restored to existing conditions. Therefore, the modified project's impacts on aesthetics would remain less than significant.

Cultural Resources – As discussed in the Recycled Water Project EIR, construction of the recycled water distribution pipelines, central reservoir storage facility, and booster pump station upgrades within the Golden Gate Park National Register Historic District would have less-than-significant impacts on historical resources, as project components would not directly or indirectly affect any contributors to the historic district and would generally not be visible to the public. Similarly, the buried pipelines and minor appurtenances (such as valves, hose bibbs, small pumps and signage) of the modified project would have no direct effect on historical resources and would be generally underground or small-scale components on existing irrigation equipment.[2] Therefore, the modified project would have no new or substantially more severe, direct or indirect effects on historical resources.

The EIR found that there was a generally low potential for uncovering archaeological resources and human remains during construction in Golden Gate Park. Further, the potential to encounter paleontological resources within unconsolidated dune sands that underlie the project area was considered unlikely. Only within the deep excavation into the Colma Formation at the recycled

[2] San Francisco Planning Department, Justin Greving, Senior Preservation Planner, Email to Julie Moore, December 11, 2019.

water treatment plant site were paleontological resources considered possibly present. The potential to encounter unanticipated archaeological resources, paleontological resources, or human remains during construction, were determined to be less than significant impacts with implementation of the following mitigation measures: M-CP-2 (Accidental Discovery of Archeological Resources); M-CP-3 (Accidental Discovery of Paleontological Resources); and, M-CP-4 (Accidental Discovery of Human Remains).

Additional review of the proposed project modifications was conducted to evaluate the potential to encounter archeological resources within the excavations for new water mains, connections, and irrigation system components.[3] This study found that while recent modeling suggests that the potential for the presence of prehistoric and historic archeological resources in Golden Gate Park is higher than previously assessed, excavations for the proposed project modifications generally would have a low potential to encounter archeological resources due to the shallow depth and limited extent of proposed excavations, as well as the likelihood of prior ground disturbance in these areas from construction of existing utilities and infrastructure. There is one previously-recorded historic-era deposit associated with the 1894 Midwinter Fair recorded within Golden Gate Park. While none of the proposed modifications is within its boundaries, there also is a moderate potential for project excavations adjacent to the Japanese Garden and Music Concourse to encounter similar historical archeological resources associated with the Midwinter Fair if excavation occurs in areas where the ground was not subsequently disturbed during the 20th century.

Since certification of the Recycled Water EIR, the SFPUC has adopted environmentally responsible standard construction measures that apply to all construction projects.[4] These include review of all ground-disturbing projects by a Planning Department archeologist for determination of the appropriate archeological resource measure for implementation. In accordance with SFPUC standard construction measure 9, cultural resources, an archeological monitoring plan has been prepared based upon preliminary archeological review.[5] Selective archeological monitoring of construction excavations in areas modeled as having high sensitivity for prehistoric resources or moderate to high sensitivity for historic resources would ensure prompt identification of resources that might unexpectedly be encountered. With implementation of EIR mitigation measure M-CP-2 (Accidental Discovery of Archeological Resources) for all project sites and archeological monitoring for selected locations consistent with standard construction measure 9, potential impacts on archeological resources would remain less than significant. Therefore, the modified project would have no new or substantially more severe, direct or indirect effects on archeological resources.

Transportation – As disclosed in the EIR, construction of the Recycled Water Project would include pipeline installation within roadways and could intermittently block pedestrian walkways, bicycle lanes, and paths within Golden Gate Park. Construction would cause temporary and intermittent conflicts with all modes of travel, but the effects would be of short duration and limited in

[3] ESA, *Westside Recycled Water Project, Golden Gate Park, City and County of San Francisco, Archeological Sensitivity Assessment*, December 2019.

[4] San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, *SFPUC Standard Construction Measures*, Memorandum from Harlan L. Kelly, general manager. July 1, 2015.

[5] San Francisco Planning Department, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Preliminary Archeological Checklist (PAC), January 28, 2019

magnitude and would be less than significant. Construction of the proposed irrigation modifications in Golden Gate Park would include approximately ½-mile of pipeline installation within Transverse Drive in Golden Gate Park and various small conduits and appurtenances throughout the park. Construction-related impacts of these components also would be of limited magnitude and duration; therefore, the modified project's construction transportation impacts would remain less than significant. Project operation and maintenance would be similar to existing operations, with the exception that recycled water rather than potable water would be used for irrigation. No additional employees or vehicles trips would be needed for operation of the irrigation water components. Therefore, the modified project's operational transportation impacts would remain less than significant.

Noise – The EIR found that the project would have less-than-significant impacts related to noise, including pipeline construction involving equipment operation at a distance of 20 to 25 feet from noise-sensitive residential receptors. Construction of the additional irrigation lines and components in Golden Gate Park would involve less intensive construction activities at greater distances from residential receptors, therefore, construction noise impacts would remain less than significant. Proposed project modifications would replace an existing pump within the Elk Glen pump station, which would not result in any new or substantially more severe operational noise impacts.

Air Quality – The EIR found that concurrent construction of the proposed treatment, storage, and distribution facilities could result in combined emissions that slightly exceed the applicable threshold for NOx, a potentially significant air quality impact and cumulative impact. With the use of Tier 3 engines, as required by Mitigation Measure M-AQ-1, the project's combined construction-related criteria pollutant emissions would be reduced to below threshold levels and the project-level and cumulative air quality impacts were determined to be less than significant with mitigation.

The Recycled Water Project EIR anticipated overlapping construction of its three main components over approximately 25 months from approximately June 2016 to June 2019. Construction of the distribution pipelines has been completed, while the recycled water treatment plant is currently under construction and the central reservoir facilities construction has not yet begun. Because construction of the recycled water distribution pipelines has already been completed, this project component was removed from this analysis of the construction emissions of modified project and the proposed irrigation system facilities component was added. **Table 1** presents estimated criteria pollutant emissions from construction of proposed irrigation facilities combined with construction-related emissions associated with remaining project treatment and storage components still under construction.[6] As shown in this table, construction-related emissions associated with modified project would not exceed applicable significance thresholds and combined emissions from overlapping construction activities would also not exceed these thresholds. Due to the construction schedule changes, average daily construction emissions would be lower than originally estimated

[6] ESA+Orion, SFPUC Westside Recycled Water Project, Project Modifications – Irrigation Systems, Environmental Technical Memorandum Supplement – Air Quality, November 7, 2019.

in the EIR. Therefore, criteria pollutant emissions associated with modified project would result in a less-than-significant air quality impact and no mitigation would be required.

The EIR found that operational air quality impacts and health risks from construction-related diesel particulate matter would be less than significant, and they would continue to be less than significant under the modified project. Operation of the modified project would include new pumps at the lake outlet and booster pumps for the irrigation system in Golden Gate Park. Any increases in electricity demand associated with operation of these pumps could incrementally increase indirect emissions associated with electricity generation. However, since the additional electricity would be predominantly provided by the SFPUC's Power Enterprise hydroelectric generation facilities, no increase in criteria pollutant emissions are expected to occur as a result of this small incremental increase in electricity demand. With no additional employees or vehicles trips needed for operation of proposed irrigation system facilities, there would be no other operational air quality impacts associated with the modified project.

TABLE 1
AVERAGE DAILY CONSTRUCTION-RELATED EMISSIONS

	Average Daily Construction-Related Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)			
Project Facility	**ROG**	**NO_X**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
Recycled Water Treatment Plant at Oceanside WPCP				
– Off-Road Equipment	2.3	25.3	1.3	1.3
– On-Road Trucks	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.0
Total	2.4	27.2	1.4	1.3
Distribution Pumping and Storage Facilities at Central Reservoir in Golden Gate Park				
– Off-Road Equipment	1.1	11.7	1.2	0.9
– On-Road Trucks	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.1
Total	1.3	14.0	1.3	1.0
Irrigation System Facilities				
– Off-Road Equipment	0.8	7.0	0.6	0.3
– On-Road Trucks	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total	0.8	7.0	0.6	0.3
Combined Emissions due to Overlapping Construction Schedules				
– All Three Project Components	4.5	48.2	3.3	2.6
BAAQMD Construction Threshold	*54*	*54*	*82*	*54*
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No

NOTES: Assumes use of Tier 2 engines per Clean Construction Ordinance.

SOURCE: ESA+ORION, November 2019.

With respect to cumulative air quality impacts, combined total average daily emissions associated with proposed overlapping construction schedules would not exceed Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) average daily significance thresholds for construction activities. Because the BAAQMD thresholds represent the levels above which a project's individual emissions of criteria pollutants and precursors would result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to

the SFBAAB's existing significant cumulative impact with respect to air quality violations, the modified project would result in a less-than-cumulatively considerable (i.e., less-than-significant) impact. Therefore, the modified project would not result in any new or substantially more severe impacts.

Recreation – The EIR found that the project's impacts on recreational resources would be less than significant. Similarly, the modified project would not substantially affect existing recreational resources. Construction of the proposed modifications would require short-term closure of small areas within Golden Gate Park for installation of irrigation facilities, however, these areas would be restored to conditions similar to pre-project conditions. Therefore, the modified project would not result in any new or substantially more severe impacts.

Biological Resources – The EIR found that the potentially significant impacts on special-status species would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation measures M-BI-1a (Nesting Bird Protection Measures), M-BI-1b (Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Special-Status Bats), and M-BI-1c (Avoidance and Minimization Measures for California Red-Legged Frog and Western Pond Turtle). All other biological resources impacts were considered to be less than significant or no impact.

Biological resources within the modified project areas in Golden Gate Park would be the same as those disclosed in the EIR. The EIR found that suitable habitat for California red-legged frog and western pond turtle is present in Golden Gate Park; California red-legged frog has since been identified at several lakes within the park.[7] No work would be conducted in the lakes or ponds in Golden Gate Park or any wetland areas. The EIR determined that impacts during construction on California red-legged frogs would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure M-BI-1c, which requires that a qualified biologist supervise the installation of exclusion fencing along the boundaries of work areas prior to construction, conduct environmental awareness training, and perform surveys of the project areas prior to ground-disturbing activities and weekly during construction. In addition, excavations would be covered overnight and work halted if individuals are threatened. Construction and operation impacts of the proposed project modifications on biological resources would be of similar or lesser in magnitude as those described in the Recycled Water EIR. With implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the EIR, the modified project would not result in any new or substantially more severe impacts on biological resources.

Hydrology and Water Quality – The EIR found that project construction and operation would not violate water quality standards, contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of stormwater drainage systems, provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff, or otherwise substantially degrade water quality. Construction of the proposed irrigation components in Golden Gate Park would have similar hydrology and water quality impacts, although of limited magnitude due to the small scale of the proposed modifications. Project operations would be the same as those disclosed in the EIR. As discussed in the EIR, adherence to regulatory requirements would ensure that public health, surface and groundwater quality are protected. Accordingly, hydrology and water quality impacts of the modified project would remain less than significant.

[7] San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department, Spencer Potter, Natural Resources Regulatory Specialist, email to Scott MacPherson, SFPUC, December 3, 2019.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials – The EIR found that the project impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials would be less than significant. Based upon a regulatory agency database search,[8] construction of new project components within Golden Gate Park is unlikely to encounter hazardous materials in the subsurface. Regardless, compliance with Article 22A of the San Francisco Health Code (the Maher Ordinance) and other applicable state and federal regulatory requirements would ensure hazardous materials, if encountered or used during construction, would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. The proposed modifications would not result in any changes related to hazardous materials usage from that disclosed in the EIR. As such, hazards and hazardous materials impacts of the modified project would remain less than significant.

Other Environmental Topics – The EIR found that the project would have less-than significant impacts on land use, population and housing, greenhouse gas emissions, wind and shadow, utilities and service systems, public services, geology and soils, and mineral and energy resources. The modified project would have similar impacts related to these environmental resource topics and would neither increase the severity of these impacts associated with the project nor result in new or substantially different environmental effects. These topics do not warrant further discussion.

7.0 CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, the analyses conducted and the conclusions reached in the Final EIR adopted on September 3, 2015 remain valid. The proposed revisions to the project would not cause new significant impacts not identified in the EIR, and no new mitigation measures would be necessary to reduce significant impacts. No changes have occurred with respect to circumstances surrounding the proposed project that would cause significant environmental impacts to which the project would contribute considerably, and no new information has become available that shows that the project would cause significant environmental impacts. Therefore, no additional environmental review is required beyond this addendum.

Date of Determination:

I do hereby certify that the above determination has been made pursuant to State and local requirements.

Jan. 13, 2020

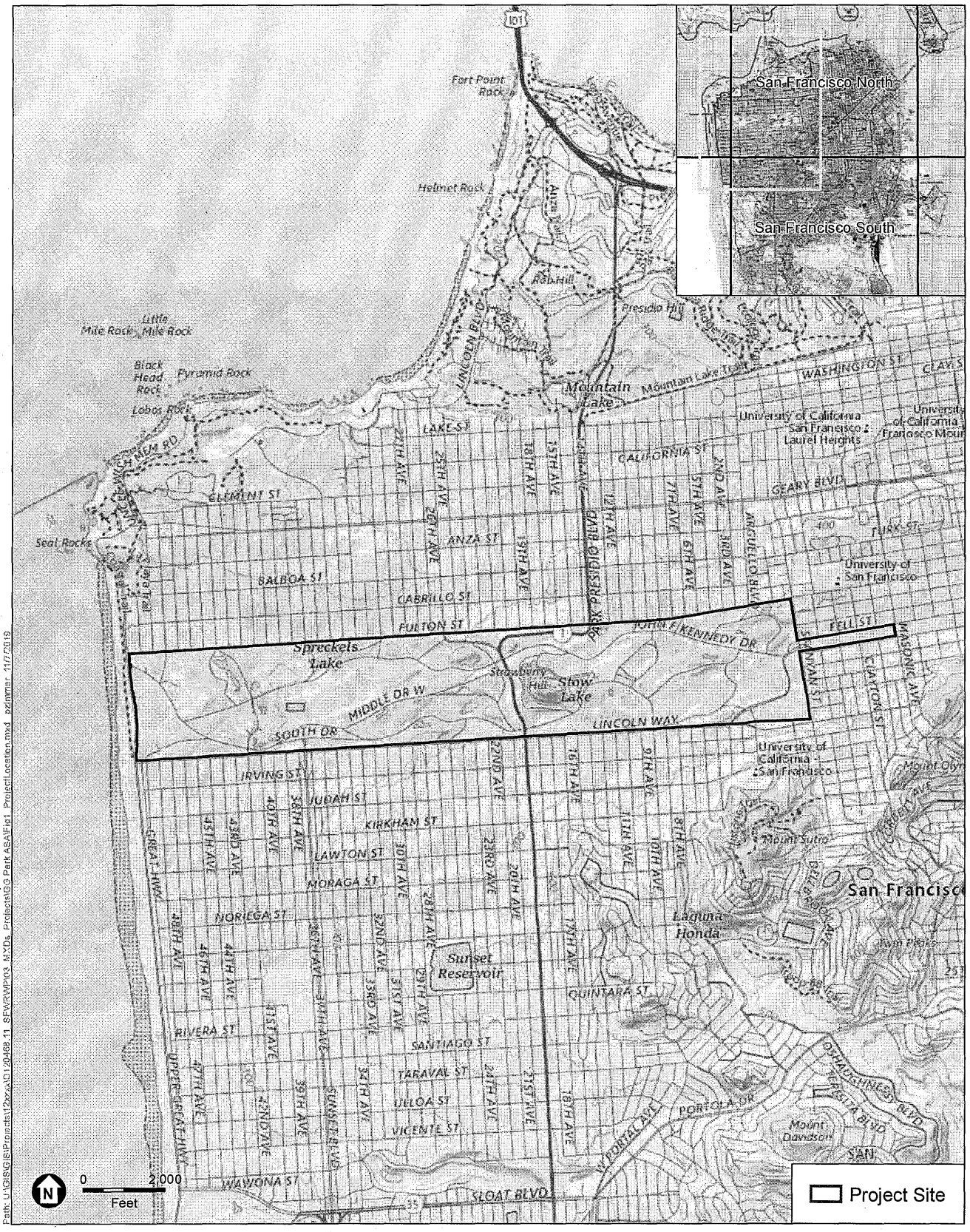
Lisa Gibson

Lisa Gibson
Environmental Review Officer

[8] State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker, database accessed September 30, 2019.

ATTACHMENT A
FIGURES

Recycled Water Irrigation Systems Improvements
Golden Gate Park



SOURCE:USGS San Francisco North 7.5' quadrangle

SFPUC Westside Recycled Water Project

Figure 1
Project Location and Vicinity

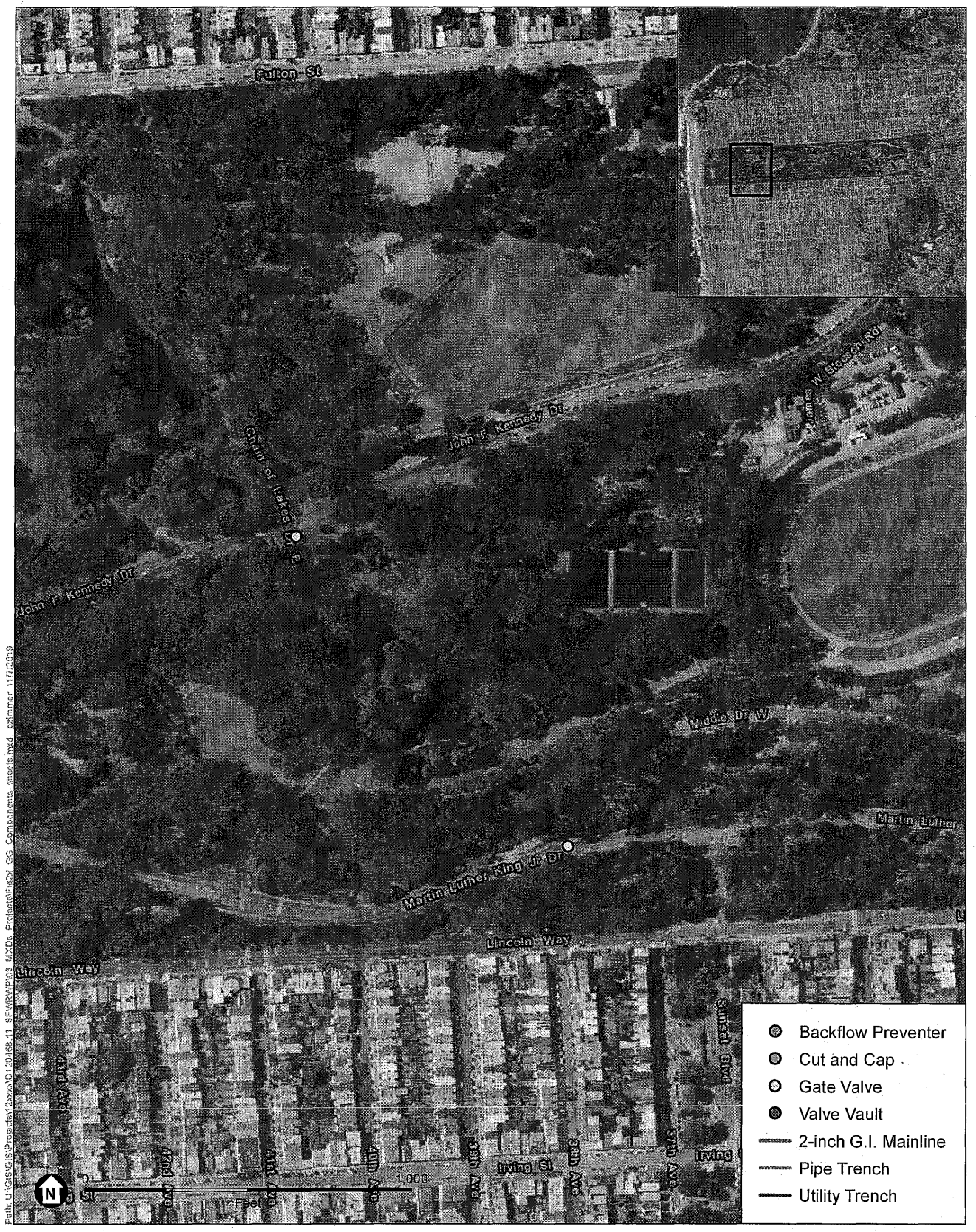
ESA

SOURCE: ESA, 2019; SFPUC, 2019; NAIP, 2018

SFPUC Westside Recycled Water Project

Figure 2
Golden Gate Park Project Components
Index Sheet

ESA

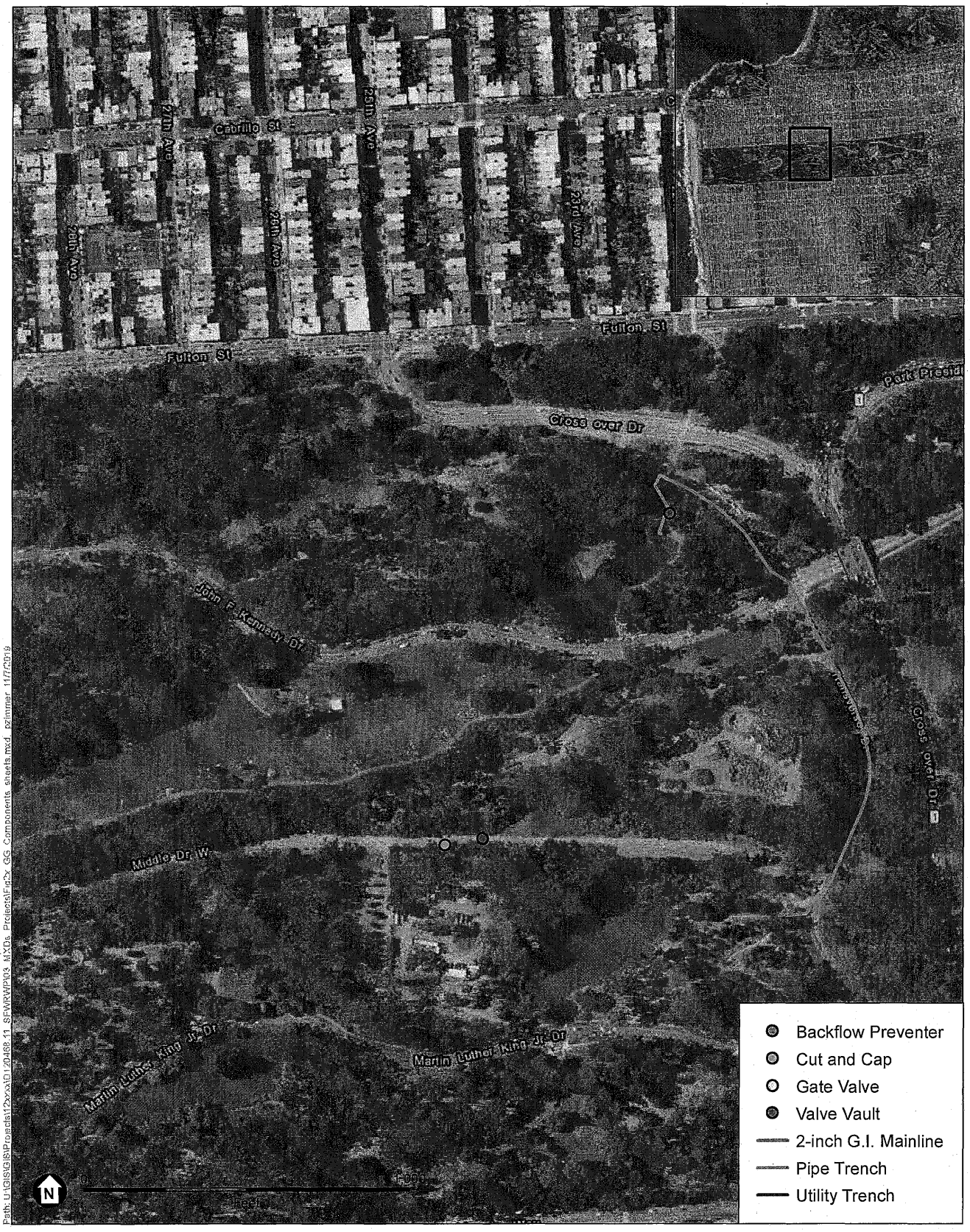


SOURCE: ESA, 2019; SFPUC, 2019; NAIP, 2018

SFPUC Westside Recycled Water Project

Figure 2a
Golden Gate Park Project Components

ESA

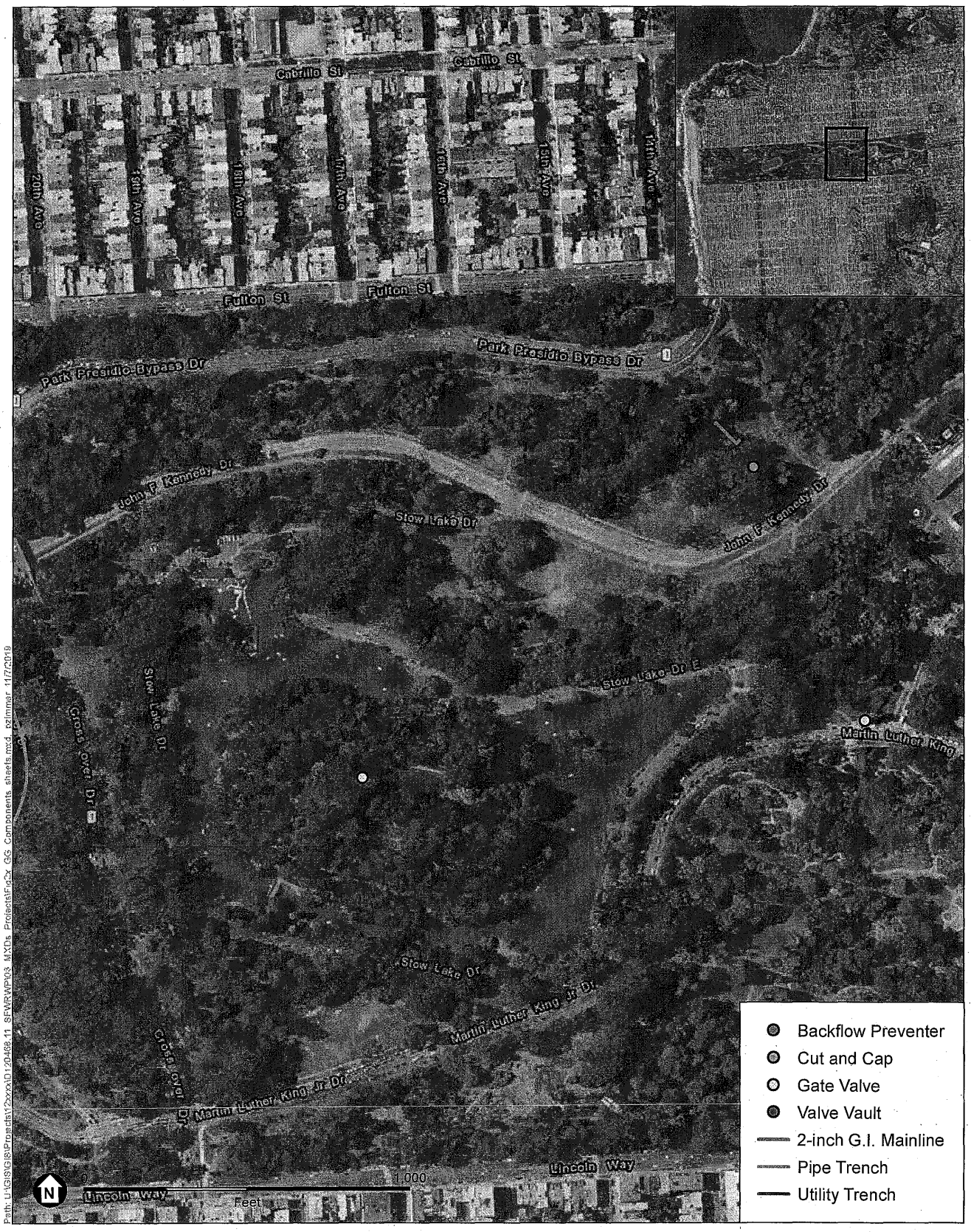


SOURCE: ESA, 2019; SFPUC, 2019; NAIP, 2018

SFPUC Westside Recycled Water Project

Figure 2b
Golden Gate Park Project Components

ESA

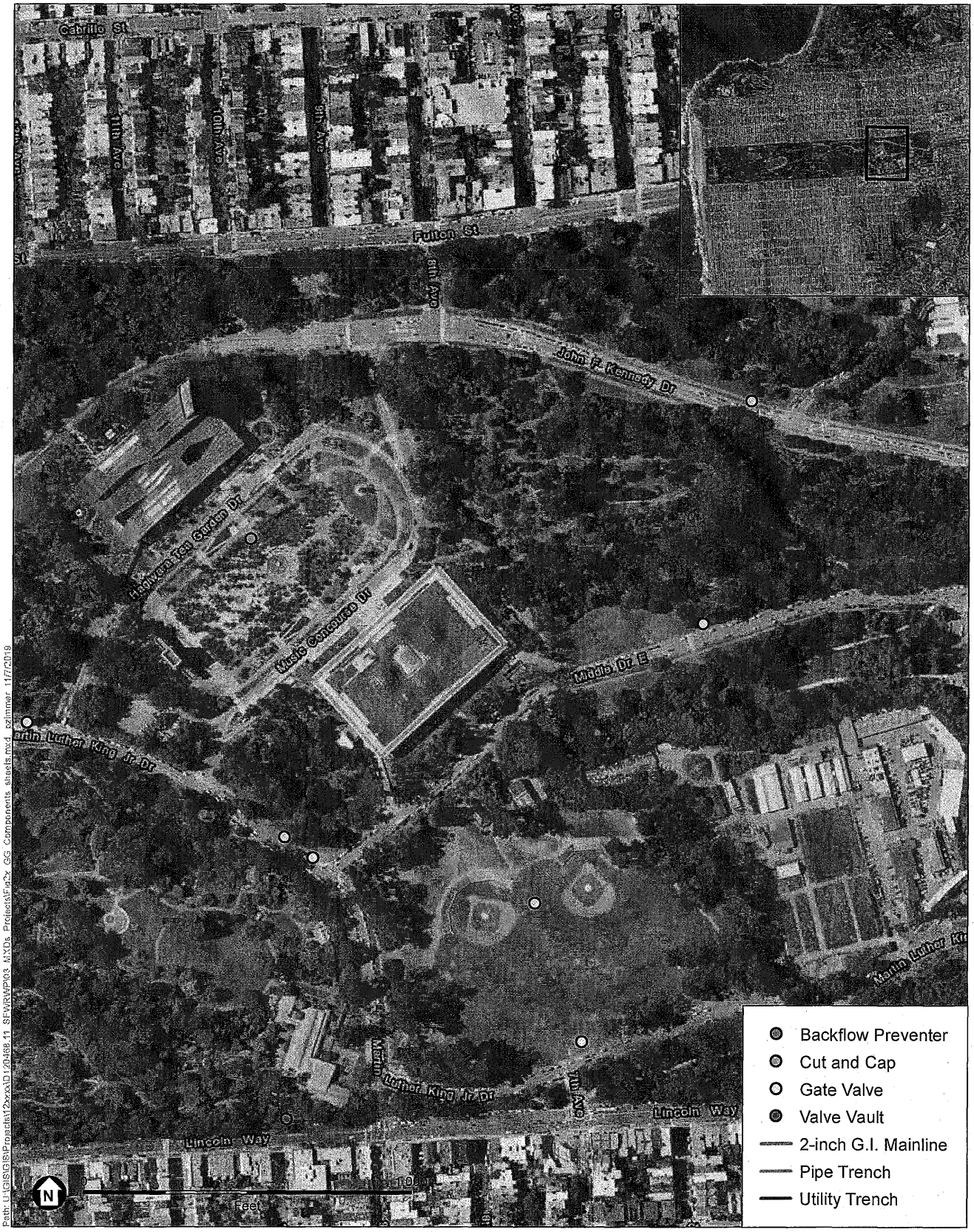


SOURCE: ESA, 2019; SFPUC, 2019; NAIP, 2018

SFPUC Westside Recycled Water Project

Figure 2c
Golden Gate Park Project Components

ESA

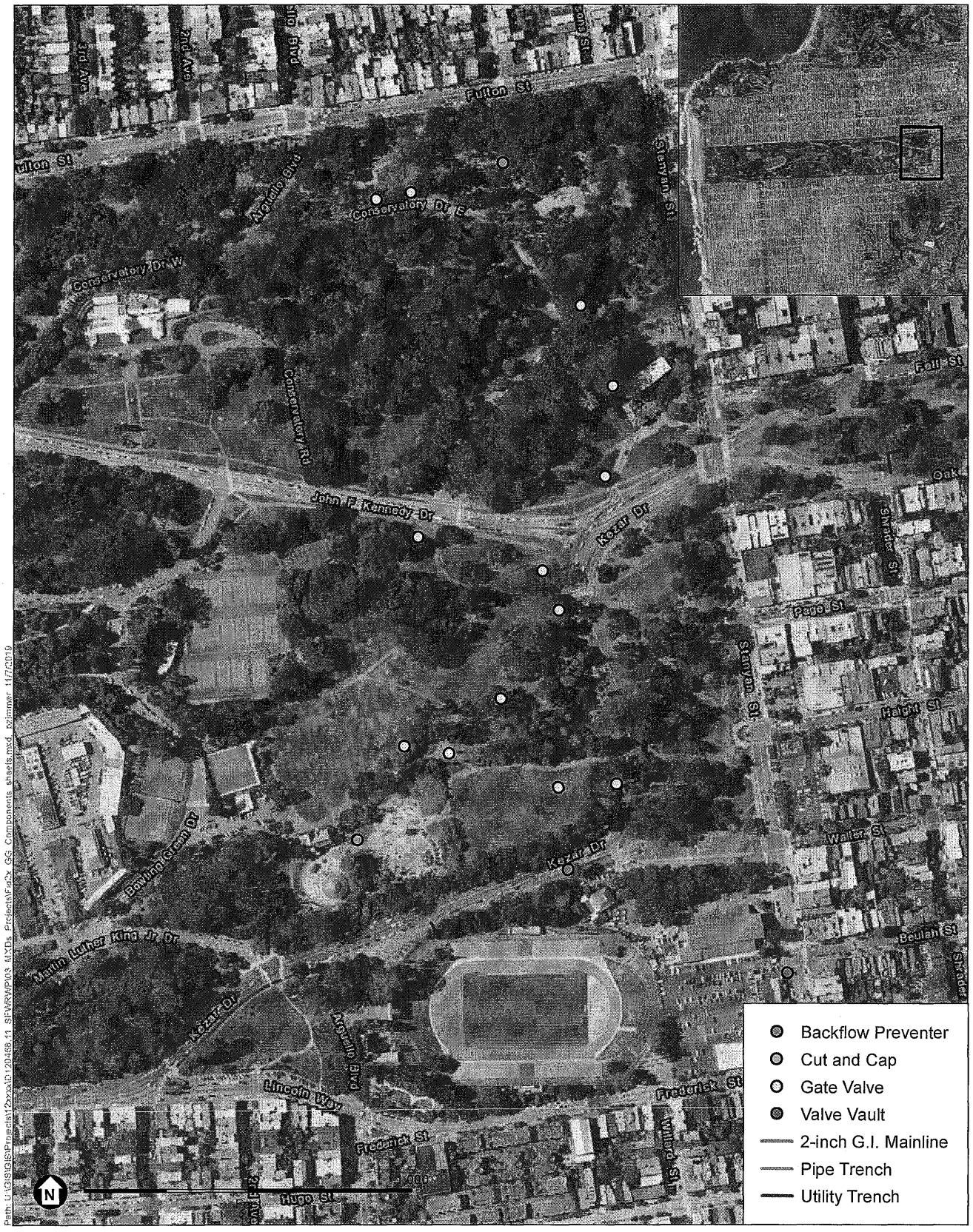


SOURCE: ESA, 2019; SFPUC, 2019; NAIP, 2018

SFPUC Westside Recycled Water Project

Figure 2d
Golden Gate Park Project Components

ESA



SOURCE: ESA, 2019; SFPUC, 2019; NAIP, 2018

SFPUC Westside Recycled Water Project

Figure 2e
Golden Gate Park Project Components

ESA