



Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR

Addendum Date: October 1, 2019
Case No.: 2007.0946E
Project Title: Candlestick Point–Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II
Development Plan Project
EIR: Certified June 3, 2010
Project Sponsor: CP Development Co., LLC
Lead Agency: Office of Community Investment & Infrastructure
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CONTENTS

	I. Project Description	1
	I.A Introduction.....	1
	I.A.1 Project Location.....	1
	I.A.2 Previous Approvals.....	3
	I.B Summary of the 2019 Modified Project Variant	4
	I.B.1 2019 Modified Project Variant Proposed Modifications.....	4
	I.B.2 2019 Modified Project Variant Elements that Remain Unchanged at CP.....	6
	I.B.3 2019 Modified Project Variant Land Use Program.....	6
	I.C Detailed Description of the 2019 Modified Project Variant	8
	I.C.1 CP Proposed Modifications.....	8
	I.C.2 Site Preparation and Earthwork/Grading	31
	I.C.3 Construction Methods and Equipment	34
	I.C.4 Construction Assumptions.....	35
	I.D Construction Duration and Phasing	35
	I.D.1 Construction Duration	35
	I.D.2 Construction Phasing	37
	I.E Approvals	37
	II. Environmental Analysis	39
	II.A Approach to the Analysis.....	39
	II.A.1 Introduction.....	39
	II.A.2 Authority for Use of an Addendum.....	39

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II.A.3	Analytic Method	40
II.A.4	Other Topical Considerations	41
II.B	Summary of Analysis of Environmental Effects	42
II.B.1	Land Use and Plans	43
II.B.2	Population, Housing, and Employment	49
II.B.3	Transportation and Circulation	59
II.B.4	Aesthetics	111
II.B.5	Shadows	133
II.B.6	Wind	149
II.B.7	Air Quality	153
II.B.8	Noise and Vibration	167
II.B.9	Cultural Resources and Paleontological Resources	191
II.B.10	Hazards and Hazardous Materials	199
II.B.11	Geology and Soils	221
II.B.12	Hydrology and Water Quality	235
II.B.13	Biological Resources	251
II.B.14	Public Services	269
II.B.15	Recreation	275
II.B.16	Utilities	279
II.B.17	Energy	299
II.B.18	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	313
III.	Conclusion	319
IV.	References	321

Appendices

Appendix A	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
Appendix B	Impacts Evaluated in Addendum 6
Appendix C	Analysis of Transportation Effects
Appendix D	Additional Shadow Figures
Appendix E1	Air Quality Construction Methods Memorandum
Appendix E2	Air Quality Operational Emissions Data
Appendix F	Construction Resource Information
Appendix G	Noise Data
Appendix H	Hazards Technical Information
Appendix I	Water Demand Technical Memorandum

Figures

Figure 1	Project Location	2
Figure 2	2010 Project Land Use Plan	12
Figure 3	2019 Modified Project Variant Land Use Plan	13
Figure 4	2016 Approved CP Maximum Building Heights	14
Figure 5	Proposed 2019 CP Maximum Building Heights	15
Figure 6	Location of Parking Facilities and Access Points within CP-02	18
Figure 7	Central Energy Plant Equipment Layout.....	23
Figure 8	Mechanical Geothermal Plan.....	24
Figure 9	Geothermal Heating and Cooling System: Commercial.....	25
Figure 10	Geothermal Heating and Cooling System: Residential.....	26
Figure 11	Potential Areas of CP Boreholes.....	27
Figure 12	Geothermal Borehole Details	28
Figure 13	Potential Areas of CP Solar Installation	30
Figure 14	29 Sunset Transit Route Change.....	65
Figure 15	Elder Samuel Pryor Smith Senior Street Cross-Section Modification	66
Figure 16a	Harney Way Off-Site Modification (Segment 1 of 3).....	68
Figure 16b	Harney Way Off-Site Modification (Segment 2 of 3).....	69
Figure 16c	Harney Way Off-Site Modification (Segment 3 of 3).....	70
Figure 17	Candlestick Point Transit Service Comparison.....	90
Figure 18	Hunters Point Shipyard Transit Service Comparison.....	91
Figure 19	Candlestick Point Transit Service Comparison (One-Way Capacity vs Demand) for the PM Peak Hour Based on Year of Development	92
Figure 20	Viewpoint Locations	118
Figure 21	Existing and Proposed Views from View 6: Northeast from NB-101 Harney Way Off-Ramp	119
Figure 22	Existing and Proposed Views from View 9: Northeast from CPSRA South of Harney	123
Figure 23	Existing and Proposed Views from View 11: Northwest from CPSRA	127
Figure 24	Existing and Proposed Views from View 16: Southwest from Mariner Village.....	129
Figure 25	Net Change in New Shadow: 2010 Project/2010 Tower Variant 3D and 2019 Modified Project Variant – March 22/September 20, 10 a.m.....	137
Figure 26	Net Change in New Shadow: 2010 Project/2010 Tower Variant 3D and 2019 Modified Project Variant – March 22/September 20, Noon	138
Figure 27	Net Change in New Shadow: 2010 Project/2010 Tower Variant 3D and 2019 Modified Project Variant – March 22/September 20, 3 p.m.	139
Figure 28	Net Change in New Shadow: 2010 Project/2010 Tower Variant 3D and 2019 Modified Project Variant – June 21, 10 a.m.	140
Figure 29	Net Change in New Shadow: 2010 Project/2010 Tower Variant 3D and 2019 Modified Project Variant – June 21, Noon.....	142
Figure 30	Net Change in New Shadow: 2010 Project/2010 Tower Variant 3D and 2019 Modified Project Variant – June 21, 3 p.m.....	143
Figure 31	Net Change in New Shadow: 2010 Project/2010 Tower Variant 3D and 2019 Modified Project Variant – December 20, 10 a.m.	144
Figure 32	Net Change in New Shadow: 2010 Project/2010 Tower Variant 3D and 2019 Modified Project Variant – December 20, Noon.....	145
Figure 33	Net Change in New Shadow: 2010 Project/2010 Tower Variant 3D and 2019 Modified Project Variant – December 20, 3 p.m.....	146
Figure 34	Locations of Noise-Sensitive Receptors at CP	170
Figure 35	Select 2010 FEIR and 2019 Modified Project Variant Long-Term Measurement Locations.....	184

Tables

Table 1	Project Site Acreage	1
Table 2	2019 Modified Project Variant Land Use Program.....	7
Table 3	Land Use Comparison.....	9
Table 4	Maximum Allowed Parking Supply	16
Table 5	Estimated Minimum Class 1 Bicycle Parking Spaces	17
Table 6	CP Earthwork Information	32
Table 7	CP-HPS2 Construction Duration	36
Table 8	Project Approvals	37
Table 9	Employment by Land Use	51
Table 10	2019 Modified Project Variant Construction Employment.....	53
Table 11	Housing Demand.....	57
Table 12	2019 Modified Project Variant Vehicle Travel Demand	63
Table 13	2019 Modified Project Variant Street Segment Improvements – Candlestick Point.....	73
Table 14	2019 Modified Project Variant Street Segment Improvements – Hunters Point Shipyard	76
Table 15	2019 Modified Project Variant – Intersection Operations for Year 2030s.....	77
Table 16	Transit Phasing.....	88
Table 17	Transit Ridership and Capacity Utilization at Study Area Cordons	94
Table 18	Transit Ridership and Capacity Utilization at Downtown Screenlines.....	95
Table 19	Existing and Future Year VMT per Capita Rates	108
Table 20	Emissions Comparison.....	159
Table 21	CO Concentration Comparison—2030 Future Project.....	161
Table 22	Project-Related Construction Equipment	171
Table 23	Deep Dynamic Compaction Vibration Impact Distance Thresholds.....	176
Table 24	Modeled Traffic Noise Levels Compared with the 2010 FEIR	185
Table 25	Modeled Traffic Noise Levels Compared with the 2010 FEIR, Cumulative	187
Table 26	Pervious and Impervious Acreage at CP and HPS2: 2010 Project, 2018 Modified Project Variant, and 2019 Modified Project Variant.....	242
Table 27	Estimated Stormwater Peak Flow Rates and Runoff Volumes without BMPs	245
Table 28	2019 Modified Project Variant—Water Demand.....	283
Table 29	2019 Modified Project Variant—Wastewater Generation	285
Table 30	Solid Waste Generation.....	287
Table 31	Electricity Demand from Plug-In Appliances.....	300
Table 32	Electricity Demand from Building Envelopes (MBtu).....	302
Table 33	Natural Gas Demand, Baseline	303
Table 34	Petroleum Demand.....	305
Table 35	Electricity Consumption in San Francisco, by Land Use, 2017.....	307
Table 36	Natural Gas Consumption in San Francisco, by Land Use, 2017	310

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

I.A Introduction

The Candlestick Point–Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II (CP-HPS2) Project was approved in 2010 (2010 Project). The Project Sponsor now proposes the 2019 Modified Project Variant, which modifies and updates the previously approved 2018 Modified Project Variant.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant includes (1) the 2018 Modified Project Variant, as described in Addendum 5, which primarily included changes at Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II (HPS2), as well as minor changes at Candlestick Point (CP), and (2) the modifications proposed in the 2019 Modified Project Variant, as described herein, which include changes primarily at CP, as well as minor changes at HPS2. This addendum (Addendum 6) to the CP-HPS2 2010 Final Environmental Impact Report (2010 FEIR) evaluates the environmental impacts of the changes proposed in the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

A summarized description of the 2019 Modified Project Variant is provided in Section I.B (Summary of the 2019 Modified Project Variant), and a more-detailed description of the 2019 Modified Project Variant is provided in Section I.C (Detailed Description of the 2019 Modified Project Variant).

I.A.1 Project Location

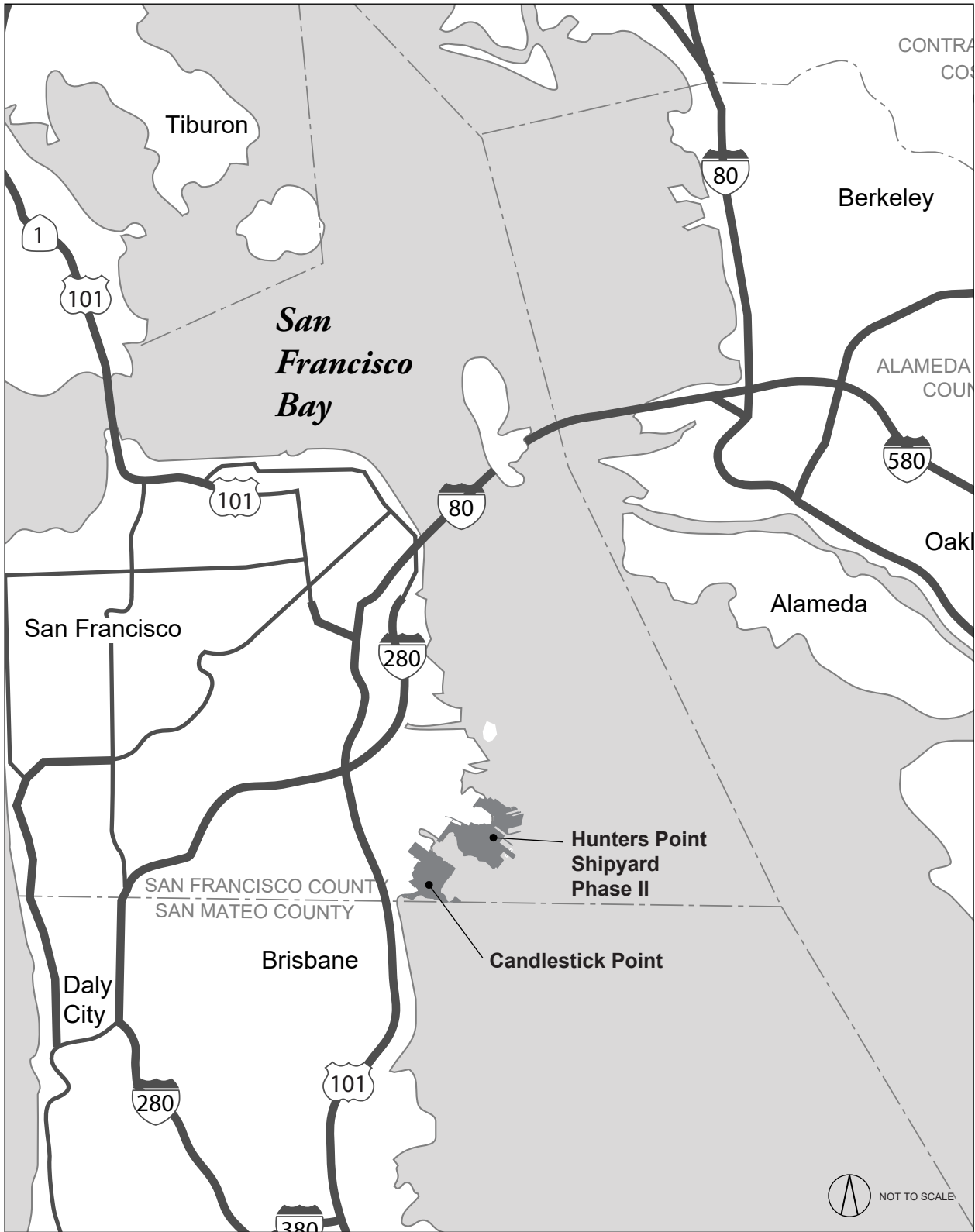
The Project covers approximately 692.6 acres along the southeastern waterfront of San Francisco, bordered by India Basin on the north; the Executive Park area and San Mateo County line on the south; Bayview Hill, the Bayview-Hunters Point (BVHP) neighborhood, Yosemite Slough, and Hunters Point Hill on the west; and San Francisco Bay on the north and the east. The CP site is 271.6 acres in area and is located east of Bayview Hill and southeast of the BVHP neighborhood. The HPS2 site is 421.0 acres in area and is located to the southeast of the BVHP neighborhood. Table 1 (Project Site Acreage) presents the acreage of the Project site, and Figure 1 (Project Location) illustrates the Project boundaries.

TABLE 1 PROJECT SITE ACREAGE	
<i>Development Area</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Candlestick Point	271.6 ^{a,b}
Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II	421.0
Total	692.6


SOURCE: FivePoint, 2019.

a. The 2010 FEIR reflected 281 acres for CP; however, the 9.4-acre Jamestown parcel was removed from CP as part of the adoption of the BVHP Redevelopment Plan amendments in 2018 (and as described and evaluated in Addendum 5), which reduced the size of CP to 271.6 acres.

b. CP includes the approximately 120.2-acre Candlestick Point State Recreation Area (CPSRA).



SOURCE: Clement Designs, 2008; ESA 2018

FIGURE 1  Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
PROJECT LOCATION

I.A.2 Previous Approvals

On June 3, 2010, the San Francisco Planning Commission and the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency (SFRA) Commission certified the 2010 FEIR, San Francisco Planning Department File Number 2007.0946E and SFRA File Number ER6.05.07. On July 14, 2010, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors affirmed the Planning Commission’s certification of the 2010 FEIR (Motion No. M10-110).

Between June 3, 2010, and August 3, 2010, the Planning Commission, SFRA, Board of Supervisors, and other City Boards and Commissions adopted findings of fact, evaluation of mitigation measures and alternatives, a statement of overriding considerations (File No. 100572), and a mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP) in fulfillment of the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). These entities then adopted various resolutions, motions and ordinances related to Project approval and implementation, including but not limited to (1) General Plan amendments; (2) Planning Code amendments; (3) Zoning Map amendments; (4) BVHP Redevelopment Plan amendments; (5) HPS Redevelopment Plan amendments; (6) an Interagency Cooperation Agreement; (7) Design for Development (D4D) documents; (8) Health Code, Public Works Code, Building Code, and Subdivision Code amendments; (9) a Disposition and Development Agreement (DDA), which included as attachments a Phasing Plan and Schedule of Performance, a Transportation Plan, an Open Space Plan and an Infrastructure Plan, among other items; (10) Real Property Transfer Agreement; (11) Public Trust Exchange Agreement; (12) Park Reconfiguration Agreement; and (13) Tax Increment Allocation Pledge Agreement.

The 2010 FEIR evaluated several variants¹ of the 2010 Project. In 2010, it was not known whether the 49ers football team would require a new stadium as part of the Project. As a result, the 2010 FEIR included, and the City approved, several potential land use and development options for the Project, specifically:

1. The 2010 Project with a stadium, as described in Chapter II of the 2010 FEIR, with Candlestick Point Tower Variant 3D, Utilities Variant (Variant 4), and Shared Stadium Variant (Variant 5);
2. The 2010 Project without the stadium, with R&D Variant (Variant 1), Tower Variant 3D, and Utilities Variant (Variant 4);
3. The 2010 Project without the stadium, with Housing Variant (Variant 2), Housing/R&D Variant (Variant 2A), Tower Variant 3D, and Utilities Variant (Variant 4); and

¹ Variants proposed and analyzed in the 2010 FEIR included (1) 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1): this variant would not include a stadium, but would increase R&D space at the previously proposed stadium location; (2) 2010 Housing Variant (Variant 2): this variant would not include a stadium, but would relocate 1,350 residential units from CP to the previously proposed stadium location; (3) 2010 Housing/R&D Variant (Variant 2A): this variant would not include a stadium, but would relocate 1,650 residential units from CP to the previously proposed stadium location and would include an additional 500,000 sf of R&D when compared to the Project; (4) 2010 Tower Variants A, B, C, and D (Tower Variants 3A, 3B, 3C, and 3D, respectively): these variants would have the same land use program and overall description as with the Project, but would have different locations and heights for residential towers at CP; (5) 2010 Utilities Variant (Variant 4): this variant would include an automated solid waste collection system, decentralized wastewater treatment, and district energy; and (6) Shared Stadium Variant (Variant 5): this variant would include a shared stadium where both the San Francisco 49ers and the Oakland Raiders would play at the stadium at HPS2.

4. Sub-alternative 4A, which provides for the preservation of four historic structures in HPS2; Sub-alternative 4A could be implemented with either the stadium variant or non-stadium variants (refer to Board of Supervisors CEQA Findings pp. 2–4).

Since certification of the 2010 FEIR, five addenda have been prepared to address proposed modifications to the 2010 Project, although only three of the projects described in those addenda were pursued by the Project Sponsor and approved by OCII and various City agencies (Addenda 1, 4, and 5).²

The approvals associated with Addenda 1, 4, and 5 are summarized as follows:

- **Addendum 1 (published on January 7, 2014):** The Project Sponsor received approval for changes to the Phasing Plan and Schedule of Performance, the schedules for implementation of the Transportation Plan (including the Transit Operating Plan of the Infrastructure Plan), and other public benefits. In addition, approvals to the Master Streetscape Plan and Signage Plan were received and mitigation measures MM TR-16 and MM UT-2 were amended.
- **Addendum 4 (published on March 3, 2016):** The Project Sponsor received approval for modifications of the approved Project Candlestick Point D4D (2016 CP D4D) and proposed transportation system changes that required modification of the Major Phase 1 CP Approval, including the Schedule of Performance, the Candlestick Point Infrastructure Plan, and the Candlestick Point Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II Transportation Plan. In addition, MM TR-16 was further amended and MM TR-23.1 was also amended.
- **Addendum 5 (published on April 9, 2018):** The Project Sponsor received approval for implementation of the 2018 Modified Project Variant. Approval actions included amendments to the Hunters Point Shipyard and Bayview Hunters Point Redevelopment Plans, the HPS1 and CP-HPS2 Disposition and Development Agreements, HPS2 D4D (2018 HPS2 D4D) amendments, HPS2 Streetscape Master Plan & Signage Master Plan, Transportation Plan, and Infrastructure Plan, as well as an update to the CP-HPS2 Phasing Plan and Schedule of Performance. In addition, MM TR-16, MM TR-17, MM TR-VAR-1, MM NO-2a, MM CP-2a, MM GE-5a, MM HY-6a.1, MM HY-12a.1, MM HY-12a.2, MM HY-14, MM BI-19b.1, MM BI-20a.1, MM BI-20a.2, MM RE-2, MM UT-2, and MM GC-2 were amended.

I.B Summary of the 2019 Modified Project Variant

I.B.1 2019 Modified Project Variant Proposed Modifications

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would generally include the following modifications at CP:

1. Reduce the regional retail use from 635,000 square feet (sf) to 170,000 sf at CP-02;

² Addendum 2 to the 2010 FEIR, published on May 2, 2014, evaluated the potential environmental impacts of the Automatic Waste Collection System described in the 2010 FEIR as part of Utility Variant 4 (in more detail). The Project Sponsor did not pursue this option. Addendum 3 to the 2010 FEIR, published on September 19, 2014, evaluated the potential environmental impacts of a proposal to demolish Candlestick Park stadium with explosives rather than conventional and/or mechanical demolition. This proposal was not pursued by the Project Sponsor, and the stadium was demolished using conventional and mechanical means.

2. Increase the R&D/office uses from 150,000 sf to 1,000,000 sf at Candlestick Center (CP-02³), which includes a transfer of 368,500 sf of R&D/office use from HPS2 and the conversion of regional retail use to R&D/office use as noted in Item 1, above;⁴
3. Reduce the square footage of the hotel located at CP-02 from 150,000 sf to 130,000 sf while maintaining the same number of rooms at 220;
4. Modify the 10,000-seat, 75,000 sf performance venue/arena to instead provide a 64,000 sf film arts center with 1,200 seats at CP-02 and reserve entitlement for a 5,000 sf performance venue with up to 4,400 seats;
5. Increase the neighborhood retail use from 125,000 sf to 134,500 sf;
6. Increase the maximum allowable height at CP-02 from 65 feet to 85 feet within the interior portions of the sub-phase area; from 80 feet to 85 feet along Harney Way, Ingerson Avenue, and a small portion of Arelious Walker Drive; and from 65 feet or 85 feet to 120 feet along the majority of Arelious Walker Drive;
7. Remove the tower from CP-02, reducing the total number of towers at CP from 12 to 11;⁵
8. Move the majority of community uses from a site located on the southeast corner of Ingerson Avenue and Arelious Walker Drive to a site located on the northeast corner of Hawes Street and Fitzgerald Avenue. Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, limited community uses could still be located on southeast corner of Ingerson Avenue and Arelious Walker Drive.
9. Provide for an optional geothermal heating and cooling system at CP with electricity distribution and storage through either a building-scale photovoltaic (PV) system or a micro-grid system and a building-scale and utility-scale battery storage system to supplement the conventional utilities systems;
10. Provide a recycled water main from the recycled water plant located at HPS2, across the Yosemite Slough Bridge, to connect with the CP recycled water system;
11. Adjust the transit operation phasing to align with the land use and Project phasing modifications and refine roadway cross sections for Elder Samuel Smith Senior Street and an off-site segment of Harney Way;
12. Provide a modified construction schedule for CP that reflects the 2019 Modified Project Variant, including the same or similar construction methods as described and analyzed in the 2010 FEIR (for CP and HPS2) and Addendum 5 (for HPS2); and

³ The CP/HPS2 Disposition and Development Agreement requires that the Project be developed in several major phases, each with lesser included sub-phases. The changes in the approved land use program analyzed in this addendum fall within Major Phase 1 CP, and all sub-phases (Sub-phase CP-02, Sub-phase CP-03, etc.) within Major Phase 1 CP are referred to simply as CP-## throughout this document.

⁴ The Hunters Point Shipyard and Bayview Hunters Point Redevelopment Plans, respectively, permit OCII to approve shifting a maximum of 118,500 sf of R&D/office square footage from HPS2 to CP, subject to any required additional environmental review (being provided through this Addendum 6). The additional transfer of 250,000 sf of R&D/office uses from HPS2 to CP, for a total transfer of 368,500 sf, would require an amendment to the Bayview Hunters Point Redevelopment Plan.

⁵ The 2010 Tower Variant 3D analyzed 12 possible tower locations, as shown in Figure IV-16a of the 2010 FEIR.

13. Amend the CP D4D to (1) add a new chapter defining the urban design–related requirements for the commercial uses at CP-02; and (2) provide height limit exceptions for rooftop mechanical equipment and architectural screening on towers.

Additional information regarding the 2019 Modified Project Variant at CP is provided in both Addendum 6 Section I.C.1 (CP Proposed Modifications).

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would include the following corollary modifications at HPS2:

1. Transfer 368,500 sf of R&D/office uses included under the 2018 Modified Project Variant to CP; and
2. The duration of construction activities would be reduced by approximately 5 years (16 years instead of 21 years) and would begin later, in 2027 instead of 2013.

I.B.2 2019 Modified Project Variant Elements that Remain Unchanged at CP

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would:

- Maintain a total of 7,218 residential units;
- Maintain 50,000 sf of community uses;
- Maintain a total of 105.7 acres of park and recreational uses;
- Provide conventional domestic water, sewer, and storm drain utilities; PG&E natural gas systems; and a joint trench that includes both power and communication utilities;
- Maintain the parking and bicycle ratios established in the CP-HPS2 Transportation Plan (refer to Section I.C.1 [CP Proposed Modifications], Transportation and Transit Improvements, p. 16, for the number of spaces provided under the 2019 Modified Project Variant); and
- Maintain a similar construction duration as compared to the 2010 Project and the 2018 Modified Project Variant.

I.B.3 2019 Modified Project Variant Land Use Program

Table 2 (2019 Modified Project Variant Land Use Program) provides the land uses proposed under the 2019 Modified Project Variant for both CP and HPS2, recognizing that the uses at HPS2 remain the same as allowed under the 2018 approvals evaluated in Addendum 5 other than the transfer of 368,500 sf of R&D/office uses to CP. Table 3 (Land Use Comparison) provides the land uses proposed under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the 2010 Project,⁶ and the 2018 Modified Project Variant.

⁶ The 2010 Project is the Project (with a stadium) that is described in Chapter II of the 2010 FEIR, along with the other approved elements, which include the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1), the 2010 Tower Variant 3D, and the 2010 Utilities Variant (Variant 4).

TABLE 2 2019 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT LAND USE PROGRAM

Use	2019 Modified Project Variant		
	CP	HPS2	Total
Nonresidential Land Use			
Artist Studio	0 sf	255,000 sf	255,000 sf
Community Uses	50,000 sf	50,000 sf	100,000 sf
Film Arts Center	64,000 sf	0 sf	64,000 sf
	1,200 seats	0 seats	1,200 seats
Performance Venue	5,000 sf	0 sf	5,000 sf
	4,400 seats	0 seats	4,400 seats
Hotel	130,000 sf	120,000 sf	250,000 sf
	220 rooms	175 rooms	395 rooms
Institution	0 sf	410,000 sf	410,000 sf
Stadium	0 sf	0 sf	0 sf
	0 seats	0 seats	0 seats
R&D/Office ^a	1,000,000 sf	3,896,500 sf	4,896,500 sf
Regional Retail	170,000 sf	100,000 sf	270,000 sf
Neighborhood Retail	134,500 sf	226,000 sf	360,500 sf
Maker Space	0 sf	75,000 sf	75,000 sf
Gross-Square-Foot Total	1,553,500 sf	5,132,500 sf	6,686,000 sf^b
Residential	7,218 units	3,454 units	10,672 units^b
Car Parking			
Residential (Structured) Parking	7,218 spaces	3,454 spaces	10,672 spaces
Commercial (Structured) Parking	2,112 spaces	6,339 spaces	8,451 spaces
Parking Total	9,330 spaces	9,793 spaces	19,123 spaces^c
<i>± On-Street Parking</i>	<i>1,360 spaces</i>	<i>1,487 spaces</i>	<i>2,847 spaces^d</i>
Marina	0 slips	300 slips	300 slips
Water Taxi	No	Yes	Yes
Parks and Open Space			
New Parks	9.0 acres	173.9 acres	182.9 acres
New Sports Fields and Active Urban Recreation	0.0 acres	58.1 acres	58.1 acres
New State Recreation Area	5.8 acres	0.0 acres	5.8 acres
Existing State Recreation Area	90.9 acres	0.0 acres	90.9 acres
Parks and Open Space Total	105.7 acres	232.0 acres	337.7 acres
Other Parks	7.1 acres	17.3 acres	24.4 acres^e

SOURCE: FivePoint, 2019.

- In the 2010 FEIR, the R&D land use category is defined to include research and development (R&D), office, and light-industrial uses. The R&D/office uses proposed and analyzed at CP-02 are exclusively office uses.
- Total development square footage and residential units remains the same as compared to the 2018 Modified Project Variant.
- Total is an estimate based on the 2019 Modified Project Variant and the parking space ratios provided in the approved CP-HPS2 Transportation Plan.
- On-street parking would be in addition to structured parking.
- Other Parks is open space that OCII does not count as creditable parkland, such as street landscaping, hillside landscaping, or habitat. Other Parks are detailed in Table A-5 of Addendum 5 Appendix A and occur in both CP and HPS2. They are included in this table for informational purposes only and are not assumed in the final calculation of useable parks and open space.

I.C Detailed Description of the 2019 Modified Project Variant

The description provided below focuses on the proposed modifications associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Elements that have remained unchanged from the 2018 Modified Project Variant are not further discussed.

I.C.1 CP Proposed Modifications

■ Development Status

Following the 2010 Project approvals, development at CP has included construction associated with Phase 1 of the Alice Griffith Housing Development (in CP-01) in the northern portion of the CP site. In the southeastern portion of CP, the former Candlestick stadium was demolished in 2015 and infrastructure improvements associated with CP-02, CP-03, and CP-04 have been initiated generally north of Harney Way, west of Ingerson Avenue, and east of Jamestown Avenue.

■ Development Plan

Land Use Program

Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, CP would continue to consist of regional retail, neighborhood retail, R&D/office, hotel, residential, and performance uses. As identified in Table 3, the following modifications are proposed within CP-02:

- Regional retail uses would be reduced by 465,000 sf, resulting in a total of 170,000 sf;
- R&D/office uses would increase by 850,000 sf, to 1,000,000 sf, resulting from the conversion of regional retail uses to R&D/office uses and the transfer of 368,500 sf of R&D/office uses from HPS2;
- The size of the hotel would decrease by 20,000 sf, to 130,000 sf, although the number of rooms would remain at 220; and
- The 10,000-seat, 75,000 sf performance venue/arena would be replaced with a 64,000 sf film arts center with 1,200 seats and a 5,000 sf performance venue with up to 4,400 seats.

CP-02 is generally divided into two distinct development areas that are separated by Montana-Clark Drive, which runs north to south through CP-02 (refer to Figure 3, 2019 Modified Project Variant Land Use Plan, p. 13). To the west of Montana-Clark Drive in CP-02, uses would include 1,000,000 sf of R&D/office, approximately 579 dwelling units, approximately 76,000 sf of regional retail, and 1,000 sf of community space. To the east of Montana-Clark Drive, uses would include a 130,000 sf hotel, approximately 419 dwelling units, approximately 94,000 sf of regional retail, and a 64,000 sf film arts center. For purposes of the transportation analysis for the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the performance venue is assumed to be located in CP-02.

TABLE 3 LAND USE COMPARISON															
Land Use Plan Components	2010 Project			2018 Modified Project Variant			2019 Modified Project Variant			2018–2019 Net Change			2010–2019 Net Change		
	CP	HPS2	Total	CP	HPS2	Total	CP	HPS2	Total	CP	HPS2	Total	CP	HPS2	Total
Hotel (gsf)	150,000	0	150,000	150,000	120,000	270,000	130,000	120,000	250,000	-20,000	0	-20,000	-20,000	120,000	100,000
Research & Development/Office (gsf)	150,000	2,500,000	2,650,000	150,000	4,265,000	4,415,000	1,000,000	3,896,500	4,896,500	850,000	-368,500	481,500	850,000	1,396,500	2,246,500
Regional Retail (gsf)	635,000	0	635,000	635,000	100,000	735,000	170,000	100,000	270,000	-465,000	0	-465,000	-465,000	100,000	-365,000
Neighborhood Retail (gsf)	125,000	125,000	250,000	125,000	226,000	351,000	134,500	226,000	360,500	9,500	0	9,500	9,500	101,000	110,500
Artists' Studios/Art Center (gsf)	0	255,000	255,000	0	255,000	255,000	0	255,000	255,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Uses (gsf)	50,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maker Space (gsf)	0	0	0	0	75,000	75,000	0	75,000	75,000	0	0	0	0	75,000	75,000
Institution (gsf)	0	0	0	0	410,000	410,000	0	410,000	410,000	0	0	0	0	410,000	410,000
Football Stadium (gsf)	0	1,860,000	1,860,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1,860,000	-1,860,000
<i>Football Stadium (seats)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>69,000^a</i>	<i>69,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-69,000</i>	<i>-69,000</i>
Performance Venue/Arena (gsf)	75,000	0	75,000	75,000	0	75,000	0	0	0	-75,000	0	-75,000	-75,000	0	-75,000
<i>Performance Venue/Arena (seats)</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-10,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-10,000</i>	<i>-10,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-10,000</i>
Performance Venue (gsf)	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0	5,000
<i>Performance Venue (seats)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4,400</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4,400</i>	<i>4,400</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4,400</i>	<i>4,400</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4,400</i>
Film Arts Center (gsf)	0	0	0	0	0	0	64,000	0	64,000	64,000	0	64,000	64,000	0	64,000
<i>Film Arts Center (seats)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,200</i>
Residential Units	7,850	2,650	10,500	7,218	3,454	10,672	7,218	3,454	10,672	0	0	0	-632	804	172
Marina (slips)	0	300	300	0	300	300	0	300	300	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yosemite Slough Bridge		Auto/BRT/Ped			BRT/Ped			BRT/Ped		—	—		—	—	
Parking (spaces):															
• Residential	7,850	2,650	10,500	7,218	3,454	10,672	7,218	3,454	10,672	0	0	0	-632	804	172
• Commercial	2,346	4,028	6,374	2,736	6,818 ^b	9,554	2,112	6,339	8,451	-624	-479	-1,103	-234	2,311	2,077
• General and Commercial (on-street) ^c	1,360	683	2,043	1,360	1,487	2,847	1,360	1,487	2,847	0	0	0	0	804	804
<i>Total Parking (Spaces)</i>		<i>18,917</i>			<i>23,073</i>			<i>21,970</i>			<i>-1,103</i>			<i>3,053</i>	
Total Parks and Recreation Space (acres):													0	0	0
• New Parks ^b	8.1	140.0	148.1	9.0	173.9	182.9	9.0	173.9	182.9	0	0	0	0.9	33.9	34.8
• Active Recreation	0	91.6	91.6	0	58.1	58.1	0	58.1	58.1	0	0	0	0	-33.5	-33.5
• State Parkland	96.7	N/A	96.7	96.7	0	96.7	96.7	0	96.7	0	0	0	0	N/A	0
<i>Subtotal Parks and Recreation Space</i>	<i>104.8</i>	<i>231.6</i>	<i>336.4</i>	<i>105.7</i>	<i>232.0</i>	<i>337.7</i>	<i>105.7</i>	<i>232.0</i>	<i>337.7</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.3</i>

SOURCES: San Francisco Planning Department, *Candlestick Point–Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II Project California Environmental Quality Act Findings: Findings of Fact, Evaluation of Mitigation Measures and Alternatives, and Statement of Overriding Considerations*, 2010, Table A (Comparison of Land Use Development Scenarios [Stadium and Non-Stadium Options]); FivePoint, 2019.

a. While the Findings associated with the 2010 FEIR reflected 70,000 seats for the stadium, the 2010 FEIR and the traffic analysis associated with the 2010 FEIR assumed 69,000 seats.

b. During San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency's (SFMTA) approval of the Transportation Plan in 2018, which occurred after Addendum 5 was finalized, the parking ratio for retail uses at HPS2 was reduced by SFMTA. This action resulted in a lower parking supply for retail uses than reflected in Addendum 5, as reflected in this table; however, the parking ratios at CP remain the same as assumed in the 2010 FEIR and Addendum 5.

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Neighborhood retail uses would increase by 9,500 sf in areas previously designated for neighborhood retail use within CP-03, CP-04, and in other CP residential areas.

Figure 2 (2010 Project Land Use Plan) illustrates the arrangement of land uses under the 2010 Project, and Figure 3 (2019 Modified Project Variant Land Use Plan) illustrates the arrangement of land uses under the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

Building Height

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would increase the maximum allowable height at CP-02 from 65 feet to 85 feet within the interior portions of the sub-phase area; from 80 feet to 85 feet along Harney Way, Ingerson Avenue, and a small portion of Arelious Walker Drive; and from 65 feet or 85 feet to 120 feet along the majority of Arelious Walker Drive. The film arts center site located at the intersection of Ingerson Avenue and Harney Way would remain 120 feet in height, as previously approved.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would remove a previously approved tower at CP-02, thus reducing the total number of towers at CP from 12 to 11. The current D4D limits rooftop mechanical equipment and screening on residential, mixed use, and commercial buildings to a maximum of 18 feet, provided the combined coverage does not exceed 30 percent of the building roof area. A new D4D provision is proposed to address rooftop mechanical equipment and screening on towers to be consistent with tower screening treatment elsewhere in the city. Under the proposed D4D amendment, rooftop mechanical equipment and screening on towers would be permitted up to 10 percent of the height of each tower at the last occupiable floor, which is anticipated to range from 17 feet to a maximum of 42 feet, depending on the height of the tower and the requirements of the screening and mechanical equipment. Therefore, the maximum tower heights would range from 187 feet to a maximum 462 feet in height (with mechanical equipment and architectural screening). Additionally, the proposed D4D amendment would not provide limitations on the tower roof area that could be used for these purposes in high-rise buildings. Mechanical equipment and screening provisions would remain the same for buildings under 180 feet in height.

Figure 4 (2016 Approved CP Maximum Building Heights) shows the allowable heights at CP allowed under the 2016 approvals, and Figure 5 (Proposed 2019 CP Maximum Building Heights) shows the proposed height of buildings at CP under the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

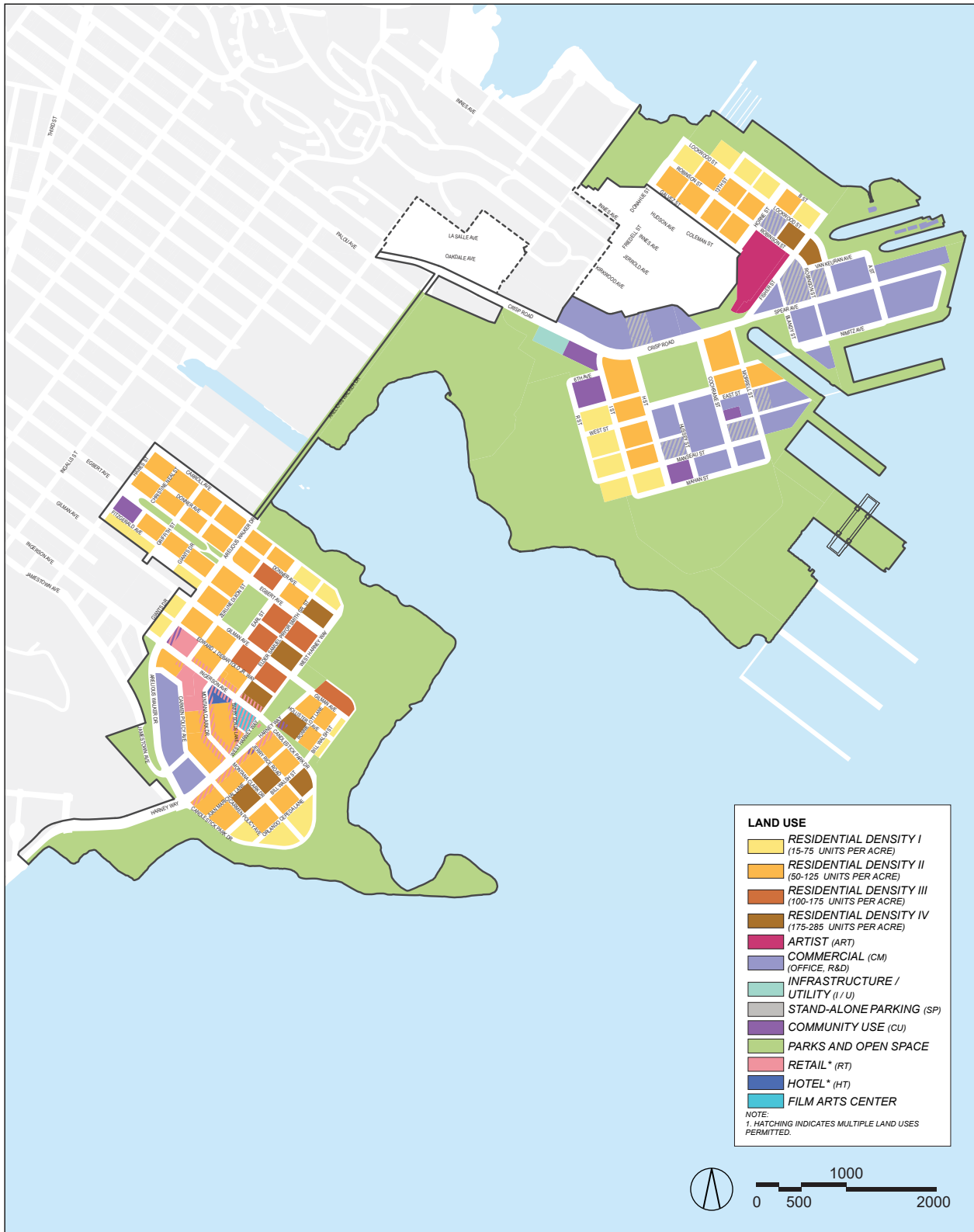
CP Design for Development

The 2019 Modified Variant would include amendments to the CP D4D that would define the urban design–related requirements for uses at CP-02. The amendments would include topics such as overall vision, key urban design concepts, land use descriptions, and requirements for plazas, paseos, open space areas, developable area coverage, building height, façade composition, bulk, massing and stepbacks, street walls, ground floor activation, service and loading entries, screening, shared parking structures, bird safety, and skyway connections. Buildings outside of CP-02 would, with a few exceptions, continue to be subject to the existing provisions in the CP D4D.



SOURCE: Lennar Urban, 2009

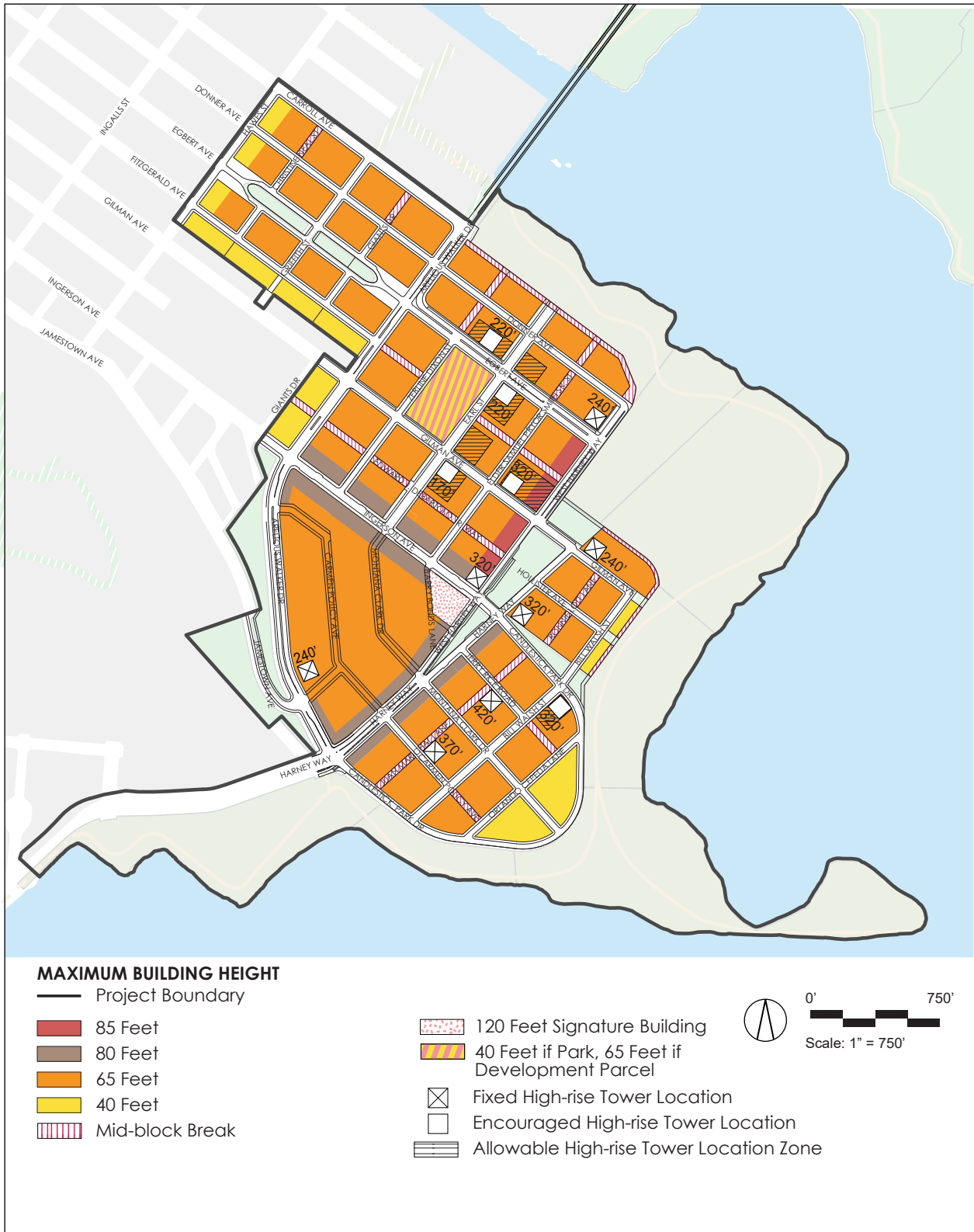
FIGURE 2 Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
2010 PROJECT LAND USE PLAN



SOURCE: FivePoint, 2019

FIGURE 3

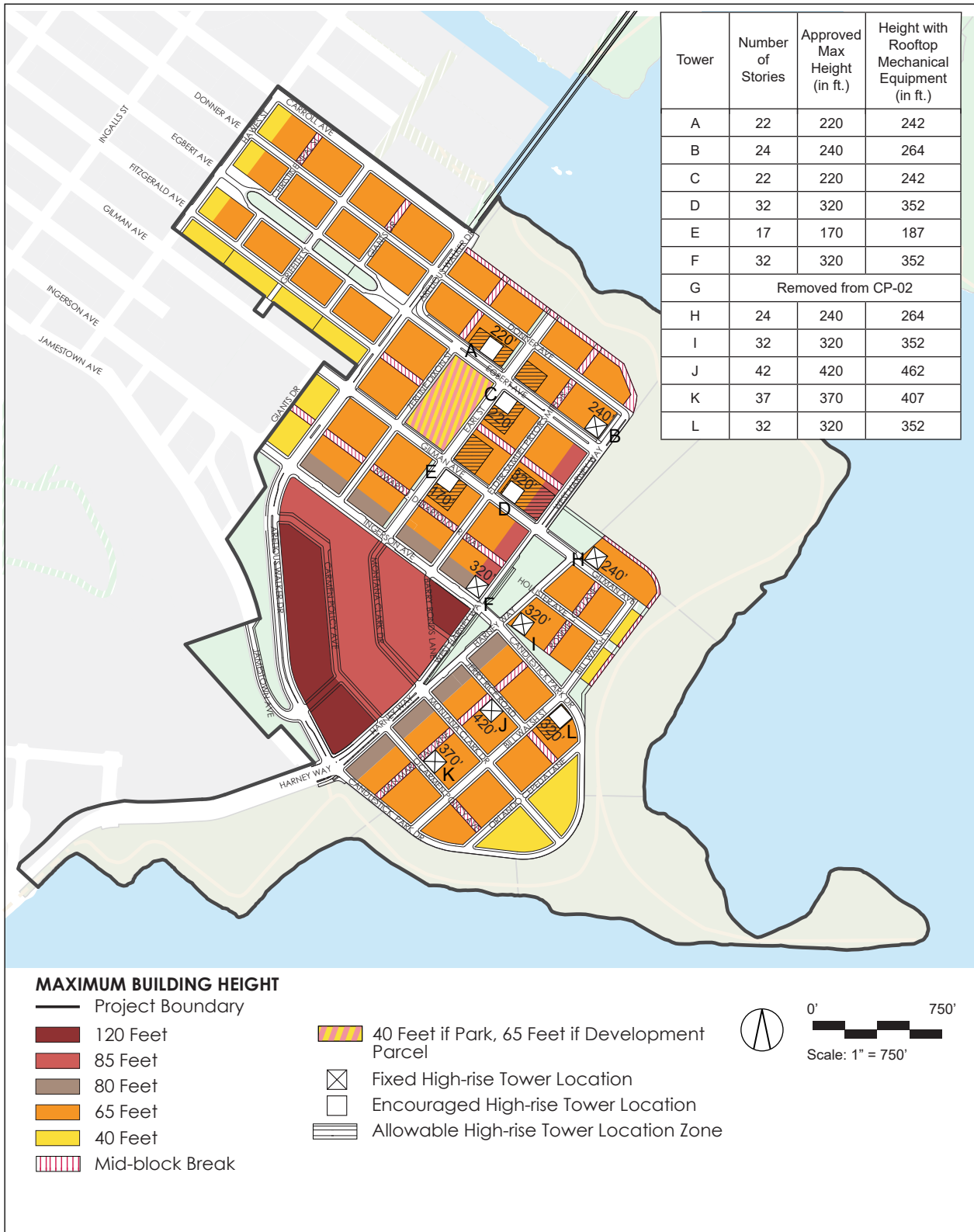
Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
2019 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT LAND USE PLAN



SOURCE: FivePoint, 2019

FIGURE 4

Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
2016 APPROVED CP MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHTS



SOURCE: FivePoint, 2019

FIGURE 5 Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
PROPOSED 2019 CP MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHTS

The proposed D4D amendment to allow additional height for mechanical equipment and screening on towers is described above, under “Building Height.”

Transportation and Transit Improvements

Parking

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change the vehicular parking ratios in the approved Transportation Plan; however, based on those established ratios and the revised land use program, the number of parking spaces would change. Table 4 (Maximum Allowed Parking Supply) shows the total number of off-street parking spaces to be provided under the 2019 Modified Project Variant. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would provide 19,123 spaces (consisting of 9,330 spaces at CP and 9,793 spaces at HPS2). This would be a net decrease of 1,103 parking spaces compared to the 2018 Modified Project Variant (a decrease of 624 spaces at CP and a decrease of 479 spaces at HPS2). The decrease in off-street parking spaces at CP is associated with the change from regional retail to R&D/office uses and the conversion of the 10,000-seat performance venue/arena into a 1,200-seat film arts center and a 4,400-seat performance venue. The proposed parking spaces would be provided at CP-02 and in other areas of CP. The decrease in off-street parking spaces at HPS2 is associated with the relocation of R&D/office uses from HPS2 to CP.

TABLE 4	MAXIMUM ALLOWED PARKING SUPPLY											
	2010 Project			2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1)			2018 Modified Project Variant			2019 Modified Project Variant		
	CP	HP	Total	CP	HP	Total	CP	HP	Total	CP	HP	Total
On-Street	1,360	683	2,043	1,360	1,678	3,038	1,360	1,487	2,847	1,360	1,487	2,847
Off-Street	10,196	6,678	16,874	10,196	9,678	19,874	9,954	10,272	20,226	9,330	9,793	19,123^a
Total	11,556	7,361	18,917	11,556	11,356	22,912	11,314	11,759	23,073	10,690	11,280	21,970

SOURCES: San Francisco Planning Department, *Candlestick Point–Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II Development Plan EIR*, 2010; FivePoint, 2019.
a. Total is an estimate based on the 2019 Modified Project Variant and the parking space ratios provided in the approved CP-HPS2 Transportation Plan.

Bicycle Parking

As with vehicular parking, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change the bicycle parking ratios identified in the approved Transportation Plan; however, based on those established ratios and the revised land use program, the number of bicycle parking spaces supply would change. As shown below in Table 5 (Estimated Minimum Class 1 Bicycle Parking Spaces), the 2019 Modified Project Variant would include a minimum of 3,934 Class 1 bicycle parking spaces (consisting of 2,148 spaces at CP and 1,787 spaces at HPS2).

Commercial and Residential Structured Off-Street Parking

The 2019 Modified Project Variant proposes to construct four parking facilities at CP-02. Within CP-02, the 2010 Project and the 2018 Modified Project Variant included a total of two parking facilities. Access to the 2010 Project parking facilities were provided along Arelious Walker Drive near Ingerson Avenue, at the Arelious Walker Drive and Jamestown Avenue intersection, and near

TABLE 5 ESTIMATED MINIMUM CLASS 1 BICYCLE PARKING SPACES

	2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1)			2018 Modified Project Variant			2019 Modified Project Variant		
	CP	HP	Total ^P	CP	HP	Total ^P	CP	HP	Total ^P
Class 1 Bicycle Spaces ^{b,c,d,e}	2,197	1,816	4,012	2,039	1,851	3,889	2,148	1,787	3,934

SOURCES: San Francisco Planning Department, *Candlestick Point–Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II Development Plan EIR*, 2010; FivePoint, 2019.

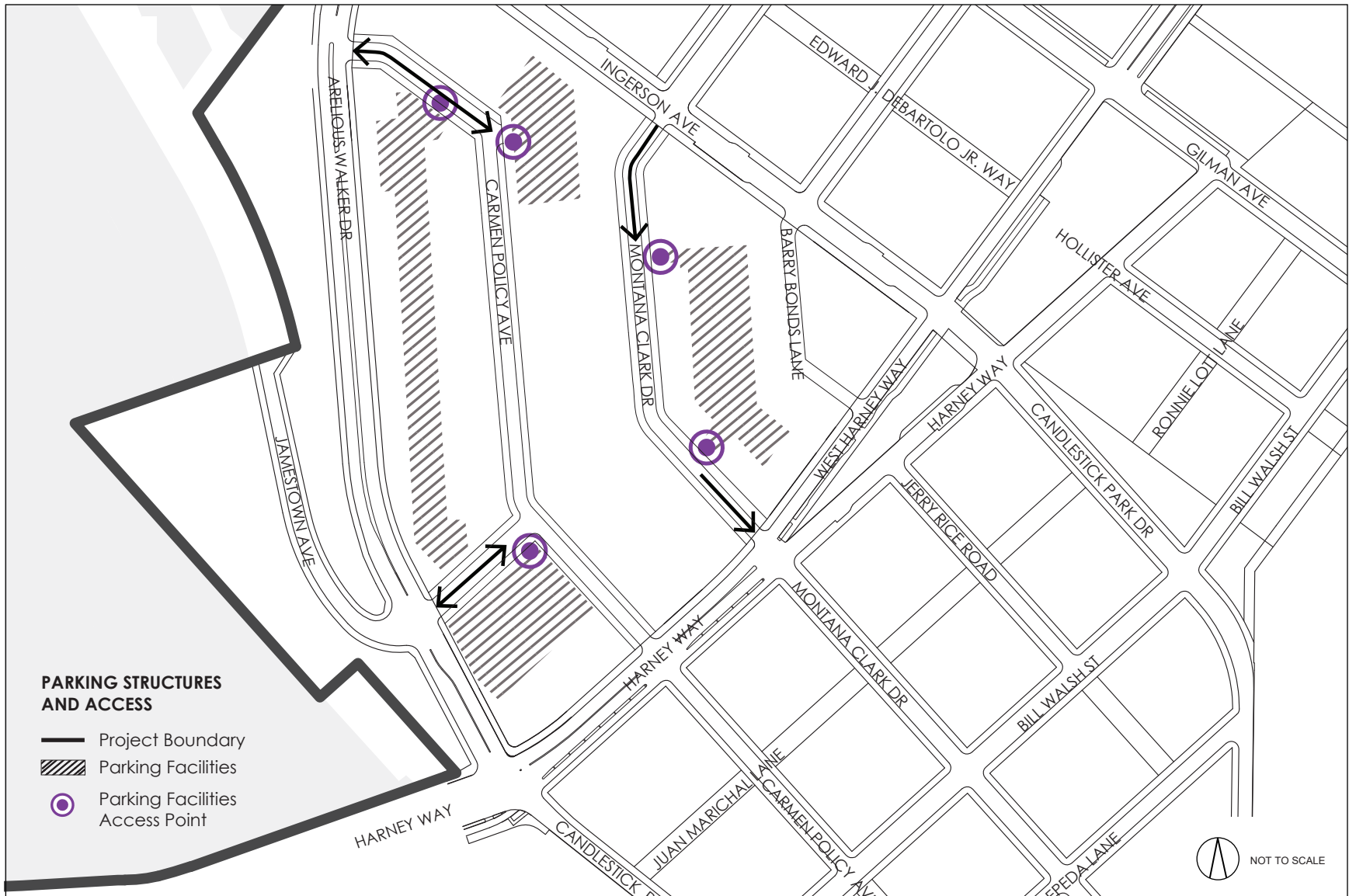
- The minimum number of bicycle parking spaces is subject to mathematical rounding and may reflect a higher number than the addition of bicycle parking spaces for CP and HPS2 individually, each of which may have been rounded down.
- Total is an estimate based on the 2019 Modified Project Variant and the bicycle space ratios provided in the approved CP-HPS2 Transportation Plan.
- Estimate assumes the performance venue and film arts center use the retail rate.
- Estimates assume all residential uses are “typical” residential and do not assume group or senior housing. The minimum number of units are calculated based total number of units proposed in CP (7,218 units).
- Parking ratios are taken from the approved CP-HPS2 Transportation Plan (May 2018).

the Ingerson Avenue and Zerline Dixon Street intersection. Access to the 2018 Modified Project Variant parking facilities were provided along Arelious Walker near Ingerson Avenue, along Carmen Policy Street, between Ingerson Avenue and Harney Way, and the Ingerson Avenue and Elder Samuel Pryor Smith Senior Street intersection. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would include two accessory parking facilities (one subterranean parking facility accessory to the northerly, two R&D/office buildings along Arelious Walker Drive, and one aboveground facility with one subterranean level accessory to the residential building between Barry Bonds Lane and Montana-Clark Drive), and two parking facilities wrapped with commercial uses (one along Ingerson Drive and one at the intersection of Arelious Walker Drive and Harney Way as shown on Figure 3). Each of the parking facilities associated with commercial uses would provide one point of access/egress, and the residential parking facility would provide one point of access and a separate point of egress, consistent with the access points included in the 2010 Project and 2018 Modified Project Variant. Figure 6 (Location of Parking Facilities and Access Points) shows the location of the proposed parking facilities and access locations.

Transit Phasing

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would incorporate minor refinements to the transit phasing program to align with the proposed CP development phasing modifications, which would ensure that appropriate transit service is provided as development occurs. Transit service would be accelerated to correspond with the CP accelerated development schedule of 16 years, rather than 19 years as identified in the 2010 FEIR.

A detailed description of transit phasing for the 2010 Project, the 2018 Modified Project Variant, and the 2019 Modified Project Variant is provided in Table 17 (Transit Phasing), p. 88. In summary, the development sub-phases shown as triggers for each route and change in frequency for the 2019 Modified Project Variant are consistent with the triggers identified in Addendum 5, although the years those sub-phases are expected to be constructed have changed for routes serving HPS2. The development sub-phases shown as triggers for transit routes serving CP are also similar to the triggers identified in Addendum 5, but include some modifications related to the private shuttle, BRT, CPX, and 29 Sunset.



SOURCE: FivePoint, 2019

FIGURE 6



Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
LOCATION OF PARKING FACILITIES AND ACCESS POINTS WITHIN CP-02

Transit Operations

The 2019 Modified Project Variant proposes to modify the 29 Sunset route internal to the Project site. As illustrated in Figure 14 (29 Sunset Transit Route Change), p. 65, the 29 Sunset currently uses Gilman Avenue to Earl Street to Ingerson Avenue to enter the Project site. The modified Project proposes to move the route from Earl Street to Elder Samuel Pryor Smith Senior Street between Gilman Avenue and Ingerson Avenue.

Street Cross-Section Revisions

The 2019 Modified Project Variant includes refinements to roadway cross-sections, including Elder Samuel Pryor Smith Senior Street and an off-site segment of Harney Way. The cross-section at Elder Samuel Pryor Smith Senior Street would be revised to accommodate a shared auto/bus lane in the southbound direction, as required by the 29 Sunset re-route previously described. In addition, on-street parking would be relocated from the east side of the street to the west side of the street, as illustrated in Figure 15 (Elder Samuel Pryor Smith Senior Street Cross-Section Modification), p. 66.

The changes to the off-site segment of Harney Way have resulted from two primary modifications. First, there have been modifications to driveway access to the State Park. Second, an interim BRT route via Executive Park Boulevard would be provided in advance of the Geneva-Harney BRT. Therefore, the 2019 Modified Project Variant proposes to revise the design of an off-site segment of Harney Way, as illustrated in Figure 16a (Harney Way Off-Site Modification (Segment 1 of 3)) through Figure 16c (Harney Way Off-Site Modification (Segment 3 of 3)), pp. 68 to 70.

Conventional Utility System Improvements

Recycled Water Line from HPS2 to CP

The 2018 Modified Project Variant proposed a recycled water facility to supply recycled water to both the CP and HPS2 sites. The facility is anticipated to be completed by 2032. Prior to operation of the water recycled facility, the CP recycled water system would temporarily connect to the CP low-pressure water system. The temporary connections would include back flow preventers to prevent contamination of the potable water system in the event of a large pressure drop. When operational, recycled water from the recycled water facility would be delivered from HPS2 to CP via a distribution main traveling from the facility within Crisp Road to Arelious Walker Drive, across the Yosemite Slough Bridge, and ultimately connecting to the CP recycled water system at Carroll Avenue and Arelious Walker Drive.

Alternative Utility System

The 2010 Utilities Variant (Variant 4), which was approved in 2010 (refer to Section I.A.2 [Previous Approvals]), analyzed implementation of a district heating and cooling system, an on-site wastewater treatment facility, and an automatic waste collection system, the latter of which is no longer proposed.

Additionally, the 2010 FEIR acknowledged that the Project Sponsor would implement renewable energy strategies at HPS2 and CP, including the use of PV cells to reduce energy usage.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would include a ground-source geothermal heating and cooling system as the primary source of building heating and cooling, and a solar electricity generation, distribution, and storage system for CP, similar to the system that was proposed for HPS2 and evaluated in Addendum 5 for the 2018 Modified Project Variant.

The use of the term “alternative utility system” does not mean that these alternative systems would entirely supplant the use of traditional utility systems in the Project; instead, the alternative utility systems would be supplementary to traditional utility systems.

General Comparison of 2010 Project and 2019 Modified Project Variant Alternative Utility Systems

Heating and Cooling System

Under the 2010 Project, the district heating and cooling system would be provided from a centralized plant. One heating and cooling (district) plant was proposed to serve CP and a second district plant was proposed to serve HPS2, with hot water (or steam) and chilled water distributed from the district plant to individual buildings via a pipe distribution network located under the streets. Heating was to be provided by natural gas-fired boilers that could generate either steam or hot water, while cooling was to be provided by natural gas-fired, steam-fired, or electrically driven chillers.

Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the Project Sponsor is proposing a geothermal heating and cooling system at CP that would be similar to the system previously proposed for HPS2 under the 2018 Modified Project Variant. At CP, the system would include up to three small-scale (about 6,000 sf) central energy plants (CEPs), a vertical bore geothermal heat exchange system, a closed-loop pumping and piping system associated with each CEP that circulates through the boreholes and to residential and commercial buildings, and other systems that transfer heating and cooling to building heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems.

Solar PV System and Battery Storage Systems

The 2010 FEIR acknowledged that the Project Sponsor could implement renewable energy strategies at CP and HPS2, including the use of PV cells to provide electricity; the use of solar thermal energy to provide space cooling with the use of absorption systems; and/or water for space heating and domestic water systems. The 2019 Modified Project Variant utilities system would include a building-scale and utility-scale battery storage system to be used for resiliency and grid services, which would supplement San Francisco Public Utilities Commission’s (SFPUC) power supply to the site and would be consistent with what was proposed at HPS2 under the 2018 Modified Project Variant.

2019 Modified Project Variant Alternative Utility Systems

Geothermal Heating and Cooling System

Geothermal heating and cooling systems, also known as geo-exchange systems, utilize the natural temperature differential between the earth and the outside air to provide heating and cooling at high efficiencies. Water (or a similar non-reactive fluid) is circulated through pipes (i.e., geothermal boreholes) that are placed in the earth to transfer heat. During the heating mode, water emerges from the earth warmer than it enters and provides a source of thermal energy to high-efficiency heat pumps. During the cooling mode, water emerges from the earth cooler than it enters to dissipate heat efficiently, allowing the same heat pumps to provide cooling.

Geothermal heat exchange systems are more efficient than traditional electric heating and cooling systems. A recent study by the California Energy Commission (CEC) indicates that geothermal heat pump systems for residential buildings consume approximately 65 percent less energy than conventional heating and cooling systems in the Bay Area region.⁷ The key principle behind a geothermal heat exchange system is to utilize the subsurface temperature of Earth for heating and cooling. Furthermore, because most mechanical cooling systems utilize evaporative cooling towers, geo-exchange systems, which do not require cooling towers, significantly reduce water consumption when compared to conventional systems.

The geothermal heating and cooling system would include five integrated components: (1) closed-loop vertical bore geothermal heat exchange systems; (2) water-to-water heat exchangers and pump systems located within the CEPs; (3) closed-loop piping systems for distributing hot and chilled water from the centralized plants to and from commercial buildings within the Project area; (4) a closed-loop piping system for distributing ambient loop water to residential buildings; and (5) heat exchangers and air handling systems within buildings in the Project area for the heating and cooling of those buildings.

The CEPs would house the essential plant and operational system infrastructure, including the geothermal source water pumps, distribution pumps, chillers, and heat exchangers associated with the geothermal HVAC system, and lithium ion batteries associated with the electricity storage system (described below). Up to three CEPs would be provided, and each CEP would be approximately 6,000 sf in area (typically 75 feet by 75 feet) with a floor-to-floor height between 18 feet and 25 feet. The CEPs are expected to be integrated with other buildings, such as in the ground floor of parking structures. All components would be entirely within the building footprint and screened to avoid being visible. The CEPs would not contain any combustive or chemical materials and would have acoustic treatment applied to ensure noise does not exceed 40 decibels (dBA) at noise-sensitive outdoor use areas.

⁷ CEC, *Assessment of California's Low Temperature Geothermal Resources: Geothermal Heat Pump Efficiencies by Region*, CEC-500-2014-060, April 2012, Table 3, p. 20.

Figure 7 (Central Energy Plant Equipment Layout) shows how equipment may be configured within the CEP. The layout of the geothermal distribution system throughout CP is illustrated by Figure 8 (Mechanical Geothermal Plan), Figure 9 (Geothermal Heating and Cooling System: Commercial) provides a conceptual depiction of the type of geothermal heating and cooling system proposed for commercial uses at CP, and Figure 10 (Geothermal Heating and Cooling System: Residential) provides a conceptual depiction of the type of geothermal heating and cooling system proposed for residential uses at CP.

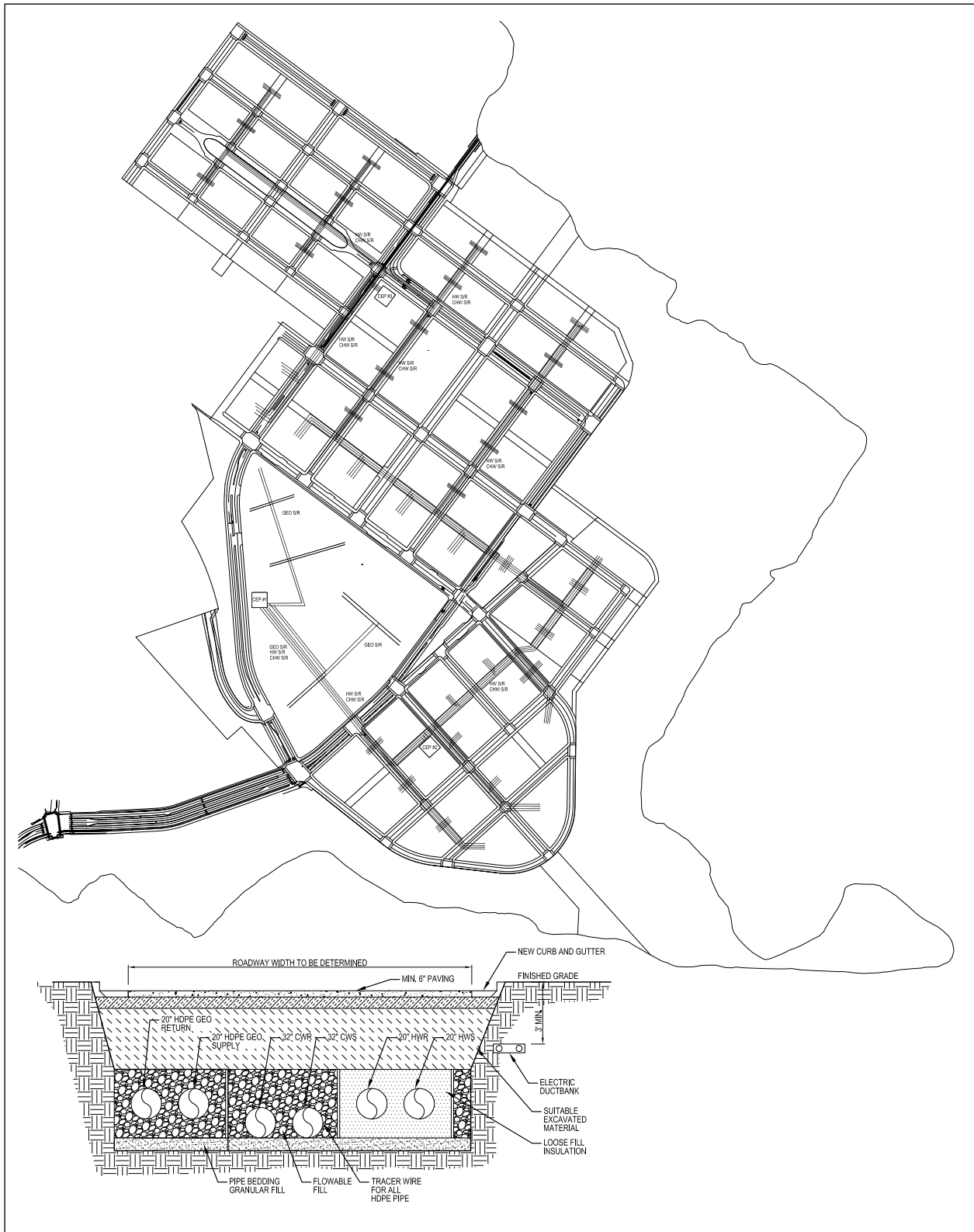
The proposed geothermal heat exchange system would pump a water-based fluid in a closed loop through a series of vertical bores that extend several hundred feet below the ground surface. During the winter, the water being pumped through the geothermal borehole would absorb the warmth of the Earth prior to being directed to water-to-water heat exchangers located in the CEP, where the heat would be extracted before returning the water to the borehole. The water-to-water heat exchangers in the CEP would transfer heat from the geothermal loop to a closed-loop piping system used to distribute hot water to CP buildings. Electric-powered boilers at the CEP would further heat the water in the hot water distribution loop as needed.

In the summer, the process would be reversed as relatively cool water would be extracted from the Earth. Heat exchangers in the CEP would transfer cooling to a chilled water distribution loop, which would be enhanced as needed by electric-powered chillers. Similar to the hot water loop, the chilled water loop transfers cooling energy to the building HVAC system, and the warmer water returning to the CEP would be replenished with cooling from the geothermal heat pump.

Vertical Bore Geothermal Heat Exchange System

The CP geothermal system would require up to 8,340 geothermal boreholes to meet heating and cooling demand.⁸ Pumps would be located at the CEP, and boreholes would be located in clusters throughout CP. Boreholes could extend as deep as 600 feet and would typically be 6 inches in diameter and spaced at least 15 to 20 feet apart. The conveyance piping that extends from the bores are typically buried a minimum of 3 feet deep and could be buried deeper to avoid conflicts with foundations, utility lines, and other shallow subsurface features if necessary. The geothermal boreholes would be located outside of public rights-of-way to limit interference with other subsurface infrastructure and would also be excluded from certain residential areas, the community use site, and all parks and open spaces and public rights of way. In addition, the boreholes would not be located in the limited areas of shallow soil or groundwater contamination at CP. Figure 11 (Potential Areas of CP Boreholes) shows areas within which the boreholes could be located. Figure 12 (Geothermal Borehole Details) shows cross-section details of geothermal borehole construction and associated piping.

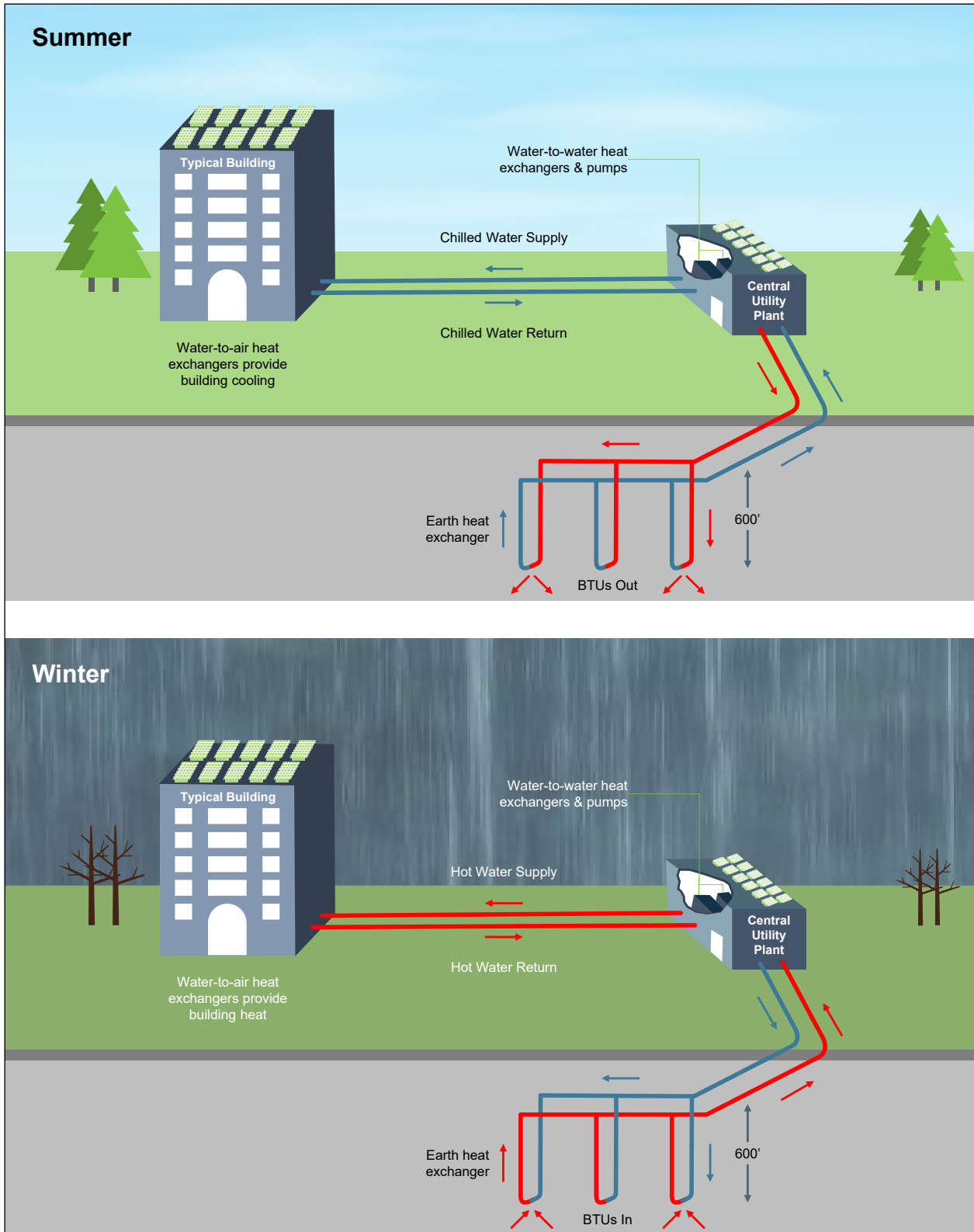
⁸ The number of boreholes assumed for CP provides for location flexibility during the planning stages for the geothermal heating and cooling system. It is anticipated that the number of boreholes will be reduced.



SOURCE: GIE, 2019

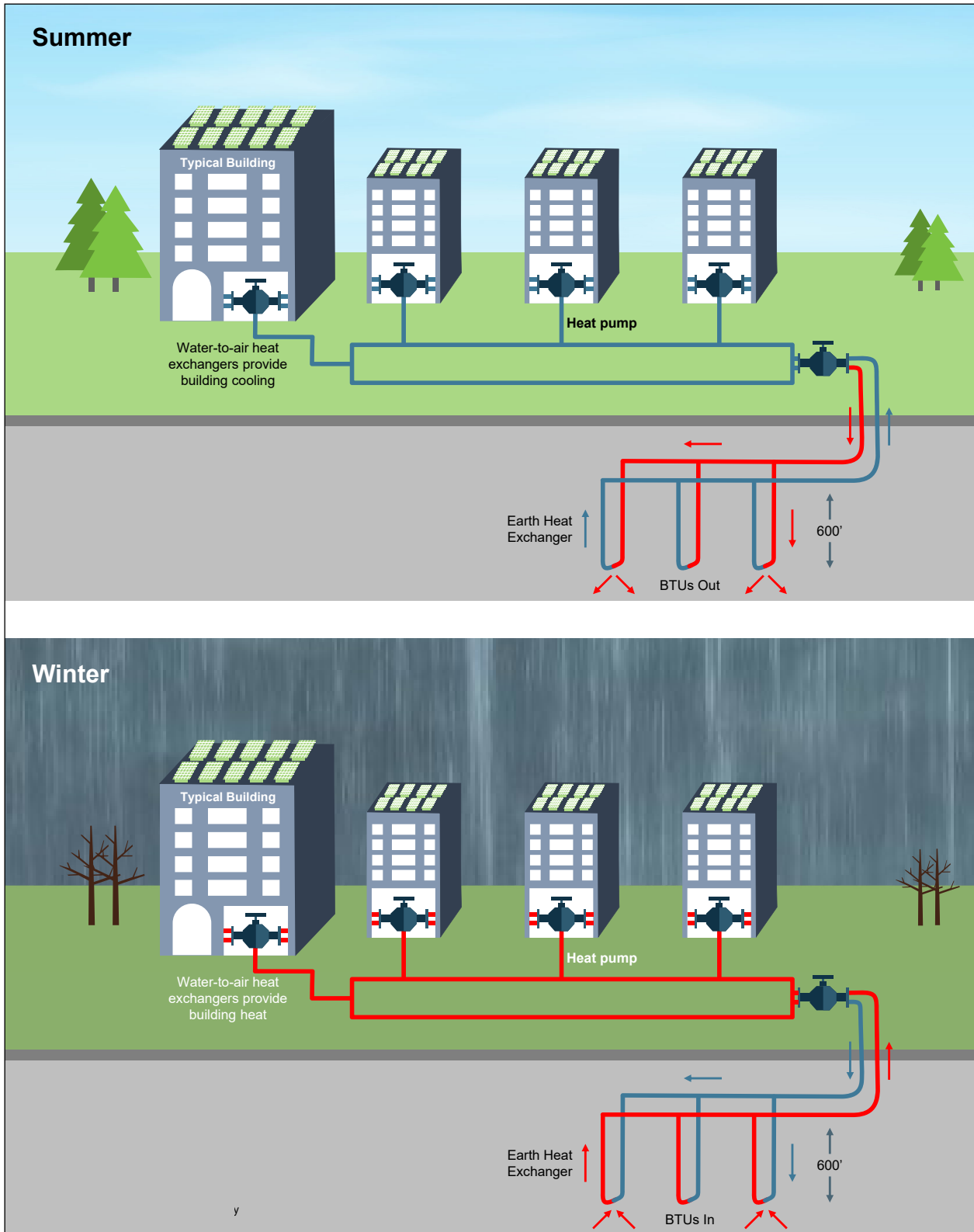
FIGURE 8

Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
MECHANICAL GEOTHERMAL PLAN



SOURCE: GIE, 2019

FIGURE 9 Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
GEOTHERMAL HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEM: COMMERCIAL



SOURCE: GIE, 2019

FIGURE 10



Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR

GEOHERMAL HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEM: RESIDENTIAL

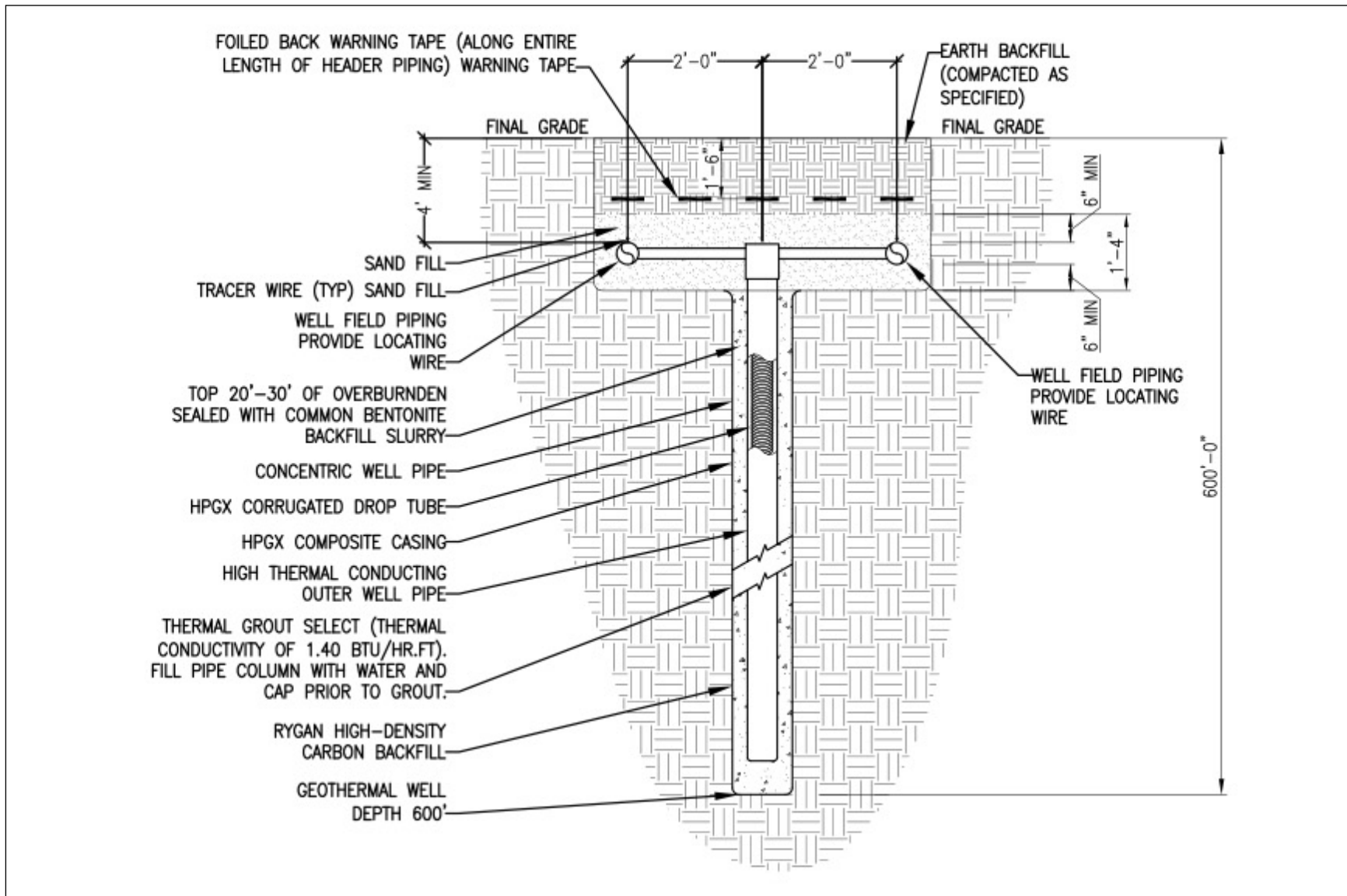


SOURCE: FivePoint, 2019; Geosyntec, 2019

FIGURE 11



Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
POTENTIAL AREAS OF CP BOREHOLES



SOURCE: MEP Associates, LLC, 2017

FIGURE 12

Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
GEOHERMAL BOREHOLE DETAILS

The only mechanical equipment required for the heat exchange system would be the pumps used to induce flow through the closed loop of numerous interconnected vertical bores. Once installed, no access or maintenance would be required for the piping system; therefore, it could be located beneath buildings and structures. The fluid inside the pipes would meet required specifications and would be tested annually to verify the fluid continues to meet the design specifications.

To the extent feasible, the installation of the geothermal system would co-locate the geothermal loop piping with the foundation support piles that are installed under building foundations. The key benefit of this approach would be that the geothermal loop would be installed as part of the foundation and not as a separate installation or construction process.

Heating and Cooling Distribution to Buildings

Heating and cooling fluid from the CEP would be pumped to end-user buildings using closed-loop, four-pipe systems. For commercial buildings, separate loops within a four-pipe system would deliver hot and chilled fluid to heat exchangers and air handling systems that control and distribute conditioned air throughout the building as needed (refer to Figure 9). For residential buildings, a single closed loop would be used to deliver geothermal-sourced fluids to fluid-to-air heat pumps located at individual living units (refer to Figure 10). As closed-loop systems, fluid supplied to the buildings for heating and cooling would be returned to the CEP and reused. Pipelines connecting the CEP to buildings would be installed along with other utilities beneath roadways.

Solar PV System and Battery Storage Systems

The utilities network would incorporate building-scale solar PV systems in select areas to generate renewable energy that could supplement SFPUC's power supply to the site. The utilities network would also include a building-scale and utility-scale battery storage system.

Solar PV System

Solar PV systems would be installed in select areas on newly constructed buildings to maximize on-site renewable power output. Power produced by the PV cells would be delivered either directly to the building or directly to the local utility (SFPUC) distribution grid at street level utilizing industry standard bi-directional smart meters.

The solar PV system across CP would have a 10.5- to 16-megawatt (MW) generating capacity, depending on the efficiency of the panels selected. Figure 13 (Potential Areas of CP Solar Installation) depicts the potential areal extent of the proposed solar PV arrays at CP.

Solar panels would be installed where vertical PV elements could be integrated within building envelopes as a replacement for conventional building materials. These elements would be developed as buildings become available. The PV system would consist of mounted solar PV panels/tables, solar inverters, and cabling connecting the solar panels to inverters, batteries, and electric conduits in roadways. Each solar PV panel would be approximately 3 feet by 5 feet and, depending on spacing and



SOURCE: GIE, 2019

FIGURE 13



Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR

POTENTIAL AREAS OF CP SOLAR INSTALLATION

planning to optimize sunlight capture, may be grouped together as one larger “table” consisting of multiple panels. Panels/tables located on rooftops may be up to 5 feet high to optimize sunlight capture.

PV arrays have minimal maintenance requirements and zero emissions associated with their operation. The panels would require occasional cleaning during their 20- to 30-year lifespan to ensure that they continue to operate at optimal efficiency. The electronic components of the inverters would also need to be replaced during that lifespan; however, this would be infrequent and not cause any impacts to the panels and buildings.

Building-Scale and Utility-Scale Battery Storage System

Building-scale and utility-scale battery storage would be a component of the utility electricity systems to store surplus energy generated from the solar PV systems. The battery storage systems would enable better management of electricity loads during peak periods when electricity is typically most expensive.⁹ Surplus energy stored in the batteries would be discharged into the network in lieu of importing electricity from the SFPUC grid. The battery storage systems could also provide backup power for critical customer loads at CP. In the initial phases of the Project, advanced lithium-ion batteries would be used for energy storage due to their cost-effectiveness and space efficiency. Other battery technologies (e.g., reduction–oxidation flow batteries, molten salt batteries, and metal-air batteries) may be considered in future phases.

The battery storage systems would be located at CEPs and/or in other buildings. Battery systems would consist of numerous battery cell “blocks,” typically 10-by-10-foot cubes that may be wired in series, or in parallel for increased voltage and amp hours. The blocks would have the ability to charge, store, and discharge energy in a self-sufficient manner. Other components of the battery storage system would include a power conditioning system for conversion between direct current (DC) and alternating current (AC) power, control cabinets with computer and monitoring equipment, a HVAC system to maintain safe ambient operating temperature conditions, and a fire suppression system. Fire suppression equipment may include sprinklers or flame-retardant chemical dispersants.

I.C.2 Site Preparation and Earthwork/Grading

■ Earthwork and Grading

As reflected in Table 6 (CP Earthwork Information), for the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the total quantity of excavated soil at CP would be approximately 1,487,500 cubic yards (cy) (as compared to 1,111,000 cy at CP assumed for the 2010 Project), with the increase due to additional utility trenching, installation of the geothermal boreholes, and more refined information regarding construction activities. Excavation associated with the geothermal boreholes would result in approximately 31,500 cy of soil.

⁹ Battery storage may occur “in front of the meter” and/or “behind the meter” depending on final design of the utility grid and integration with SFPUC’s distribution management plan.

TABLE 6 CP EARTHWORK INFORMATION

<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
EARTHWORK ACTIVITY	
Excavation	
Site Earthwork—Cut ^{a,b,c,d,e}	865,000 cy
Basement Excavations ^{f,g}	456,000 cy
Utility Trench Spoils	53,000 cy
Geothermal Boring Spoils ^h	31,500 cy
Surcharge Spoils (Final CP Sub-phases) ⁱ	82,000 cy
<i>Subtotal Excavationⁱ</i>	1,487,500 cy
Fill^j	
Site Earthwork Fill ^{a,b,c,d,e}	913,000 cy
Imported Sand for Trenches ^k	31,000 cy
<i>Subtotal Import</i>	944,000 cy
Net Earthwork Activity—Off-Haul/Export	
	543,500 cy

SOURCE: BKF, 2019.

- a. Site earthwork cut/fill quantities are from the Candlestick Point Grading and Storm Drain Master Plan, November 30, 2017, Master Utility Plan Amendment.
- b. Earthwork quantities do not include expansion factors for cut or compaction factors for fill.
- c. Earthwork quantities do not include spoils for roadway or sidewalk spoils, or added fill to account for settlement of existing grades during surcharging.
- d. Earthwork quantities are based on finished floor design. These quantities do not include import material for surcharging.
- e. Earthwork quantities are limited to the CP Development Area. These quantities do not include potential earthwork in the Candlestick Point State Recreation Area (CPSRA).
- f. Assumes each proposed high-rise tower block in CP will have two levels of underground parking. High-rise tower lots are shown on Figure 5, Proposed 2019 CP Maximum Building Heights, p. 15, in Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 FEIR. A high-rise tower is no longer proposed at CP-02, and no underground parking excavations would occur in the Alice Griffith area.
- g. The CP-02 parking facility along Montana-Clark Drive would include one level of underground parking.
- h. Earthwork quantities for geothermal boring spoils assume 8,340 borings located throughout CP and is based on information provided by FivePoint on May 22, 2019. FivePoint assumes each boring would be approximately 6 inches in diameter and up to 600 feet in depth, and would result in a total of 31,500 cubic yards of excavation.
- i. Earthwork quantities for surcharge spoils are based on preliminary surcharge depths for CP North (CP-14, CP-15, CP-16, CP-17). Preliminary surcharge depths are based on the figure titled “Preliminary Surcharge Plan Candlestick Point Redevelopment San Francisco, California,” dated November 11, 2013, by ENGeo.
- j. The transfer of 368,500 sf of R&D/office uses from HPS2 to CP would not result in additional excavation activities or import of fill.
- k. Sand backfill is assumed for the following utilities: low pressure water (LPW), reclaimed and/or recycled water (RW), Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) Gas, Joint Trench, and Chiller/Hot water lines.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would utilize up to 913,000 cy of on-site earthwork backfill at CP for the developed areas and open space areas, excluding CPSRA. Up to 31,000 cy of sand would be imported for water (low-pressure water, recycled water, and auxiliary water supply system) trenches and joint trench utilities. The imported sand would not be used for storm and sewer utilities because these utilities are usually trenched with on-site earthwork backfill; storm and sewer utilities are accounted for under the “utility trench spoils” category in Table 6. Imported fill (i.e., dirt and sand) would be screened for contaminants in accordance with soil import criteria that would be developed for the Project to comply with local, state, and federal regulatory requirements.

■ Shoreline Protection Improvements and Sea-Level Rise Adaptation

Locally excavated and/or imported fill at CP would be used to add 2 to 12 feet of additional fill over the existing ground surface at CP, raising the site grade such that finished floor elevations would be 5.5 feet above the base flood elevation (BFE) (consistent with MM HY-12a.1) to (1) complete ground improvements; (2) elevate the development areas of the site in compliance with updated requirements for sea level rise (SLR) planning; and (3) provide SFPUC with required freeboard and cover for utility systems. The proposal to raise the site elevation does not extend into the CPSRA.

■ Geotechnical Stabilization

Site preparation at CP would include geotechnical treatments to address the potential hazards of liquefaction, settlement, and lateral spreading that may occur during a major earthquake. Where shallow foundations for low-rise and mid-rise structures would be underlain by artificial fill and the estimated settlement would be limited, geotechnical treatments could employ a combination of removal and recompaction with the placement of a geogrid¹⁰ beneath structures and the stiffening shallow foundations to distribute differential settlement that might occur, resulting in a building design that is consistent with the San Francisco Building Code.

In areas of the CP site containing loose artificial fill with a greater risk of liquefaction and settlement, a range of ground-improvement techniques could be used to densify the fill and reduce seismically induced settlement risk, including but not limited to deep dynamic compaction (DDC),¹¹ drilled displacement columns, vibro-compaction, vibro-densification, deep soil mixing (DSM), stone columns, and grout columns. The use of DDC is identified as a potential solution to address seismically induced ground failure related to liquefaction, lateral spreading, and/or settlement in MM GE-5a of the 2010 FEIR.¹² In addition, the use of DDC at HPS2 for the 2018 Modified Project Variant was evaluated in Addendum 5.

In areas where soft young bay mud¹³ underlies the fill material, static soil surcharging would be implemented following DDC. Static soil surcharging is accomplished by importing soil and placing it on the footprint of a proposed building location and leaving the surcharge pile in place for an extended period of time (typically 6 to 24 months, depending on local conditions). Wick drains are typically installed in the area of the surcharge pile to allow for groundwater to redistribute out of

¹⁰ *Geogrids* are synthetic fabrics (fiberglass, polyester, treated steel, etc.) formed into nets with openings no more than 0.25 inch in size to allow the fabric to interlock with surrounding soil, rock, and other below-ground-level materials and to function as reinforcement.

¹¹ DDC utilizes impact energy from a large weight free falling from a significant height to densify the ground. The weight is repeatedly dropped in a specific grid pattern at a defined drop height. At impact with the ground, energy is transmitted at depth to densify loose material.

¹² ENGeo, Inc., *Evaluation of Deep Dynamic Compaction for Densification of Artificial Fill*, August 10, 2017, and ENGeo, Inc., *Technical Memorandum to Daniel Hansen from Leroy Chan: Potential Constraints on Implementation of Deep Dynamic Compaction (DDC)*, December 14, 2017, revised December 21, 2017.

¹³ *Young bay mud* is soft water-saturated estuarine deposits less than 10,000 years old that underlie the southern part of San Francisco Bay and the present and former marshlands that border the bay (United States Geological Society, Map showing thickness of young bay mud, southern San Francisco Bay, California, Abstract, 1978, <https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/mf976>, accessed March 13, 2019).

the compressible soil and to accelerate the duration of the surcharge program.¹⁴ It is anticipated that excess surcharge material remaining at the end of a sub-phase would be used in future sub-phases in CP and HPS2. Once the proposed surcharge program is complete, any excess surcharge would be removed prior to building and infrastructure construction.

I.C.3 Construction Methods and Equipment

■ Borehole Installation

Approximately 8,340 boreholes would be installed in clusters throughout CP (refer to Figure 11). This is a conservatively high estimate, intended to provide flexibility as to the ultimate location of boreholes. Geothermal boreholes would be located outside of public rights-of-way to limit interference with other subsurface infrastructure and would also be excluded from certain residential areas, the community use site, and all parks and open spaces and public rights of way. Further, boreholes would not be located in the limited areas of shallow soil or groundwater contamination at CP (refer to Figure 11).

Each borehole would be approximately 6 inches in diameter and drilled to a depth of up to 600 feet. The final location and number of boreholes could be adjusted as necessary based on further-refined engineering and design plans, but it is assumed that the same or similar construction methods as those evaluated in Addendum 5 would apply.

Installation of the boreholes would generate approximately 31,500 cy of excavated soil. The excavated soil would be retained on site, as much as practical, for the purposes of raising the grade (refer to Section I.C.2).

Multiple drilling rigs would be operational at the site at one time, depending on the final construction phasing and the need to avoid conflicts with other contractors on site. Each rig would be expected to complete two boreholes per day. A cross-section of a typical geothermal well is included in Figure 12, showing construction details.

Boreholes would be 6 inches in diameter and would be drilled through unconsolidated material and into bedrock. During the drilling process, a bentonite clay and water mixture (drilling fluid) would be used to form a filter cake on the borehole wall. This would prevent the borehole from collapsing. Once the borehole is drilled to the design depth, the geothermal heat exchanger and grout pipe would be installed and pressure tested. Following pressure testing of the geothermal heat exchanger, the borehole would be grouted in a continuous operation from the bottom to the top, until the grout flows from the borehole at the ground surface. If grout backfill settling occurs within the first 12 hours, then grout would be topped off to ground surface.

Once the boring has reached its design depth, the geothermal heat exchanger piping and grout pipe would be installed. The geothermal heat exchanger piping would be pressure tested and, upon

¹⁴ Both wick drains and surcharging were described in the 2010 FEIR.

successful completion of the testing, the hole would be grouted to the surface with a cement-bentonite slurry.

■ Trenching

Approximately 36,200 linear feet of trenching would occur along roadways for installation of the sanitary sewer and utility systems. Trenches would vary in dimensions, netting approximately 53,000 cy of spoils, which would be handled in accordance with adopted mitigation measures and any additionally applicable federal, state, and local regulatory requirements. It is anticipated that a majority of the spoils would be managed on site by placing the spoils either back in the trench as backfill or elsewhere on the site in accordance with the regulatory requirements. Any spoils that cannot be reused on site would be disposed of off-site in accordance with regulatory requirements for land disposal. Approximately 31,000 cy of sand would be imported to use as fill at the base of the trenches.

I.C.4 Construction Assumptions

The construction scenario for the 2019 Modified Project Variant, which is provided in Appendix F, includes a conservative estimate of construction activities that would occur based on the land use and development assumptions associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant; the number and type of construction equipment that would be used (and for what duration); the number of daily construction workers and field management staff; and the number of daily construction truck trips. These estimates may be refined in the future as planning efforts transition into construction details. Appendix F also provides a figure delineating the anticipated phasing of major and sub-phases at CP and HPS2, with the phasing for HPS2 remaining the same as described in Addendum 5.

I.D Construction Duration and Phasing

I.D.1 Construction Duration

Table 7 (CP-HPS2 Construction Duration) shows the construction phasing for the 2010 Project, the 2018 Modified Project Variant, and the 2019 Modified Project Variant. The proposed construction schedule is assumed for environmental analysis purposes. Potential impacts associated with construction activities according to this schedule are evaluated in applicable topics of this addendum.

At CP, the beginning of construction activities was delayed 1 year as compared to what was assumed in the 2010 FEIR. Demolition of the Alice Griffith Housing project began in 2014 instead of 2013. The length of construction at CP is now expected to increase by approximately 1 year as compared to the 2010 Project, from a total of 19 years to 20 years, ending in 2033 under the 2019 Modified Project Variant instead of in 2031 under the 2010 Project.

Year	2010 FEIR		2018 Modified Project Variant (Addendum 5)		2019 Modified Project Variant (Addendum 6)	
	CP	HPS	CP	HPS	CP	HPS
2011		●				
2012		●				
2013	●	●				
2014	●	●	●		●	
2015	●	●	●		●	
2016	●	●	●		●	
2017	●	●	●	●	●	
2018	●	●	●	●	●	
2019	●	●	●	●	●	
2020	●	●	●	●	●	
2021	●	●	●	●	●	
2022	●	●	●	●	●	
2023	●	●	●	●	●	
2024	●	●	●	●	●	
2025	●	●	●	●	●	
2026	●	●	●	●	●	
2027	●	●	●	●	●	●
2028	●	●	●	●	●	●
2029	●	●	●	●	●	●
2030	●	●	●	●	●	●
2031	●	●	●	●	●	●
2032			●	●	●	●
2033				●	●	●
2034				●		●
2035						●
2036						●
2037						●
2038						●
2039						●
2040						●
2041						●
2042						●
Years of Work	19	21	19	18	20	16

SOURCES: San Francisco Planning Department, *Candlestick Point–Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II Development Plan EIR*, 2010; FivePoint, 2019.

At HPS2, under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, construction activities would begin in 2027 (instead of 2011, as assumed under the 2010 Project) and would end in 2042 (instead of 2031, as assumed under the 2010 Project). The length of construction activities under the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be 16 years rather than 21 years, as assumed under the 2010 Project.

In summary, while the beginning of construction at CP was slightly delayed (by 1 year), the length of construction activities has remained relatively consistent as compared to the 2010 Project and the 2018 Modified Project Variant. At HPS2, the beginning of construction activities is delayed, but construction would occur more rapidly, concluding in about 5 years less time than assumed under the 2010 Project.

I.D.2 Construction Phasing

CP will be constructed in three major phases: Major Phase 1, 2, and 3. Within Major Phase 1, development would occur in five sub-phases, CP-01 through CP-05. CP-01 is already constructed or under construction, and includes 337 residential dwelling units on the Alice Griffith site. Sub-phase CP-02 would develop the up to 1,000,000 sf of R&D/office, 170,000 sf of regional retail, a 220-room hotel, 998 residential units, a 1,200-seat film arts center, community uses, and associated parking. Sub-phases CP-03 and CP-04 involve construction of the blocks directly adjacent to CP-02 across Ingerson Avenue and Harney Way, which include approximately 1,300 dwelling units, neighborhood retail uses, community uses, and associated parking spaces. Sub-phase CP-05 would develop 351 residential units, community uses, parks and open space, and associated parking. Major Phase 1 began in 2014 and would conclude in 2028. The changes evaluated in Addendum 6 relate only to Major Phase 1, and primarily only occur in CP-02.

I.E Approvals

The approvals required to implement the 2019 Modified Project Variant are anticipated to include the following:

TABLE 8 PROJECT APPROVALS		
	<i>Project Approval</i>	<i>Agency</i>
1	D4D	OCII Commission; San Francisco Planning Commission
2	Major Phase 1 CP Amendment (including CP Phasing Plan & Schedule of Performance) (assumes inclusion of 750,000 sf R&D/office uses)	OCII Commission
3	CP-02 to CP-04 Applications (assumes inclusion of 750,000 sf R&D/office uses)	OCII Executive Director
4	Future Amendment of the Bayview Hunters Point Redevelopment Plan to increase permitted amount of R&D/office uses at CP and commensurately reduce those uses at HPS, by up to an additional 250,000 sf, for a total of 1,000,000 sf at CP, together with amendments of Major Phase 1 CP and Sub-phase CP-02 Applications	OCII Commission; San Francisco Board of Supervisors
5	CP-HPS2 Transportation Plan and Transit Operating Plan (Conforming Amendments)	SFMTA Director
6	CP Infrastructure Plan (Conforming Amendments) to show the new community uses and the extension of recycled water lines from the recycled water plant at HPS2 to CP	Director of San Francisco Department of Public Works (SFDPW); Director of SFPUC; Fire Chief of San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD)

SOURCE: FivePoint, 2019.

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II. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

II.A Approach to the Analysis

II.A.1 Introduction

This section describes the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.) and CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR Sections 15000 et seq.) requirements for use of an addendum and the basic analytical approach used in this Addendum 6 to evaluate the potential impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Individual topical sections provide greater detail, as needed, with respect to the methodology used in the analysis.

The development plan analyzed in Addendum 6 is proposed by the Project Sponsor as a new variant, the “2019 Modified Project Variant,” which includes the 2018 Modified Project Variant described in Addendum 5 and the modifications now proposed by the 2019 Modified Project Variant (refer to Chapter I, Project Description, for additional detail). If approved, 2019 Modified Project Variant) would be implemented as the “Project.”

II.A.2 Authority for Use of an Addendum

CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 provides for the use of an addendum to document the basis for a lead agency’s decision not to require a subsequent Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for a project that is already adequately covered in a previously certified EIR. The lead agency’s decision to use an addendum must be supported by substantial evidence showing the conditions that would trigger the preparation of a subsequent EIR, as provided in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, are not present. CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 provide:

- (a) When an EIR has been certified or a negative declaration adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in light of the whole record, one or more of the following:
 - (1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration 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 would be undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration 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 of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:
 - (A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

- (B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;
- (C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be 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 or alternative.

This document has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines. CEQA requires that all state and local government agencies consider the environmental consequences of projects over which they have discretionary authority before acting on those projects.

As required by CEQA, Addendum 6 has been prepared to identify and assess the anticipated environmental impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant as compared to the 2010 Project. For select resource areas, Addendum 6 also discusses information from CP-HPS2 Addendum 5, either for informational purposes or to describe impacts in HPS2. Development in HPS2 for the 2019 Modified Project Variant remains the same as described in Addendum 5, with the exception of the proposed transfer of 368,500 sf of R&D/office space to CP. Where Addendum 5 is referenced for expected impacts in HPS2, the conclusions from Addendum 5 are then compared to the identified impacts for HPS2 from the 2010 FEIR.

II.A.3 Analytic Method

In Addendum 6, the 2019 Modified Project Variant is primarily described and assessed in relation to the 2010 Project (as described in 2010 FEIR Chapter II [Project Description]). However, because the Project approved in 2010 included approval of certain variants analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, Addendum 6 assesses certain impacts in comparison to the 2010 Tower Variant 3D, 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1), and 2010 Utilities Variant (Variant 4). The analysis used in Addendum 6 reflects the analytical approach mandated by the applicable sections of the CEQA Guidelines (Sections 15162 through 15164) and comprehensively reviews and compares the effects of the 2019 Modified Project Variant to those disclosed in the 2010 FEIR. In addition, a few topical sections also include a comparison to the approved 2018 Modified Project Variant, for informational purposes.

The analysis provided in Addendum 6 covers each of the technical issue areas addressed in the 2010 FEIR. Each of the topical sections address: (1) changes in the Project proposed in the 2019 Modified Project Variant that are relevant to the particular issue area; and (2) impacts associated with construction and implementation of the 2019 Modified Project Variant as compared to the 2010 Project and/or variants analyzed in the 2010 FEIR. To provide context, each impact discussion includes a brief summary of the 2010 FEIR conclusions.

The analytic methods for each topical section generally follows the same methods used in the 2010 FEIR. In some cases, the methods are different in certain respects and the reasons for these differences are provided in the relevant topical sections of Addendum 6. A section titled “New Regulations” is only provided for those topical sections where new regulations have taken effect since 2010 and were not otherwise discussed in Addendum 5.

The 2010 FEIR impact statements included in Addendum 6 address changes proposed by the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Appendix B (Impacts Evaluated in Addendum 6) identifies those impacts that are analyzed in this addendum, as well as those that are not covered in this addendum. If not covered in this addendum, Appendix B provides an explanation as to why further analysis is not required.

The 2010 FEIR proposed a number of mitigation measures, which were approved in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP). Subsequently, modifications to certain mitigation measures were proposed in Addenda 1, 4, and 5 and were approved by the OCII and City as revisions to the MMRP. In Addendum 6, further modifications to certain mitigation measures are proposed and are shown in underline and strikethrough as compared to the current MMRP. The text for all mitigation measures, which includes the revisions proposed in Addendum 6, as well as the previously approved revisions, is provided in the proposed MMRP (refer to Appendix A).

Addendum 6 does not reanalyze previously approved elements of the Project or mitigation measures that are not changing under the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

II.A.4 Other Topical Considerations

■ Transfer of R&D/Office Use from HPS2 to CP

Addendum 6 does not analyze potential impacts at HPS2 associated with the transfer of 368,500 sf of R&D/office uses from HPS2 because it would not result in an increase in the area of development or building heights at HPS2 from what is already approved, or otherwise result in increased physical impacts at HPS2. The effect of the square footage transfer is taken into account, as appropriate, in the CP impacts, the relevant combined impacts of CP and HPS2, and the relevant cumulative impacts. The transfer of square footage would not result in an increase in the horizontal area of ground disturbance at CP.

■ CP Design for Development (D4D)

The proposed new chapter for the CP D4D addresses urban design requirements for the commercial uses at CP-02 and, except for the increases in building heights, these new urban design requirements do not result in environmental impacts related to the significance criteria identified in the 2010 FEIR. Therefore, these elements are not addressed in this addendum. However, the proposed increases in building heights and the proposed amendment to the current height limit exception for mechanical equipment on towers are addressed in the aesthetics, shadows, and wind sections.

II.B Summary of Analysis of Environmental Effects

Sections II.B.1 through II.B.18 describe the environmental effects of the 2019 Modified Project Variant and conclude that the proposed modifications would not result in any new significant environmental impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified environmental impacts and would not require the adoption of previously infeasible mitigation or alternatives that are feasible or the adoption of any new mitigation measures or alternatives.

II.B.1 Land Use and Plans

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
10. Land Use and Planning. Would the project:					
B.a Physically divide an established community?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.B-33 (Impact LU-1) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 75 (Impact LU-1)	No	No	No	None
B.b Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.B-37 (Impact LU-2) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 79 (Impact LU-2)	No	No	No	None
B.c Have a substantial adverse impact on the existing character of the vicinity?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.B-39 (Impact LU-3) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 80 (Impact LU-3)	No	No	No	None

■ Changes to Project Related to Land Use and Plans

The following elements of the 2019 Modified Project Variant are addressed in this Land Use and Plans analysis:

- Increase in the square footage of R&D/office uses, reduction in the square footage of regional retail uses, reduction in hotel square footage (with the number of rooms remaining the same), increase in the square footage of neighborhood retail uses, change from a performance venue/arena use to both a film arts center and reserved allocation for a performance venue. All of these changes are identified in Table 3 (Land Use Comparison), p. 9.

■ Comparative Impact Discussions

Impact LU-1: Implementation of the Project would not physically divide an established community. [Criterion B.a]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	No Impact	No Impact

The 2010 FEIR described how the Project site is physically isolated from nearby neighborhoods. Most non-arterial streets from neighborhoods to the west of CP do not extend into CP. Bayview Hill creates a physical barrier to the south and limit access from this direction, except at Harney Way. Pedestrian access from surrounding land uses to the Candlestick Point State Recreation Area (CPSRA) and the shoreline is limited. Much of the site is barren with no or limited activities.

The 2010 FEIR recognized the Project would change land uses in the area and increase the density and intensity of development on the Project site. The 2010 FEIR acknowledged the Project would develop new mixed-use districts, a new street grid, new pedestrian, transit, and bicycle access, public gathering places, and new open space and recreational uses that would facilitate connections between the Project site and the surrounding communities. Additionally, the Project would improve and widen Harney Way. The new land uses would provide services, commercial uses, jobs, entertainment, recreational opportunities, and other amenities that would be used by the existing surrounding community and the new Project residents. The 2010 FEIR found the Project, including circulation improvements, would improve the connectivity of the site to the surrounding neighborhoods and the city. Consequently, the 2010 FEIR determined the Project would have no impact with regard to the potential to physically divide an established community.

Similar to the 2010 Project, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would develop a new mixed-use community with distinct districts at CP. The Project would continue to include the following uses: residential, cultural and entertainment, community, R&D/office, regional retail, neighborhood retail, and parks and open space.

The square footage of uses in CP-02 would change to increase R&D/office uses from 150,000 sf to 1,000,000 sf. There would be a corresponding reduction in regional retail use from 635,000 sf to 170,000 sf and a shift of 368,500 sf of R&D/office use from HPS2, which would maintain the overall development intensity of the Project at CP. The minor reduction (20,000 sf) in the square footage of the hotel use would maintain the same number of hotel rooms. The change from a performance venue/arena (75,000 sf and 10,000 seats) to a film arts center (64,000 sf and 1,200 seats) and a reserved allocation for a performance venue (5,000 sf and 4,400 seats) would maintain entertainment and cultural uses on the site. The 9,500 sf increase (from 125,000 sf to 134,500 sf) in neighborhood retail would be distributed in areas where neighborhood retail is allowed under the Project approvals and would serve the new residential neighborhoods.

The changes to the square footage of various uses (as described in Table 3 [Land Use Comparison], p. 9) would be contained within the boundaries of CP that were proposed as part of the 2010 Project. The changes at CP would not alter planned new physical connections to surrounding neighborhoods, or diminish the improved vehicle, pedestrian, bicycle, and transit access to the site, or access to the CPSRA and the shoreline.

Similar to the 2010 Project, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would redevelop the largely vacant and underused CP Project site with an active urban community that would create new connections to nearby neighborhoods. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would continue to provide new and improved vehicle, pedestrian, bicycle, and transit access to and within the site consistent with the 2010 Project. The new CP mixed-use community would draw people to the site and provide homes, services, employment, entertainment, and recreational opportunities for the new Project residents, the surrounding neighborhoods, and the city. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would continue to fulfill the Project objective to create an integrated development that would improve connectivity

between CP and the surrounding communities. Thus, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not divide an established community, and no impact would occur.

Impact LU-2: Implementation of the Project would not conflict with land use plans, policies, or regulations adopted to avoid or mitigate an environmental effect. [Criterion B.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR reviewed the Project’s consistency with applicable land use plans and policies. The 2010 FEIR determined the Project was generally consistent with applicable land use plans and acknowledged that various land use plans would be amended as part of the Project approval actions. No conflicts with plans, policies or regulations adopted to avoid or mitigate environmental impact were identified. The potential impact was determined to be less than significant.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would require amendments to certain Project regulatory and entitlement documents as reflected by Table 8 (Project Approvals), p. 37. None of these amendments would result in a conflict with land use plans, policies, or regulations adopted to avoid or mitigate an environmental effect. The impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact LU-3: Implementation of the Project would not have a substantial adverse impact on the existing character of the vicinity. [Criterion B.c]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR acknowledged the Project would substantially alter the land use character of the Project site by replacing the existing character of the site with a new mixed-use development, including a range of residential, commercial, cultural and entertainment, infrastructure, and parks and open space uses. Additionally, the 2010 FEIR acknowledged the scale of development proposed by the Project would contrast with nearby residential neighborhoods and industrial area. The 2010 FEIR concluded the Project would improve existing land use conditions at the Project site and would not have an adverse effect on the existing character of the vicinity. With respect to CP, the 2010 FEIR stated “[t]he mixed-use pattern with the Project at CP would transition from lower-density residential uses near existing neighborhoods to higher density residential and commercial uses. Development at CP would have similar land uses as existing and proposed uses in Executive Park immediately to the west. With the transition in scale and uses, the extension of the existing street grid, and with connectivity of new open space with existing shoreline open space, the Project would be compatible with surrounding land uses” (2010 FEIR p. III.B-39). Based on this analysis, the 2010 FEIR concluded that the Project would result in a less-than-significant impact on the existing character of the vicinity.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would change the mix of the square footage of the land uses at CP, largely by replacing regional retail with R&D/office uses; however, the density of development would remain the same. Lower-density residential development would continue to be located near existing residential neighborhoods, with higher-density residential, commercial, and some retail and performance uses located in the interior of the site further from existing development. Overall, uses at CP would continue to be similar to those provided at Executive Park, to the west, including residential, R&D/office, and retail uses.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would increase the maximum allowable height at CP-02 from 65 feet to 85 feet within the interior portions of the sub-phase area; from 80 feet to 85 feet along Harney Way, Ingerson Avenue, and a small portion of Arelious Walker Drive; and from 65 feet or 85 feet to 120 feet along the majority of Arelious Walker Drive. Additionally, the CP D4D would be amended to allow rooftop mechanical equipment and screening on towers up to 10 percent of the height of each tower at the last occupiable floor, which is anticipated to range from 17 feet to a maximum of 42 feet, for maximum tower heights of 187 feet to 462 feet. Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, one tower would be removed from CP-02, reducing the total number of towers at CP from 12 to 11.

Similar to the 2010 Project, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would extend the existing street grid, increase vehicle, pedestrian, bicycle, and transit access to the various urban uses on the site and connect new open space and recreational opportunities, including shoreline access with the existing shoreline open space.

Although the 2019 Modified Project Variant would modify certain aspects of the development plan, including the square footage of land uses, the conversion of regional retail to R&D/office uses, and an increase in heights, the general scale, arrangement, and intensity of land uses would be similar to the 2010 Project. As acknowledged in the 2010 FEIR, the Project would result in a substantially different built environment compared to the existing character of the site and vicinity. The scale of development would contrast with existing patterns; however, the mixed-use pattern with the Project at CP would transition from lower-density residential uses near existing neighborhoods to higher density residential and commercial uses. Development at CP would have similar land uses as existing and proposed uses in Executive Park immediately to the west. With the transition in scale and uses, the extension of the existing street grid, and with the connectivity of new open space with existing shoreline open space, the Project would be compatible with surrounding land uses. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would improve conditions at the Project site and connect the site to the larger urban fabric of the surrounding area and the city. The Project would not result in a substantial adverse change in the existing land use character at Candlestick Point or adjacent areas. The impact would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

■ Conclusion

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change any of the 2010 FEIR’s findings with respect to land use and plans impacts. Although the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes changes to the Project and Variants considered in the 2010 FEIR (and previous addenda), these changes would not give rise to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. This analysis does not result in any different conclusions than those reached in the 2010 FEIR related to land use and plans, on either a Project-related or cumulative basis.

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II.B.2 Population, Housing, and Employment

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
13. Population, Housing, and Employment. Would the Project:					
C.a Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.C-14 (Impact PH-1) p. III.C-14 (Impact PH-2a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 89 (Impact PH-1) p. 90 (Impact PH-2)	No	No	No	None
C.b Displace substantial numbers of existing housing units or create demand for additional housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? ¹⁵	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.C-21 (Impact PH-3a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 92 (Impact PH-3)	No	No	No	None
C.c Displace substantial number of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? ¹⁶	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.C-21 (Impact PH-3a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 92 (Impact PH-3)	No	No	No	None

■ Changes to Project Related to Population, Housing, and Employment

The following elements of the 2019 Modified Project Variant are addressed in this Population, Housing, and Employment analysis:

- An update in Project employment, which is based on the land use program for the 2019 Modified Project Variant; and
- An update in construction employment, which is based on a modified construction phasing schedule.

Population and Housing

The 2010 FEIR proposed 10,500 residential units, including both CP and HPS2. The approved 2018 Modified Project Variant included an additional 172 residential units at HPS2, resulting in a total of 10,672 residential units. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would continue to include 7,218 units at CP and 3,454 units at HPS2, as proposed under the 2018 Modified Project Variant; therefore, the

¹⁵ This threshold and/or an impact statement related to this threshold is not addressed in Addendum 6 to the 2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR; Appendix B to Addendum 6 identifies the reason why this threshold is not addressed.

¹⁶ This threshold and/or an impact statement related to this threshold is not addressed in Addendum 6 to the 2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR; Appendix B to Addendum 6 identifies the reason why this threshold is not addressed.

population at CP would continue to be 16,818¹⁷ and the population at HPS2 would continue to be 8,048,¹⁸ resulting in 24,866 people.

Project Employment

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would increase the number of permanent jobs as shown in Table 9 (Employment by Land Use). In summary, the total number of permanent employment opportunities at CP and HPS2 would increase from 10,730 jobs under the 2010 Project and 16,635 jobs under the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) to a total of 17,439 jobs under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, an increase of 6,709 and 804, respectively.

CP would have 5,350 jobs, and HPS2 would have 12,089 jobs under the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Under the 2010 Project, CP would have 3,478 jobs and HPS2 would have 7,254 jobs. Compared to the 2010 FEIR, the total number of permanent employment opportunities at CP would increase by 1,872 jobs and by 4,835 at HPS2, respectively.

While jobs associated with regional retail uses decreased at CP under the 2019 Modified Project Variant (as compared to the 2010 Project), jobs associated with R&D/office uses substantially increased. Jobs associated with R&D/office uses increased from 543 under the 2010 Project to 3,623 under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, which is an increase of 3,080 jobs. The increase in R&D/office uses is the primary factor in the change in employment at CP.

At HPS2, jobs decreased compared to the 2018 Modified Project Variant due to the transfer of 368,500 sf of R&D/office uses from HPS2 to CP. Under the 2018 Modified Project Variant, a total of 13,014 jobs were projected for HPS2, while under the 2019 Modified Project Variant a total of 12,089 jobs are projected for HPS2, a decrease of 925 jobs.

For additional information regarding Project employment by land use, refer to Table II.C-7 on p. III.C-12 of the 2010 FEIR (2010 Project) and Table 7 on p. 85 of Addendum 5 (for the 2018 Modified Project Variant).

Construction Employment

Table 10 (2019 Modified Project Variant Construction Employment) shows the yearly distribution of workers associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Over the course of the entire Project, the total number of maximum daily construction workers associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant (for both CP and HPS2) would be higher than what was identified in the 2010 FEIR by about 2,022 workers due to the modifications to the land use program under the 2019 Modified Project Variant and a condensed construction schedule.¹⁹ The construction worker calculation assumes that

¹⁷ This assumes a conservative 2.33 people per household, as identified in 2010 FEIR Table III.C-6.

¹⁸ This assumes a conservative 2.33 people per household, as identified in 2010 FEIR Table III.C-6.

¹⁹ Additionally, construction employment also assumes all Project elements from the 2018 Modified Project Variant that would not be modified by the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

TABLE 9 EMPLOYMENT BY LAND USE									
Land Use	Employment Factor ^a	2019 Modified Project Variant						2010 Project Employment (jobs) ^f	R&D Variant (Variant 1) Employment (jobs) ^f
		Candlestick Point		HPS2		Total			
		Development Program ^b	Employment (jobs)	Development Program ^b	Employment (jobs)	Development Program ^b	Employment (jobs)	Employment (jobs) ^f	Employment (jobs) ^f
Residential	25 units/job	7,218 units	289	3,454 units	138	10,672 units	427	420	420
Regional Retail	350 gsf/job	170,000 gsf	486	100,000 gsf	286	270,000 gsf	772	1,814	1,814
Neighborhood Retail/Maker Space	270 gsf/job and 400 gsf/job ^d	134,500 gsf	498	301,000 gsf	1,025	435,500 gsf	1,523	926	926
R&D/Office	276 gsf/job	1,000,000 gsf	3,623	0 gsf	—	1,000,000 gsf	3,623	543	543
Research and Development ^e	400 gsf/job	0 gsf	—	3,896,500 gsf	9,741	3,896,500 gsf	9,741	6,250	12,500
Hotel	700 gsf/job	130,000 gsf	186	120,000 gsf	171	250,000 gsf	357	214	214
Football Stadium	2,915 jobs/event	0 events	—	0 events	—	0 events	—	359	—
Performance Venue/Arena									
<i>Performance Venue/Arena (2010)</i>	300 jobs/event; 150 events/year	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	87
<i>Performance Venue (2019)</i>	750 gsf/job	5,000 sf	7	—	—	5,000 sf	7	—	—
<i>Film Arts Center (2019)</i>	750 gsf/job	64,000 sf	85	—	—	64,000 sf	85	—	—
Total Performance Venue/Film Arts Center (2010 and 2019)							92	87	87
Artists' Studios	850 gsf/job ^h	0 gsf	—	255,000 gsf	300	255,000 gsf	300	N/A ⁱ	N/A ⁱ
Institutional/Schools	2,050 gsf/job ^f	0 gsf	—	410,000 gsf	200	410,000 gsf	200	N/A ⁱ	N/A ⁱ
Water Taxi ^g	4 jobs/day	0 trips/day	—	16 trips/day	4	16 trips/day	4	N/A ⁱ	N/A ⁱ
Community Use	355 gsf/job	50,000 gsf	141	50,000 gsf	141	100,000 gsf	282	N/A ⁱ	N/A ⁱ
Public Parking	270 spaces/job ⁱ	2,112 spaces	8	6,339 spaces	23	8,451 spaces	31	32	46
Parks and Open Space	0.26 job/acre	105.7 acres	27	232.0 acres	60	337.7 acres	87	87	85
Total			5,350		12,089		17,439^k	10,730	16,635

SOURCES: Economic and Planning Systems (EPS), Inc., *Fiscal Analysis of the Candlestick Point/Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Project*, 2019; FivePoint, 2019.

NOTES:

- gsf = gross square feet; N/A = not available
- a. Employment factors are from City and County of San Francisco, *Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines*, October 2002, as well as more current industry standards and EPS studies for individual land use types. The recycled water facility would only result in one employee and, therefore, is not included in this table, as it would not change any analysis or conclusions.
- b. Based on buildout floor areas provided in Table 2 (2019 Modified Project Variant Land Use Program), p. 7.
- c. The total employment is subject to mathematical rounding and may reflect a higher number than the addition of employment for CP and HPS2 individually, each of which may have been rounded down.
- d. Includes 360,500 gsf for neighborhood retail between CP and HPS2 (at 270 gsf/job) and 75,000 gsf for maker space at HPS2 (at 400 gsf/job).
- e. The 2010 FEIR indicates that R&D uses are defined to include research and development, office, and light-industrial uses.
- f. Based on generalized population density at institutions, such as schools.
- g. Assumes capacity for 22 passengers plus captain and crew members.

TABLE 9 EMPLOYMENT BY LAND USE									
<i>Land Use</i>	<i>Employment Factor^a</i>	<i>2019 Modified Project Variant</i>						<i>2010 Project Employment (jobs)^c</i>	<i>R&D Variant (Variant 1) Employment (jobs)^c</i>
		<i>Candlestick Point</i>		<i>HPS2</i>		<i>Total</i>			
		<i>Development Program^b</i>	<i>Employment (jobs)</i>	<i>Development Program^b</i>	<i>Employment (jobs)</i>	<i>Development Program^b</i>	<i>Employment (jobs)</i>		

- h. Based on information about number of studios and artists provided by FivePoint.
- i. Includes all off-street parking.
- j. The employment value for these land use categories were not provided in the 2010 FEIR for the following reasons: (1) artists' studios were an existing use; (2) institutional/school uses and a water taxi were not proposed; and (3) community uses were not sufficiently defined to accurately estimate employment.
- k. Total employment calculated by adding individual totals for each land use category. This number may reflect a higher number than the addition of employment for CP and HPS2 individually, each of which may have been rounded down.

TABLE 10 2019 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT

Year	Construction Workers (CP)		Construction Workers (HPS2)		Field Management (CP and HPS2)		Construction Workers and Field Management (Combined)		2010 Project (Construction Workers and Field Management)	
	Max. Number of Daily Workers	Avg. Number of Daily Workers	Max. Number of Daily Workers	Avg. Number of Daily Workers	Max. Number of Daily Workers	Avg. Number of Daily Workers	Max. Number of Daily Workers	Avg. Number of Daily Workers	Max. Number of Daily Workers	Avg. Number of Daily Workers
2011	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	76
2012	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	66
2013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	178
2014	43	34	0	0	15	12	58	46	363	278
2015	58	46	0	0	15	12	73	58	617	494
2016	150	118	0	0	15	12	165	130	609	488
2017	146	116	0	0	15	12	161	128	440	357
2018	118	94	0	0	15	12	133	106	456	366
2019	132	106	0	0	15	12	147	118	470	376
2020	94	72	0	0	15	12	109	84	460	368
2021	66	52	0	0	15	12	81	64	258	206
2022	355	282	0	0	15	12	370	294	443	355
2023	534	422	0	0	25	20	559	442	434	348
2024	367	294	0	0	25	20	392	314	295	235
2025	439	346	0	0	25	20	464	366	264	212
2026	387	306	0	0	25	20	412	326	278	235
2027	389	322	221	174	25	20	635	516	235	187
2028	504	417	321	253	25	20	850	690	320	255
2029	352	279	334	264	25	20	711	563	348	278
2030	209	166	437	341	25	20	671	527	195	156
2031	187	148	617	483	25	20	829	651	85	68
2032	166	132	440	349	25	20	631	501	—	—
2033	73	58	340	268	15	12	428	338	—	—
2034	0	0	123	98	15	12	138	110	—	—
2035	0	0	160	128	15	12	175	140	—	—
2036	0	0	130	104	15	12	145	116	—	—
2037	0	0	123	98	15	12	138	110	—	—
2038	0	0	156	124	15	12	171	136	—	—
2039	0	0	146	116	15	12	161	128	—	—
2040	0	0	93	74	15	12	108	86	—	—
2041	0	0	33	26	15	12	48	38	—	—
2042	0	0	15	12	15	12	30	24	—	—
Total	4,769	3,810	3,689	2,912	535	428	8,993	7,150	6,971	5,582

SOURCES: MACTEC, 2010; TRC, 2019.

NOTE:

- Number of daily workers includes on-site construction, off-site roadway improvements, and shoreline improvements and assumes construction of the alternative utility system. Construction employment information is not available in the 2010 FEIR for the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1).

all the maximum and average workers identified in Table 10 of the 2019 Modified Project Variant (and in the 2010 FEIR in Table III.C-8) work for the duration of each year specified.

■ Changes in Circumstances

Environmental Setting

Employment

San Francisco is a primary employment hub for the Bay Area and contains regional employment centers. According to Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) Projections 2013,²⁰ San Francisco had about 617,420 jobs in 2015.²¹ The city is projected to have a total of approximately 671,230 jobs by 2020, approximately 707,670 jobs by 2030, and approximately 759,500 jobs by 2040, resulting in an approximately 23 percent increase (142,080 total jobs) over the 25-year period.²² Between 2015 and 2040, the total number of jobs in the nine-county Bay Area is expected to increase by almost 835,240 jobs, a 22.8 percent increase. During this period, San Francisco's share of regional employment is expected to increase slightly, from 16.8 percent in 2015 to 16.9 percent in 2040.²³

At the time of the 2000 Census, the 2010 FEIR indicated that about 55 percent of the workers holding jobs in San Francisco lived in the city, while the remaining 45 percent lived in other jurisdictions.²⁴ For this reason, the daytime population associated with local employment substantially exceeded the residential (nighttime) population according to the 2000 Census.

As of 2010, commuters into the city held 27.3 percent of the jobs in San Francisco,²⁵ meaning that approximately 73 percent of workers resided in the city, showing an increase in resident workers as compared to the 2000 Census. However, the share of San Francisco jobs held by residents from other Bay Area counties is expected to increase as compared to 2010 to approximately 43 percent by 2020, 40 percent by 2030, and 42 percent by 2040,²⁶ likely the result of a low supply of housing relative to demand and the subsequent increase in housing costs. As a regional job center, San Francisco will continue to have a larger share of commuters than other cities in the Bay Area.²⁷

²⁰ ABAG and MTC's *Plan Bay Area 2040, Projections 2040*, contains updated projections for the number of jobs (total employment) within the Bay Area and within San Francisco. These updated numbers do not significantly alter or affect the conclusions from the 2010 FEIR or Addendum 5 to the 2010 FEIR.

²¹ ABAG, *Projections 2013*, p. 22.

²² ABAG, *Projections 2013*, p. 75.

²³ ABAG, *Projections 2013*, p. 22.

²⁴ U.S. Department of Transportation, *Census 2000 Transportation Planning Package*, 2006. It should be noted that a certain percentage of San Francisco residents also commute to other communities.

²⁵ City and County of San Francisco, *Pier 70 Mixed-Use District Project Final Environmental Impact Report*, August 24, 2017, p. 4.C-9.

²⁶ City and County of San Francisco, *Pier 70 Mixed-Use District Project Final Environmental Impact Report*, August 24, 2017, p. 4.C-9.

²⁷ City and County of San Francisco, *Pier 70 Mixed-Use District Project Final Environmental Impact Report*, August 24, 2017, p. 4.C-9.

■ Comparative Impact Discussions

Impact PH-1: Construction of the Project would not induce substantial direct population growth. [Criterion C.a]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

As disclosed in the 2010 FEIR, there would be direct but temporary construction job growth at the Project site as a result of the Project. It was assumed that construction employees not already living in the Bayview Hunters Point neighborhood (which includes and surrounds CP) would commute from elsewhere in the Bay Area rather than relocate to the Bayview Hunters Point neighborhood for a temporary construction assignment, and construction hiring policies associated with the 2010 Project would aim to maximize hiring among local residents.

Table 10 shows the estimated average and maximum number of daily construction workers for each Project year under the 2019 Modified Project Variant. The peak year for construction at CP is 2023, with 534 maximum daily workers (and 422 average daily workers), while the peak year for construction at HPS2 is 2031, with 617 maximum daily workers (and 483 average daily workers). The peak year for combined activities is in 2031, with 829 combined maximum daily workers (and 651 combined average daily workers), coinciding with the peak year at HPS2.

The 2010 Project disclosed different peak years for CP and HPS2. For CP, it was 2029 and for HPS2 it was 2015, with the peak combined year in 2015, also coinciding with the peak construction year at HPS2.

Overall, the total number of daily construction workers and field management staff associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant (for all years of construction) would increase by approximately 29 percent as compared to the 2010 Project. The increase is associated with: (1) the import of fill to raise the site 2 to 12 feet over the existing ground surface at CP such that finished floor elevations would be 5.5 feet above the base flood elevation; (2) installation of the geothermal boreholes; (3) increased excavation to accommodate subsurface parking facilities; and (4) the overall increase in the duration of construction (from 21 years under the 2010 Project to 29 years under the 2019 Modified Project Variant).²⁸

As assumed in the 2010 FEIR, it is anticipated that construction employees not already living in the nearby Bayview Hunters Point neighborhood would commute from elsewhere in the Bay Area rather than relocate to the Bayview Hunters Point neighborhood for a temporary construction assignment, and construction hiring policies associated with the Project would aim to maximize hiring among local residents. Thus, development of the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not generate a substantial, unplanned population increase. Impacts associated with construction

²⁸ While the length of construction activities at CP is about the same under the 2019 Modified Project Variant and the 2010 Project, and the length of construction activities at HPS2 are reduced under the 2019 Modified Project Variant as compared to the 2010 Project, there is less overlap of construction activities, which results in a longer overall period of construction.

employment resulting from the 2019 Modified Project Variant would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact PH-2: Operation of the development at Candlestick Point would not induce substantial direct or indirect population growth. [Criterion C.a]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR concluded that infrastructure, public services, and housing associated with direct population growth were anticipated in ongoing local and regional planning activities, and development of the Project would not expand infrastructure to areas that were not previously served, nor create new transportation access to a previously inaccessible area, resulting in indirect growth. As with the 2010 Project, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in an increase in population and employment at CP; however, growth in this area has long been the subject of many planning activities. The primary objective of the Project is to provide new housing and non-residential uses, including employment generating uses, in order to redevelop the Project site. In addition, the infrastructure needed to support the level of growth anticipated under the Project was planned based on population projections that included the housing and employment associated with the Project. The 2010 FEIR defined “substantial” growth as increases in population that are unplanned, without consideration of or planning for infrastructure, services, and housing needed to support proposed residents, employees, and visitors. Therefore, as with the 2010 Project, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not induce substantial direct or indirect population growth.

The 2010 FEIR proposed 10,500 residential units, including both CP and HPS2. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would include 10,672 units (7,218 units at CP and 3,454 units at HPS2), unchanged from the 2018 Modified Project Variant; therefore, as reported in Addendum 5, the population at CP would continue to be 16,818²⁹ and the population at HPS2 would continue to be 8,048,³⁰ resulting in 24,866 people. As disclosed in the 2010 FEIR, 10,730 jobs would be generated as a result of the Project; 3,478 associated with CP and 7,254 associated with HPS2. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in a total of 17,439 jobs; CP would have 5,350 and HPS2 would have 12,089.

Employment growth would be considered substantial if it resulted in housing demand that would exceed planned regional housing development. Table 11 (Housing Demand) estimates the number of housing units that would be needed to provide housing for employees of jobs created as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. The calculation for housing demand is based on total employment, which has changed with the 2019 Modified Project Variant as compared to the 2010 FEIR Project and 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1).

²⁹ This assumes a conversation 2.33 people per household, as identified in 2010 FEIR Table III.C-6.

³⁰ This assumes a conversation 2.33 people per household, as identified in 2010 FEIR Table III.C-6.

<i>Analysis Area</i>	<i>2019 Modified Project Variant Employment^{a,b}</i>	<i>2019 Modified Project Variant Housing Demand, San Francisco^c</i>	<i>2019 Modified Project Variant Housing Demand, Other Communities^d</i>	<i>2019 Modified Project Variant Total Demand</i>	<i>2010 Project Total Demand</i>	<i>Variant 1 Total Demand</i>	<i>2019 Modified Project Variant Housing</i>	<i>2010 Project and Variant 1 Housing</i>
Candlestick Point	5,350	2,265	1,853	4,118	2,677	7,044	7,218	7,850
HPS2	12,089	5,119	4,188	9,307	5,586	5,763	3,454	2,650
Project Site Total	17,439	7,384	6,041	13,425	8,263	12,807	10,672	10,500

SOURCES: *Candlestick Point–Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II Development Plan EIR*, 2010; FivePoint, 2019.

- a. Does not include existing employment.
- b. Project employment data are derived from Table 9 (Employment by Land Use), p. 51.
- c. Calculated as the projected employment divided by 1.36, plus 4.7% additional housing units to account for vacancy rate, times 55% total demand in San Francisco.
- d. Based on existing commuting patterns, housing demand in other communities is estimated to be 45% of total housing demand; calculated as projected employment divided by 1.36, plus 4.7% additional housing units to account for vacancy rate, times 45% total demand in other communities.

The calculations to determine housing demand within the city and within other communities, as shown in Table 11, were derived from existing Census Bureau employment and U.S. Department of Transportation commuting pattern data.³¹ The average household would be expected to have 1.36 workers. This rate is based on the Planning Department’s projection of the number of workers in the average city household in 2025.³² Utilizing the rate of 1.36 workers per dwelling unit, the 2019 Modified Project Variant, with a total employment of 17,439 workers, would require 0.74 housing unit per worker (calculated as 1 dwelling unit/1.36 workers equals the number of dwelling units per worker, which is 0.74). The calculations also assume a vacancy rate of 4.7 percent,³³ which requires an add-on demand to account for the vacancy rate (refer to footnotes c and d in Table 11). Based on these assumptions, and assuming the housing demand from other communities has remained relatively constant,³⁴ the 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in a total demand for 13,425 housing units based on employee demand, and a total of 10,672 units would be provided.³⁵ However, as shown in Table 11, it is assumed that approximately 55 percent of the workers would seek housing in the city, consistent with existing commuting patterns.³⁶ Thus, to meet the housing

³¹ U.S. Census Bureau. 2009. Section 12: Labor Force, Employment, and Earnings. Available at <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2008/compendia/statab/128ed/labor-force-employment-earnings.html>, accessed spring 2010; US Department of Transportation, *Census 2000 Transportation Planning Package*, 2006.

³² City and County of San Francisco, *General Plan Housing Element*, 2004, Table I-14.

³³ This rate is based on California Department of Finance, January 2008 Projections.

³⁴ The 2010 FEIR reported that 55 percent of the workers holding jobs in San Francisco lived in the City, while the remaining 45 percent lived in other jurisdictions. Based on information from the City and County of San Francisco, Office of Community Investment and Infrastructure (<https://oewd.org/sf-fast-facts>, accessed August 30, 2019), the number of inbound commuters to San Francisco is approximately 51 percent (calculated as 247,564 inbound commuters divided by a total labor force of 487,200). This is an increase of approximately 6 percent and would not change the conclusions provided in this addendum. In addition, the City is developing a Housing Affordability Strategy to determine how to better deliver housing that is needed across the income spectrum.

³⁵ It should be noted that one of the Project objectives is to provide employment opportunities for existing residents in the Bayview Hunters Point neighborhood; thus, it is anticipated that some of the future employees at CP would include residents already living in the neighborhood. Although total housing demand could include existing households, this analysis conservatively assumes that all housing demand generated by the Project would need to be accommodated by new units.

³⁶ This assumption provides a conservatively high estimate of the housing demand that the Project would generate in other Bay Area communities, such as nearby cities in San Mateo County. Information pertaining to commuting trends was derived from US Department of Transportation, *Census 2000 Transportation Planning Package*, 2006.

demand of the 2019 Modified Project Variant within the city, approximately 7,384 housing units are required. As discussed above, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would provide approximately 10,672 housing units, which would exceed estimated housing demand of 7,384 housing units within the city. Therefore, the population increase associated with employment from the 2019 Modified Project Variant could be accommodated. It is likely that some employees would elect to live elsewhere in the city or within surrounding Bay Area communities. Based on existing commuting patterns, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would generate a demand for about 6,041 units in surrounding Bay Area communities. This housing demand would be dispersed throughout the Bay Area, and it is likely that many of the workers are currently residents of the Bay Area and would not require new housing. However, in the event that new housing is required for some of these workers, communities in the Bay Area have both existing housing stock and housing projects under construction or planned for future development pursuant to local General Plans, Housing Elements, and other planning processes. Therefore, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not substantially increase the housing demand within the Bay Area.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant, as with the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) and the 2010 Project, would provide all on-site infrastructure for connections to city mains and would include on-site treatment of stormwater runoff. Typically, off-site infrastructure would induce growth. As previously mentioned, the Project site infrastructure is primarily focused within the Project site plus minimal off-site improvements needed to connect new on-site infrastructure to existing systems. However, these off-site improvements would not be susceptible to growth because the improvements are not intended to serve off-site development and the surrounding area is already heavily developed. Therefore, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not encourage growth where appropriate infrastructure would not be available.

Therefore, the analysis and conclusions reached in the 2019 Modified Project Variant and the 2010 FEIR Project with respect to direct or indirect population growth would remain the same. The impact would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

■ Conclusion

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change any of the 2010 FEIR's findings with respect to population, housing, and employment impacts. Although the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes changes to the Project and Variants considered in the 2010 FEIR (and previous addenda), these changes would not give rise to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. This analysis does not result in any different conclusions than those reached in the 2010 FEIR related to population, housing, and employment, on either a Project-related or cumulative basis.

II.B.3 Transportation and Circulation

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More-Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
17. Transportation and Circulation. Would the project:					
D.a Cause an increase in traffic that is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume-to-capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>2010 FEIR</u></p> <p>p. III.D-69 (Impact TR-2) p. III.D-71 (Impact TR-3) p. III.D-81 (Impact TR-4) p. III.D-82 (Impact TR-5) p. III.D-83 (Impact TR-6) p. III.D-83 (Impact TR-7) p. III.D-84 (Impact TR-8) p. III.D-85 (Impact TR-9) p. III.D-85 (Impact TR-10) p. III.D-86 (Impact TR-11) p. III.D-90 (Impact TR-12) p. III.D-90 (Impact TR-13) p. III.D-94 (Impact TR-14) p. III.D-95 (Impact TR-15) p. III.D-96 (Impact TR-16) p. III.D-144 (Impact TR-51) p. IV-21 (Variant 1 Impacts)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Addendum 5</u></p> <p>p. 99 (Impact TR-2) p. 107 (Impact TR-3) p. 108 (Impact TR-4) p. 108 (Impact TR-5) p. 108 (Impact TR-6) p. 109 (Impact TR-7) p. 109 (Impact TR-8) p. 110 (Impact TR-9) p. 110 (Impact TR-10) p. 112 (Impact TR-11) p. 112 (Impact TR-12) p. 112 (Impact TR-13) p. 113 (Impact TR-14) p. 113 (Impact TR-15) p. 113 (Impact TR-16) p. 133 (Impact TR-51) p. 133 (Impact TR-52) p. 133 (Impact TR-53) p. 133 (Impact TR-54) p. 133 (Impact TR-55) p. 134 (Variant 1 Impacts)</p>	No	No	No	MM TR-2, MM TR-4, MM TR-6, MM TR-7, MM TR-8, MM TR-16, MM TR-17, MM TR-51, R&D Variant (Variant 1) Mitigation Measure

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More-Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
D.b Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a LOS standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways (unless it is practical to achieve the standard through increased use of alternative transportation modes)?	<p align="center"><u>2010 FEIR</u></p> <p>p. III.D-71 (Impact TR-3) p. III.D-81 (Impact TR-4) p. III.D-82 (Impact TR-5) p. III.D-83 (Impact TR-6) p. III.D-83 (Impact TR-7) p. III.D-84 (Impact TR-8) p. III.D-85 (Impact TR-9) p. III.D-86 (Impact TR-11) p. III.D-90 (Impact TR-12) p. III.D-90 (Impact TR-13) p. III.D-94 (Impact TR-14) p. III.D-95 (Impact TR-15) p. III.D-144 (Impact TR-51) p. IV-21 (Variant 1 Impacts)</p> <p align="center"><u>Addendum 5</u></p> <p>p. 107 (Impact TR-3) p. 108 (Impact TR-4) p. 108 (Impact TR-5) p. 108 (Impact TR-6) p. 109 (Impact TR-7) p. 109 (Impact TR-8) p. 110 (Impact TR-9) p. 112 (Impact TR-11) p. 112 (Impact TR-12) p. 112 (Impact TR-13) p. 113 (Impact TR-14) p. 113 (Impact TR-15) p. 133 (Impact TR-51) p. 133 (Impact TR-52) p. 133 (Impact TR-53) p. 133 (Impact TR-54) p. 133 (Impact TR-55) p. 134 (Variant 1 Impacts)</p>	No	No	No	MM TR-4, MM TR-6, MM TR-7, MM TR-8, MM TR-51, R&D Variant (Variant 1) Mitigation Measure
D.c Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels, obstructions to flight, or a change in location, that causes substantial safety risks?	<p align="center"><u>2010 FEIR</u></p> <p>p. III.D-149 (Impact TR-56)</p> <p align="center"><u>Addendum 5</u></p> <p>p. 133 (Impact TR-56)</p>	No	No	No	No
D.d Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses?	<p align="center"><u>2010 FEIR</u></p> <p>p. III.D-149 (Impact TR-57)</p> <p align="center"><u>Addendum 5</u></p> <p>p. 133 (Impact TR-57)</p>	No	No	No	No

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More-Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
D.e Result in inadequate parking capacity that could not be accommodated by alternative solutions?	<p>2010 FEIR</p> <p>p. III.D-118 (Impact TR-35)</p> <p>p. III.D-124 (Impact TR-36)</p> <p>p. III.D-148 (Impact TR-55)</p> <p>Addendum 5</p> <p>p. 131 (Impact TR-35)</p> <p>p. 132 (Impact TR-36)</p> <p>p. 133 (Impact TR-51)</p> <p>p. 133 (Impact TR-52)</p> <p>p. 133 (Impact TR-53)</p> <p>p. 133 (Impact TR-54)</p> <p>p. 133 (Impact TR-55)</p>	No	No	No	No
D.f Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., conflict with policies promoting bus turnouts, bicycle racks, etc.), or cause a substantial increase in transit demand that cannot be accommodated by existing or proposed transit capacity or alternative travel modes?	<p>2010 FEIR</p> <p>p. III.D-97 (Impact TR-17)</p> <p>p. III.D-99 (Impact TR-18)</p> <p>p. III.D-101 (Impact TR-19)</p> <p>p. III.D-102 (Impact TR-20)</p> <p>p. III.D-147 (Impact TR-52)</p> <p>Addendum 5</p> <p>p. 115 (Impact TR-17)</p> <p>p. 121 (Impact TR-18)</p> <p>p. 122 (Impact TR-19)</p> <p>p. 122 (Impact TR-20)</p> <p>p. 133 (Impact TR-51)</p> <p>p. 133 (Impact TR-52)</p> <p>p. 133 (Impact TR-53)</p> <p>p. 133 (Impact TR-54)</p> <p>p. 133 (Impact TR-55)</p>	No	No	No	MM TR-17; MM TR-23.1

The transportation and circulation impact findings herein are based on the following significance criteria used by the San Francisco Planning Department and the Redevelopment Agency in the 2010 FEIR for the determination of impacts associated with a proposed project, with exception to item D.g, Traffic. Since the certification of the 2010 FEIR, the State of California enacted amendments to CEQA and the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) has issued new CEQA Guidelines concerning the assessment of transportation impacts, which remove level of service (LOS) as the sole criterion for determining impacts. Additional information and impact criteria are provided in section D.g., Traffic, below:

D.g Traffic³⁷—OCII, as lead agency, has determined that it may not use automobile delay described solely by LOS as a criterion for determining significant impacts on the environment. In addition to the foregoing LOS-based analysis, provided for continuity with the previous analysis performed in the 2010 FEIR and subsequent addenda, the lead agency is providing an assessment of transportation impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant using a vehicle miles travelled (VMT) threshold and methodology, which the Commission of Community Investment and Infrastructure has adopted or will adopt prior to taking any action that relies on this Addendum for compliance with CEQA. The Project would result in a significant impact on the environment if it would cause substantial additional VMT – specifically, the Project would be considered a significant impact if the Project VMT per capita is over the existing regional VMT per capita minus 15-percent for residential, office, or retail uses.

As described above, a LOS analysis is provided for continuity with the previous analysis performed in the 2010 FEIR. The following summarizes the LOS criteria used in the 2010 FEIR and this analysis:

- The Project results in a significant adverse impact at a signalized intersection if the addition of the Project causes the intersection to degrade from LOS D or better to LOS E or LOS F, or from LOS E to LOS F. The operational impacts on unsignalized intersections are considered potentially significant if Project-related traffic causes the level of service at the worst approach to deteriorate from LOS D or better to LOS E or LOS F and Caltrans signal warrants would be met, or causes Caltrans signal warrants to be met when the worst approach is already at LOS E or LOS F.
- For an intersection that operates at LOS E or LOS F under existing conditions, there may be a significant adverse impact depending upon the magnitude of the Project’s contribution to the worsening of delay.

³⁷ Five of the study intersections are in the City of Brisbane. The level of service standard for all arterial streets within the City of Brisbane is LOS D, except for the intersections on Bayshore Boulevard at Old County Road and San Bruno Avenue, which shall not be less than LOS C.

Criterion	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information of Substantial Importance?	Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition, a project would have a significant adverse effect if it would cause major traffic hazards, or would contribute considerably to the cumulative traffic increases that would cause the deterioration in LOS to unacceptable levels (i.e., to LOS E or LOS F). The operational impacts on freeway mainline segments and freeway on-ramp merge and off-ramp diverge operations are considered significant when Project-related traffic causes the level of service to deteriorate from LOS D or better to LOS E or LOS F, or from LOS E to LOS F. In addition, a project would have a significant effect on the environment if it would contribute substantially to congestion at unacceptable levels. 					
<p>D.h Parking—Parking supply is not considered to be a part of the permanent physical environment in San Francisco.³⁸ Parking conditions are not static, as parking supply and demand varies due to seasonal and temporal factors. Hence, the availability of parking spaces (or lack thereof) is not a permanent physical condition, as parking changes over time as people change their modes and patterns of travel.</p>					
<p>Parking deficits are considered to be social effects, rather than impacts on the physical environment as defined by CEQA. Under CEQA, a project’s social impacts need not be treated as significant impacts on the environment. Environmental documents should, however, address the secondary physical impacts that could be triggered by a social impact (CEQA Guidelines § 15131(a)). The social inconvenience of parking deficits, such as having to find a parking space when parking spaces are scarce, is not an environmental impact, but there may be secondary physical environmental impacts, such as increased traffic congestion at intersections, air quality impacts, safety impacts, or noise impacts caused by congestion. Scarcity of parking spaces, combined with available alternatives to auto travel (e.g., transit service, taxis, bicycles or travel by foot), and a relatively dense pattern of urban development, may cause drivers to seek and find alternative parking facilities, shift to other modes of travel, or change their overall travel habits. Any such resulting shifts to transit service in particular, would be in keeping with the City’s “Transit First” policy. The City’s Transit First Policy, established in the City’s Charter Section 16.102 provides that “parking policies for areas well served by public transit shall be designed to encourage travel by public transportation and alternative transportation.”</p>					
<p>The transportation analysis accounts for potential secondary effects, such as cars circling and looking for a parking space in areas of limited parking supply, by assuming that all drivers would attempt to find parking at or near the Project site and then seek parking farther away if convenient parking is unavailable.</p>					
<p>D.i Transit—The Project would have a significant effect on the environment if it would cause a substantial increase in transit demand that could not be accommodated by adjacent transit capacity, resulting in unacceptable levels of transit service; or cause a substantial increase in operating costs or delays such that significant adverse impacts in transit service levels could result.</p>					
<p>The Project would also have a significant effect on the environment if it would increase transit travel times on a particular route such that existing (or proposed) headways could not be maintained based on the existing (or proposed) vehicle fleet.</p>					
<p>D.j Pedestrians—The Project would have a significant effect on the environment if it would result in substantial overcrowding on public sidewalks, create potentially hazardous conditions for pedestrians, or otherwise interfere with pedestrian accessibility to the site and adjoining areas.</p>					
<p>D.k Bicycles—The Project would have a significant effect on the environment if it would create potentially hazardous conditions for bicyclists or otherwise substantially interfere with bicycle accessibility to the site and adjoining areas.</p>					
<p>D.l Loading—The Project would have a significant effect on the environment if it would result in a loading demand during the peak hour of loading activities that could not be accommodated within the proposed on-site loading facilities or within convenient on-street loading zones, and if it would create potentially hazardous traffic conditions or significant delays affecting traffic, transit, bicycles or pedestrians.</p>					
<p>D.m Emergency Vehicle Access—The Project would have a significant impact on the environment if it would result in inadequate emergency vehicle access.</p>					
<p>D.n Construction—Construction-related impacts generally would not be considered significant due to their temporary and limited duration. However, in circumstances involving large development plans where construction would occur over long periods of time, construction-related impacts may be considered significant.</p>					

³⁸ Under California *Public Resources Code*, Section 21060.5, “environment” can be defined as “the physical conditions which exist within the area which will be affected by a Project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance.”

■ Changes to Project Related to Transportation and Circulation

The following elements of the 2019 Modified Project Variant are addressed in this Transportation and Circulation analysis:

- Modifications to the land use program, with a focus on the resulting change in vehicle trips;
- Changes to the number of CP-02 parking facilities and their access points;
- Modifications to the Transit Operating Plan;
- Revisions to the roadway cross-sections for off-site portions of Harney Way and for the on-site Elder Samuel Pryor Smith Senior Street; and
- Changes in construction phasing at both CP and HPS2.

The proposed land use changes would result in a change to the overall site’s traffic generation, summarized in Table 12 (2019 Modified Project Variant Vehicle Travel Demand). As shown, in the AM peak hour, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would generate approximately 120 more vehicles trips compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) and approximately 20 more vehicle trips compared to the 2018 Modified Project Variant. In the PM peak hour, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would generate approximately 300 and 800 fewer trips compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) and the 2018 Modified Project Variant, respectively. Overall, the changes compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) represent an increase of 2 percent during the AM peak hour and a decrease of 4 percent in the PM peak hour. Compared to the 2018 Modified Project Variant, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in an increase of less than 1 percent during the AM peak hour and a decrease of 9 percent during the PM peak hour.

TABLE 12 2019 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT VEHICLE TRAVEL DEMAND					
<i>Peak Hour</i>	<i>Scenarios</i>				
	<i>2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1)</i>	<i>2018 Modified Project Variant</i>	<i>2019 Modified Project Variant</i>	<i>Difference Between 2019 Modified Project Variant and 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1)</i>	<i>Difference Between 2019 Modified Project Variant and 2018 Modified Project Variant</i>
AM	5,375	5,476	5,494	+119 (+2%)	+18 (<+1%)
PM	8,047	8,526	7,749	-298 (-4%)	-777 (-9%)

SOURCE: Fehr & Peers, 2019.

The 2018 Modified Project Variant included two parking facilities under CP-02. Access would be provided from Arelious Walker Drive, Ingerson Avenue (via Montana-Clark Drive), and Harney Way. The 2019 Modified Project Variant proposes four standalone parking facilities in CP-02 with access to/from Arelious Walker Drive, Ingerson Avenue, and Harney Way. Figure 6 (Location of Parking Facilities and Access Points), p. 18, illustrates the proposed parking facility and access locations.

The 2019 Modified Project would modify the Transit Operating Plan based on the revised construction schedule. As shown in Appendix C, Table 4, the 2019 Modified Project Variant transit demand slightly increases during the AM peak hour (about 1 percent) and decreases in the PM peak hour (about 2 percent); however, this does not drive the need to modify the Transit Operating Plan

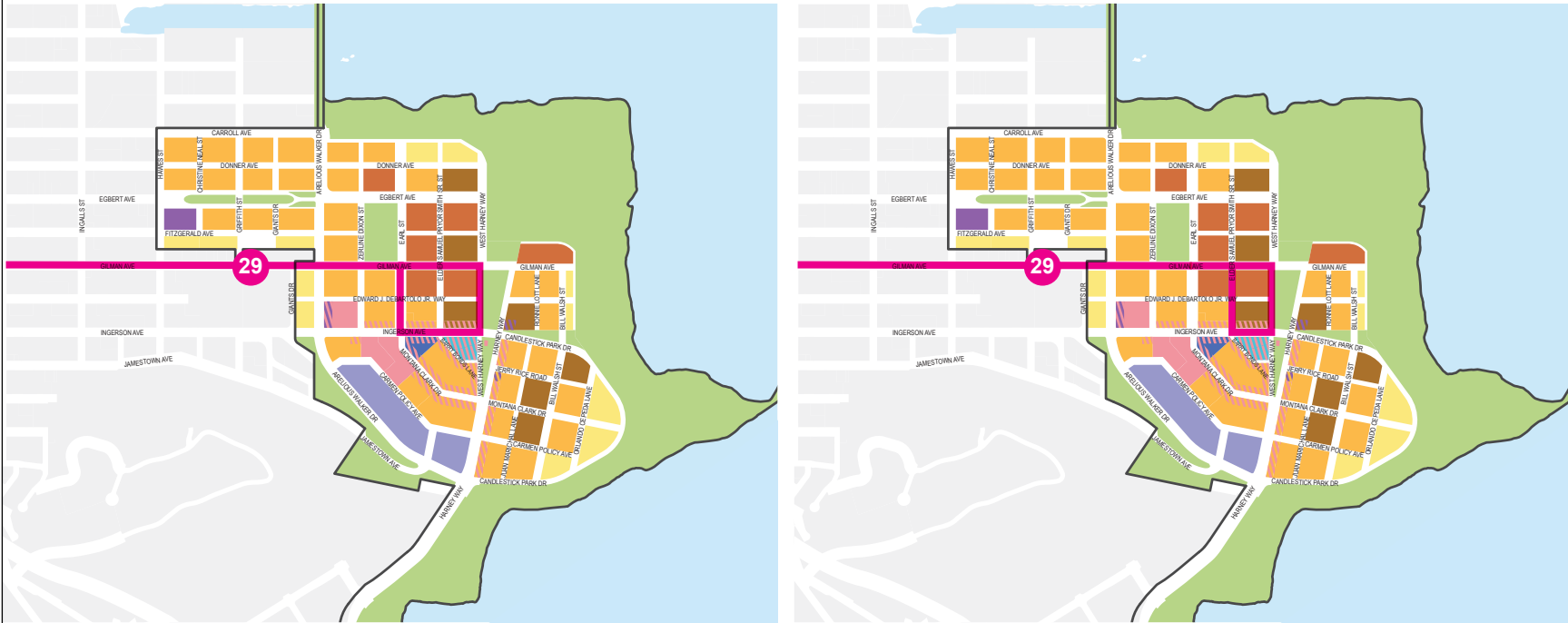
like the revised construction schedule. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would employ the same “triggers,” which require transit improvements based on traffic volumes, transit capacity, or phase of construction. These triggers are included in the approved 2018 Transit Operating Plan, with exception to the following changes, as documented in Table 16 (Transit Phasing), p. 88:

- The current Transit Operating Plan includes a privately funded shuttle for CP-02 uses, available complimentary for the general public, including existing neighbors, future residents, and CP-02 patrons and employees, to provide service between the Project site and the Balboa Park Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) station, providing interim service that will ultimately be offered by the 28R Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) route. This shuttle would be provided by the Project Sponsor or an on-site tenant. Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the private shuttle is no longer needed, because the revised Transit Operating Plan provides sufficient Muni service in each year of development. The analysis demonstrating that the levels of transit service relative to development would result in similar effectiveness to the analysis in the 2010 FEIR is provided in Appendix C (Analysis of Transportation Effects) and summarized below.
- Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the 28R/BRT triggers are consistent with the approved 2018 Transit Operating Plan; however, due to the delay in construction at HPS2, BRT service would initially serve only CP at completion of Sub-phase CP-07, which would occur approximately in 2028. The BRT route would not extend into HPS2 until completion of Sub-phase HP-04, which, under the 2019 Modified Project Variant revised construction schedule, would occur in approximately 2037. Prior to the completion of Sub-phase HP-04, the BRT route would follow the same route within CP as provided by the Candlestick Point Express (CPX).
- Similar to the 2018 Transit Operating Plan, initiation of the CPX and extension of the 29 Sunset into the Project site are expected to occur with development of CP-03, which is currently anticipated to occur prior to CP-02. With construction of CP-02, service frequencies on the CPX and 29 Sunset are required to increase. Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the increases in frequency on each of these two routes would be triggered by the construction of different uses in CP-02; increases on the CPX are tied to construction of the residential units in CP-02, and service improvements on the 29 Sunset are tied to the construction of nonresidential uses in CP-02.

In addition to the Transit Operating Plan changes described above, the 29 Sunset route would be slightly modified under the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Under the 2018 Transit Operating Plan, the 29 Sunset would use Gilman Avenue to Earl Street to Ingerson Avenue to enter the Project site. The 2019 Modified Project Variant proposes to revise the inbound route such that the 29 Sunset uses Gilman Avenue to Elder Pryor Samuel Smith Senior Street to Ingerson Avenue. Figure 14 (29 Sunset Transit Route Change) illustrates the proposed route change. To accommodate the above route change, Elder Pryor Samuel Smith Senior Street would be modified to accommodate a shared auto/bus lane in the southbound direction. Figure 15 (Elder Samuel Pryor Smith Senior Street Cross-Section Modification) illustrates the existing and modified cross-section.

ORIGINAL ROUTE

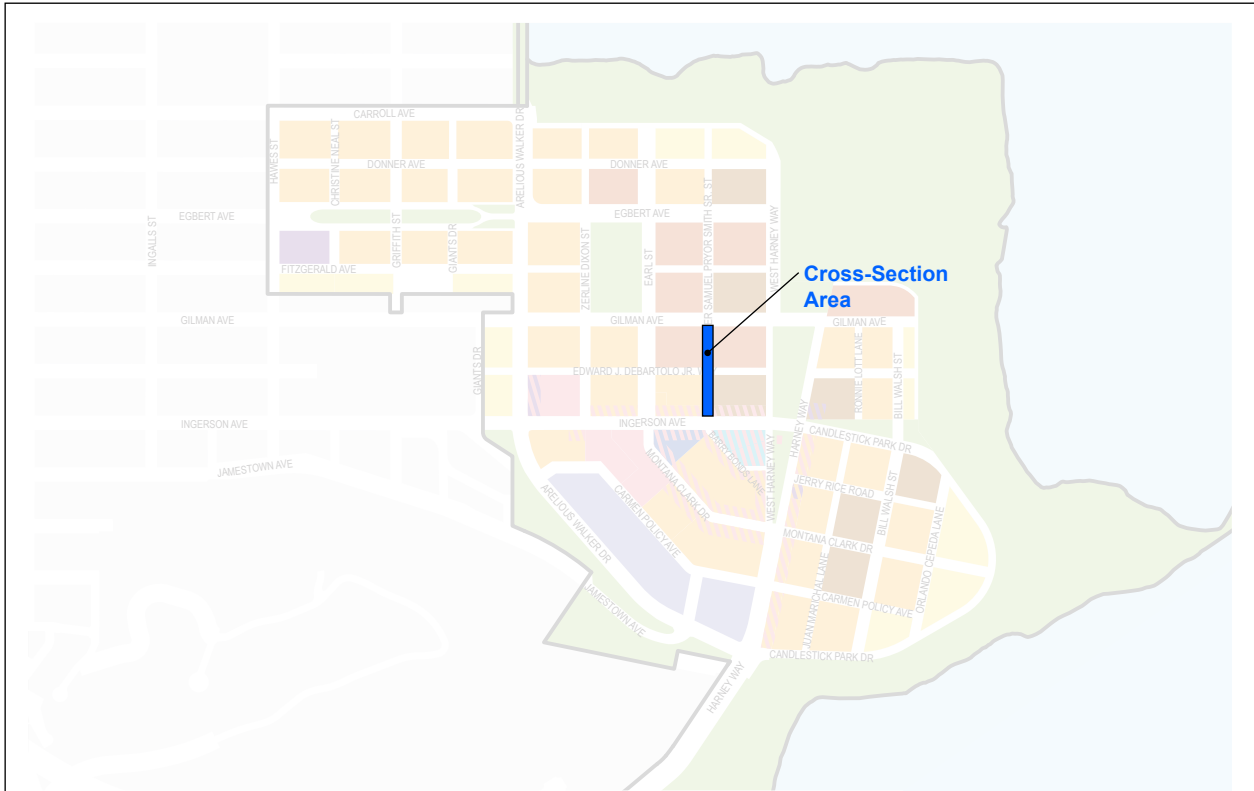
MODIFIED ROUTE



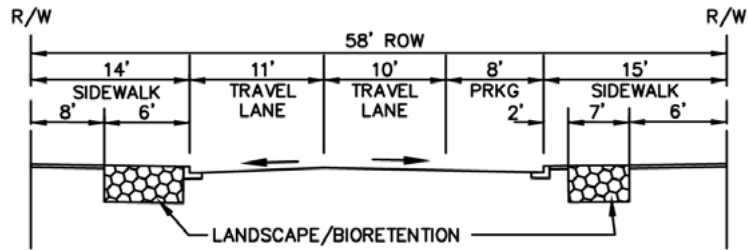
SOURCE: Fehr & Peers, 2019

FIGURE 14

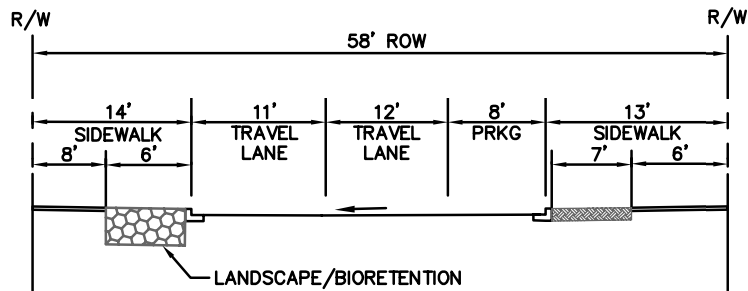
Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
29 SUNSET TRANSIT ROUTE CHANGE



— Prior Cross-Section



— Modified Project Cross-Section



SOURCE: Fehr & Peers, 2019; FivePoint, 2019

FIGURE 15

Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
**ELDER SAMUEL PRYOR SMITH SENIOR STREET
 CROSS-SECTION MODIFICATION**

The 2019 Modified Project Variant also includes minor revisions to roadway cross-sections for off-site portions of Harney Way. Circumstances surrounding plans for off-site Harney Way have changed, which include a need to provide driveway access to the State Park from Harney Way and the identification of an interim BRT route via Executive Park Boulevard prior to the extension of Geneva Avenue from its current terminus at Bayshore Avenue to connect with Harney Way. In response to these changes, the 2019 Modified Project Variant proposes to revise the off-site design for Harney Way, as illustrated in Figure 16a (Harney Way Off-Site Modification (Segment 1 of 3)) through Figure 16c (Harney Way Off-Site Modification (Segment 3 of 3)). The revised cross-section remains consistent with the 2018 Modified Project cross-section design which includes four travel lanes, landscape/BRT medians, which can also accommodate turn pockets, two BRT lanes, sidewalks, and a two-way cycle track. Compared to the 2010 FEIR, the 2019 Modified Project Variant cross-section replaces the on-street Class II bike lanes with a Class IV cycle track, additionally, landscaped medians were added to provide turn pockets at intersections. The 2019 Modified Project cross-section can also be modified to accommodate additional vehicular traffic per mitigation measure MM TR-16.

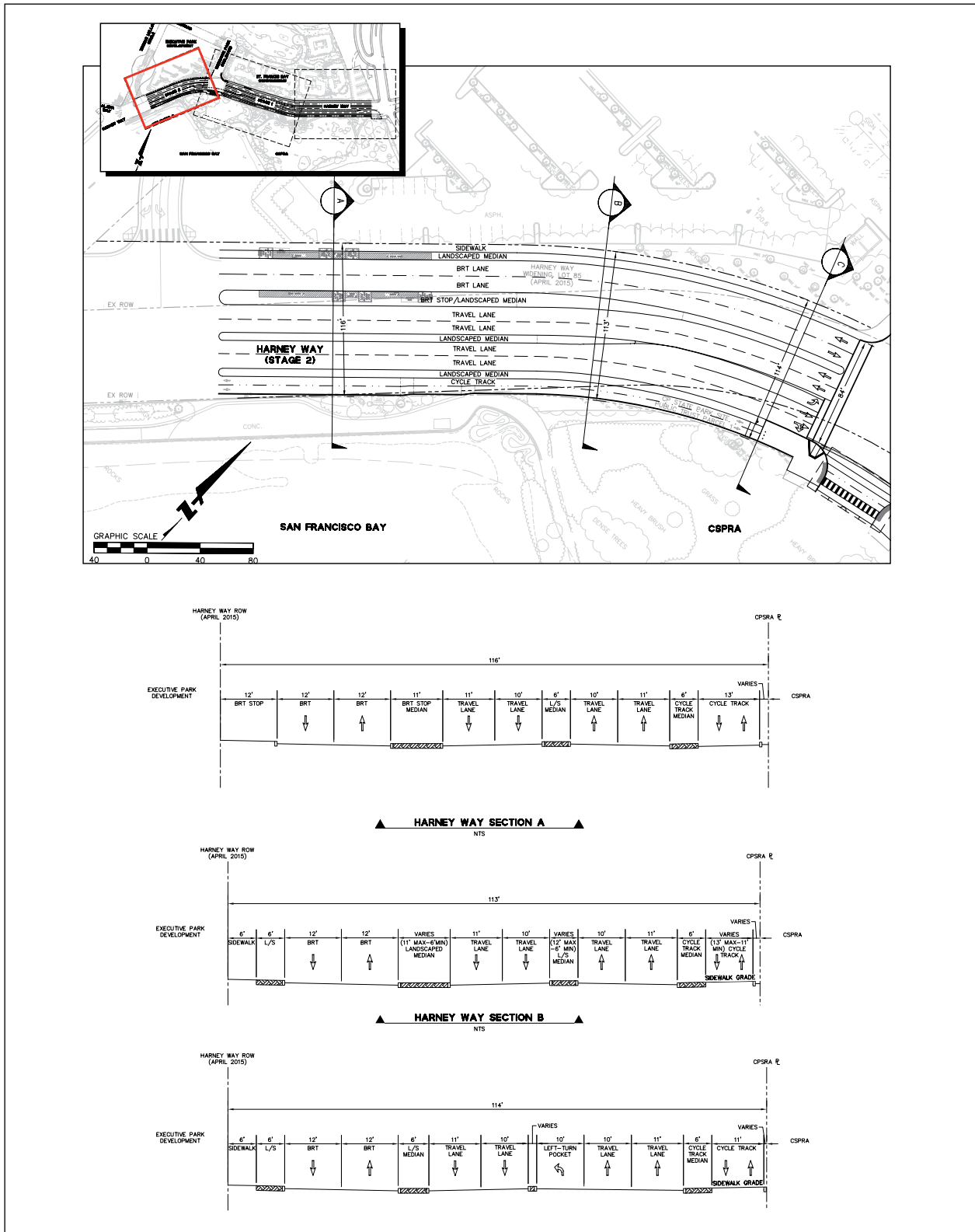
■ Comparative Impact Discussions

Impact TR-1: Construction of the Project would result in transportation impacts in the Project vicinity due to construction vehicle traffic and roadway construction and would contribute to cumulative construction impacts in the Project vicinity. [Criterion D.n]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR found that construction of the Project would result in Project-related and cumulative transportation impacts in the Project vicinity due to construction vehicle traffic and roadway construction. The 2010 FEIR concluded that implementation of mitigation measure MM TR-1, which would require the Applicant to develop and implement a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) to reduce the impact of construction activities on transportation facilities, would reduce the impacts caused by construction, but not to a less-than-significant level.

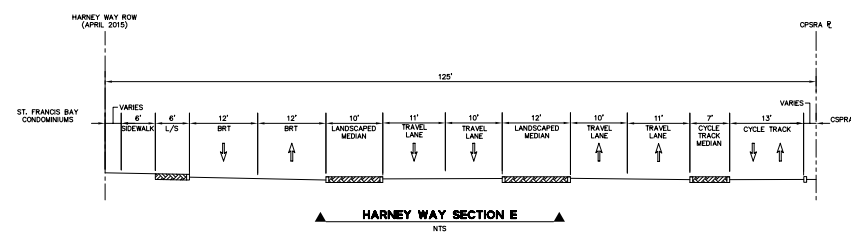
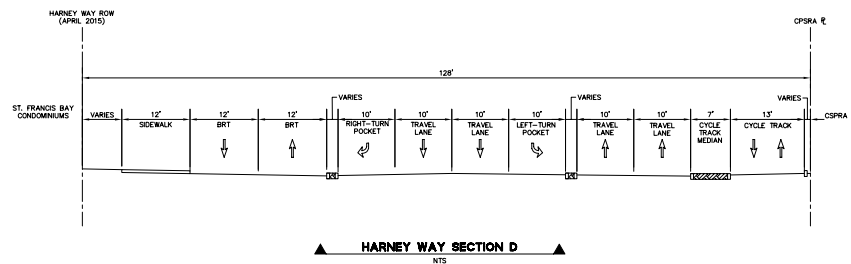
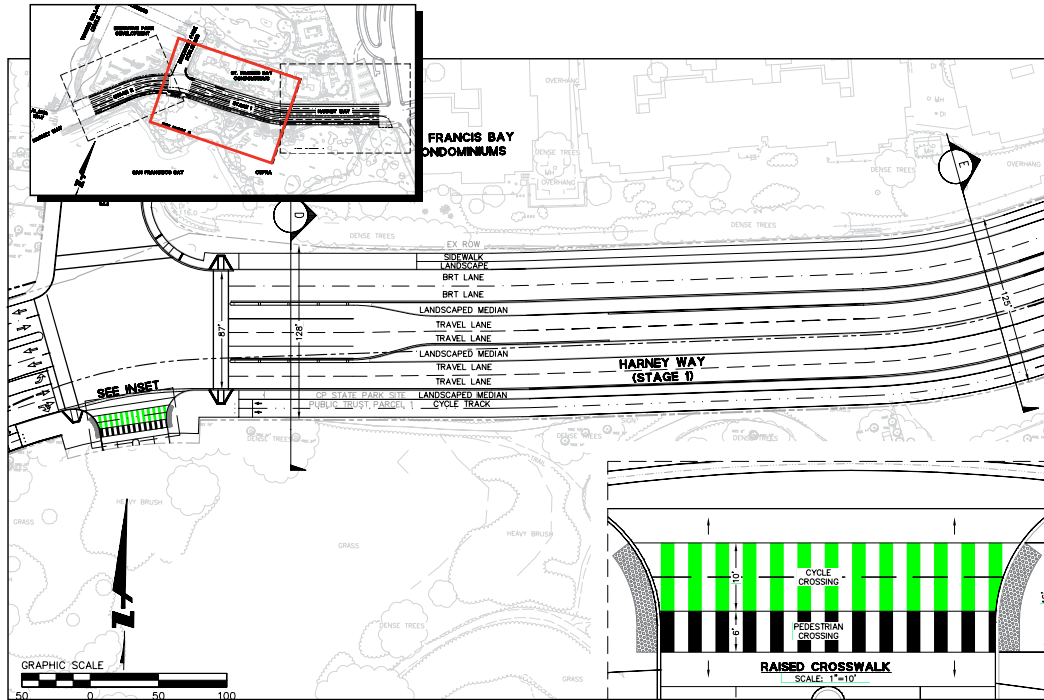
The construction anticipated to occur as part of the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be the same as, or less than, described for the 2010 FEIR Project, although the construction phasing would be different. Table 7 (CP-HPS2 Construction Duration), p. 36, illustrates construction phasing for the 2010 Project, the 2018 Modified Project Variant, and the 2019 Modified Project Variant. The 2010 FEIR Project analysis anticipated development phasing that would create more construction activities in HPS2 in the early years of Project build-out, with increased construction levels at CP during later phases. Additionally, the 2010 FEIR Project included construction of a new NFL stadium in the early phases of development, which would have resulted in more intense construction activities than would occur under any of the non-stadium variants.



SOURCE: Fehr & Peers, 2019

FIGURE 16a

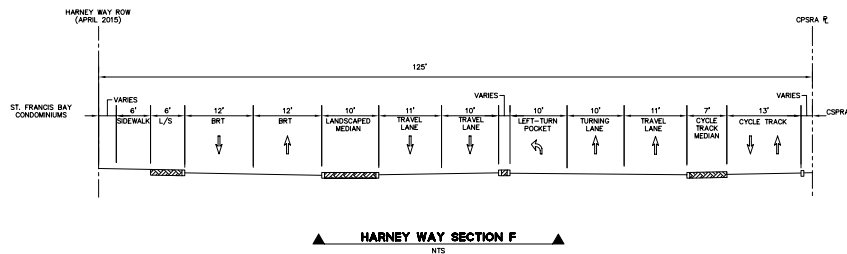
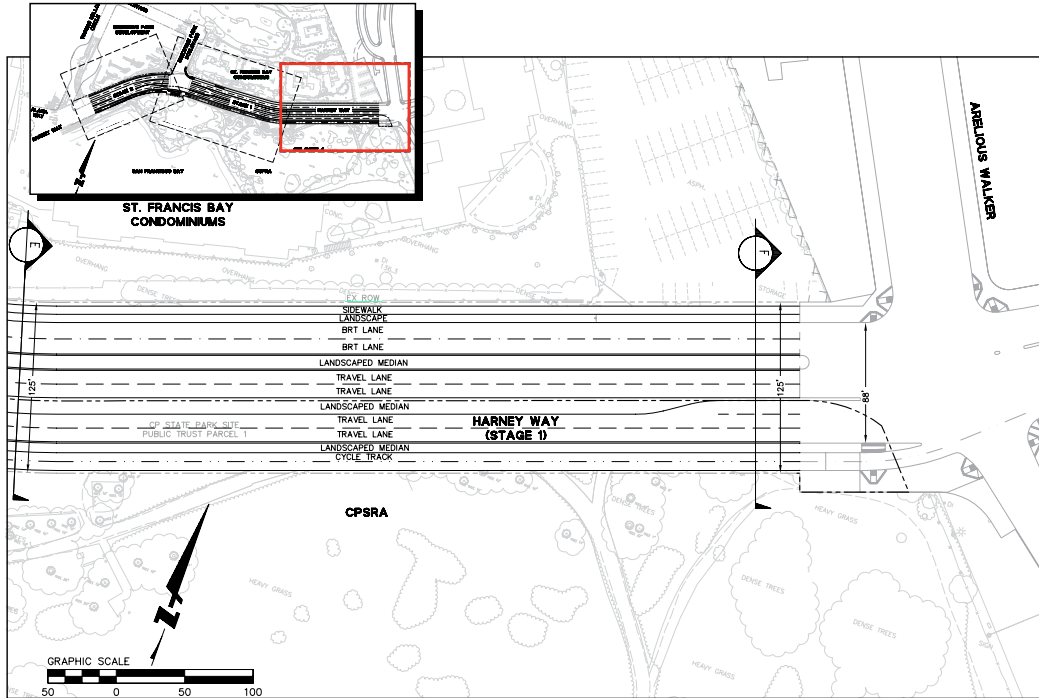
Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
HARNEY WAY OFF-SITE MODIFICATION (SEGMENT 1 OF 3)



SOURCE: Fehr & Peers, 2019

FIGURE 16b

Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
HARNEY WAY OFF-SITE MODIFICATION (SEGMENT 2 OF 3)



SOURCE: Fehr & Peers, 2019

FIGURE 16c



Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
HARNEY WAY OFF-SITE MODIFICATION (SEGMENT 3 OF 3)

The revised phasing proposed for the 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in more construction activities in CP during the earlier years and more activity in the HPS2 site during later years. At CP, construction activities were delayed 1 year (2014 instead of 2013) and the length of construction is expected to increase by approximately one year, as compared to what was assumed in the 2010 FEIR. At HPS2, the 2019 Modified Project Variant proposes to begin construction activities in 2027 and end in 2042, compared to beginning in 2011 and ending in 2031 under the 2010 FEIR.

In summary, there are no changes in the Project that would require revisions of the 2010 FEIR; accordingly, the impact would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact TR-2: Implementation of the Project would cause an increase in traffic that would be substantial relative to the existing and proposed capacity of the street system, even with implementation of a Travel Demand Management Plan. [Criterion D.a]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR found that general traffic increases in the Project vicinity would be substantial compared to the existing and proposed capacity of the street system, event with implementation of a Travel Demand Management (TDM) Plan. As further discussed in the Travel Demand section of Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase forecasted traffic volumes as compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) by approximately 2 percent in the AM peak hour and decrease forecasted traffic volumes from the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) by approximately 4 percent in the PM peak hour. Similarly, compared to the 2018 Modified Project Variant, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in an increase of less than 1 percent during the AM peak hour and a decrease of 9 percent during the PM peak hour.

In addition, the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes certain refinements to the roadway network at CP compared to the 2018 Modified Project Variant. At CP-02, the 2019 Modified Project Variant proposes four standalone parking facilities in CP-02 with access to/from Arelious Walker Drive, Ingerson Avenue, and Harney Way, as illustrated in Figure 6 (Location of Parking Facilities and Access Points), p. 18. The 2010 Project assumed two parking facilities at CP-02 with access from Arelious Walker Drive. The 2019 Modified Project Variant proposes to revise the Elder Samuel Pryor Smith Senior Street cross-section to accommodate a shared auto/bus lane in the southbound direction (refer to Figure 15, p. 66). In addition, on-street parking would be relocated from the northbound side of the street to the southbound side of the street. The 2019 Modified Project Variant also proposes to modify the off-site Harney Way cross-section (refer to Figure 16a through Figure 16c, pp. 68 through 70). The revised cross-section remains generally consistent with the prior design proposed in the 2018 Modified Project Variant, including, four travel lanes, landscape/BRT medians, which can also accommodate turn pockets, two BRT lanes, sidewalks, and a two-way cycle track.

As described in Table 12, p. 63, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour and decrease volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1). A subset of intersections, expected to experience the majority of traffic volume changes, were evaluated. As described in Table 15 (2019 Modified Project Variant – Intersection Operations for Year 2030s), p. 77, none of the intersections evaluated results in an increase in LOS or delay; therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that changes to other intersections further away from the Project site would be even smaller and would be imperceptible to the public. Therefore, at build-out, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in very small changes to operating characteristics and would not change the 2010 FEIR conclusion for this impact.

The 2010 FEIR also included an analysis of infrastructure phasing such that roadways were constructed with land development to ensure adequate circulation. The 2010 FEIR phasing of traffic improvements was set forth in a memorandum included as 2010 FEIR Appendix A4 (Fehr & Peers, Roadway and Transit Phasing Plan, March 17, 2010).³⁹ An analysis of the 2019 Modified Project Variant development phasing and roadway construction/improvements was conducted to determine whether the 2019 Modified Project Variant would provide auto circulation and access at a level adequate to meet the travel demand throughout the build-out period. This analysis is presented below.

Candlestick Point

As shown in Table 7 (CP-HPS2 Construction Duration), p. 36, the 2019 Modified Project Variant proposes a slight modification to the construction schedule at CP compared to the 2018 Modified Project Variant. Construction is expected to occur between 2014 and 2033, as opposed to ending in 2032, as assumed in the 2018 Modified Project Variant.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant proposes minor revisions to the implementation of infrastructure roadway improvements to correspond with land use phasing.⁴⁰ As shown in Table 13 (2019 Modified Project Variant Street Segment Improvements—Candlestick Point), most roadway improvements are scheduled to be implemented at the same triggers or sooner (relative to development levels) than proposed in the 2010 FEIR and 2018 Modified Project Variant, with the exception of the automobile route around Yosemite Slough.

As shown in Table 13, the 2018 Modified Project Variant identified that the trigger point for the auto route around Yosemite Slough would be met when 85 percent (approximately 7,600 trips) of the total forecasted vehicle trips, which consists of a combined total of traffic generated by both CP and HPS2. The trigger for the auto routes would occur with less development at HPS2 and more development in CP than originally anticipated in the 2010 FEIR Project because of the delay in construction at HPS2 compared to the 2018 Modified Project Variant. As a result, there would likely

³⁹ Fehr & Peers, *Roadway and Transit Phasing Plan*, March 17, 2010.

⁴⁰ Although previous EIR addenda also considered revisions to the Project phasing compared to what was analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, the comparison in Addendum 6 compares the 2019 Modified Project Variant with the 2010 FEIR Project and/or the 2018 Modified Project Variant.

TABLE 13 2019 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT STREET SEGMENT IMPROVEMENTS—CANDLESTICK POINT

Intersection	Improvement	2010 FEIR Project (Non-Stadium Variant) ^a		2018 Modified Project Variant		2019 Modified Project Variant	
		Traffic Volume Trigger? ^b	Trigger	Traffic Volume Trigger? ^b	Trigger ^c	Traffic Volume Trigger? ^b	Trigger
Arelious Walker Drive, Shafter Avenue to Carroll Avenue	Construct Yosemite Slough Bridge ^d	No	Implementation of BRT	No	Implementation of BRT (HP-04)	No	Implementation of BRT (HP-04)
Arelious Walker Drive, Carroll Avenue to Gilman Avenue	Interim Two-Lane Condition (refer to Addendum 2)		N/A	No	CP-01 (Adjacency)	No	CP-01 (Adjacency)
	Ultimate Condition (refer to description above)	No	Implementation of BRT	Yes	CP-07 (approximately 3,900 PM Peak Hour Vehicle Trips CP) or Implementation of BRT	Yes	Implementation of BRT (CP-07)
Arelious Walker Drive, Gilman Avenue to Harney Way	Construct two travel lanes in each direction with center median/turn lane	No	Implementation of BRT	No	CP-02 (Adjacency)	No	CP-02 (Adjacency)
Harney Way Widening, Arelious Walker Drive to Thomas Mellon Drive	Near Term (refer to Addendum 2)	Yes	3,537 PM Peak Hour Vehicle Trips or Implementation of BRT ^b	No	CP-02 (Adjacency)	No	CP-02 (Adjacency)
	Long-Term (refer to Addendum 2)	To Be Determined (TBD) ^e	Per MM TR-16	TBD ^e	Per MM TR-16	TBD ^e	Per MM TR-16
Jamestown Avenue, Arelious Walker Drive to Third Street	Resurface and Restripe	No	Demolition of Candlestick Park	No	CP-07	No	CP-07
Ingerson Avenue, Arelious Walker Drive to Third Street	Resurface and Restripe	No	Demolition of Candlestick Park	No	CP-07	No	CP-07
Gilman Avenue, Arelious Walker Drive to Third Street	Reconstruct or Resurface and Restripe	No	TBD	No	CP-02	No	CP-02
Carroll Avenue, Arelious Walker Drive to Ingalls Street	See Figures 2.1.2A–2.1.2G	Yes	3,131 PM Peak Hour Vehicle Trips (CP & HP) ^b	Yes	CP-07 (Approximately 7,600 PM Peak Hour Vehicle Trips, CP & HP) ^b	Yes	HP-04 (Approximately 6,900 PM Peak Hour Vehicle Trips, CP & HP) ^{b,f}

TABLE 13 2019 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT STREET SEGMENT IMPROVEMENTS—CANDLESTICK POINT

<i>Intersection</i>	<i>Improvement</i>	<i>2010 FEIR Project (Non-Stadium Variant)^a</i>		<i>2018 Modified Project Variant</i>		<i>2019 Modified Project Variant</i>	
		<i>Traffic Volume Trigger?^b</i>	<i>Trigger</i>	<i>Traffic Volume Trigger?^b</i>	<i>Trigger^c</i>	<i>Traffic Volume Trigger?^b</i>	<i>Trigger</i>
Ingalls Street, Carroll Avenue to Thomas Avenue	See Figures 2.1.2A–2.1.2G	Yes	3,131 PM Peak Hour Vehicle Trips (CP & HP) ^c	Yes	CP-07 (Approximately 7,600 PM Peak Hour Vehicle Trips, CP & HP) ^c	Yes	HP-04 (Approximately 6,900 PM Peak Hour Vehicle Trips, CP & HP) ^{c, f}

SOURCE: Fehr & Peers, 2019.

- a. As summarized in the 2010 FEIR (Comments and Responses, Appendix A4, Roadway and Transit Phasing Plan, Fehr & Peers, March 17, 2010. The “Original Non-Stadium Option” as presented in the 2010 FEIR and replicated here is applicable to all non-stadium options.
- b. Based on trip rates by land use used in the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) and currently proposed phasing. Refer to Appendix C of Addendum 6 for LOS calculation showing that approximately 85% of Project-related growth (corresponding to approximately 7,700 vehicle trips) could be accommodated at this intersection before significant LOS impacts would occur.
- c. Where multiple triggers are provided, the trigger shall be whichever event occurs first. When a sub-phase is listed as the trigger, the improvement shall be fully constructed and operational prior to occupancy of the sub-phase.
- d. The cross-section for Yosemite Slough Bridge has been modified from what is shown in the 2010 FEIR for the Non-Stadium alternative. However, at 45 feet in width, the structure would be smaller than the bridge approved in the Stadium scenario.
- e. The isolated intersection analysis conducted for this study shows that the two intersections along Harney Way would operate acceptably with the near-term configuration even with full build-out of the Project. However, because Harney Way is part of a complex series of roadway improvements and due to the inherent uncertainty in traffic forecasts, a study would be conducted prior to construction of each development phase to determine whether conditions are better or worse than projected. The results of that study would indicate whether additional development could be accommodated under the near-term configuration while maintaining acceptable LOS or whether widening is required.
- f. Although these segments are technically part of the CP improvements, they are part of an overall strategy to provide increased auto capacity between HPS2 and CP and should be implemented simultaneously with other improvements on Carroll Avenue and Ingalls Street that are triggered by development in HP.

be less auto demand for travel between the HPS2 site and US-101 or between the CP and HPS2 sites, making the auto route around Yosemite Slough less critical during an early stage. Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant the improvements around Yosemite Slough would be required when approximately 90 percent (approximately 6,900 trips in CP and HPS2 combined) of the total forecasted vehicle traffic occurs on both sites. Based on currently proposed phasing, this would occur around Sub-phase HP-04. Technical analysis has confirmed that the Yosemite Slough connection could be postponed in this manner without leading to additional significant traffic impact. Thus, the 2019 Modified Project Variant proposes to modify the trigger for improvements to Carroll Avenue and the automobile route around Yosemite Slough based on the revised phasing as shown in Table 13.

Hunters Point Shipyard

As noted earlier and summarized in Table 7 (CP-HPS2 Construction Duration), p. 36, development at HPS2 is anticipated to occur later than anticipated in the 2010 FEIR and delayed approximately 10 years compared to the 2018 Modified Project Variant. While timing of HPS2 may have changed, the 2019 Modified Project Variant triggers associated with infrastructure roadway improvements have remained consistent with the 2018 Modified Project Variant, as illustrated in Table 14 (2019 Modified Project Variant Street Segment Improvements—Hunters Point Shipyard), and no additional changes are proposed.

Based on the analysis described above, no new or substantially increased significant traffic impacts are expected as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant, including the modified phasing, compared to the traffic impacts described in the 2010 FEIR associated with the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1). Conditions would continue to operate similarly to conditions described in the 2010 FEIR. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

The 2010 FEIR included mitigation measure MM TR-1, which calls for the Project to develop and implement a Transportation Demand Management Plan, would apply to the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Although the mitigation measure would reduce the severity of the Project's impact, the impact would remain significant and unavoidable.

TABLE 14 2019 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT STREET SEGMENT IMPROVEMENTS—HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD

Intersection	Improvement	Original Non-Stadium Option ^a		2018 Modified Project Variant		2019 Modified Project Variant	
		Traffic Volume Trigger? ^b	Trigger	Traffic Volume Trigger? ^b	Trigger ^c	Traffic Volume Trigger? ^b	Trigger ^c
Palou Avenue, Griffith Avenue to Third Street	Resurface and Restripe, Streetscape Amenities	Yes	TBD—Based on Transit Phasing	No	HP-05 or Based on Transit Phasing to coincide with improved service frequencies	No	HP-05 or Based on Transit Phasing to coincide with improved service frequencies
Thomas Avenue, Ingalls Street to Griffith Street	Resurface and Restripe, Streetscape Amenities	Yes	3,131 PM Peak Hour Vehicle Trips (CP & HP) ^d	Yes	HP-04	Yes	HP-04
Griffith Street, Thomas Street to Palou Street	Resurface and Restripe, Streetscape Amenities	Yes	Reconstruction of Crisp Avenue	Yes	HP-04	Yes	HP-04
Innes Avenue, Donahue Street to Earl Street	Resurface and Restripe, Streetscape Amenities	Yes	1,000 PM Peak Hour Vehicle Trips	No	HP-02	No	HP-02
Crisp Avenue, Palou Avenue to Fischer Street	Resurface, Restripe, Realign	No	Adjacency	No	HP-01	No	HP-01
Innes Avenue/Hunters Point Boulevard/Evans Street, Earl Street to Jennings Street	Resurface and Restripe, Streetscape Amenities	Yes	1,000 PM Peak Hour Vehicle Trips	No	HP-02	No	HP-02
Donahue Street, LaSalle Avenue/Kirkwood Avenue to Crisp Road	Extend Street		N/A	No	None; Optional Improvement	No	None; Optional Improvement

SOURCE: Fehr & Peers, 2019.

- a. As summarized in the 2010 FEIR (Comments and Responses, Appendix A4, Roadway and Transit Phasing Plan, Fehr & Peers, March 17, 2010. The “Original Non-Stadium Option” as presented in the 2010 FEIR and replicated here is applicable to all non-stadium options.
- b. Based on trip rates by land use used in the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1).
- c. Where multiple triggers are provided, the trigger shall be whichever event occurs first. When a sub-phase is listed as the trigger, the improvement shall be fully constructed and operational prior to occupancy of the sub-phase.
- d. Combined total from CP and HP

Impact TR-3: Implementation of the Project would contribute traffic to significant cumulative impacts at intersections in the Project vicinity. [Criteria D.a, D.b, D.g]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable

The 2010 FEIR evaluated approximately 60 study intersections during the weekday AM and PM peak hours and identified significant Project-specific impacts and considerable contributions to significant cumulative impacts at eleven study intersections projected to operate at acceptable LOS without the Project and unacceptable LOS with the Project, where no feasible mitigation was identified. This includes nine intersections that were identified for the 2010 FEIR Project, as well as two additional intersections (Ingalls/Carroll and Bayshore/Oakdale) that were identified specifically for 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1).

A subset of intersections that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes related to the 2019 Modified Project Variant (i.e., intersections near CP), were evaluated to assess the degree to which these Project changes may affect the conclusions identified in the 2010 FEIR. Table 15 (2019 Modified Project Variant – Intersection Operations for Year 2030s) summarizes the intersection LOS findings for the subset of intersections. A detailed description is included in Appendix C.

<i>Intersections^a</i>	<i>2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1)^{b,c,d}</i>				<i>2019 Modified Project Variant^{b,c}</i>			
	<i>AM Peak Hour</i>		<i>PM Peak Hour</i>		<i>AM Peak Hour</i>		<i>PM Peak Hour</i>	
	<i>Delay/LOS</i>	<i>V/C</i>	<i>Delay</i>	<i>V/C</i>	<i>Delay/LOS</i>	<i>V/C</i>	<i>Delay/LOS</i>	<i>V/C</i>
9. Gilman Avenue/Third Street ^e	>80/F	2.02	>80/F	3.40	>80/F	1.61	>80/F	2.32
27. Harney Way/US-101 Southbound Ramps	>80/F	2.34	>80/F	3.28	>80/F	2.33	>80/F	3.23
28. Harney Way/US-101 Northbound Ramps	>80/F	1.39	>80/F	1.75	>80/F	1.38	>80/F	1.71
29. Harney Way/Arelious Walker Drive	25/C	—	53/D	—	24/C	—	46/D	—
32. Ingalls Street/Carroll Avenue	31/C	—	59/E	1.01	31/C	—	51/D	—
33. Ingalls Street/Egbert Avenue	9/A	—	9/A	—	9/A	—	9/A	—
34. Gilman Avenue/Arelious Walker Drive ^e	30/C	—	38/D	—	36/D	—	45/D	—
59. Harney Way/Executive Park Boulevard	25/C	—	27/C	—	24/C	—	27/C	—

SOURCE: Fehr & Peers, 2019.

- a. Intersection numbers are based on EIR intersection numbering for reference and comparison purposes.
- b. Delay in seconds per vehicle. For intersections operating at LOS F, delay calculations are not relevant, based on the HCM methodology; therefore, delay is simply reported as greater than 80 seconds per vehicle. To allow for comparison in operating conditions at intersections operating at LOS F, the volume to capacity ratio (V/C) is also shown.
- c. Intersections operating at LOS E or F shown in **bold**.
- d. Refer to Tables 45 and 46, on pp. 167-172 of the Project's Transportation Impact Study, included as Appendix D to the 2010 FEIR for LOS results for 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1).
- e. The analysis of conditions with the Modified Project at (9) Gilman/Third and (34) Gilman/Arelious Walker Drive was performed using a more detailed and sophisticated software, known as the Synchro platform, than what was used in the FEIR in order to capture unique features of those intersections. Analysis of 2019 Modified Project Variant at Gilman/Third also reflects updated lane configurations established by SFMTA subsequent to publication of the EIR. See Appendix C for detailed calculations.

As shown in Table 15, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not result in increases to auto delay or the volume-to-capacity ratio, that would result in additional or more severe significant impacts,

and intersection LOS would be similar or better to that identified in the 2010 FEIR. As described above, the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) would result in a significant and unavoidable impact at the Ingalls/Carroll Avenue intersection; however, the 2019 Modified Project would result in improved operating conditions such that the intersection would operate at an acceptable LOS and would no longer result in a significant and unavoidable impact. Otherwise, of the eight intersections analyzed, the same intersections projected to operate at unacceptable operations in the 2010 FEIR would continue to operate unacceptably, but the impact would not be substantially more severe. In summary, Impact TR-3 would remain significant and unavoidable, and there continues to be no feasible mitigation measures to reduce the level of this impact.

Impact TR-4: At the intersection of Tunnel/Blanken, implementation of the Project would result in significant Project AM peak hour traffic impacts, and would contribute to cumulative PM peak hour traffic impacts. [Criteria D.a, D.b, D.g]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR identified a significant Project-specific impact and a considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact at the intersection of Tunnel/Blanken. The 2010 FEIR identified mitigation measure MM TR-4, which consisted of striping changes at the intersection, to reduce the severity of the impact; however, the mitigation measure would not reduce the impact to less-than-significant levels. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour and decrease volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); however, despite the change in volumes, the intersection LOS and delay is expected to operate similarly or better than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as illustrated in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated a subset of intersections that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that the 2019 Modified Project would result in similar traffic operations as evaluated in the 2010 FEIR. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact TR-5: Implementation of the Project would contribute traffic at some study area intersections that would operate at LOS E or LOS F under 2030 No Project conditions. [Criteria D.a, D.b, D.g]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable

The 2010 FEIR identified considerable contributions to significant cumulative impacts at 17 study intersections projected to operate at unacceptable LOS under conditions without the Project, and where no feasible mitigation was identified. This includes 16 intersections that were identified for the 2010 FEIR Project, as well as one additional intersection (Evans/Jennings) that was identified

specifically for 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1). As shown in Table 12, p. 63 (2019 Modified Project Variant Vehicle Travel Demand), the 2019 Modified Project Variant would increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour by 2 percent and decrease volumes in the PM peak hour by 4 percent compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1). Based on the intersection LOS analysis, summarized in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated eight intersection that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes related to the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in similar or better LOS compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1). Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that changes to other intersections further away from the Project site would be even smaller and would not worsen LOS or delay. As such, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change conclusions from the 2010 FEIR, the impact would remain significant and unavoidable, and there continues to be no feasible mitigation measures to reduce the level of this impact.

Impact TR-6: Implementation of the Project could contribute traffic at the intersections of Harney/US-101 Southbound Ramps and Harney/US-101 Northbound Ramps, which would operate at LOS F under 2030 No Project conditions. [Criteria D.a, D.b, D.g]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR identified a significant Project-specific impact and a considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact at the intersections of Harney Way/US-101 Southbound Ramps and Harney Way/US-101 Northbound Ramps. The 2010 FEIR identified mitigation measure MM TR-6, which called for the Project to pay a fair-share contribution to construction of the Geneva Avenue extension and reconstruction of the Geneva Avenue/Harney Way/US-101 interchange; however, the impact would remain significant and unavoidable because implementation of the mitigation is uncertain. As summarized in Table 15, p. 77, the Harney/US-101 Southbound Ramp and Harney Way/US-101 Northbound Ramp intersections are expected to operate at unacceptable LOS F under both the 2010 R&D (Variant 1) Project and 2019 Modified Project Variant. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would continue to result in an impact and the impact would remain significant and unavoidable, even with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact TR-7: Implementation of the Project could contribute traffic to the intersections of Amador/Cargo/Illinois, which would operate at LOS E under 2030 No Project. [Criteria D.a, D.b, D.g]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR identified a significant Project-specific impact and a considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact at the intersection of Amador/Cargo/Illinois. The 2010 FEIR identified mitigation measure MM TR-7, which consisted of striping changes at the intersection, to reduce the severity of the impact; however, the impact would remain significant and unavoidable since its feasibility was uncertain. The 2010 FEIR noted that if it were found to be feasible, the mitigation

measure would reduce the Project’s impact at this intersection to less-than-significant levels. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1). Based on the intersection LOS analysis, summarized in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated eight intersection that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes related to the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in similar or better LOS compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1). Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that changes to other intersections further away from the Project site would operate similar to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) conditions and the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not worsen LOS or delay. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact TR-8: Implementation of the Project could contribute traffic to the intersections of Bayshore/Geneva, which would operate at LOS F under 2030 No Project. [Criteria D.a, D.b, D.g]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR identified a significant Project-specific impact and a considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact at the intersection of Bayshore/Geneva. The 2010 FEIR identified mitigation measure MM TR-8, which called for the Project to contribute a fair share contribution toward improvements along Geneva Avenue associated with its extension to Harney Way, and would account for projected traffic volume increases to improve forecasted operations at the intersection. However, because implementation of this mitigation is uncertain the impact would remain significant and unavoidable. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1). Based on the intersection LOS analysis, summarized in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated eight intersection that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes related to the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in similar or better LOS compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1). Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that changes to other intersections further away from the Project site would operate similar to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) conditions and the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not worsen LOS or delay. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact TR-9: Implementation of the Project would have less-than-significant Project and cumulative impacts at some study area intersections that would operate at LOS E or LOS F under 2030 No Project conditions. [Criteria D.a, D.b, D.g]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less Than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR identified a number of intersections where the Project would have a less-than-significant impact. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly

increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour and decrease volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1). Furthermore, the study, summarized in Table 15, p. 77, and provided in Appendix C, included an analysis of intersection LOS at eight 2010 FEIR study intersections, closest to the area of the Project most affected by the Project changes related to the 2019 Modified Project Variant, to demonstrate whether the slight changes would affect intersection LOS. The study found that the slight change would not create new significant transportation-related impacts at the subset intersections, which could reasonably be extrapolated to suggest that none of the study intersections that were forecasted to experience a less-than-significant impact due to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) would now experience a new significant impact associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant as other intersections would be further from the CP area that would be most affected by Project changes related to the 2019 Modified Project Variant. There would continue to be a less-than-significant impact and no mitigation measures are required.

Impact TR-10: Implementation of the Project would result in significant Project traffic spillover impacts and contribute to cumulative traffic spillover impacts. [Criterion D.a]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation

In addition to the specific intersection impact analysis, the 2010 FEIR identified Impact TR-10, which noted that Project-related traffic may result in significant “spillover” traffic into neighborhood streets. Mitigation measures MM TR-2 and MM TR-17 were identified to reduce the overall effects of traffic spillover by encouraging use of non-automobile modes; however, because spillover traffic may still occur during periods of congestion, the impacts were expected to remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of these mitigation measures.

Based on the intersection LOS analysis, summarized in Table 15, p. 77, and in detail in Appendix C, which evaluated eight intersections that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes related to the proposed changes, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in similar or better LOS compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1). Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that the amount of 2019 Modified Project Variant-related traffic resulting in spillover traffic into neighborhood streets would be similar to or less than the 2010 FEIR.

In summary, there are no changes in the Project that would require revisions of the 2010 FEIR; accordingly, the impact would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

Impact TR-11: Implementation of the Project would contribute to significant cumulative traffic impacts at four freeway segments. [Criteria D.a, D.b, D.g]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would contribute to significant cumulative traffic impacts on freeway segments. No mitigation measures were identified to reduce the severity of these impacts. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour and decrease volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); however, despite the change in volumes, the intersection LOS and delay is expected to operate similarly or better than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as illustrated in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated a subset of intersections that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that changes to other roadway segments, including freeways, would not result in a substantial change in freeway operations and the slight change would be nearly imperceptible. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable, and there would continue to be no feasible mitigation measure to reduce the level of this impact.

Impact TR-12: Implementation of the Project would result in significant impacts at four freeway on-ramp locations. [Criteria D.a, D.b, D.g]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would contribute to significant cumulative traffic impacts on freeway on-ramps. No mitigation measures were identified to reduce the severity of these impacts. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour and decrease volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 Variant (R&D Variant 1); however, despite the change in volumes, the intersection LOS and delay is expected to operate similarly or better than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as illustrated in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated a subset of intersections that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that the 2019 Modified Project would result in similar traffic operations as evaluated in the 2010 FEIR. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable, and there continues to be no feasible mitigation measure to reduce the level of this impact.

Impact TR-13: Implementation of the Project would contribute to significant cumulative traffic impacts at 12 freeway ramp locations. [Criteria D.a, D.b, D.g]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would contribute to significant cumulative traffic impacts on freeway ramps. No mitigation measures were identified to reduce the severity of these impacts. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour and decrease volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); however, despite the change in volumes, the intersection LOS and delay is expected to operate similarly or better than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as illustrated in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated a subset of intersections that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that the 2019 Modified Project would result in similar traffic operations as evaluated in the 2010 FEIR. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable, and there continues to be no feasible mitigation measure to reduce the level of this impact.

Impact TR-14: Implementation of the Project could result in significant impacts related to freeway diverge queue storage at the Harney/US-101 Northbound Off-ramp. [Criteria D.a, D.b, D.g]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would cause a significant traffic impact related to freeway diverge segment and queue storage at the off-ramp to Harney Way from northbound US-101. Mitigation measure MM TR-6, identified as part of the Project’s impacts to the interchange intersections at Harney Way, would also serve to reduce impacts to the off-ramp diverge section and queue storage. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour and decrease traffic volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); however, despite the change in volumes, the intersection LOS and delay is expected to operate similarly or better than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as illustrated in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated a subset of intersections that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that the 2019 Modified Project would result in similar traffic operations as evaluated in the 2010 FEIR. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact TR-15: Implementation of the Project could contribute to significant cumulative traffic impacts related to freeway diverge queue storage at some off-ramp locations (US-101 Northbound off-ramp to Harney Way, and US-101 Southbound Off-ramp to Harney Way/Geneva Avenue). [Criteria D.a, D.b, D.g]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would contribute to significant cumulative traffic impacts related to freeway diverge segment and queue storage at the off-ramps to Harney Way from northbound and southbound US-101. Mitigation measure MM TR-6, identified as part of the Project’s impacts to the interchange intersections at Harney Way, would also serve to reduce impacts to the off-ramp diverge sections and queue storage capacities. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes slightly in the AM peak hour and decrease volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); however, despite the change in volumes, the intersection LOS and delay is expected to operate similarly or better than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as illustrated in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated a subset of intersections that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that the 2019 Modified Project would result in similar traffic operations as evaluated in the 2010 FEIR. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact TR-16: Implementation of the Project would increase traffic volumes, but would not make a considerable contribution to cumulative traffic volumes on Harney Way. [Criterion D.a]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would increase traffic volumes along Harney Way from northbound and southbound US-101. Mitigation measure MM TR-16, identified as part of the Project’s impacts to the interchange intersections at Harney Way, would also serve to reduce impacts to the off-ramp diverge sections and queue storage capacities, such that implementation would reduce the Project’s impact to less than significant.

Circumstances surrounding off-site Harney Way have changed, including driveway access to the State Park and identification of an interim BRT route via Executive Park Boulevard prior to the Geneva-Harney BRT, such that the 2019 Modified Project Variant proposes to revise the off-site design, as illustrated in Figure 16a through Figure 16c, pp. 68 through 70. In response to a need to provide driveway access to the State Park, the cross-section was revised to include turn pockets along both directions of Harney Way. The interim BRT route via Executive Park Boulevard resulted in a slight modification of the cross-section to accommodate bus turns to and from Harney Way at Executive Park Boulevard. The revised cross-section remains consistent with the latest cross-section design included in the 2018 Modified Project, which includes four travel lanes, landscape/BRT

medians which can also accommodate turn pockets, two BRT lanes, sidewalks, and a two-way cycle track. The revised configuration can also be modified to accommodate additional vehicular traffic as required by MM TR-16.

While the 2019 Modified Project would increase traffic volumes slightly in the AM peak hour and decrease volumes in the PM peak hour compared to 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); the slight change would be imperceptible compared to the daily fluctuations in traffic. The impact would remain less-than-significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure with Proposed 2019 Modifications

MM TR-16: Widen Harney Way as shown in Figures 57A and 7B in the Analysis of Transportation Effects included as Appendix C of Addendum 6. The Project Applicant shall widen Harney Way as shown in Figures 57A and 7B in the Transportation Study with the modification to include a two-way cycle track, on the southern portion of the Project right-of-way. The portion between Arelious Walker Drive and Executive Park East (Phase 1-A) shall be widened to include a two-way cycle track and two-way BRT lanes, prior to issuance of an occupancy permit for Candlestick Sub-phase CP-02. The remaining portion, between Thomas Mellon Drive and Executive Park East (Phase 1-B), shall be widened prior to implementation of the planned BRT route which coincides with construction of ~~HP-04~~CP-07, as outlined in the transit improvement implementation schedule identified in Addendum 1, based on the alignment recommendations from an ongoing feasibility study conducted by the San Francisco County Transportation Authority.

Prior to the issuance of grading permits for CP Major Phases 2 and 3 the Project Applicant shall fund a study to evaluate traffic conditions on Harney Way and determine whether additional traffic associated with the next phase of development would result in the need to modify Harney Way to its ultimate configuration, as shown in Figures 67A and 7B in the Transportation Study, unless this ultimate configuration has already been built. This study shall be conducted in collaboration with the SFMTA, which would be responsible for making final determinations regarding the ultimate configuration. The ultimate configuration would be linked to intersection performance, and it would be required when study results indicate intersection LOS at one or more of the three signalized intersection on Harney Way at mid-LOS D (i.e., at an average delay per vehicle of more than 45 seconds per vehicle). If the study and SFMTA conclude that reconfiguration would be necessary to accommodate traffic demands associated with the next phase of development, the Project Applicant shall be responsible to fund and complete construction of the improvements prior to occupancy of the next phase.

Impact TR-17: Implementation of the Project would not exceed available transit capacity, because the Project and the Project’s contribution to cumulative demand would be accommodated within the existing transit service, proposed TEP service, plus the service proposed as part of the Project. [Criterion D.f]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

Similar to traffic impacts, the 2019 Modified Project Variant’s transit impacts at build-out would be similar to what was described in the 2010 for R&D Variant (Variant 1), although some minor changes have been proposed. Specifically, the 2019 Modified Project Variant proposes minor changes to the 29 Sunset in CP compared to the approved 2018 Transit Operating Plan.

As described above, the 29 Sunset would be re-routed from Gilman Avenue to Earl Street to Ingerson Avenue to instead use Gilman Avenue to Elder Pryor Samuel Smith Senior Street to Ingerson Avenue. The revised service route is relatively minor (moving the route one block east for two blocks) and would not likely result in additional or substantially more severe significant impacts beyond those identified in the 2010 FEIR.

The land use changes contemplated as part of the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not substantially change transit demand compared to 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1). Furthermore, the proposed changes in routing would not likely have an effect on mode share given its minor nature. Therefore, the proposed modifications would not likely result in additional or substantially more severe significant impacts beyond those identified in the 2010 FEIR under build-out conditions as it relates to transit capacity impacts.

As noted above, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly change traffic volumes within each site (i.e., CP and HPS2); however, as discussed in Table 15, p. 77, and described in greater detail in Appendix C, the change in traffic volumes is not expected to substantially increase intersection delays.

External to the site, mitigation in the form of transit-only lanes was identified for the Palou Avenue routes in the 2010 FEIR, and monitoring would be required to determine when or if the mitigation is needed. As described above, the changes proposed in the 2019 Modified Project Variant are relatively minor, particularly in HPS2, and are not expected to increase conflicts or travel times along Palou Avenue. If the 2019 Modified Project Variant were to increase conflicts or trigger mitigations sooner than originally forecasted, the monitoring program would ensure that mitigation was implemented in time to keep impacts from becoming more severe than identified in the 2010 FEIR.

Similarly, the 2010 FEIR identified mitigation in the form of transit-only lanes along Evans Avenue. A similar monitoring program was established, such that if transit delays associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant are greater (or materialize more quickly in the buildout stages of the 2019 Modified Project Variant) than identified in the 2010 FEIR, the mitigation measure would simply be implemented sooner, meaning that excessive transit delays would still be avoided. Therefore, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not increase transit delays associated with traffic congestion,

and mitigation measure MM TR-17, which calls for the Project Applicant⁴¹ to work with San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA) to implement the proposed transit service increases, would still apply.

Similar to the Project’s roadway infrastructure, the Project’s transit network was proposed to be implemented at various levels throughout the development as described in the Transit Operating Plan. As a result of proposed changes to the development phasing, the transit phasing has been modified in order to ensure that the appropriate transit service is provided throughout the development as currently envisioned. MM TR-17 notes that the transit operating plan may be modified from what was approved in the 2010 FEIR “to address changes in the operating environment and service demands” based on SFMTA’s planning methodology and public input if modifications result in:

- Similar or higher transit mode share to what was projected in the 2010 FEIR
- Adequate capacity to serve projected transit ridership
- Similar or less severe traffic impacts to those identified in the 2010 FEIR

The proposed changes to development phasing would affect the future operating environment and service demands. The proposed changes to the Transit Operating Plan would better meet those future demands consistent with the provisions in MM TR-17.

The transit phasing proposed in the 2010 Project, the 2018 Modified Project Variant, and 2019 Modified Project Variant are shown in Table 16 (Transit Phasing).

The development sub-phases shown as triggers for each route’s service frequency for the 2019 Modified Project Variant are consistent with the triggers identified in the 2018 Modified Project Variant⁴² and approved in the 2018 Transit Operating Plan, though the years those sub-phases are expected to be constructed have changed for routes serving HPS2. The development sub-phases shown as triggers for transit routes serving CP are similar to the triggers identified for the 2018 Modified Project Variant and approved in the 2018 Transit Operating Plan, but include some modifications related to the private shuttle, BRT, CPX, and 29 Sunset.

The 2018 Transit Operating Plan included a privately funded shuttle, available complimentary for the general public, including existing neighbors, future residents, and CP-02 patrons and employees, to provide service between the Project site and the Balboa Park BART station, offering interim service that will ultimately be offered by the 28R BRT route. This shuttle was to be provided by the

⁴¹ The Project Sponsor is CP Development Co., LLC, the entity that is entitling the CP-HPS2 Development Plan Project. The Project Applicant is a developer (or vertical developer) that will construct specific elements of the CP-HPS2 Development Plan Project.

⁴² The 2018 Modified Project Variant, summarized in Addendum 5, included a detailed analysis comparing the 2018 Modified Project Variant to the 2010 FEIR. Specifically, a detailed review of the proposed transit operating plan was included in the Addenda and it was shown that the 2018 Transit Operating Plan was provided similar or better service than the 2010 Transit Operating Plan, included in the 2010 FEIR. Therefore, throughout this section, the 2019 Transit Operating Plan and 2019 Modified Project Variant is compared to the 2018 Transit Operating Plan and 2018 Modified Project Variant.

TABLE 16 TRANSIT PHASING

Route	Frequency	2010 Project/Approved Transit Operating Plan		2018 Modified Project Variant		2019 Modified Project Variant	
		Major Phase	Approx. Year	Major Phase/Sub-phase	Approx. Year	Major Phase/Sub-phase	Approx. Year
Hunters Point Shipyard							
Hunters Point Express (HPX)	20	1	2017	1/HP-01	2021 ^d	1/HP-01	2034 ^e
	10	1 ^a	2019 ^a	2/HP-04	2025	2/HP-04	2037
	6	N/A	N/A	3/HP-06	2026	3/HP-06	2037
23 Monterey	20	1	2017	1/HP-01	2021	1/HP-01	2034
23 Monterey or 24 Divisadero ^b	15	2	2023	2/HP-04	2025	2/HP-04	2037
	10	2	2025	3/HP-06	2026	3/HP-06	2037
48 Quintara	15	1	2015	1/HP-01	2021	1/HP-01	2034
	10	1	2019	2/HP-03	2025	2/HP-03	2035
44 O'Shaughnessy	10	N/A	N/A	1/HP-02	2022	1/HP-02	2033
	7.5	1	2017	2/HP-03	2025	2/HP-03	2035
	6.5	1	2019	3/HP-06	2026	3/HP-06	2037
Candlestick Point							
Privately Funded Shuttle ^c	7.5	N/A	N/A	1/CP-02	2022	N/A	N/A
Candlestick Point Express (CPX)	20	2	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	15	2	2022	1/CP-03	2021	1/CP-03	2024
	10	3	2027	1/CP-02	2022	1/CP-02	2025 (Residential)
29 Sunset	10	2	2021	1/CP-03	2021	1/CP-03	2024
	5	2	2022	1/CP-02	2025	1/CP-02	2026 (Non-Residential)
Routes Serving Both Sites							
28R/BRT to CP	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3/CP-07	2028 ^f
28R/BRT to CP and HPS (includes construction of Yosemite Slough Bridge)	8	2	2021	2/HP-04	2025	N/A	N/A
	5	2	2022	3/CP-07	2028	2/HP-04	2037 ^g
T Third	6	2	2020	No Change—Not triggered by Project development		No Change—Not triggered by Project development	
	5	3	2025				

SOURCE: Fehr & Peers, 2019.

NOTES:

- Based on discussions with SFMTA, the agency will provide transit service commensurate with customer demand as phases of development are built out and passenger destinations are better known. Given the substantial delay in the HPS2 development and delay in other developments along the Geneva-Harney corridor, demand for BRT service will likely be substantially lower than originally expected as initial phases of the CP development are built out. Changes to BRT and other transit serving the CP-HPS2 site may be necessary to meet customer demand during that time. Mitigation measure MM TR-17 notes that the transit operating plan may be modified from what was approved in the 2010 FEIR “to address changes in the operating environment and service demands” based on SFMTA’s planning methodology and public input if modifications result in:
 - Similar or higher transit mode share to what was projected in the 2010 FEIR
 - Adequate capacity to serve projected transit ridership
 - Similar or less severe traffic impacts to those identified in the 2010 FEIR
- An SFMTA memorandum (dated September 2019) is on file with the San Francisco Planning Department and OCII describing the proposed transit changes and technical analyses demonstrating compliance with the above criteria.
 - a. Approved Transit Operating Plan called for service increases to 12-minute headways. This has been revised to 10-minute headways as part of the 2018 Modified Project Variant.
 - b. The 23 Monterey service may extend into HPS2 until SFMTA’s fleet is modified to eliminate the need for an Overhead Contact System (OCS) wires extended into the HPS2 site, at which point the 24 Divisadero would be extended and the 23 Monterey would return to its original (existing) routing. The Approved Transit Operating Plan also called for three levels of service, corresponding to 15-, 10-, and 7.5-minute frequencies. The Modified Transit Operating Plan has been changed to reduce service levels on this route and increase service levels on express bus routes based on direction from SFMTA staff.
 - c. Temporary until initiation of BRT.
 - d. Although the anticipated development schedule calls for the first portions of HP-01 to be complete in 2019, that portion is primarily reconstruction of existing artists’ studios. The first portion of new development is scheduled to be complete by approximately 2021, which is when new transit service would likely be warranted.

TABLE 16 TRANSIT PHASING

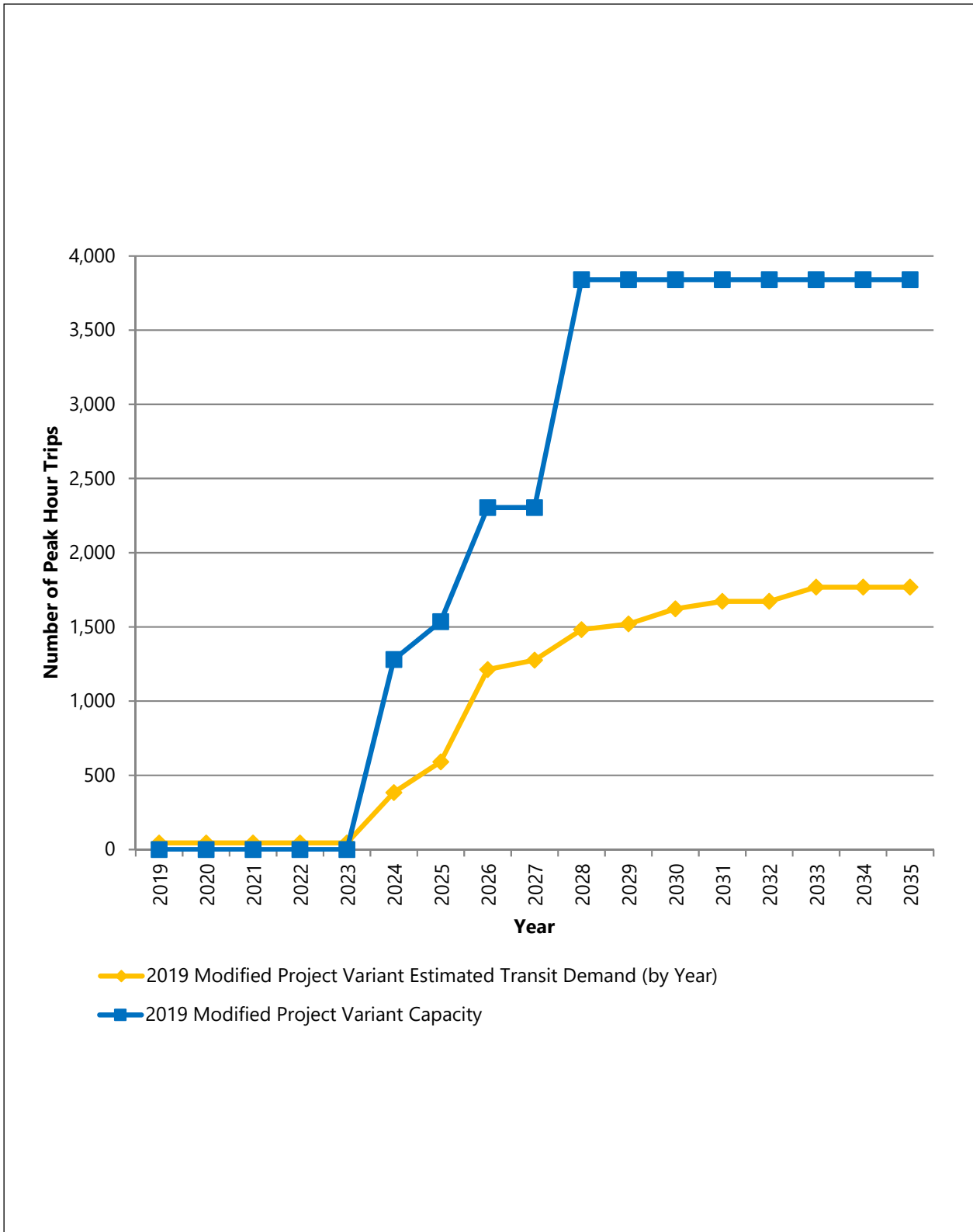
Route	Frequency	2010 Project/Approved Transit Operating Plan		2018 Modified Project Variant		2019 Modified Project Variant	
		Major Phase	Approx. Year	Major Phase/ Sub-phase	Approx. Year	Major Phase/ Sub-phase	Approx. Year
e.		Although the anticipated development schedule calls for the first portions of HP-01 to be completed in 2029, that portion is primarily reconstruction of existing artists' studios. The first portion of new development is scheduled to be complete by approximately 2034, which is when new transit service would likely be warranted.					
f.		The 28R/BRT is triggered with CP-07; however, due to the delay in construction at HPS2, the BRT is only expected to serve CP. The BRT route would not extend into HPS2 until HP-04, approximately 2037.					
g.		The construction of the Yosemite Slough Bridge would not be triggered until the BRT extends from CP to HPS2 (HP-04).					

Project Sponsor or an on-site tenant. As illustrated in Figure 17 (Candlestick Point Transit Service Comparison), p. 90, the proposed 2019 Transit Operating Plan, included in the 2019 Modified Project Variant, provides sufficient Muni service during each year of buildout such that a private shuttle is no longer needed. Additional analysis demonstrating that the levels of transit service relative to development would result in similar effectiveness to the transit service levels analyzed in the 2018 Transit Operating Plan is provided below.

The 28R/BRT triggers are consistent with those approved as part of the 2018 Transit Operating Plan; however, due to the delay in construction at HPS2, BRT service is only expected to serve CP once triggered with completion of Sub-phase CP-07, approximately in 2028. The BRT route, to which the Yosemite Slough bridge construction is tied, would not extend into HPS2 until completion of Sub-phases HP-04, approximately in 2037. During this interim period, the BRT route would follow the same route within CP as the CPX.

Similar to the 2018 Transit Operating Plan, initiation of the CPX and extension of the 29 Sunset into the Project site are expected to occur with development of CP-03, which is currently anticipated to occur prior to CP-02. With the subsequent construction of CP-02, service frequencies on the CPX and 29 Sunset are required to increase; however, the increases in frequency on each of the two routes are triggered by separate portions of CP-02 because they are more likely to serve distinct trip types. Specifically, frequency increases on the CPX are tied to construction of the residential units in CP-02 because they are more likely to serve commute trips from the site to Downtown San Francisco. Service improvements on the 29-Sunset are tied to the construction of non-residential uses in CP-02 because they are more likely to provide service to commuters from other parts of San Francisco traveling to CP-02 for jobs.

Figure 17 (Candlestick Point Transit Service Comparison) and Figure 18 (Hunters Point Shipyard Transit Service Comparison) summarize the level of transit supply proposed to be implemented over time relative to the expected transit ridership demand, based on the development phasing schedule and the transit implementation triggers described above, for CP and HPS, respectively. In addition, Figure 19 (Candlestick Point Transit Service Comparison (One-Way Capacity vs Demand) for the PM Peak Hour Based on Year of Development) compares the amount of proposed transit service between the 2019 Transit Operating Plan and the 2018 Transit Operating Plan based on each year of development for CP.



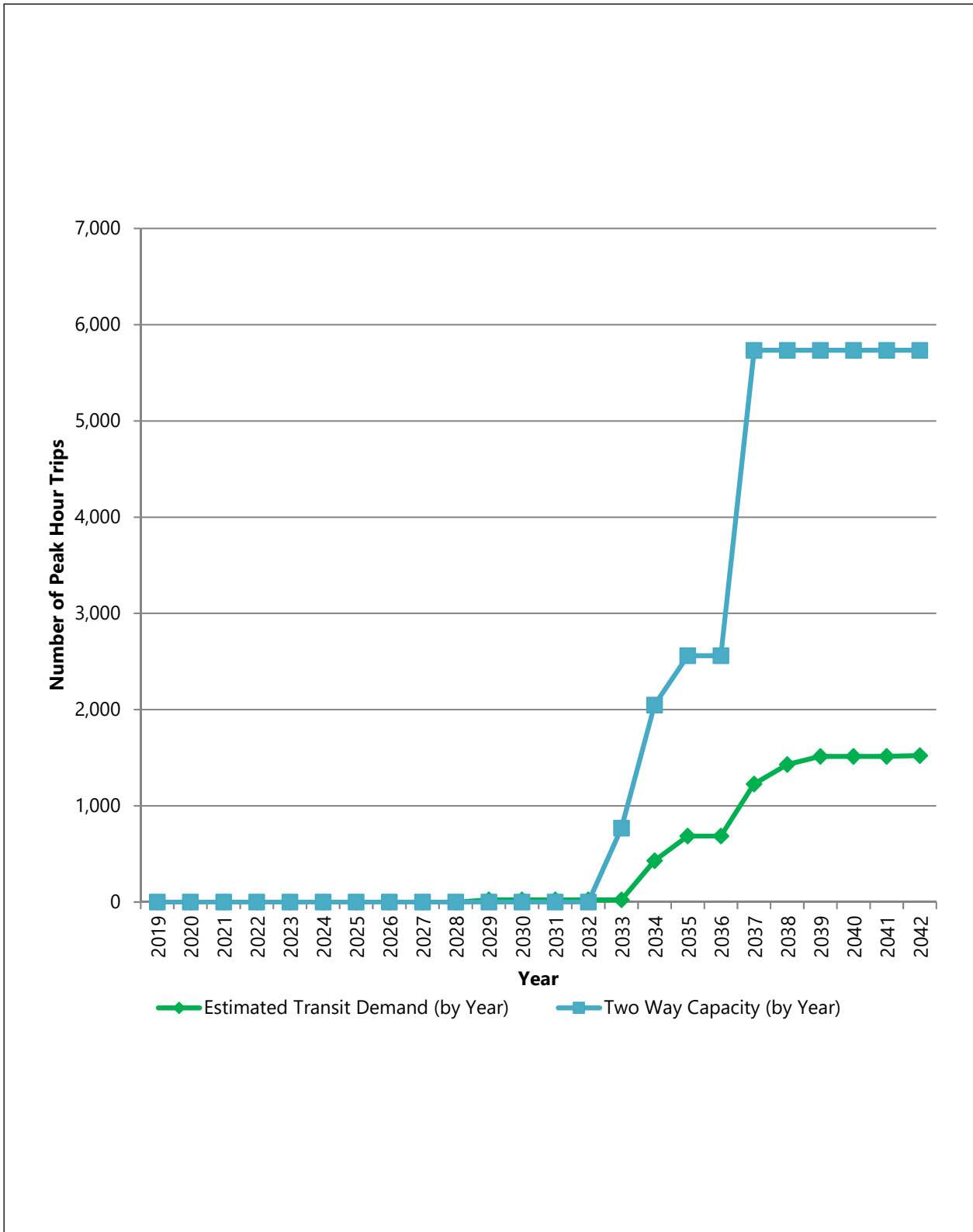
SOURCE: ESA 2019

FIGURE 17



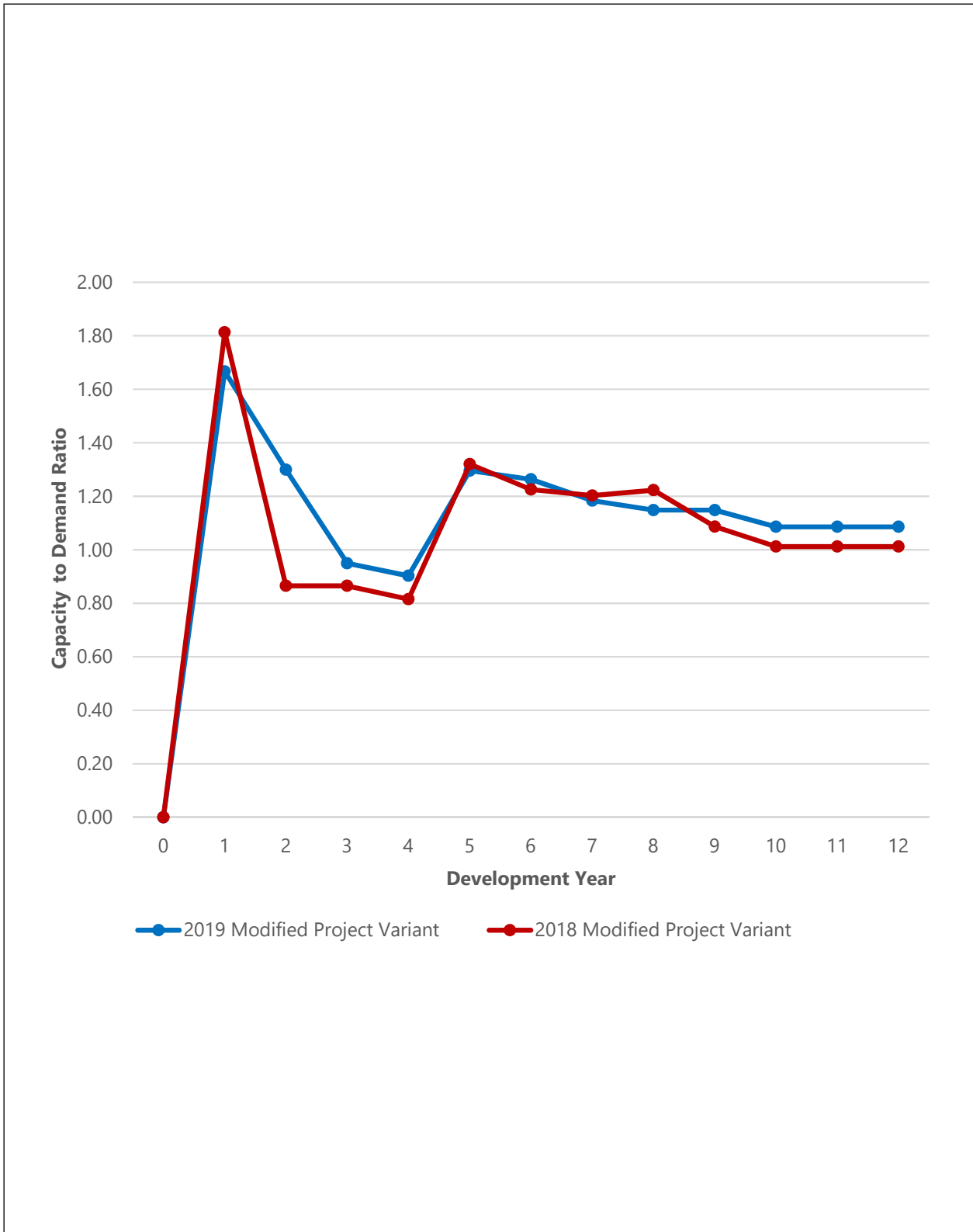
Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR

CANDLESTICK POINT TRANSIT SERVICE COMPARISON



SOURCE: ESA 2019

FIGURE 18  Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD TRANSIT SERVICE COMPARISON



SOURCE: ESA 2019

FIGURE 19



Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
**CANDLESTICK POINT TRANSIT SERVICE COMPARISON
 (ONE-WAY CAPACITY VS. DEMAND) FOR THE PM PEAK HOUR
 BASED ON YEAR OF DEVELOPMENT**

As shown in Figure 17, the level of transit service capacity will always remain substantially higher than the demand at CP. Additionally, as shown in Figure 19, the transit service ratio under the 2019 Transit Operating Plan would be very similar and in most cases better than the 2018 Transit Operating Plan).

Figure 18 summarizes the level of transit supply proposed at HPS2. Like CP, the amount of transit service relative to demand will always remain substantially higher than the demand at HPS2.

Therefore, transit capacity would be adequate to serve the expected demand, and the mode split (i.e., the percentage of trips made by transit) would remain similar to the 2018 Modified Project Variant, which showed a transit capacity that was adequate to, or better than, the 2010 FEIR, meaning that there would not be additional significant transit impacts beyond those described in the 2010 FEIR, nor would the 2019 Modified Project Variant substantially increase the severity of significant impacts identified in the 2010 FEIR. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact TR-18: With full implementation of the Project with proposed transit improvements, the Project demand and the Project’s contribution to cumulative demand would not exceed the proposed transit system’s capacity at the study area cordons. [Criteria D.f, D.i]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would cause a less-than-significant impact related to transit crowding, with implementation of the Project’s Transit Operating Plan, identified as mitigation measure MM TR-17. Table 17 (Transit Ridership and Capacity Utilization at Study Area Cordons) describes Transit Ridership and Capacity Utilization at Study Area Cordons for the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) and 2019 Modified Project Variant.

As shown in Table 17, the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) is expected to operate under Muni’s 85 percent capacity utilization standard at the study area cordons. Similarly, the 2019 Modified Project Variant is expected to operate under Muni’s 85 percent capacity utilization standards. Therefore, transit capacity would continue to remain adequate to serve the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Impacts would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

TABLE 17 TRANSIT RIDERSHIP AND CAPACITY UTILIZATION AT STUDY AREA CORDONS

Cordon/Peak Hour	2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1)		2019 Modified Project Variant	
	Ridership	Capacity Utilization	Ridership	Capacity Utilization
AM Peak Hour				
<i>East of Third</i>				
Inbound	2,585	65%	2,594	65%
Outbound	1,841	46%	1,844	46%
<i>North Cordon</i>				
Inbound	2,490	70%	2,499	70%
Outbound	2,257	64%	2,261	64%
<i>West Cordon</i>				
Inbound	3,108	78%	3,119	78%
Outbound	2,073	52%	2,077	52%
PM Peak Hour				
<i>East of Third</i>				
Inbound	2,280	57%	2,265	57%
Outbound	2,214	56%	2,203	56%
<i>North Cordon</i>				
Inbound	2,889	81%	2,870	80%
Outbound	2,299	65%	2,288	65%
<i>West Cordon</i>				
Inbound	2,076	52%	2,062	52%
Outbound	2,442	61%	2,430	61%

SOURCE: Fehr & Peers, 2019.

Impact TR-19: Implementation of the Project would add transit trips and the Project’s contribution to cumulative transit trips to the Downtown Screenlines would not increase demands in excess of available capacity. [Criterion D.f, D.i]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	No Impact	No Impact

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would cause a less-than-significant impact related to transit crowding at the Downtown Screenlines. Table 18 (Transit Ridership and Capacity Utilization at Downtown Screenlines) illustrates the Transit Ridership and Capacity Utilization at Downtown Screenlines for the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) and the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

As shown in Table 18, the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) is expected to operate under Muni’s 85 percent capacity utilization standard at the Downtown screenlines. Similarly, the 2019 Modified Project Variant is expected to operate under Muni’s 85 percent capacity utilization standards. Therefore, transit capacity would continue to remain adequate to serve the 2019 Modified Project Variant. There would continue to be a less-than-significant impact, and no mitigation measures are required.

TABLE 18 TRANSIT RIDERSHIP AND CAPACITY UTILIZATION AT DOWNTOWN SCREENLINES				
<i>Cordon/Peak Hour</i>	<i>2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1)</i>		<i>2019 Modified Project Variant</i>	
	<i>Ridership</i>	<i>Capacity Utilization</i>	<i>Ridership</i>	<i>Capacity Utilization</i>
AM Peak Hour				
Northeast	3,008	78%	3,012	78%
Northwest	8,949	75%	8,962	75%
Southeast	7,573	74%	7,584	74%
Southwest	7,674	76%	7,685	76%
Total All AM Peak Hour Screenlines	27,204	75%	27,244	75%
PM Peak Hour				
Northeast	3,140	78%	3,131	78%
Northwest	8,155	75%	8,132	75%
Southeast	8,306	84%	8,282	84%
Southwest	8,829	82%	8,804	82%
Total All PM Peak Hour Screenlines	28,430	80%	28,348	80%

SOURCE: Fehr & Peers, 2019.

Impact TR-20: Implementation of the Project would add transit trips and the Project’s contribution to cumulative transit trips would not contribute significantly to Regional Screenlines conditions where overall ridership is projected to exceed available capacity. [Criterion D.f, D.i]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	No Impact	No Impact

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would cause no impact related to transit crowding on regional transit providers. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would very slightly change transit demand compared to 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); however, despite the change and as shown in Table 17 and Table 18, above, the 2019 Modified Project Variant transit capacity would operate similar to the 2010 FEIR and remain adequate to serve the Project’s cumulative transit demand at study area cordons and Downtown screenlines. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that transit capacity would continue to remain adequate to serve the 2019 Modified Project Variant at the regional screenline. There would continue to be no impact, and no mitigation measures are required.

Impact TR-21: Implementation of the Project could increase congestion and contribute to cumulative conditions at intersections along San Bruno Avenue, which would increase travel times and impact operations of the 9-San Bruno. [Criterion D.i]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would cause a significant impact related to transit service on the 9-San Bruno due to delays associated with Project-related traffic congestion. The 2010 FEIR

identified mitigation measures MM TR-21.1 and MM TR-21.2, which called for physical improvements to improve transit speeds or, if not feasible, additional vehicles added to the route to maintain headways. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour and decrease volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); however, despite the change in volumes, the intersection LOS and delay is expected to operate similarly or better than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as illustrated in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated a subset of intersections that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that the 2019 Modified Project would result in similar traffic operations as evaluated in the 2010 FEIR. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact TR-22: Implementation of the Project would contribute traffic to cumulative conditions at intersections along Palou Avenue, which would increase travel times and impact operations of the 23-Monterey, 24-Divisadero, and the 44-O’Shaughnessy. [Criterion D.i]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would cause a significant impact related to transit service on Palou Avenue due to delays associated with Project-related traffic congestion. The 2010 FEIR identified mitigation measures MM TR-22.1 and MM TR-22.2, which called for physical improvements to improve transit speeds or, if not feasible, additional vehicles added to the route to maintain headways. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour and decrease volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); however, despite the change in volumes, the intersection LOS and delay is expected to operate similarly or better than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as illustrated in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated a subset of intersections that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that the 2019 Modified Project would result in similar traffic operations as evaluated in the 2010 FEIR. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact TR-23: Implementation of the Project would increase congestion at intersections along Gilman Avenue and Paul Avenue, which would increase travel times and would impact operations of the 29 Sunset. [Criterion D.i]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would cause a significant impact related to transit service on the 29-Sunset due to delays associated with Project-related traffic congestion. Mitigation measures

MM TR-23.1 and MM TR-23.2 are included in the approved Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program and call for physical improvements to improve transit speeds or, if not feasible, additional vehicles added to the route to maintain headways. The impact was considered to remain significant and unavoidable because the feasibility of improvements to Paul Avenue was not certain.

As discussed in Table 12, p. 63, and Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour and decrease volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); however, despite the change in volumes, the intersection LOS and delay is expected to operate similarly or better than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as illustrated in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated a subset of intersections that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that the 2019 Modified Project would result in similar traffic operations as evaluated in the 2010 FEIR. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact TR-24: Implementation of the Project would increase congestion at intersections along Evans Avenue, which would increase travel times and impact operations of the 48-Quintara-24th Street. [Criterion D.i]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would cause a significant impact related to transit service on Evans Avenue due to delays associated with Project-related traffic congestion. The 2010 FEIR identified mitigation measures MM TR-24.1 and MM TR-24.2, which called for physical improvements to improve transit speeds or, if not feasible, additional vehicles added to the route to maintain headways. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour and decrease volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); however, despite the change in volumes, the intersection LOS and delay is expected to operate similarly or better than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as illustrated in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated a subset of intersections that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that the 2019 Modified Project would result in similar traffic operations as evaluated in the 2010 FEIR. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact TR-25: Implementation of the Project would increase congestion at intersections in the study area, and make a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts that would increase travel times and impact operations of the 54-Felton. [Criterion D.i]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would cause a significant impact related to transit service on the 54-Felton due to delays associated with Project-related traffic congestion. The 2010 FEIR identified mitigation measure MM TR-25, which called for additional vehicles added to the route to maintain headways. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour and decrease volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); however, despite the change in volumes, the intersection LOS and delay is expected to operate similarly or better than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as illustrated in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated a subset of intersections that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that the 2019 Modified Project would result in similar traffic operations as evaluated in the 2010 FEIR. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact TR-26: Implementation of the Project would increase congestion at intersections along Third Street, and make a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts that would increase travel times and impact operations of the T-Third. [Criterion D.i]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would cause a significant impact related to transit service on the T-Third due to delays associated with Project-related traffic congestion. The 2010 FEIR identified mitigation measures MM TR-26.1 and MM TR-26.2, which called for physical improvements to improve transit speeds or, if not feasible, additional vehicles added to the route to maintain headways. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour and decrease volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); however, despite the change in volumes, the intersection LOS and delay is expected to operate similarly or better than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as illustrated in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated a subset of intersections that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that the 2019 Modified Project would result in similar traffic operations as evaluated in the 2010 FEIR. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact TR-27: Implementation of the Project could increase congestion at the intersection of Geneva Avenue and Bayshore Boulevard. This would increase travel times and impact operations of the 28L-19th Avenue/Geneva Limited. [Criterion D.i]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would cause a significant impact related to transit service on the 28R-19th Avenue/Geneva Rapid due to delays associated with Project-related traffic congestion. The 2010 FEIR identified mitigation measures MM TR-27.1 and MM TR-27.2, which called for physical improvements to improve transit speeds or, if not feasible, additional vehicles added to the route to maintain headways. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour and decrease volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); however, despite the change in volumes, the intersection LOS and delay is expected to operate similarly or better than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as illustrated in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated a subset of intersections that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that the 2019 Modified Project would result in similar traffic operations as evaluated in the 2010 FEIR. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact TR-28: Implementation of the Project would increase congestion on US-101 mainline and ramps, which would increase travel times and impact operations of the 9X, 9AX, 9BX-Bayshore Expresses, and 14X-Mission Express. The Project would also contribute to cumulative impacts on these transit routes on US-101. [Criterion D.i]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would cause a significant impact related to transit service on the 9X, 9AX, 9BX-Bayshore Express and 14X Mission Express routes for the portions of those routes on US-101 due to delays associated with Project-related traffic congestion. (The 9X San Bruno Express has been renamed the 9R San Bruno Rapid, and the 9AX and 9BX have been renamed the 8AX Bayshore A Express and the 8BX Bayshore B Express, respectively, with slight changes to routing and service since publication of the 2010 FEIR). For purposes of Addendum 6, the impacts previously identified for the 9 Bayshore Routes would apply to the 8 Bayshore routes.

The 2010 FEIR determined that no feasible mitigation existed to improve operations on these routes. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour and decrease volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); however, despite the change in volumes, the intersection LOS and delay is expected to operate similarly or better than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as illustrated in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated a subset of intersections that would experience the majority of

traffic volume changes as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that the 2019 Modified Project would result in similar traffic operations as evaluated in the 2010 FEIR. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable, and there would continue to be no feasible mitigation measures to reduce the level of this impact.

Impact TR-29: Implementation of the Project would not contribute to cumulative impacts on the 14X-Mission Express transit route when on I-280. [Criterion D.i]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	No Impact	No Impact

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would cause a less-than-significant impact related to transit service on the 14X Mission Express routes on I-280 due to delays associated with Project-related traffic congestion. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour and decrease volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); however, despite the change in volumes, the intersection LOS and delay is expected to operate similarly or better than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as illustrated in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated a subset of intersections that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that the 2019 Modified Project would result in similar traffic operations as evaluated in the 2010 FEIR. There would continue to be a less-than-significant impact, and no mitigation measures are required.

Impact TR-30: Implementation of the Project would increase congestion and contribute to cumulative congestion on US-101 and on Bayshore Boulevard, which would increase travel times and adversely affect operations of SamTrans bus lines on these facilities. No feasible mitigation has been identified. [Criterion D.i]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would cause a significant impact related to regional transit service on Bayshore Boulevard and US-101. The 2010 FEIR determined that no feasible mitigation existed to improve operations on these routes. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); however, despite the change in volumes, the intersection LOS and delay is expected to operate similarly or better than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as illustrated in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated a subset of intersections that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that the 2019 Modified Project would result in similar traffic operations as evaluated in the 2010 FEIR. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable, and there would continue to be uncertainty concerning the feasibility of mitigation measures to reduce the level of this impact.

Impact TR-31: During implementation of the Project, bicycle facilities would be expanded to serve additional users. This would be a beneficial impact of the Project. [Criterion D.k]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	No Impact	No Impact

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would cause a less-than-significant impact related to bicycle facilities and bicycle access as the environment for bicycling would improve within and in the vicinity of the Project site. The 2019 Modified Project Variant does not propose any new refinements to the proposed bicycle network compared to the 2018 Modified Project Variant. Additionally, the proposed CP-02 parking facilities would be designed to meet City standards and accommodate the proposed bicycle network, such that the proposed improvements would not change impacts to cyclists.

Therefore, this impact is not discussed further, and no new significant impacts would result, or mitigation measures are required. The impact of the Project associated with the expansion of the bicycle network would remain beneficial.

Impact TR-32: Implementation of the Project’s proposed transit preferential treatments and significant increases in traffic volumes on Palou Avenue could result in impacts on bicycle travel on Bicycle Routes #70 and #170 between Griffith Street and Third Street. [Criterion D.k]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR found that the Project would cause a significant impact related to bicycle circulation due to traffic volume increases on Palou Avenue. The 2010 FEIR identified mitigation measure MM TR-32, which called for relocating the bicycle facility on Palou Avenue to another, less-congested, parallel street. Because the feasibility of relocating the facility was uncertain, the impact was considered significant and unavoidable. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour and decrease traffic volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); however, despite the change in volumes, the intersection LOS and delay is expected to operate similarly or better than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as illustrated in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated a subset of intersections that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that the 2019 Modified Project would result in similar traffic operations as evaluated in the 2010 FEIR. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable, and there would continue to be no feasible mitigation measures to reduce the level of this impact.

Impact TR-33: During implementation of the Project, pedestrian facilities would be expanded to serve additional users. This would be a beneficial impact of the Project. [Criterion D.j]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	No Impact	No Impact

The 2010 FEIR noted that the Project would generally improve pedestrian conditions in the area by widening existing sidewalks and creating a pedestrian-oriented neighborhood within the Project site, thereby creating a beneficial impact. As described above, the 2019 Modified Project Variant modifies the off-site Harney Way and the Elder Samuel Pryor Smith Senior cross-sections. The modifications maintain the Project’s goals of prioritizing the pedestrian realm through provision of generous sidewalks with streetscape amenities and safety measures, such as bulb-outs at key locations. Sidewalks would generally remain between 12 and 15 feet, within the range of sidewalks considered in the original plan. Additionally, the proposed CP-02 parking facilities would be designed to meet City standards and accommodate the proposed pedestrian network, such that the proposed improvements would not change impacts to pedestrians. There would continue to be a beneficial impact, and no mitigation measures are required.

Impact TR-34: Implementation of the Project would result in traffic volumes on area roadways that would not substantially affect pedestrian circulation and safety in the Project vicinity. [Criterion D.j]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR concluded that although the Project would increase conflicts between pedestrians, bicycles, and autos, the overall benefits to pedestrian safety associated with the Project’s proposed improved pedestrian facilities would result in a less-than-significant impact. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would slightly increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour and decrease traffic volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); however, despite the change in volumes, the intersection LOS and delay is expected to operate similarly or better than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as illustrated in Table 15, p. 77, which evaluated a subset of intersections that would experience the majority of traffic volume changes as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that the 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in similar traffic operations as evaluated in the 2010 FEIR. The impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact TR-35: Implementation of the Project would not result in significant impacts associated with a lack of an adequate supply of parking that could not be accommodated within alternative modes. [Criteria D.e and D.h]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR determined that although the Project would result in a shortfall of parking spaces compared to its projected demand, the Project’s impacts to parking conditions would be less than significant. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would potentially result in slightly fewer parking spaces on-street than the maximum envelope anticipated as part of 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1). Specifically, the 2010 FEIR identified that 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) would include approximately 3,000 on-street parking spaces (roughly evenly split between CP and HPS) and between zero and approximately 20,000 off-street spaces. Therefore, the 2010 FEIR concluded there would be a range of between approximately 3,000 spaces and 23,000 spaces in the entire development area.

As illustrated in Table 4 (Maximum Allowed Parking Supply), p. 16, the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes a decrease in the maximum allowed parking supply compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) and 2018 Modified Project Variant. Specifically, the resulting maximum parking spaces proposed under the 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in 942 fewer spaces and 1,103 fewer spaces than identified under the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) and the 2018 Modified Project Variant, respectively. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would provide approximately 22,000 parking spaces.

Therefore, since the 2019 Modified Project Variant would still provide parking within the range identified in the 2010 FEIR, conclusions in the 2010 FEIR related to parking remain valid. The impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact TR-36: Implementation of the Project roadway improvements would displace on-street parking spaces, and the existing demand could be accommodated in the nearby vicinity. [Criteria D.e and D.h]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR determined that the Project would remove some existing on-street parking spaces because of changes to the existing roadway configuration and implementation of mitigation measures related to transit improvements. However, the 2010 FEIR determined that those impacts would be less than significant as vehicles would be able to park in other nearby streets. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not affect the on-street parking beyond what was analyzed in the 2010 FEIR and, thus, does not create any changes to this impact discussion. The impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact TR-37: Implementation of the Project would not result in significant impacts associated with a lack of adequate supply of loading spaces. [Criterion D.1]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR determined that the Project would provide adequate loading supply and, therefore, concluded that impacts related to loading would be less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required. As the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change the overall loading requirements, implementation of the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not result in any new significant impacts related to loading. The impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impacts TR-51 through TR-55: Transportation impacts related to the proposed new arena. [Criteria D.a, D.b, D.e, D.f, D.g, D.h, D.i, D.j, D.k]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation (Impacts TR-51 and TR-52), Less than Significant (Impacts TR-53 to TR-55)	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation (Impacts TR-51 and TR-52), Less than Significant (Impacts TR-53 to TR-55)

The 2010 FEIR determined that the Project’s proposed 10,000-seat performance venue/arena use would create new significant impacts associated with events at the performance venue/arena not captured in the typical day-to-day operations at the site with no performance venue/arena event. The 2019 Modified Project Variant proposes to substantially reduce the capacity of the proposed performance venue/arena from 10,000 seats to a 1,200 seat film arts center and 4,400 seat performance venue. As discussed in Appendix C, the 2019 Modified Project would slightly increase traffic volumes in the AM peak hour and decrease volumes in the PM peak hour compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1); however, the slight change would be imperceptible compared to the daily fluctuations in traffic. Furthermore, Table 15 of Appendix C compares the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) and 2019 Modified Project Variant under No Event and With Event scenarios, which shows that the 2019 Modified Project Variant is expected to generate 1,500 fewer trips during the PM Peak hour compared to Variant 1. Therefore, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not create any new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of a significant impact associated with events compared to what was described in the 2010 FEIR. Impacts would remain significant and unavoidable with respect to Impacts TR-51 and TR-52, even with implementation of the identified mitigation measures. Impacts would remain less than significant with respect to Impacts TR-53, TR-54, and TR-55, and no mitigation is required for these impacts.

Impact TR-56: Implementation of the Project would not impact air traffic. [Criterion D.c]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR determined that the Project would have a less-than-significant impact on air traffic. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would contain the same overall land uses and general development form and would not change the 2010 FEIR’s conclusion regarding air traffic. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not create any new significant impacts with respect to air traffic and no additional mitigation measures are required. Impacts would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact TR-57: Implementation of the Project would not create hazards due to any proposed design features. [Criterion D.d]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR determined that the Project’s transportation infrastructure would be designed in accordance with city standards and would be reviewed and approved by the City prior to construction. As a result, the Project’s impacts to hazards would be less than significant. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would also be designed accordance with city standards and would be reviewed and approved by the City. Therefore, the impact to design features would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact TR-58: Implementation of the Project would not result in significant emergency access impacts. [Criterion D.m]

	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR	2010 CP-HPS Phase II FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR determined that the Project’s transportation infrastructure would adequately facilitate emergency access and be designed to city standards, which include provisions that address emergency vehicles. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would also be designed accordance with city standards and would be reviewed and approved by the City. Therefore, the impact to emergency access would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

■ Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)

Subsequent to certification of the FEIR in 2010, the State of California enacted amendments to CEQA and the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) has issued new CEQA Guidelines concerning the assessment of transportation impacts that generally recommend using VMT and state that automobile delay does not constitute a significant impact under CEQA (PRC Section 21099 and

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3). Pursuant to CEQA Section 21099(b)(2), once these Guidelines are adopted for projects within Transit Priority Areas, such projects may not use automobile delay described solely by level of service (LOS) as a criterion for determining significant impacts on the environment. The majority of CP and a small portion of the HPS2 site are within Transit Priority Areas as identified by the Metropolitan Transportation Commission.⁴³ Thus, OCII, as lead agency, has determined that it may not use automobile delay described solely by LOS as a criterion for determining significant impacts on the environment. Accordingly, in addition to the foregoing LOS-based analysis (provided for continuity with the previous analysis performed in the 2010 FEIR and subsequent addenda), the lead agency is providing an assessment of transportation impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant using a VMT threshold and methodology, which the Commission of Community Investment and Infrastructure has adopted or will adopt prior to taking any action that relies on this addendum for compliance with CEQA. The VMT threshold and methodology OCII is considering for adoption and in this analysis is consistent with the Governor's Office of Planning and Research publication *Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts Under CEQA* (December 2018) as appropriately modified by discussion of VMT-based significance criteria and methodology for vehicle trips included in the San Francisco Planning Department publication *Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines* (February 2019), as further set out below.

VMT Significance Criteria

The Commission of Community Investment and Infrastructure has adopted or is considering adopting the following thresholds of significance:

- The Project would have a significant effect on the environment if it would cause substantial additional VMT.
- The Project would have a significant effect on the environment if it would substantially induce additional automobile travel by increasing physical roadway capacity in congested areas (i.e., by adding new mixed-flow lanes) or by adding new roadways to the network.⁴⁴

When utilizing these thresholds, the VMT assessment should analyze transportation conditions and identifying the transportation impacts of a proposed project in San Francisco based on the following:⁴⁵

For residential projects, a project would generate substantial additional VMT if it exceeds the regional household VMT per capita minus 15 percent. For office projects, a project would generate substantial additional VMT if it exceeds the regional VMT per employee minus 15 percent. Analysis of retail projects should use a VMT efficiency metric approach: a project would generate substantial additional VMT if it exceeds the regional VMT per retail employee minus 15 percent. For mixed-use projects, each proposed land use is evaluated independently, per the criteria described above.

⁴³ http://opendata.mtc.ca.gov/datasets/d97b4f72543a40b2b85d59ac085e01a0_0?geometry=-122.789%2C37.618%2C-121.91%2C37.808

⁴⁴ The Project's roadway capacity improvements are not considered a significant impact because the Project is not adding capacity to address existing congestion such that it would induce demand. Additionally, the roadway capacity improvements are local serving and associated with the demand from the Project; therefore, this criterion does not apply.

⁴⁵ These numeric thresholds are consistent with those recommended by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research. See *Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA*, December 2018, p. 15. Available at http://opr.ca.gov/docs/20190122-743_Technical_Advisory.pdf (accessed September 2019).

VMT Assessment

Table 19 (Existing and Future Year VMT per Capita Rates) presents the existing and future year VMT per capita rates for the Bay Area region and for the TAZs at CP and HPS2 that include the 2019 Modified Project Variant for both existing conditions and future year 2040 conditions. For residential development, the regional average daily VMT per capita is 17.2. For office and retail development, regional average daily work-related VMT per employee is 19.1 and 14.9, respectively.

The CP portion of the Modified Project includes residential, office, retail, hotel, and community uses, performance venue, and film arts center. This analysis considers VMT associated with hotel uses to be similar to residential. The film arts center and performance venue have components that function similarly to retail and office as they attract similar users (employees and guests) that would likely travel similar distances. The community uses, which can include a variety of uses, such as fire or police services, childcare, and/or other community serving uses, are still somewhat undefined, but will likely function similar to retail uses, as it will likely attract users that travel a similar distance as retail users. Therefore, the evaluation of the three primary land use categories for which data is available from the city adequately covers VMT patterns associated with all land uses at CP.

The VMT per capita for residential and retail uses in CP are currently below the analysis threshold of 15 percent below the existing regional average, which equates to 14.6 and 12.6, respectively. VMT per capita for office uses at CP would currently exceed the threshold of 16.2. However, by year 2040, all three land use types would generate VMT per capita substantially below the regional average and less than the threshold of significance. This is because the increased density associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant reduces the need for people to travel outside of the area for goods and services, and also because the substantial investment in transit service to the site reduces the need for people to travel to and from the site by automobile. Therefore, buildout of the 2019 Modified Project Variant itself would reduce the VMT per capita at the site such that it would not exceed the thresholds.

At the HPS2 site, the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes residential, retail, R&D/office, community uses, a hotel, educational uses, a marina, and artists' studios. As with CP, the community uses will likely function similar to retail uses, and the hotel will function similar to residential uses. R&D/office will function similarly to office. The artists' studios will function similarly to office in some respects and retail in other respects. Educational uses are considered to function similarly to office uses. Finally, the marina will function similarly to a recreational use, which the City considers to operate similar to retail. Thus, similar to CP, all uses proposed at HPS2 can be approximated using the three primary uses the City provides VMT data for.

At HPS2, the VMT per capita for retail uses is currently below the threshold of 15 percent below the regional average. VMT per capita for residential uses in HPS2 North area also currently below the threshold. VMT per capita for office use in HPS2 North and for both office and residential uses at HPS2 South and the R&D area would currently exceed the threshold.

TABLE 19 EXISTING AND FUTURE YEAR VMT PER CAPITA RATES

Land Use	Bay Area			Candlestick Point						Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II			
	Regional Average	Regional Average minus 15%	Year 2040 Regional Average minus 15%	TAZ 882 (CP North)		TAZ 881 (CP South/Retail)		TAZ 891 (Alice Griffith)		TAZ 386 (HP North)		TAZ 387 (HP South/R&D)	
				Existing	Future Year 2040 (With Buildout of Proposed Project)	Existing	Future Year 2040 (With Buildout of Proposed Project)	Existing	Future Year 2040 (With Buildout of Proposed Project)	Existing	Future Year 2040 (With Buildout of Proposed Project)	Existing	Future Year 2040 (With Buildout of Proposed Project)
Households (Residential)	17.2	14.6	13.7	11.4	10.1	11.4	10.1	10.6	9.8	9.3	9.0	17.5	0.0 ^a
Employment (Office)	19.1	16.2	14.5	18.7	13.8	18.5	13.5	17.8	13.7	19.9	12.4	20.9	13.6 ^a
Visitors (Retail)	14.9	12.6	12.4	9.1	9.5	9.0	9.5	10.3	9.6	8.0	7.8	7.6	15.4^a

SOURCES: Fehr & Peers, 2019; www.sftransportationmap.org (accessed June 2019).

NOTE:

- VMT rates exceeding the respective threshold are shown in **bold**.
- a. The SF-CHAMP model land use assumptions for TAZ 387 assume primarily office and retail land uses, and do not include residential uses. Thus, the model reports a residential VMT per capita of 0.0 in TAZ 387 for year 2040, and similarly, reports an atypically high rate of VMT generation for retail uses (which derive a large portion of trips from residential uses). However, since the mix of uses actually proposed in that TAZ are more similar to those assumed in the model for TAZ 386, the VMT forecasts for TAZ 386 are likely representative of what would occur at TAZ 387 as well, all of which would be well below the City’s threshold.

However, by year 2040, according to SF-CHAMP, all office and residential uses would be within the threshold, retail uses at HPS2 North would be within the threshold, but retail uses at HPS2 South and the R&D area would exceed the threshold. The SF-CHAMP model represents the HPS2 site with two TAZ: TAZ 386 and TAZ 387. TAZ 386 represents the HSP2 site to the north and TAZ 387 represents HPS2 to the south. Land use assumptions in SF-CHAMP for TAZ 387 assume primarily office and retail land uses, and do not include residential uses. Thus, the model reports a residential VMT per capita of 0.0 in TAZ 387 for year 2040, and similarly, reports an atypically high rate of VMT generation for retail uses (which derive a large portion of trips from residential uses). However, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would include office, retail, and residential in both TAZs 386 and 387. Because the mix of uses actually proposed in TAZ 387 is more similar to those assumed in the model for TAZ 386, the VMT forecasts for TAZ 386 are likely representative of what would occur at both TAZs 386 and 387; therefore, the VMT per capita generated by the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be within the threshold.

■ Conclusion

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change any of the 2010 FEIR's findings with respect to transportation and circulation impacts. Although the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes changes to the Project and Variants considered in the 2010 FEIR (and previous addenda), these changes would not give rise to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. This analysis does not result in any different conclusions than those reached in the 2010 FEIR related to transportation and circulation, on either a Project-related or cumulative basis.

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II.B.4 Aesthetics

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
1. Aesthetics. Would the project:					
E.a Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.E-50 (Impact AE-1) p. III.E-53 (Impact AE-4) p. III.E-60 (Impact AE-6a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 137 (Impact AE-1) p. 138 (Impact AE-4) p. 140 (Impact AE-6b)	No	No	No	None
E.b Substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and other features of the built or natural environment that contribute to a scenic public setting?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.E-50 (Impact AE-1) p. III.E-57 (Impact AE-5a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 137 (Impact AE-1) p. 139 (Impact AE-5b)	No	No	No	None
E.c Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.E-51 (Impact AE-2) p. III.E-60 (Impact AE-6a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 137 (Impact AE-2) p. 140 (Impact AE-6b)	No	No	No	MM AE-2
E.d Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or night views in the area or that would substantially impact other people or properties?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.E-53 (Impact AE-3) p. III.E-71 (Impact AE-7a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 138 (Impact AE-3) p. 163 (Impact AE-7b)	No	No	No	MM AE-7a.1, MM AE-7a.2, MM AE-7a.3, MM AE-7a.4

■ Changes to Project Related to Aesthetics

The following elements of the 2019 Modified Project Variant are addressed in this Aesthetics analysis:

- Increase the maximum allowable height at CP-02 from 65 feet to 85 feet within the interior portions of the subphase area; from 80 feet to 85 feet along Harney Way, Ingerson Avenue, and a small portion of Arelious Walker Drive; and from 65 feet or 85 feet to 120 feet along the majority of Arelious Walker Drive;
- Amend the CP D4D to allow rooftop mechanical equipment and screening on towers up to 10 percent of the height of each tower at the last occupiable floor, which is anticipated to range from 17 feet to a maximum of 42 feet, resulting in maximum tower heights of 187 feet to 462 feet and allow rooftop mechanical equipment and screening to cover the entire tower rooftop; and

- Remove one tower location from CP-02, reducing the total number of towers at CP from 12 to 11.

Subsequent to approval of the 2010 Project and certification of the 2010 FEIR, Senate Bill (SB) 743 was passed (on September 17, 2013), which indicates that aesthetics and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment.

With respect to aesthetics, impacts would no longer be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects provided a project meets all of the following three criteria:

- The project is in a transit priority area;
- The project is on an infill site; and
- The project is residential, mixed-use residential, or an employment center.

The CP-HPS2 is located in a transit priority area, according to the City's Transportation Impact Map (<https://sfplanninggis.org/TIM/>. pdf, accessed August 31, 2019). The Project is also located on an infill site, which is defined in the City's SB 743 guidance as "a lot located within an urban area that has been previously developed, or on a vacant site where at least 75 percent of the perimeter of the site adjoins, or is separated only by an improved public right-of-way from, parcels that are developed with qualified urban uses." The CP-HPS2 Project site was previously developed with the Candlestick Park Stadium and associated parking, a recreational vehicle park, the Candlestick Park State Recreation Area (CPSRA), and structures associated with ship repair, piers, dry-docks, ancillary storage, administrative, and other former Navy uses. Lastly, the Project proposes both residential and mixed-use residential uses, and, using the City's definition in its SB 743 guidance related to employment centers, the Project site is located on a property zoned for commercial uses with a floor area ratio of no less than 0.75 and is located within a transit priority area.

Under SB 743, the environmental analysis related to aesthetics would no longer be required. However, consistent with the other analyses provided in Addendum 6, the methodologies provided in the 2010 FEIR continue to be used in order to provide an accurate comparison of the impacts associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant as compared to the 2010 Project. Therefore, the analysis of aesthetics impacts continues to be provided in Addendum 6.

■ Previous Approvals and Construction Activities

The 2010 Project identified proposed maximum building heights and tower placements for the Project in Figure II-5 (Proposed Maximum Building Heights), Draft EIR p. II-12. The 2010 approvals also included the 2010 Candlestick Point Tower Variant 3D (2010 Tower Variant 3D), which analyzed the effects of 12 towers, instead of 11, with some location and height adjustments.

Subsequent to the 2010 Approvals, and as analyzed in Addendum 4 to the 2010 FEIR and approved in the 2016 CP Design for Development, the 2010 Tower Variant 3D was modified to slightly change the location of three towers (Towers G, J, and K), as illustrated by Appendix C, Exhibit C, of Addendum 4. Additionally, the 2016 CP Design for Development included certain height increases at CP-02, CP-03, and CP-04. These changes were assumed in the 2018 Modified Project Variant. Since 2010, the stadium at CP and portions of the Alice Griffith Public Housing site have been demolished, and portions of the Alice Griffith Public Housing site have been reconstructed.

■ Visual Simulations and Approach to Visual Analysis

The visual simulations provided in this section illustrate the 2010 existing conditions, the 2010 Tower Variant 3D, the 2018 Modified Project Variant, and the 2019 Modified Project Variant. This analysis generally compares the impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant to the 2010 FEIR impact analysis and conclusions for the 2010 Project and 2010 Tower Variant 3D. As stated on 2010 FEIR p. IV-184, “the pattern and scale of buildings at Candlestick Point with the Tower Variants would be similar to the Project. All Tower Variants would have 10 or 12 towers, compared to 11 towers with the Project.” The 2010 FEIR, p. IV-184, goes on to state, “Tower Variant D dimensions and visibility would be slightly greater than with the Project; overall visual effects would be similar to the Project.” Therefore, comparing the 2019 Modified Project Variant to either the 2010 Project or the 2010 Tower Variant 3D results in the same impact conclusions. Further, the visual analysis focuses only on the changes proposed under the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

Where appropriate, and for informational purposes, the analysis also compares the 2019 Modified Project to the approved 2018 Modified Project Variant because it includes the currently approved heights and tower locations. Therefore, the visual simulations provided in this section also show the 2018 Modified Project Variant.

Tower Visual Simulation Assumptions

For the towers, the visual simulations show the maximum tower heights of 187 feet to 462 feet with the rooftop mechanical equipment and screening covering the entire rooftop area as allowed by the proposed CP D4D amendment.

CP-02 Visual Simulation Assumptions

The current CP D4D allows rooftop mechanical equipment and screening on residential, mixed-use, and commercial buildings to a maximum of 18 feet, provided the combined coverage does not exceed 30 percent of the building roof area. To provide a conservative aesthetics analysis for CP-02, where the heights have increased under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the conceptual architectural model used to create the visual simulations show mechanical equipment and architectural screening covering the entire roof area instead of limiting the coverage to 30 percent because these buildings have not been designed and the location of the equipment is unknown.

Therefore, the visual simulations overestimate impacts for buildings in CP-02 and allow for flexibility in the final building design.

■ **Comparative Impact Discussions**

Impact AE-1: Construction activities associated with the Project would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista or scenic resources. [Criteria E.a and E.b]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR indicated that demolition of existing structures would occur, and the site would be prepared, excavated, and graded to accommodate the new building foundations. The proposed development would then be constructed, including buildings, parking structures, surface parking, and Project-related infrastructure. New landscaping would also be planted around the new facilities, and the development would be readied for use, including the application of architectural coatings and paving. As reported in the 2010 FEIR, construction-related impacts on scenic vistas or scenic resources resulting from the 2010 Tower Variant 3D were found to be similar to those of the 2010 Project, which were determined to be less than significant.

Construction-related visual impacts as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant, which would be similar to the 2010 Project and 2010 Tower Variant 3D, include exposed staging areas, on-site construction equipment, the inclusion of temporary structures throughout the duration of construction phases, exposed trenches, exposed soil, and debris/material piles. As with 2010 Project and 2010 Tower Variant 3D, construction activities on the Project site would be visible to the surrounding area. However, the change in visual conditions would be temporary and typical of construction activities in already developed areas. Scenic vistas, including the Bay, the East Bay hills, and the San Francisco downtown skyline, would not be impacted by construction activities. Consequently, as with the 2010 Project and 2010 Tower Variant 3D, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not result in a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista or scenic resources as a result of construction activities. The impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact AE-2: Construction activities associated with the Project would not result in temporary degradation of the visual character or quality of the site. [Criterion E.c]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As mentioned in Impact AE-1, construction activities associated with the 2010 Project and the 2010 Tower Variant 3D would include demolition, site preparation, grading, vertical construction, and landscaping. To avoid or reduce the temporary degradation of the visual character or quality of the site as a result of construction activities, mitigation measure MM AE-2 was identified in the 2010 FEIR to ensure that all construction equipment would be staged on the Project site; that staging areas would be screened from view at street level with solid wood fencing or green fence; all

construction equipment leaving the site would be kept free of mud; and Project area streets would be swept to reduce the deposit of mud and debris caused by construction vehicles. As reported in the 2010 FEIR, construction-related impacts associated with the temporary degradation of the visual character or quality of the site from 2010 Tower Variant 3D were found to be similar to those of the 2010 Project and would be less than significant with mitigation.

As with the 2010 Project and 2010 Tower Variant 3D, construction-related visual impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant include exposed staging areas, on-site construction equipment, the inclusion of temporary structures throughout the duration of construction phases, exposed trenches, exposed soil, and debris/material piles. To address these impacts, the adopted MM AE-2 requires that construction staging areas would be screened from view at street level with solid wood fencing or green fence; on-street parking of construction worker vehicles would not be allowed; vehicles would be kept clean and free of mud and dust before leaving the Project site; and Project contractors would be required to sweep surrounding streets used for construction access daily to maintain them free of dirt and debris. Implementation of MM AE-2 would ensure that impacts related to construction activities would not result in temporary degradation of the visual character or quality of the site. Consequently, as with the 2010 Project and 2010 Tower Variant 3D, the impact to the visual character or quality of the site from construction activities under the 2019 Modified Project Variant would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact AE-3: Construction activities associated with the Project would not create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or night views in the area or that would substantially impact other people or properties. [Criterion E.d]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR concluded that a minimal amount of glare could result from reflection of sunlight off windows of trucks, but this would be negligible and would not affect daytime views in the area. Security lighting would be provided after hours on all construction sites, but this lighting would be minimal, restricted to the Project site, and would not exceed the level of existing night lighting levels in urban areas. As reported in the 2010 FEIR, construction-related impacts related to light and glare from the 2010 Project and 2010 Tower Variant 3D were found to be similar to, and would be less than significant.

As with the 2010 Project and 2010 Tower Variant 3D, the 2019 Modified Project Variant construction activities would occur during daylight hours, generally between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. or as otherwise allowed by the City (San Francisco Police Code Article 29, Section 2908). A negligible amount of glare could occur from reflection off windows of trucks but would not affect daytime views in the area. Security lighting comparable to the level of existing night lighting levels in urban areas would be provided after hours on all construction sites. Night lighting would be minimal and

restricted to the Project site. Consequently, as with the 2010 Project and 2010 Tower Variant 3D, impacts from construction activities related to substantial light and glare adversely affecting day or night views in the area associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact AE-4: Implementation of the Project would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista. [Criterion E.a]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR concluded that the Project would not substantially obstruct any scenic vistas, and impacts would be less than significant. The Project would be consistent with General Plan policies that promote enhanced access to the San Francisco Bay shoreline, protect major views of open space and water, and promote increased connectivity to the shoreline.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would increase the maximum allowable height at CP-02 from 65 feet to 85 feet within the interior portions of the sub-phase area; from 80 feet to 85 feet along Harney Way, Ingerson Avenue, and a small portion of Arelious Walker Drive; and from 65 feet or 85 feet to 120 feet along the majority of Arelious Walker Drive.

The current D4D limits rooftop mechanical equipment and screening on residential, mixed-use, and commercial buildings to a maximum of 18 feet, provided the combined coverage does not exceed 30 percent of the building roof area. Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, this provision would continue to apply to all buildings, except the towers. A new D4D provision is proposed to address rooftop mechanical equipment and screening on towers. Under the proposed D4D amendment, rooftop mechanical equipment and screening on towers would be permitted up to 10 percent of the height of each tower at the last occupiable floor, which is anticipated to range from 17 feet to a maximum of 42 feet. Therefore, the maximum tower heights would range from 187 feet to a maximum 462 feet in height. Additionally, the proposed D4D amendment would not limit the tower roof area that could be used for these purposes. In addition, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would remove a previously approved tower at CP-02, providing a total of 11 towers, rather than 12.

Figure 5 (Proposed 2019 CP Maximum Building Heights), p. 15, shows the location of the towers in the context of the various heights allowed at CP, as well as the specific height for each tower as provided under the proposed D4D amendment, both with and without the exception allowed for mechanical equipment.

The 2010 FEIR evaluated impacts to scenic vistas, which were defined in the 2010 FEIR as panoramic views of a large geographic area, for which the field of view can be wide, extend into the distance, and which are associated with vantage points that provide an orientation not commonly available, including views of the Bay, the East Bay hills, San Bruno Mountain, and the San Francisco downtown skyline, as well as views of the Re-gunning crane, Bayview Hill, the Yosemite Slough, and the

CPSRA. These were considered long-range views. The 2010 FEIR also evaluated impacts to mid-range and short-range view. Mid-range views would be views of about 0.5 mile, and short-range views would be less than 0.5 mile to adjacent streets or viewpoints.

The focus of this discussion is on impacts to scenic vistas/views across the Project site. Mid-range and short-range views are related to the visual character of the site, rather than scenic vistas, and are discussed in Impacts AE-6a, below. Impact AE-6 also discusses the relationship of the Project's proposed towers to the rest of the on-site development.

Figure 20 (Viewpoint Locations) illustrates the viewpoint locations evaluated in the 2010 FEIR, as well as the four viewpoint locations that are analyzed in this addendum for the 2019 Modified Project Variant. These viewpoint locations were selected because they provide views of the towers at CP and views of CP-02, where heights would be increased.

The four viewpoint locations include View 6, which provides long-range views of CP and is evaluated in this impact analysis, and Views 9, 11, and 16, which provide mid-range to short-range views of CP and are evaluated in Impact AE-6a, below.

The views of CP from each of the viewpoint locations illustrate four conditions: (1) 2010 existing conditions, (2) 2010 Tower Variant 3D, (3) 2018 Modified Project Variant, and (4) the 2019 Modified Project Variant. These figures provide a means of visual comparison to understand the potential impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

View 6

Figure 21 (Existing and Proposed Views from View 6: Northeast from NB-101 Harney Way Off-Ramp) depicts the view of CP from View 6. As Figure 21 illustrates, the 2019 Modified Project Variant towers and the midrise R&D/office building located in CP-02 are the most prominent features on the CP portion of the site, with lower-scale, off-site development to the west. The midrise R&D/office building in CP-02 is visible in the forefront of the leftmost two towers (the midrise building is shown in a lighter white). The towers and midrise R&D/office building were included in the 2010 Project and the 2010 Tower Variant 3D and the 2010 FEIR indicated that these buildings would be similar to other developed areas of San Francisco. The 2019 Modified Project Variant continues to include towers and midrise buildings.

As compared to the 2010 Tower Variant 3D and the 2018 Modified Project Variant, the most noticeable difference from this viewpoint under the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be the removal of Tower G at CP-02 (the leftmost tower shown under the 2010 Tower Variant 3D and the 2018 Modified Project Variant simulations), which would be replaced by a midrise R&D/office building in CP-02.



SOURCE: Clement Designs, 2009; ESA, 2019

FIGURE 20

Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
VIEWPOINT LOCATIONS



SOURCE: PreVision Design, 2019

FIGURE 21 Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
**EXISTING AND PROPOSED VIEWS FROM VIEW 6:
 NORTHEAST FROM NB-101 HARNEY WAY OFF-RAMP**

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Figure 21 shows the tower and CP-02 building height increases as compared to the 2010 Tower Variant 3D and the 2018 Modified Project Variant. While the towers are taller, they would not block any views; instead, the increased height would raise the profile of the building against the backdrop of the skyline. The midrise building would replace Tower G and appears as a prominent feature from this viewpoint. However, it would be located near similarly sized off-site buildings at Executive Park and neither the midrise building nor the towers would impede visibility of Bayview Hill.

The 2010 FEIR concluded that 2010 Tower Variant 3D would not have a significant effect on a scenic vista. The changes associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant would have a similar impact on scenic vistas as the 2010 Tower Variant 3D. The proposed height changes under the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not substantially obstruct existing publically accessible views of the Bay, Bayview Hill, or other scenic vistas. Consequently, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista. The impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact AE-5a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and other features of the built or natural environment that contribute to a scenic public setting. [Criterion E.b]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR concluded that Project development at CP would not have significant adverse impacts on scenic resources or other features that contribute to a scenic public setting, and the impact would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. As with the 2010 Tower Variant 3D, implementation of the 2019 Modified Project Variant would redevelop CP by replacing degraded urban areas and outdated residential development with a new, well-designed, mixed-use urban development, including open space and parks, a reconfiguration of the CPSRA, and shoreline improvements. The new and renovated open space would improve the scenic quality of the area by providing natural and landscaped parkland, active urban recreational areas, and other public gathering places. Further, shoreline improvements would remove debris, reduce erosion, revegetate areas with marsh plantings, and would enhance the visual quality of the shoreline. Overall, as concluded in the 2010 FEIR, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and other features of the built or natural environment that contribute to a scenic public setting. The impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact AE-6a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site or its surroundings. [Criterion E.c]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR concluded that the Project would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site or its surroundings because it would replace a degraded and largely vacant urban area with a well-designed, mixed-use urban development, including new and improved parkland and open space, landscaping, and pedestrian walkways and amenities. This discussion focuses on impacts related to the visual character of the site as seen in the mid-range, short-range, and long-range views of CP provided by Views 9, 11, and 16. Impact AE-6a also discusses whether the removal of a tower, the provision of a midrise R&D/office building in CP-02, and the proposed height changes would affect the overall visual character or quality of the development.

View 9

Figure 22 (Existing and Proposed Views from View 9: Northeast from CPSRA South of Harney) depicts the view of CP from View 9. As shown in Figure 22, under the 2010 Tower Variant 3D, the leftmost tower, Tower G, would be prominently seen in the short- and mid-range viewshed. This tower would be more prominent under the 2018 Modified Project Variant. Other development associated with CP would also be seen from this viewpoint to the east/northeast. Existing CPSRA planting is seen in the foreground of Figure 22.

Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, Tower G would be removed and, replaced by a midrise building. This midrise development would be prominently seen in the short- and mid-range viewshed, beyond existing CRSRA planting. Because the midrise building has not yet been designed, the visual simulation shows an unarticulated façade. The proposed 2019 D4D would provide building design guidelines related to articulation, setbacks, stepbacks, relationship to the street, use of building materials, location of entrances, and other similar design considerations that would ensure the final building design is compatible with its surroundings, achieves an attractive urban form, and is visually interesting. Removing Tower G would reduce the prominence of the development as seen from this area of CPSRA. Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, two towers (Towers J and K) would be visible beyond the mid-rise building (refer to Figure 22).

The changes associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not introduce new or unplanned land uses or building types to CP when compared to the 2010 Tower Variant 3D. Although building heights would increase under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, consistent with the 2010 Project, building heights would be consistent with similarly scaled urban development within San Francisco, and building designs would enhance the existing visual character and quality of the site and its surroundings.



2010 Existing Conditions



2010 FEIR Tower Variant 3D (Approved)

CPHP Phase II
 Other Projects
 • Executive Park



2018 Modified Project Variant (Approved)



2019 Modified Project Variant (Proposed)

SOURCE: PreVision Design, 2019

FIGURE 22

Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
**EXISTING AND PROPOSED VIEWS FROM VIEW 9:
 NORTHEAST FROM CPSRA SOUTH OF HARNEY**

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As with 2010 Tower Variant 3D, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would alter the short- and mid-range viewshed from Viewpoint 9, but would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site or its surroundings.

View 11

Figure 23 (Existing and Proposed Views from View 11: Northwest from CPSRA) depicts the view of CP from View 11. As shown in Figure 23, under the 2010 Tower Variant 3D, the foreground would include the Bay and the CPSRA shoreline. The mid- and long-range viewshed would primarily consist of views of towers and associated development related to CP. Portions of Bayview Hill would be obstructed due to the placement of the towers.

Similar to the 2010 Tower Variant 3D and the 2018 Modified Project Variant, under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the towers would be the most prominent development seen from View 11. As compared to the 2010 Tower Variant 3D, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would increase the height of the proposed high-rise towers. While the towers are taller, they would not block any views; instead, the increased height would raise the profile of the building against the backdrop of the skyline. Tower G, which would be removed under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, is only visible under the 2018 Modified Project Variant. The removal of this tower expands the view of Bayview Hill. In its place, under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, a midrise building located in CP-02 would be seen in the mid-range viewshed, opening views to the top portion of Bayview Hill when compared to the 2018 Modified Project Variant. This midrise building would appear taller than the CP-02 buildings in 2010 Tower Variant 3D and would only obstruct views of the lower portion of Bayview Hill.

The changes associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not introduce new or unplanned land uses or building types to CP when compared to the 2010 Tower Variant 3D. Although building heights would increase under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, these height changes would be consistent with similarly scaled urban development within San Francisco. Views of the Bay and the CPSRA shoreline and partial views of Bayview Hill would remain intact. Similar to the 2010 Tower Variant 3D, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would alter the viewshed from Viewpoint 11, but the difference in views would be slight and likely not noticeable to most viewers because the overall visual impression of a development with high-rise and mid-rise buildings would be maintained.

As with 2010 Tower Variant 3D, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site or its surroundings, as seen from Viewpoint 11.

View 16

Figure 24 (Existing and Proposed Views from View 16: Southwest from Mariner Village) depicts the view of CP from View 16. The short-range viewshed would include limited views of HPS2. Across the bay, in the mid- and long-range viewshed, the shoreline of CPSRA would be visible. The mid-

range viewshed would primarily consist of views of development at CP, including high-rise towers. The long-range viewshed would include views of the Bay shoreline and San Bruno Mountain.

Similar to the 2010 Tower Variant 3D and the 2018 Modified Project Variant, under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the towers at CP would be the most prominent development seen from View 16. The removal of Tower G from CP-02 can be seen when comparing the 2019 Modified Project Variant to the 2010 Tower Variant 3D (it is the second tower from the right), and it is replaced by a midrise R&D/office building (shown in white). In the simulation for the 2018 Modified Project Variant, Tower G is not visible.

As with the other viewpoints, while the proposed increases in tower height and midrise development height at CP-02 appear slightly larger in the simulation for the 2019 Modified Project Variant provided in Figure 24, the increases in building height and massing would not further obscure visibility of the Bay shoreline or the San Bruno Mountain. Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, views of Bayview Hill would remain the same as under the 2010 Tower Variant 3D.

As with 2010 Tower Variant 3D, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site or its surroundings, as seen from Viewpoint 16.

Summary

Like the 2010 Project, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in a substantially different built environment compared to the existing character of the site and vicinity. However, the general scale, arrangement, and intensity of development would be similar to the 2010 Project. The mixed-use pattern with the Project at CP would transition from lower-density residential uses near existing neighborhoods to higher-density residential and commercial uses in the interior of the site. With the transition in scale and uses, the extension of the existing street grid, and with the connectivity of new open space with existing shoreline open space, the Project would be compatible with surrounding development.

Development at CP would be similar in character to the proposed mixed-use commercial and high-density residential development at Executive Park and development along Jamestown Avenue. The 2019 Modified Project Variant, as with the 2010 Tower Variant 3D, would transition from existing adjoining neighborhoods primarily through the use of building scale and compatibility of uses, providing the lowest building height at existing neighborhood edges, stepping up in height as one travels into the development. Building façades would feature articulated massing that would feature vertical and horizontal setbacks to break up the mass of the building and minimize view obstruction from comparably smaller buildings.



2010 Existing Conditions



2010 FEIR Tower Variant 3D (Approved)

CPHP Phase II
 Other Projects
 Executive Park



2018 Modified Project Variant (Approved)



2019 Modified Project Variant (Proposed)

SOURCE: PreVision Design, 2019

FIGURE 23 ▶ Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
**EXISTING AND PROPOSED VIEWS FROM VIEW 11:
 NORTHWEST FROM CPSRA**

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2010 Existing Conditions



2010 FEIR Tower Variant 3D (Approved)

CPHP Phase II
 Other Projects
 Executive Park



2018 Modified Project Variant (Approved)



2019 Modified Project Variant (Proposed)

SOURCE: PreVision Design, 2019

FIGURE 24 Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
**EXISTING AND PROPOSED VIEWS FROM VIEW 16:
 SOUTHWEST FROM MARINER VILLAGE**

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Similar to the 2010 Tower Variant 3D, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would replace degraded urban areas, vacant parcels, expanses of asphalt and dirt, and outdated residential development with new, well-designed urban development. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would improve the existing quality of the site by providing new areas of open space, enhanced connectivity to the shoreline, and pedestrian amenities such as outdoor plazas, walking paths, outdoor eating areas, sidewalks, street-side landscapes, and improved lighting. Urban design policies would ensure that there would be an appropriate transition from the existing neighborhoods to the Project’s new neighborhoods. Therefore, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not substantially degrade the visual character or quality of CP or its surroundings, consistent with the conclusion in the 2010 FEIR for the 2010 Tower Variant 3D. The impact on visual character at CP from the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be less than significant, consistent with the conclusion for 2010 Tower Variant 3D. No mitigation is required.

Impact AE-7a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or night views in the area or that would substantially impact other people or properties. [Criterion E.d]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As with the Project analyzed in the 2010 FEIR Tower Variant 3D, implementation of the 2019 Modified Project Variant would include lighting for public areas that would increase ambient lighting. Street lighting and lighting for public areas would increase ambient light, as would security lighting and lighting for parking areas. These new sources of light would be typical of urban development seen in San Francisco and would not generate obtrusive lighting that would adversely affect day or night views or negatively affect other neighborhoods.

As with 2010 Tower Variant 3D, implementation of the Project would create new sources of daytime glare if new building surfaces include the use of reflective materials. Numerous sources of daytime glare currently exist in the Project area from building surfaces and windows. Some additional glare could be produced by the increased amount of surface area of the proposed structures, which could reflect or concentrate sunlight and result in a potentially significant impact. City Resolution 9212 prohibits the use of highly reflective or mirrored glass in new construction, and mitigation measure MM AE-7a.4, which requires the Applicant to use textured or other nonreflective exterior surfaces and nonreflective glass, would reduce any potential significant glare impacts to a less-than-significant level, consistent with the conclusion for the 2010 Tower Variant 3D.

Implementation of the identified mitigation measures and compliance with Resolution 9212 would reduce impacts from light and glare to a less-than-significant level by shielding lighting fixtures, minimizing spill light from Project lighting, screening vehicle headlights to the maximum extent feasible, and eliminating or minimizing increased glare through the use of nonreflective glass and nonreflective textured surfaces in the proposed development.

Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant for both light and glare, impacts would be similar to the impacts analyzed under 2010 Tower Variant 3D. The impact would subsequently be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

■ Conclusion

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change any of the 2010 FEIR’s findings with respect to aesthetics impacts. Although the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes changes to the Project and Variants considered in the 2010 FEIR (and previous addenda), these changes would not give rise to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. This analysis does not result in any different conclusions than those reached in the 2010 FEIR related to aesthetics, on either a Project-related or cumulative basis.

II.B.5 Shadows

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More-Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
16. Shadows. [The City and Agency have not formally adopted significance standards for impacts related to wind.] Would the project:					
F.a Create new shadow in a manner that substantially affects outdoor recreation facilities or other public areas?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.F-9 (Impact SH-1a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 165 (Impact SH-1b)	No	No	No	None

■ Changes to Project Related to Shadows

The following elements of the 2019 Modified Project Variant are addressed in this Shadows analysis:

- Increase the maximum allowable height at CP-02 from 65 feet to 85 feet within the interior portions of the subphase area; from 80 feet to 85 feet along Harney Way, Ingerson Avenue, and a small portion of Arelious Walker Drive; and from 65 feet or 85 feet to 120 feet along the majority of Arelious Walker Drive;
- Amend the CP Design for Development (D4D) to allow rooftop mechanical equipment and screening on towers up to 10 percent of the height of each tower at the last occupiable floor, which is anticipated to range from 17 feet to a maximum of 42 feet, resulting in maximum tower heights of 187 feet to 462 feet and allow rooftop mechanical equipment and screening to cover the entire tower rooftop; and
- Remove one tower location from CP-02, reducing the total number of towers at CP from 12 to 11.

■ Previous Approvals

The 2010 Project identified proposed maximum building heights and tower placements for the Project in Figure II-5 (Proposed Maximum Building Heights), Draft EIR p. II-12. The 2010 approvals also included the 2010 Tower Variant 3D, which analyzed the effects of 12 towers, instead of 11, with some location and height adjustments.

Subsequent to the 2010 Approvals, the 2010 Tower Variant 3D became the Project Sponsor’s preferred project. Furthermore, as analyzed in Addendum 4 to the 2010 FEIR and approved in the 2016 CP D4D, the 2010 Tower Variant 3D was modified to slightly change the location of three towers (Towers G, J, and K), as illustrated by Appendix C, Exhibit C, of Addendum 4. Additionally, the 2016 CP D4D included certain height increases at CP-02, CP-03, and CP-04. These changes were assumed in the 2018 Modified Project Variant.

■ Shadow Figures and Approach to Shadow Analysis

This analysis compares the impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant to the 2010 FEIR impact analysis and conclusions for the 2010 Project and the 2010 Tower Variant 3D. For informational purposes, the analysis and figures in the section also compare the 2019 Modified Project Variant to the approved 2018 Modified Project Variant because the 2018 Modified Project Variant includes previously approved heights.

Tower Assumptions

The shadow figures show the effect of the maximum tower heights of 187 feet to 462 feet with the rooftop mechanical equipment and screening covering the entire rooftop area as allowed by the proposed CP D4D amendment.

CP-02 Visual Simulation Assumptions

The current CP D4D allows rooftop mechanical equipment and screening on residential, mixed-use, and commercial buildings to a maximum of 18 feet, provided the combined coverage does not exceed 30 percent of the building roof area. To provide a conservative shadow analysis for CP-02, which is the area of CP where heights have increased under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the conceptual architectural model used to create the shadow figures show mechanical equipment and architectural screening covering the entire roof area instead of limiting the coverage to 30 percent because these buildings have not been designed and the location of the equipment is unknown. Therefore, the shadow figures overestimate impacts for buildings in CP-02 and allow for flexibility in the final building design.

■ Comparative Impact Discussions

Impact SH-1a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not result in new structures with the potential to cast shadows on existing or proposed parks and open space in a manner that would have an adverse effect on the use of the open space. [Criterion F.a]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

Operation

The 2010 FEIR concluded that the location and height of towers under the 2010 Tower Variant 3D would result in a significant and unavoidable impact on Gilman Park. Impacts associated with the Candlestick Point State Recreational Area (CPSRA), other existing parks and open spaces, and proposed open spaces would be less than significant.

The results of the shadow modeling analysis are depicted as time-specific shadow patterns at 10:00 a.m., noon, and 3:00 p.m. on March 22/September 20 (the spring equinox and fall equinox, respectively), June 21 (the summer solstice), and December 20 (the winter solstice). These are the

same times of day and dates that were presented in the 2010 FEIR, and they were selected to show shadow impacts for the minimum, midpoint, and maximum elevations of the sun. The March and September equinoxes are considered equivalent for the purposes of shadows as the path of the sun is mirrored on either side of the solstices, and the shadow effects would be the same.

San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department (SFRPD) property that is subject to *Planning Code* Section 295 potentially affected by the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes the Bayview Hillside Open Space and Gilman Park.⁴⁶ Gilman Park is a 4.6-acre playground owned by SFRPD immediately northwest of CP. It includes plastic and metal play equipment with restrooms, picnic tables, a dog area, and a baseball diamond. The Bayview Hillside Open Space primarily consists of steep topography and informal trails. There are no active uses (such as playgrounds and recreational fields), and access is only provided via a gated road off of Key Avenue, north of Bayview Hill.

Other parks and open space not under the jurisdiction of SFRPD that could be affected by the shadows cast by the 2019 Modified Project Variant include the CPSRA, the Jamestown Walker Slope (the Jamestown/Walker slope is a vegetated slope, which contains a small portion of land that is part of the larger Bayview Hillside Open Space), and the CP Project parks and open space (Alice Griffith Neighborhood Park, Bayview Gardens/Wedge Park, Candlestick Point Neighborhood Park, Mini Wedge Park, Bayview Hillside Open Space, and Earl Boulevard Park).

The California Department of Parks and Recreation is proposing park and open space improvements at CPSRA; however, at this time, the plan is conceptual and will go through a later design review and approval process. The January 2013 concept plan⁴⁷ includes a variety of active recreational uses (e.g., boating and windsurfing), passive recreational uses in certain landscape types (e.g., tidal marsh zone, grassland/coastal shrub zone, and coastal native zone), and facilities related to recreation, natural and cultural resources, interpretation, and education.

Time-Specific Shadow Patterns

Figure 25 through Figure 33⁴⁸ illustrate the net new shadows under the 2019 Modified Project Variant as compared to the previously approved 2010 Project. Each of these figures illustrates the summer and winter solstices and the spring/fall equinoxes under the following time periods, which are consistent with the time periods shown in the 2010 FEIR: 10:00 a.m., noon, and 3:00 p.m.⁴⁹ The figures show the location of the parks and open space in and near the Project area that could be affected by shadows.

⁴⁶ The Bayview Hillside Open Space was referred to in the 2010 FEIR as Bayview Park.

⁴⁷ http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/21299/files/candlesticksra_gp_eir_parkplan2013.pdf, accessed on September 25, 2019.

⁴⁸ Appendix D provides shadow trace figures for the 2010 Project, the 2018 Modified Project Variant, and the 2019 Modified Project Variant, as well as all of the shadow figures for the summer and winter solstice and the spring and fall equinox from one hour after sunrise, then every hour (on the hour) until one hour before sunset.

⁴⁹ The analysis for the 2010 Tower Variant 3D in the 2010 FEIR did not include separate shadow figures for the different time periods. As such, the 2019 Modified Project Variant is being compared against the shadow impacts of the 2010 Project.

In addition, hourly shadow pattern figures were prepared for the 2010 Project, the 2018 Modified Project Variant, and the 2019 Modified Project Variant, beginning with one hour after sunrise, then every hour (on the hour), until one hour before sunset. These figures are provided in Appendix D.

March 22/September 20, 10:00 a.m.

As shown by Figure 25 (Net Change in New Shadow: 2010 Project/2010 Tower Variant 3D and 2019 Modified Project Variant—March 22/September 20, 10 a.m.), the net new shadows would be cast along Arelious Walker Drive and would extend to the edges of the Jamestown Walker Slope.

However, the Jamestown Walker Slope is not used for recreational purposes (i.e., there are no trails or other recreational amenities intended for active or passive recreational opportunities). There would be minor, isolated shadows at the future McCovey Park within the Project area; however, there would be net new unshaded areas (or, areas that were previously shaded and now would experience additional sunlight) at Willie Mays Park.

During the spring and autumn equinoxes at 10:00 a.m., noon, and 3:00 p.m., limited net new on-site shadows would primarily be cast on Project streets.

March 22/September 20, Noon

As shown by Figure 26 (Net Change in New Shadow: 2010 Project/2010 Tower Variant 3D and 2019 Modified Project Variant—March 22/September 20, Noon), net new shadows would be primarily cast along Ingerson Avenue. Additional shading would occur in various small areas of CP and a single, small location at CPSRA. There would be minor, isolated shadows at the on-site Willie Mays Park and McCovey Park.

March 22/September 20, 3:00 p.m.

As shown by Figure 27 (Net Change in New Shadow: 2010 Project/2010 Tower Variant 3D and 2019 Modified Project Variant—March 22/September 20, 3 p.m.), a small amount of net new shadow would be cast on CPSRA at this time. This net new shadow would be negligible in size and would, therefore, not affect the use of CPSRA. As illustrated in Figure 27, under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, there would be both net new shaded areas and net new unshaded areas, ultimately resulting in the same general amount of shaded and unshaded areas at CPRSA during this time period.

June 21, 10:00 a.m.

As shown by Figure 28 (Net Change in New Shadow: 2010 Project/2010 Tower Variant 3D and 2019 Modified Project Variant—June 21, 10 a.m.), additional shading would occur at this time on the existing Jamestown Walker Slope area, but there are no active or passive recreational opportunities at this open space that would be affected. There would be minor, isolated shadows at future parks within the Project area.



SOURCE: PreVision Design, 2019

FIGURE 25

Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR

**NET CHANGE IN NEW SHADOW: 2010 PROJECT/
2010 TOWER VARIANT 3D AND 2019 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT—
MARCH 22/SEPTEMBER 20, 10 A.M. PST**



SOURCE: PreVision Design, 2019

FIGURE 26

Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR

**NET CHANGE IN NEW SHADOW: 2010 PROJECT/
 2010 TOWER VARIANT 3D AND 2019 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT—
 MARCH 22/SEPTEMBER 20, NOON PST**



SOURCE: PreVision Design, 2019

FIGURE 27

Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR

**NET CHANGE IN NEW SHADOW: 2010 PROJECT/
 2010 TOWER VARIANT 3D AND 2019 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT—
 MARCH 22/SEPTEMBER 20, 3 P.M. PST**



SOURCE: PreVision Design, 2019

FIGURE 28

Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR

**NET CHANGE IN NEW SHADOW: 2010 PROJECT/
2010 TOWER VARIANT 3D AND 2019 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT—
JUNE 21, 10 A.M. PST**

June 21, Noon

As shown by Figure 29 (Net Change in New Shadow: 2010 Project/2010 Tower Variant 3D and 2019 Modified Project Variant—June 21, Noon), additional shading would occur at this time, primarily along Earl Street. There would be minor, isolated shadows at the future Willie Mays Park within the Project on June 21, 3:00 p.m.

As shown by Figure 30 (Net Change in New Shadow: 2010 Project/2010 Tower Variant 3D and 2019 Modified Project Variant—June 21, 3 p.m.), additional shading would primarily occur along Ingerson Avenue. There would be isolated net new shadows cast on a small area of CPSRA.

December 20, 10:00 a.m.

As shown by Figure 31 (Net Change in New Shadow: 2010 Project/2010 Tower Variant 3D and 2019 Modified Project Variant—December 20, 10 a.m.), net new shadows would be cast along Arelious Walker Drive and would extend to the edges of the Jamestown Walker Slope, but there are no active or passive recreational opportunities at this open space that would be affected. There would be minor, isolated shadows at the future McCovey Park within the Project area.

December 20, Noon

As shown by Figure 32 (Net Change in New Shadow: 2010 Project/2010 Tower Variant 3D and 2019 Modified Project Variant—December 20, Noon), there would be minor, isolated net new shadows at future parks within the Project area, and a single, small location at CPSRA.

December 20, 3:00 p.m.

As shown by Figure 33 (Net Change in New Shadow: 2010 Project/2010 Tower Variant 3D and 2019 Modified Project Variant—December 20, 3 p.m.), there would be minor, isolated net new shadows at the future McCovey Park within the Project area. As illustrated in Figure 33, under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, there would be both net new shaded areas and net new unshaded areas, ultimately resulting in the same general amount of shaded and unshaded areas at CPSRA during the late afternoon of this time period.

Gilman Park and Bayview Hillside Open Space (Section 295 Parks)

Gilman Park would experience a small, single, isolated area of net new shade at 6:46 a.m. during the summer solstice; at 7:57 a.m. and at 8:00 a.m. during the fall/spring equinoxes; and at 8:19 a.m. during the winter solstice. Shadow impacts would not occur at other times of the day. Given that the limited net new shaded areas would be gone by 9:00 a.m., they would not affect the use of Gilman Park. Further, while there would be limited net new shadows, it would occur within the same timeframe disclosed in the 2010 FEIR. Therefore, the impact would remain significant and unavoidable, which is consistent with the 2010 FEIR conclusions for the 2010 Tower Variant 3D.



SOURCE: PreVision Design, 2019

FIGURE 29

Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR

**NET CHANGE IN NEW SHADOW: 2010 PROJECT/
2010 TOWER VARIANT 3D AND 2019 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT—
JUNE 21, NOON PST**



SOURCE: PreVision Design, 2019

FIGURE 30

Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR

**NET CHANGE IN NEW SHADOW: 2010 PROJECT/
2010 TOWER VARIANT 3D AND 2019 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT—
JUNE 21, 3 P.M. PST**



SOURCE: PreVision Design, 2019

FIGURE 31

Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR

**NET CHANGE IN NEW SHADOW: 2010 PROJECT/
2010 TOWER VARIANT 3D AND 2019 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT-
DECEMBER 20, 10 A.M. PST**



SOURCE: PreVision Design, 2019

FIGURE 32

Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR

**NET CHANGE IN NEW SHADOW: 2010 PROJECT/
 2010 TOWER VARIANT 3D AND 2019 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT—
 DECEMBER 20, NOON PST**



SOURCE: PreVision Design, 2019

FIGURE 33

Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR

**NET CHANGE IN NEW SHADOW: 2010 PROJECT/
2010 TOWER VARIANT 3D AND 2019 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT—
DECEMBER 20, 3 P.M. PST**

Areas of net new shade would occur on the Bayview Hillside Open Space from 6:46 a.m. through 10:00 a.m. during the summer solstice, from 7:57 a.m. through 10:00 a.m. during the fall/spring equinoxes, and at 8:19 a.m. during the winter solstice. Given the limited amount and duration of net new shadows and because Bayview Hillside Open Space does not provide active uses and has limited accessibility, these shadows would not affect the use of the Bayview Hillside Open Space. As with the 2010 Tower Variant 3D, impacts on Bayview Hillside Open Space would remain less than significant under the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

CPSRA

Although CPSRA would experience changes in net new shade under the 2019 Modified Project Variant as compared to the 2010 Tower Variant 3D during the fall and spring equinox, these changes would be minor. In addition, some areas of the CPSRA that were subject to shade under the 2010 Tower Variant 3D would no longer be shaded under the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Impacts would remain less than significant, as concluded in the 2010 FEIR for the 2010 Tower Variant 3D.

2019 Modified Project Variant Parks and Open Space

In terms of new parks, the 2010 FEIR determined that the 2010 Tower Variant 3D heights, layouts, and orientations of the Project buildings would result in variable levels of shading throughout the day on new parks and/or open spaces; however, impacts would be less than significant. Further, the 2010 FEIR determined that proposed parks and open space would be beneficial to Project residents, visitors, and employees. Shading of sidewalks along street corridors in the Project area could increase in certain areas during various times of the day in CP-02 and Willie Mays Park, but not in excess of what would be expected in a highly urban area. Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be similar to the 2010 Tower Variant 3D and would remain less than significant.

Construction

The 2010 FEIR for the 2010 Tower Variant 3D determined that Project construction activities would not create adverse shadow effects on parks and/or open space. Construction activities would be temporary, and construction equipment would move around the site according to the Project phasing schedule, resulting in temporary shadow impacts in different areas of the site. Construction equipment that would exceed 40 feet in height, and could create potential shadow impacts, would be limited to cranes that would be used for multiple purposes (e.g., deep dynamic compaction, delivering materials to higher stories); however, because a crane is a slender structure, containing both vertical and horizontal components, rather than a massed structure (such as a building/tower), they would cause localized shadow effects that would only occur during the period of construction and they would only be required in certain areas of the CP site.

The 2010 FEIR determined that construction activities would not cast substantial shadows on existing open spaces under the jurisdiction of the SFRPD that are near CP. As with the 2010 Tower Variant 3D, construction activities associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant would also not

result in construction-related shadow effects on public or private open space since construction activities would be the same or similar to what was assumed for the 2010 Tower Variant 3D.

As with the 2010 FEIR, impacts on existing and proposed open space from shadow effects as a result of construction activities under the 2019 Modified Project Variant would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

■ Conclusion

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change any of the 2010 FEIR’s findings with respect to shadows impacts. Although the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes changes to the Project and Variants considered in the 2010 FEIR (and previous addenda), these changes would not give rise to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. This analysis does not result in any different conclusions than those reached in the 2010 FEIR related to shadows, on either a Project-related or cumulative basis.

II.B.6 Wind

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More-Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
19. Wind. [The City and Agency have not formally adopted significance standards for impacts related to wind.] Would the project:					
G.a Alter wind in a manner that substantially affects public areas?	2010 FEIR p. III.G-6 (Impact WI-1a) Addendum 5 p. 169 (Impact WI-1b)	No	No	No	MM W-1a

■ Changes to Project Related to Wind

The following elements of the 2019 Modified Project Variant are addressed in this Wind analysis:

- Increase the maximum allowable height at CP-02 from 65 feet to 85 feet within the interior portions of the subphase area; from 80 feet to 85 feet along Harney Way, Ingerson Avenue, and a small portion of Arelious Walker Drive; and from 65 feet or 85 feet to 120 feet along the majority of Arelious Walker Drive;
- Amend the CP Design for Development (D4D) to allow rooftop mechanical equipment and screening on towers up to 10 percent of the height of each tower at the last occupiable floor, which is anticipated to range from 17 feet to a maximum of 42 feet, for maximum tower heights of 187 feet to 462 feet, and allow rooftop mechanical equipment and screening to cover the entire tower rooftop; and
- Remove one tower location from CP-02, reducing the total number of towers at CP from 12 to 11.

■ Comparative Impact Discussions

Impact W-1a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not include tall structures that would result in ground-level-equivalent wind speed exceeding 26 mph for a single hour of the year in pedestrian corridors and public spaces. [Criterion G.a]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR acknowledged buildings near or greater than 100 feet in height have the potential to affect pedestrian-level conditions such that the wind hazard criteria of 26-mph-equivalent wind speed for a single hour of the year could be exceeded for the 2010 Tower Variant 3D. In the 2010 FEIR, the proposed building heights at CP under the 2010 Project would range from 40 feet to 140 feet; the 2010 Project also included 11 towers with heights ranging from 170 feet to 420 feet. The 2010 Tower Variant 3D included 12 towers with heights also ranging from 170 feet to 420 feet.

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, Hunters Point and Candlestick Point are known to be windy locations. Bayview Hill and Hunters Point Hill, both of which are directly upwind of the 2010 Project site for prevailing westerly winds, tend to accelerate the wind and change its direction from west towards west-northwest. Accelerated wind flows around these hills are most pronounced at the crests and near the slopes. For dominant west winds, the primary location of concern in the Project vicinity is at the south end of the hills. The average wind speed east of these hills would be expected to be somewhat reduced, with increased turbulence because of the variable wind speed. Candlestick Point is in the wake (a downwind area of weak wind caused by a “split” of wind around a substantial obstacle) of Bayview Hill. During most afternoons and evenings from spring to fall, wake areas tend to feature lower mean wind speeds but higher turbulence or gustiness. The wake effect typically diminishes with distance from the hill.

The 2010 FEIR noted the orientation of the street grid in CP would not align directly with predominant west and west-northwest wind directions and, thus, would not result in channeling of winds along street corridors. The 2010 FEIR also acknowledged that structures between 100 feet and 420 feet would extend well above surrounding buildings and would intercept a large volume of wind resulting in the potential to accelerate winds in nearby pedestrian sidewalk areas or public open spaces, including the proposed Project parks and the existing Candlestick Point State Recreational Area (CSPRA). The 2010 FEIR noted that the degree of changes in pedestrian-level wind conditions would be influenced by building design, such as building height, shape, massing, setbacks, and location of pedestrian area and proximity to hills in the area, specifically Bayview Hill and Hunters Point Hill (also referred to as Hilltop Park) mitigation measure MM W-1a requires a wind study for structures over 100 feet in height to assess whether a building would exceed the wind hazard threshold and, if so, requires design changes to mitigate the adverse wind impact. The 2010 FEIR concluded, with the implementation of MM W-1a, the potential adverse wind impacts at CP would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would increase the maximum allowable height at CP-02 from 65 feet to 85 feet within the interior portions of the sub-phase area; from 80 feet to 85 feet along Harney Way, Ingerson Avenue, and a small portion of Arelious Walker Drive; and from 65 feet or 85 feet to 120 feet along the majority of Arelious Walker Drive. These height increases fall within the range of heights expected at CP under the 2010 Project. The film arts center building, located at the intersection of Gilman Avenue and Ingerson, would remain 120 feet in height as assumed in the 2018 Modified Project Variant. The 24-story tower (Tower G), previously located in CP-02 under the 2010 Tower Variant 3D and assumed in the 2018 Modified Project Variant, would be removed from the Project (refer to Figure 5 [Proposed 2019 CP Maximum Building Heights], p. 15).

A new D4D provision is proposed to address rooftop mechanical equipment and screening on towers. Under the proposed D4D amendment, rooftop mechanical equipment and screening on towers would be permitted up to 10 percent of the height of each tower at the last occupiable floor, which is anticipated to range from 17 feet to a maximum of 42 feet. The maximum tower heights would range

from 187 feet to 462 feet, depending on the height of the tower and the requirements of the mechanical equipment and architectural screening, and would be allowed over the entire roof area. Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the street grid orientation remains the same as in 2010; the street grid would not directly align with predominant west and west-northwest wind directions such that winds would be channeled along street corridors. Additionally, MM W-1a, which has been adopted in the CP-HPS2 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, would require wind studies for buildings over 100 feet and implementation of design changes to ensure the wind hazard threshold would not be exceeded. Under both the 2010 Project and the 2019 Modified Project Variant, there would be buildings over 100 feet, including some buildings located in CP-02 and the 11 towers located throughout CP with building heights ranging from 187 feet to 462 feet (including mechanical equipment and architectural screening). The additional height allowed by the height exception for the tower rooftop screening and mechanical equipment for the towers and in CP-02 would be considered in the analysis and design modifications required by MM W-1a. Consequently, to the extent that the increased heights could increase wind impacts, MM W-1a would address these impacts as it requires a wind study for all buildings exceeding 100 feet in height. With implementation of MM W-1a, there would be no new impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts related to wind. As such, the impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

■ Conclusion

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change any of the 2010 FEIR's findings with respect to wind impacts. Although the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes changes to the Project and Variants considered in the 2010 FEIR (and previous addenda), these changes would not give rise to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. This analysis does not result in any different conclusions than those reached in the 2010 FEIR related to wind, on either a Project-related or cumulative basis.

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II.B.7 Air Quality

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
3. Air Quality. Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:					
H.a Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.H-33 (Impact AQ-4) p. III.H-38 (Impact AQ-9) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 175 (Impact AQ-4) p. 184 (Impact AQ-9)	No	No	No	None
H.b Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.H-25 (Impact AQ-1) p. III.H-35 (Impact AQ-5) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 172 (Impact AQ-1) p. 176 (Impact AQ-5)	No	No	No	MM HZ-15
H.c Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal, state, or regional ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.H-33 (Impact AQ-4) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 175 (Impact AQ-4)	No	No	No	None
H.d Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.H-25 (Impact AQ-1) p. III.H-27 (Impact AQ-2a) p. III.H-31 (Impact AQ-3a) p. III.H-36 (Impact AQ-6) p. III.H-37 (Impact AQ-7) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 172 (Impact AQ-1) p. 172 (Impact AQ-2a) p. 173 (Impact AQ-2b) p. 174 (Impact AQ-2c) p. 174 (Impact AQ-2) p. 174 (Impact AQ-3) p. 177 (Impact AQ-6) p. 178 (Impact AQ-7)	No	No	No	MM AQ-2.1, MM AQ-6.1, MM AQ-6.2, MM HZ-15
H.e Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.H-38 (Impact AQ-8) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 181 (Impact AQ-8)	No	No	No	None

■ Changes to Project Related to Air Quality

The following elements of the 2019 Modified Project Variant are addressed in this Air Quality analysis:

- Modifications to the land use program;
- Changes in traffic volumes and traffic distribution;
- Inclusion of the central energy plants for a geothermal heating and cooling system, with photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation and battery storage systems;
- Changes in assumed construction phasing at both CP and HPS2;
- Changes in construction activities at CP; and
- Installation and use of a ground source geothermal heating and cooling system at CP.

■ Comparative Impact Discussions

Impact AQ-1: Construction activities associated with the Project would not result in short-term increases in emission of criteria air pollutants and precursors that exceed BAAQMD CEQA significance criteria. [Criteria H.b and H.d]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR identified that heavy construction activity on dry soil exposed during construction would cause the emissions of dust (PM₁₀). Heavy-duty equipment, material transport, and employee commutes would result in emissions of criteria air pollutants (e.g., CO) and precursors (e.g., ROG and NO_x). As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, emissions from these sources are included in the regional emissions inventory, which serves as the basis for air quality plans, and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) had not adopted mass emissions thresholds for construction-related emissions at the time of the 2010 FEIR. Thus, the 2010 FEIR conclusions were based on consideration of the fugitive PM₁₀ dust control measures to be implemented. The 2010 FEIR determined that implementation of mitigation measure MM HZ-15 would reduce the impacts caused by construction dust to a less-than-significant level.

Although the assumed construction phasing has changed for the 2019 Modified Project Variant and the intensity of construction activity may increase at certain points during the construction period, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change the type of construction activities at the Project site and would still comply with the dust control strategies identified in MM HZ-15. As stated in the 2010 FEIR, these dust control strategies are implemented “to the extent deemed necessary by the San Francisco Department of Public Health to achieve no visible dust at the property boundary.” Therefore, the impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact AQ-2a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not result in impacts to off-site populations from Project-generated emissions of DPM. [Criterion H.d]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As disclosed in the 2010 FEIR, construction impacts at CP would not exceed BAAQMD CEQA thresholds for cancer risk or chronic noncancer health indices (HI) after implementation of mitigation measures MM AQ-2.1 and MM AQ-2.2. Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM) emissions were modeled for operation of off-road construction equipment and on-road hauling trucks. Risk was assessed at off-site sensitive receptors and for off-site workers (Impact AQ-2a for CP, Impact AQ-2b for HPS2). The maximum exposed individual (MEI) cancer risk would be 3.3 in 1 million, while the maximum chronic noncancer HI would be 0.007, well below the BAAQMD significance thresholds of 10 in 1 million and 1.0, respectively.

Revised construction modeling and health risk assessments were performed for the 2019 Modified Project Variant at existing off-site sensitive receptor and worker locations. The methods used to assess the 2019 Modified Project Variant in this analysis are the same as the methods outlined in Section III.H Air Quality of the 2010 FEIR, with the exception that the newest version of the same air dispersion model, AERMOD v18081, was used for this analysis. The analysis incorporates conservative (i.e., health protective) methodologies for the estimation of emissions, calculation of airborne concentrations of DPM during construction activities at receptor locations, and the estimation of excess lifetime cancer risks and non-cancer health effects. Detailed assumptions and results are described in Appendix E1 (Air Quality Construction Methods Memorandum).

Mitigation measure MM AQ-2.2 (Implement Accelerated Emission Control Device Installation on Construction Equipment Used for Alice Griffith Parcels) requires all equipment used during construction of Alice Griffith to meet the USEPA Tier 4 engine standards for particulate matter control (or equivalent). Construction has already occurred at the eastern end of the Alice Griffith parcels, between Giants Drive and Arelious Walker Drive.

Mitigation measure MM AQ-2.1 (Implement Emission Control Device Installation on Construction) requires a “phase in” of the emission control device requirement for construction equipment used on non-Alice Griffith parcels, which are USEPA Tier 2 standards outfitted with California ARB Level 3 VDECS (Verified Diesel Emission Control Strategies) for particulate matter control (or equivalent). The “phase in” relates to the percent of equipment that must meet the control standard. Construction of the rest of CP will begin after the “phase in” requires 100 percent of equipment to meet the emission control device requirement in mitigation measure MM AQ-2.1. Because the previous construction at Alice Griffith triggered the phase in requirements, for the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the calculation of cancer risk and noncancer HI assumed 100 percent of equipment at CP would meet United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Tier 2 standards outfitted with California Air Resources Board (ARB) Level 3 VDECS (Verified Diesel Emission Control Strategies) for particulate matter control (or equivalent).

The MEI cancer risk for the 2019 Modified Project Variant is 3.3 in 1 million at an off-site worker location, which is the same cancer risk at the MEI for the 2010 Project. The MEI chronic HI for the 2019 Modified Project Variant is 0.005 at an off-site worker location, which is lower than the chronic HI of 0.007 at the MEI for the 2010 Project. The off-site MEI for the 2019 Modified Project Variant, which is the same location as the MEI for the 2010 Project, is located near construction that has already occurred at Alice Griffith. Thus, additional exposure from further implementation of construction at CP, including implementation of the 2019 Modified Project Variant, would be less than the cancer risk and chronic HI at the MEI as noted above.

The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures (MM AQ-2.1 and MM AQ-2.2).

Impact AQ-2c: Construction activities associated with the Project would not result in impacts to the existing Alice Griffith Public Housing from Project-generated emissions of DPM.

[Criterion H.d]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As disclosed in the 2010 FEIR, the construction-related cancer risk at the MEI at Alice Griffith would be 4.5 in 1 million, below the threshold of 10 in 1 million. Consistent with mitigation measure MM AQ-2.2, 100 percent of equipment was assumed to meet USEPA Tier 4 standards.

The MEI cancer risk at currently occupied Alice Griffith Public Housing for the 2019 Modified Project Variant is 4.5 in 1 million, which is the same as the MEI for the 2010 Project. Appendix E1 provides detailed assumptions and modeling results. The methodology to evaluate health impacts of the construction of Alice Griffith was the same as discussed in Impact AQ-2a.

The on-site resident MEI chronic HI for the 2019 Modified Project Variant is 0.013, which is lower than the chronic HI of 0.02 at the on-site resident MEI for the 2010 Project.

The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure (MM AQ-2.1 and MM AQ-2.2).

Impact AQ-2: Construction activities associated with the Project would not result in impacts to on-site and off-site populations from Project-generated emissions of DPM. *[Criterion H.d]*

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, the maximum cancer risk across all on-site (Alice Griffith residents) and off-site receptors would be 4.5 in 1 million.

Impacts at the MEI for CP would be the same for the 2019 Modified Project Variant as compared to the 2010 Project, as discussed in Impact AQ-2a.

Impacts for HPS2 for the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be less than the 2010 Project. The MEI impact for HPS2 was not recalculated for Addendum 6 to account for reduction in R&D/office square footage at HPS2 under the 2019 Modified Variant. Instead, for HPS2, Addendum 6 conservatively relies on the Addendum 5 analysis and conclusions for the HPS2 MEI impacts. Addendum 5 showed that impacts at the MEI for HPS2 for the 2018 Modified Project Variant were less than the 2010 Project. Given the reduction in R&D/office square footage at HPS2 under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, construction activity would be reduced. The conclusion would not change, and the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be less than the 2010 Project.

The impacts for CP for the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be the same as the 2010 Project and the impacts for HPS2 for the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be less than the 2010 Project. Therefore, the conclusions associated with the combined impacts from CP and HPS2 would not change with the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Impacts would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure (MM AQ-2.1 and MM AQ-2.2).

Impact AQ-3a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not result in impacts to off-site and Alice Griffith populations from emissions of toxic air contaminants (TACs) bound to soil-PM₁₀.
[Criterion H.d]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, historical operations within the CP site, such as the stadium use, have increased the concentrations of certain metals and/or organic compounds in the on-site soils, and construction activities could release these chemicals into the air. The 2010 FEIR included an evaluation of the health impact of the release of these chemicals in fugitive dust as a result of construction activities. This evaluation was based on all organic chemicals detected within two separate environmental investigations of the soil. The analysis in the 2010 FEIR assumed that the entirety of the CP site would be subject to soil disturbance. The impact was determined to be less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure (MM HZ-15).

Ground disturbance in some areas of CP has already occurred. This includes the eastern end of Alice Griffith in between Giants Drive and Arelious Walker Drive (where construction has already been completed) and the demolition of the stadium. Therefore, impacts from these areas have already occurred.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant covers the same area as analyzed in the 2010 FEIR. Thus, the evaluation and mitigation measure for the 2010 Project still apply. Although the intensity of construction activity may increase at certain points during the construction period, these dust control strategies are implemented “to the extent deemed necessary by the San Francisco Department of

Public Health to achieve no visible dust at the property boundary.” Thus, the impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure (MM HZ-15).

Impact AQ-4: Operation of the Project would violate BAAQMD CEQA significance thresholds for mass criteria pollutant emissions from mobile and area sources and contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation at full build-out. [Criteria H.a and H.c]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, Project operational emissions for HPS2 and CP would exceed the BAAQMD CEQA significance threshold for ROG, NO_x, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. The 2010 FEIR reports daily emissions of ROG and NO_x under summer conditions because ozone concentration is highest during this season, and it reports daily emissions of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} under winter conditions when ambient concentrations of pollutants are highest. The estimated daily ROG emissions were 921 lb/day, above the BAAQMD significance threshold of 80 lb/day. Primary sources of ROG include area sources, such as consumer product use in residences, architectural coatings, hearths (fireplaces), and landscape equipment. The total daily NO_x emissions for the Project were 384 lb/day, exceeding the BAAQMD threshold of 80 lb/day. Daily PM₁₀ emissions were 1,453 lb/day, exceeding the BAAQMD threshold of 80 lb/day. Daily PM_{2.5} emissions were 278 lb/day, and BAAQMD did not have a threshold for PM_{2.5} emissions at the time of the 2010 FEIR. Mobile sources (i.e., vehicles) contribute a large fraction of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and NO_x for the Project. The 2010 FEIR concluded that no mitigation measures were available and feasible, beyond mitigation measures for transportation, to reduce the Project’s operational emissions below the BAAQMD thresholds. The 2010 FEIR concluded that this impact would be significant and unavoidable.

Emissions of the operation of the 2019 Modified Project Variant were estimated, as described in Appendix E2 (Air Quality Operational Emissions Data). The air emissions model, CalEEMod, was used to estimate operational emissions because the model used for the 2010 FEIR analysis, URBEMIS2007, is no longer available and does not incorporate the more recent updates. CalEEMod incorporates new regulations such as California Air Resources Board (CARB) In-Use Off-Road Diesel Vehicle Regulation and CARB Statewide Truck and Bus Regulation as well as CARB’s Advanced Clean Cars (ACC) program from 2012. The analysis for the 2019 Modified Project Variant incorporates assumptions on the most recent Title 24 building energy standards, Renewable Portfolio Standard, and trip generation rates.

Consistent with the 2010 Project, daily ROG and NO_x emissions are reported under summer conditions, and daily PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions are reported under winter conditions. All emissions are lower under the 2019 Modified Project Variant as compared to the 2010 Project. Daily ROG emissions for the 2019 Modified Project Variant are 435 lb/day, which is substantially lower than the ROG emissions in the 2010 FEIR (921 lb/day) but remains above BAAQMD threshold. Daily NO_x emissions for the 2019 Modified Project Variant are 225 lb/day, which is also substantially lower than

the NO_x emissions in the 2010 FEIR (384 lb/day) but remains above BAAQMD threshold. Daily PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions are 356 lb/day and 114 lb/day, respectively, which are well below the emissions reported for the 2010 Project, which were 1,453 lb/day and 278 lb/day, respectively. Each is above the BAAQMD threshold.

Emissions have decreased from those disclosed for the 2010 Project largely due to the delay in implementation of the Project, land use and vehicle trip generation changes, and updated calculation methodology for mobile emissions that incorporate the latest version of the California Air Resources Board’s mobile emission factor model, EMFAC2017. EMFAC2017 was used within CalEEMod to calculate emission factors in Addendum 6, while the URBEMIS model used in the 2010 FEIR incorporated EMFAC2007. EMFAC2017 incorporates the effects of a variety of new regulations since the 2010 FEIR, such as CARB’s Advanced Clean Cars (ACC) program from 2012. In addition, for most pollutants, the majority of emissions are from vehicular travel. Newer vehicles tend to emit less pollutants than older vehicles, so the vehicle fleet would emit less when the 2019 Modified Project Variant is built out compared to the build-out assumed for the 2010 Project.⁵⁰

While emissions from the 2019 Modified Project Variant continue to exceed the BAAQMD significance threshold for all criteria air pollutants, they are below emission levels estimated for the 2010 Project for all pollutants. Results comparing the 2010 Project and the 2019 Modified Project Variant are shown in Table 20 (Emissions Comparison). The impact would remain significant and unavoidable, and there are no feasible mitigation measures to reduce the level of this impact.

<i>Analysis Area</i>	<i>2010 Project (Operational Emissions for Project, Build-Out 2030)^a</i>				<i>2019 Modified Project Variant (Operational Emissions for 2019 Modified Project Variant, Build-Out 2035)^b</i>			
	<i>ROG (lb/day)</i>	<i>NO_x (lb/day)</i>	<i>PM₁₀ (lb/day)</i>	<i>PM_{2.5} (lb/day)</i>	<i>ROG (lb/day)</i>	<i>NO_x (lb/day)</i>	<i>PM₁₀ (lb/day)</i>	<i>PM_{2.5} (lb/day)</i>
CP	666	265	1,029	197	229	122	202	66
HPS2	255	119	424	81	206	103	154	48
<i>Project Site Total</i>	921	384	1,453	278	435	225	356	114
<i>BAAQMD Significance Threshold</i>	54	54	82	54	54	54	82	54

SOURCES: Fehr & Peers, 2019; Ramboll, 2019.

NOTE:

- Emissions were calculated for the entire Project for operational year 2035.
 - Daily ROG and NO_x emissions are calculated under summer conditions and daily PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions are calculated under winter conditions.
 - ROG = reactive organic gases; NO_x = nitrogen oxides; PM₁₀ = particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter; PM_{2.5} = particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter.
- a. Emissions from *Candlestick Point–Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II Development Plan EIR*, Section III.H (Air Quality), Table III.H-5 (2009).
- b. Operational emissions calculated with CalEEMod® version 2016.3.2.

⁵⁰ The 2019 Modified Project Variant construction schedule ends in 2033. However, operational emissions are calculated for 2035, because that is when full occupancy is expected.

Impact AQ-5: Operation of the Project would not cause local concentrations of CO to exceed State and federal ambient air quality standards due to motor vehicles trips. [Criterion H.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR used the dispersion model CALINE4 to analyze localized CO emissions at four intersections. These intersections were selected because they represented the locations where Project traffic would produce the greatest change in traffic level of service associated with the Project (and, therefore, the greatest increase in congestion, which would produce the greatest increase in CO emissions) and/or the highest total traffic volumes of all intersections in the Project vicinity. Modeling of the localized CO concentration was completed for the existing (2009), future baseline (2030), and future Project (2030) scenarios and then added to the background CO concentrations for San Francisco.

The maximum 1-hour CO concentration (including the background concentration) of the four modeled intersections was 3.1, 3.0, and 3.2 ppm for the existing, 2030 future baseline, and 2030 future Project scenarios, respectively. The maximum 8-hour CO concentration (including the background concentration) of the four modeled intersections was 2.0, 2.0, and 2.1 ppm for the existing, 2030 future baseline, and 2030 future Project scenarios, respectively. These are all below the State and federal ambient air quality standards due to motor vehicle trips of 20 ppm and 35 ppm, respectively, for 1-hour concentrations, and 9 ppm for 8-hour concentrations (for both State and federal ambient air quality standards).

The existing and 2030 future baseline (without the 2019 Modified Project Variant) scenarios have not changed with the 2019 Modified Project Variant; therefore, those CO concentrations for the 2019 Modified Variant would remain the same when compared to the 2010 Project. For the 2030 future project scenario, revised concentrations for the 2019 Modified Project Variant were calculated by scaling the previous 2010 Project concentrations by the percent change in cumulative traffic at the selected intersections.⁵¹

For the 2030 future Project scenario, traffic at two of the four intersections was analyzed: (1) the intersection of Arelious Walker Drive and Gilman Avenue and (2) the intersection of Third Street and Gilman Avenue.⁵² The cumulative traffic at these two selected intersections decreased on a range of 0.2 percent to 1 percent compared to the 2010 Project.

Impacts associated with HPS2 were conservatively assumed to be the same as those for the 2018 Modified Project Variant analyzed in Addendum 5. Thus, traffic at the other two intersections (Griffith Street and Palou Avenue and Evans Avenue and Jennings Street) were not reanalyzed for

⁵¹ While the intersections were selected based on changes in Project traffic, total CO concentrations are based on total traffic at an intersection.

⁵² Although full buildout of CP is not expected until after 2030, future trips during buildout were analyzed in 2030 to be consistent with the 2010 FEIR, as discussed in Section II.B.3 (Transportation and Circulation).

Addendum 6 because these intersections are in the HPS2 area and were analyzed in Addendum 5 based on a land use program with greater R&D/office square footage at HPS2 than proposed under the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Addendum 5 showed that impacts at these intersections for the 2018 Modified Project Variant would not change from those in the 2010 FEIR. Given that the 2019 Modified Project Variant would reduce the R&D/office square footage at HPS2, project traffic near HPS2 for the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be less than project traffic near HPS2 for the 2018 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, consistent with the finding for the 2018 Modified Project Variant, the impact conclusion for the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change from the impact conclusion for 2010 Project.

The transportation analysis found that the 2019 Modified Project Variant results in a change to the overall peak hour travel demand, compared to the 2010 FEIR Project. As such, the transportation analysis prepared a LOS analysis at a subset of four intersections, closest to the areas within the 2019 Modified Project Variant where land use changes are proposed (i.e., near Candlestick Point), to assess the degree to which the 2019 Modified Project may affect impact determinations identified in the 2010 FEIR. The subset of intersections evaluated include the intersections that experience the greatest Project-related traffic volume changes, as they are closer to the project site where traffic is less dispersed. The remaining intersections are further from the site and are expected to experience less change in traffic volumes. As shown in the transportation analysis, the subset of intersections evaluated for the 2019 Modified Project Variant perform at a similar level or better than the 2010 FEIR Project.

The maximum 2030 future Project 1-hour and 8-hour CO concentrations (including the background concentration) of the four modeled intersections was 3.2 ppm and 2.1 ppm, respectively. These values are below the state and federal ambient air quality standards due to motor vehicle trips. Table 21 (CO Concentration Comparison—2030 Future Project) shows the comparison of the 1-hour and 8-hour CO concentrations at the intersection of Arelious Walker Drive and Gilman Avenue and the intersection of Third Street and Gilman Avenue for the 2010 Project and 2019 Modified Project Variant. The impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Analysis Area ^e	1-hour Average CO Concentration (ppm)				8-hour Average CO Concentration (ppm)		
	2010 Project ^a	2019 Modified Project Variant ^b	State Standard	Federal Standard	2010 FEIR ^a	2019 Modified Project Variant ^b	State and Federal Standard
Arelious Walker Dr/Gilman Ave ^c	3.1	3.1	20	35	2.0	2.0	9
Third St/Gilman Ave ^d	3.2	3.2			2.1	2.1	

SOURCES: Fehr & Peers, 2019; Ramboll, 2019.

- a. FEIR CO concentrations are from 2010 FEIR Table III.H-6 for the 2030 future project scenario and include background concentrations.
- b. 2019 Modified Project Variant CO concentrations are scaled EIR values for the 2030 future project scenario based on the traffic study changes and include background concentrations.
- c. Located on-site at CP.
- d. Located off-site near CP.
- e. The concentrations for the other two intersections analyzed in the 2010 Project (Griffith Street/Palou Avenue and Evans Avenue/Jennings Street) are calculated in the 2018 Modified Project Variant. These intersections are off-site near HPS2 and are not expected to be affected by the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

Impact AQ-7: Operation of the Project would not expose receptors to concentrations of PM_{2.5} above a 0.2 µg/m³ action level for PM_{2.5} and, therefore, would not substantially affect the health of nearby receptors as a result of an increase in local concentrations of vehicle emissions (PM_{2.5}) associated with vehicle use attributable to operation of the Project. [Criterion H.d]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

As disclosed in the 2010 FEIR, operational traffic impacts would not exceed the San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH) PM_{2.5} localized concentration threshold for potential health effects of 0.2 µg/m³. PM_{2.5} concentration levels were evaluated at nearby off-site roadways and intersections that Project-related traffic would use to access neighboring freeways and other areas of San Francisco. The maximum PM_{2.5} concentration was determined to be 0.2 µg/m³ and did not exceed the SFDPH’s threshold of 0.2 µg/m³. Figure 4-3 of 2010 FEIR Appendix H3, Attachment IV, shows the roadways and receptors modeled.

To calculate revised PM_{2.5} concentrations for the 2019 Modified Project Variant, 2010 Project PM_{2.5} concentrations were scaled by the respective percent change in annual average daily traffic (AADT) anticipated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant along each of the previously modeled intersections and also by the change in emission factors used in EMFAC2017 compared to EMFAC2007. The change in the AADT was determined using traffic volumes provided by Fehr & Peers and is different for each modeled road segment and intersection as shown in Appendix E2. Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, AADT generally increased along Third Street, Harney Way, Arelious Walker, and Gilman Avenue, but AADT generally decreased on Ingalls Street. The change in emission factors (between EMFAC2017 and EMFAC2007) takes into account the reduction in exhaust emissions that have been realized from emissions control requirements since publication of the 2010 FEIR.

The resulting maximum PM_{2.5} concentration for the 2019 Modified Project Variant is 0.199 µg/m³, under the threshold used in the 2010 FEIR of 0.2 µg/m³ compared to 0.2 µg/m³ for the 2010 Project. This maximum concentration occurs near the intersection of Gilman Avenue and Arelious Walker, which has the maximum percentage increase in AADT across the intersections. All other locations would be also below the threshold. Thus, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not expose receptors to concentrations of PM_{2.5} above the 0.2 µg/m³ action level for PM_{2.5} used in the 2010 FEIR.

The SFDPH PM_{2.5} localized concentration threshold for potential health risks of 0.2 µg/m³ was used as a health protective proxy in the 2010 FEIR due to the absence of a threshold established by the BAAQMD for this type of analysis at the time of the 2010 FEIR. However, impacts to a person’s health better correlate with the cumulative total impact from all sources rather than impacts from one individual source. Accordingly, the City of San Francisco now evaluates a project’s significance for health impacts on a cumulative basis in combination with nearby sources. The City performed citywide modeling in 2012 to determine the cumulative impact of all sources known at the time and created thresholds based on cumulative PM_{2.5} concentrations. The City of San Francisco’s current cumulative threshold approach

is more appropriate to use to determine significance here, and the 2019 Modified Project Variant effects are also assessed below using the City's current approach.

San Francisco Modeling of Air Pollution Exposure Zones and Thresholds

In an effort to identify areas of San Francisco most adversely affected by sources of TACs, the City and County of San Francisco (the Planning Department and Department of Public Health) partnered with BAAQMD to conduct a citywide health risk assessment based on an inventory and assessment of air pollution and exposures from mobile, stationary, and area sources within San Francisco. Citywide dispersion modeling was conducted using American Meteorological Society/Environmental Protection Agency Regulatory Model (AERMOD)⁵³ to assess emissions from the following primary sources: roadways, permitted stationary sources, port and maritime sources, and Caltrain. Emissions of DPM (which represent PM₁₀ exhaust emissions from diesel-fueled engines), PM_{2.5} (including brake and tire wear), TOG, and other TACs from stationary sources were modeled on a 20-by-20-meter receptor grid covering the entire city. The results represent a comprehensive assessment of existing cumulative exposures to air pollution throughout the city. The methodology and technical documentation for modeling citywide air pollution are available in the document titled *The San Francisco Community Risk Reduction Plan: Technical Support Documentation*.⁵⁴ Model results were used to identify areas in the city at the lot level with poor air quality, termed the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone (APEZ), based on the following health-protective criteria:

- **Excess Cancer Risk.** The 100 per 1 million persons (100 excess cancer risk) criterion is based on USEPA guidance for conducting air toxic analyses and making risk management decisions at the facility- and community-scale level.⁵⁵
- **Fine Particulate Matter.** In April 2011, USEPA published *Policy Assessment for the Particulate Matter Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards*. In this document, USEPA staff concludes that the then-current federal annual PM_{2.5} standard of 15 µg/m³ should be revised to a level within the range of 13 to 11 µg/m³, with evidence strongly supporting a standard within the range of 12 to 11 µg/m³. APEZ designations within San Francisco are based on the health-protective PM_{2.5} standard of 11 µg/m³, as supported by USEPA's Particulate Matter Policy Assessment, but then the standard is lowered further to 10 µg/m³ to account for uncertainty in accurately predicting air pollutant concentrations using emissions modeling programs.
- **Health Vulnerable Locations.** Also included in the APEZ were lots within San Francisco ZIP codes that were in the lowest 20 percent of Bay Area Health Vulnerability scores (ZIP codes 94102, 94103, 94105, 94124, and 94130). For lots within both an APEZ and Health Vulnerability ZIP code, the standard for identifying areas as being within the zone was lowered to (1) excess

⁵³ AERMOD is the USEPA's preferred or recommended steady state air dispersion plume model. For more information on AERMOD and to download the AERMOD Implementation Guide, <https://www.epa.gov/scram/air-quality-dispersion-modeling-preferred-and-recommended-models#aermod>.

⁵⁴ BAAQMD, San Francisco Department of Public Health, and San Francisco Planning Department, *The San Francisco Community Risk Reduction Plan: Technical Support Documentation*, December 2012.

⁵⁵ BAAQMD, *Revised Draft Options and Justification Report, California Environmental Quality Act Thresholds of Significance*, October 2009, p. 67.

cancer risk from the contribution of emissions from all modeled sources greater than 90 per 1 million persons, and/or (2) cumulative PM_{2.5} concentrations greater than 9 µg/m³.⁵⁶

The thresholds of significance used to evaluate health risks from new sources of TACs are based on the potential for the Project to substantially affect the extent and severity of an existing APEZ at sensitive receptor locations or create a new APEZ. The Project site is not within the APEZ (as mapped by the San Francisco Planning Department) but is in a Health Vulnerability zone (ZIP code 94124). Therefore, the relevant threshold would be cumulative PM_{2.5} concentration of 9 µg/m³, which is the standard for becoming an APEZ in a Health Vulnerability ZIP code. While the Project is not in an APEZ, there are multiple intersections nearby the Project that are either partly or entirely in an APEZ. These include the intersections of Third Street and Gilman Avenue, Harney Way and Arelious Walker, Harney Way and Executive Park Boulevard, and Harney Way and U.S. 101 ramps. The relevant threshold for these areas for the Project impact would be 0.2 µg/m³, which is the same value as the threshold used in the 2010 FEIR analysis.

Using the methodology outlined in the *San Francisco Community Risk Reduction Plan: Technical Support Documentation*, and as discussed in Appendix E2, the maximum cumulative PM_{2.5} concentration near the maximum impact would be 8.6 µg/m³, which includes ambient concentrations, nearby sources, and the 2019 Modified Project Variant. This concentration is below the cumulative threshold of 9 µg/m³ for the health protective ZIP code, which applies to the Project site.

As previously mentioned, Project traffic along Third Street, Harney Way, and Gilman Avenue increased as a result of the 2019 Modified Project Variant; however, the maximum concentration associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant inside the APEZ near these intersections would be 0.199 µg/m³, which is below the APEZ threshold of 0.2 µg/m³. Off-site cumulative traffic along Third Street, Harney Way, and Gilman Avenue from the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be generally lower than the cumulative traffic analyzed in the 2010 FEIR. Thus, this area would not have an increased cumulative impact from what was analyzed in the 2010 FEIR for the 2010 Project, and the PM_{2.5} concentration from the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be below this threshold.

In summary, impacts under the 2019 Modified Project Variant would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

⁵⁶ San Francisco Planning Department and San Francisco Department of Public Health, 2014 Air Pollutant Exposure Zone Map (Memo and Map), April 9, 2014. These documents are part of San Francisco Board of Supervisors File No. 14806, Ordinance No. 224-14, Amendment to Health Code Article 38.

Impact AQ-8: Implementation of the Project would not generate objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. [Criterion H.e]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 Project assumed a mixed-use development at Candlestick Point containing residential, R&D/office, retail, R&D, recreational, and entertainment uses. The 2010 FEIR concluded that although there may be some potential for small-scale, localized odor issues to emerge around Project sources such as solid waste collection or food preparation, substantial odor sources and consequent effects on on-site and off-site sensitive receptors would be unlikely and/or would be resolved by appropriate and effective intervention after receipt of any complaints. In the 2010 FEIR, this impact was considered less than significant, and mitigation was not required.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant includes the same land uses as the 2010 Project but adds a geothermal heating and cooling system. The geothermal heating and cooling system would be enclosed and would not produce significant odors. Therefore, the odor impact for the 2019 Modified Project Variant is the same as that disclosed for the 2010 Project. The impact would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact AQ-9: The Project would conform to the current regional air quality plan. [Criterion H.a]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

In the 2010 FEIR, the Project was compared against the Bay Area 2005 Ozone Strategy and the draft 2009 Clean Air Plan (CAP). The Project was determined to conform to the 2005 Strategy and draft 2009 CAP in that it promotes the use of alternative transportation modes, such as transit, biking, and walking, and places housing in close proximity to jobs and retail establishments. Although the 2005 Ozone Strategy and 2009 CAP are obsolete documents for the purposes of this impact, the land use program for the 2019 Modified Project Variant would conform to those plans for the same reasons as the 2010 Project.

Since the 2010 FEIR was certified, the BAAQMD developed the 2017 CAP, the most recently adopted strategy by the Bay Area to meet air quality standards. The 2017 CAP serves to protect public health and the environment by using a multipollutant air quality plan with new measures in sectors including transportation, energy, buildings, water, and natural working lands.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant supports many of the primary goals of the 2017 CAP in that it proposes to reduce impacts by implementing transportation control measures, energy and building measures, and water conservation measures. The proposed extension of public transit to the area supports the development of transit ways that would encourage use of local bus routes (MUNI bus lines to downtown) and promotes the development of multi-use pathways encouraging pedestrian and bicycle usage. This would help reduce vehicle trips, vehicle usage, and traffic congestion. The

2019 Modified Project Variant proposes an alternative to a conventional utility system that would reduce carbon emissions from building operations by using geothermal heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems that reduce the need for natural gas fired boilers. If this alternative is implemented, it would reduce overall energy consumption and would be consistent with the building control measure goals delineated in the 2017 CAP. In addition, on-site renewable energy would be generated through the use of solar photovoltaics to supplement on-site power supply from San Francisco Public Utilities Commission and the use of lithium-ion batteries for storing surplus energy generated by PV systems. Consequently, overall the 2019 Modified Project Variant would support the goals of the 2017 CAP.

Finally, the proposed Project also improves water efficiency and supports water conservation with the installation of the recycled water facility at HPS2, thus resulting in an overall GHG emissions reduction and water conservation. In particular, use of a centralized treatment plant for sanitary sewer water to be used for nonpotable uses as opposed to multiple decentralized treatment systems would result in limiting methane emissions from the treatment facilities.

The impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

■ Conclusion

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change any of the 2010 FEIR’s findings with respect to air quality impacts. Although the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes changes to the Project and Variants considered in the 2010 FEIR (and previous addenda), these changes would not give rise to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. This analysis does not result in any different conclusions than those reached in the 2010 FEIR related to air quality, on either a Project-related or cumulative basis.

II.B.8 Noise and Vibration

Criterion	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information of Substantial Importance?	Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant	
12. Noise and Vibration. Would the project result in:						
I.a	Result in exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the Environmental Protection Element of the <i>San Francisco General Plan</i> or <i>San Francisco Noise Ordinance</i> (Article 29, <i>San Francisco Police Code</i>)?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.I-30 (Impact NO-1b)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 187 (Impact NO-1b)</p>	No	No	No	MM NO-1a.1, MM NO-1a.2
I.b	Result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.I-32 (Impact NO-2) p. III.I-40 (Impact NO-5)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 201 (Impact NO-5)</p>	No	No	No	None
I.c	Result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above levels existing without the Project?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.I-39 (Impact NO-4) p. III.I-40 (Impact NO-6)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 197 (Impact NO-4) p. 201 (Impact NO-6)</p>	No	No	No	None
I.d	Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above levels existing without the Project?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.I-36 (Impact NO-2c) p. III.I-38 (Impact NO-3) p. III.I-44 (Impact NO-7)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 193 (Impact NO-2c) p. 196 (Impact NO-3)</p>	No	No	No	MM NO-1a.1, MM NO-1a.2, MM NO-2a
I.e	For a project located within an airport land use plan area, or, where such a plan has not been adopted, in an area within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project expose people residing or working in the area to excessive noise levels? ⁵⁷	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.I-51 (Impact NO-8)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 206 (Impact NO-8)</p>	No	No	No	None
I.f	For a project located in the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the Project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? ⁵⁸	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.I-51 (Impact NO-8)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 206 (Impact NO-8)</p>	No	No	No	None

⁵⁷ This threshold and/or an impact statement related to this threshold is not addressed in Addendum 6 to the 2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR; Appendix B to Addendum 6 identifies the reason why this threshold is not addressed.

⁵⁸ This threshold and/or an impact statement related to this threshold is not addressed in Addendum 6 to the 2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR; Appendix B to Addendum 6 identifies the reason why this threshold is not addressed.

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
I.g Be substantially affected by existing noise levels ⁵⁹	2010 FEIR p. III.I-51 (Impact NO-8)	No	No	No	None

■ Changes to Project Related to Noise and Vibration

The following elements of the 2019 Modified Project Variant are addressed in this Noise analysis:

- Modifications to the land use program;
- Changes in traffic volumes and traffic distribution;
- The use of deep dynamic compaction (DDC) at CP, a construction method evaluated in Addendum 5 for HPS2;
- The use of a bottom-drive wick inserters to accelerate the consolidation of soils during site preparation for the geothermal boreholes, a construction method described in the 2010 FEIR; and
- Installation and use of a ground source geothermal heating and cooling system at CP.

■ Comparative Impact Discussions

Noise and vibration impacts associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant, which focuses on potential impacts at CP, are evaluated in this section. The assessment of construction and operational impacts for the 2019 Modified Project Variant focuses on noise and vibration occurring at CP. Noise and vibration generated from activities at HPS2 would not affect receivers at CP due to the distance between CP and HPS2. Note that the traffic study for Addendum 6 includes the combined traffic volumes generated by both CP and HPS2.

Noise-generating activities at HPS2 would be reduced due to a transfer of 368,500 square feet of R&D/office uses from HPS2 to CP, and noise-sensitive receptors and/or sensitive receptors are located in the same locations as identified in the 2010 FEIR and Addendum 5. Therefore, noise impacts at HPS2 are not further addressed in this section and would either be the same or less than was identified in the 2010 FEIR and as confirmed in the analysis provided in Addendum 5.

Addendum 6 includes an assessment of noise from construction techniques at CP that were not previously analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, including the use of a drill rig truck at CP during the installation of geothermal boreholes. The assessment of vibration impacts for the 2019 Modified Project Variant also includes the use of DDC at CP to stabilize loose soils throughout the site, which represents a new source of vibration that was not previously analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, although the use of DDC was identified in mitigation measure MM GE-5a of the 2010 FEIR. The use of DDC

⁵⁹ This threshold and/or an impact statement related to this threshold is not addressed in Addendum 6 to the 2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR; Appendix B to Addendum 6 identifies the reason why this threshold is not addressed.

was proposed as a new construction method at both CP and HPS2 as part of the 2018 Modified Project Variant; however, Addendum 5 only evaluated the use of DDC for construction activities at HPS2. Addendum 6 evaluates the use of DDC for construction activities at CP.

Impact NO-1a: Construction at Candlestick Point would generate increased noise levels for both off-site and on-site sensitive receptors; however, the Project’s construction noise impacts would be temporary, they would also not occur during recognized sleep hours, and would be consistent with the requirements for construction noise that exist in Sections 2907 and 2908 of the *Police Code*. [Criterion I.a]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR concluded that both off-site and on-site noise-sensitive receptors in the Project vicinity would be exposed to Project-related construction noise, and that mitigation measures MM NO-1a.1 and MM NO-1a.2, as provided in the 2010 FEIR, would reduce construction noise to a less-than-significant level. Mitigation measures MM NO-1a.1 and MM NO-1a.2 require the use of noise attenuation techniques, equipment, and materials (e.g., muffling devices, noise barriers) for general construction and pile-driving activities, respectively. Compliance with these mitigation measures would result in a 5 to 10 dBA reduction in construction-related noise associated with the 2010 Project.

The following assessment provides a summary of expected noise levels from construction equipment, and the potential for construction noise impact at existing off-site and future on-site receivers⁶⁰ Illustrations of the 2019 Modified Project Variant’s noise-sensitive land uses are provided in Figure 34 (Locations of Noise-Sensitive Receptors at CP).

While the 2019 Modified Project Variant proposes a modification of the land use program, it would not place noise-sensitive receptors closer to sources of construction noise than were evaluated in the 2010 FEIR. Construction methods proposed for the 2019 Modified Project Variant at CP include an option for drilling boreholes for the geothermal heating and cooling system (using a drill rig truck) and the use of DDC to mitigate liquefaction risks.

⁶⁰ The potential for construction-noise-related impacts is based on comparison with the San Francisco Noise Ordinance Article 29, Sections 2907 and 2908.⁶⁰ Construction activities would occur during daytime hours, generally between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. or as otherwise allowed by the City. No nighttime construction work is proposed. Because construction of the 2019 Modified Project Variant would occur during daytime hours, it would be subject to a limit of 80 dBA at 100 feet for individual, non-impact construction equipment. Impact equipment, such as pavement breakers and pile drivers, are not subject to a limit of 80 dBA at 100 feet. As noted in the 2010 FEIR, the City allows for construction noise to exceed 80 dBA at 100 feet provided that the Project include construction noise attenuating features, such as those identified in mitigation measures MM NO-1a.1 and MM NO-1a.2.



SOURCE: FivePoint, 2019

FIGURE 34



Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR
LOCATIONS OF NOISE-SENSITIVE RECEPTORS AT CP

Table 22 (Project-Related Construction Equipment) provides a list of powered equipment that would be used during construction and includes typical noise levels at distances of 50 and 100 feet from each source. The equipment and noise levels in Table 22 are similar to those identified in the 2010 FEIR and are based on Federal Transit Administration (FTA) noise guidance.⁶¹ Additional equipment included in this table that was identified in the 2010 FEIR, but was not evaluated in terms of potential noise impacts, include bottom-drive wick inserters. As in the 2010 FEIR, the sound levels identified in Table 22 are considered representative of the equipment that would be used during construction of the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

TABLE 22 PROJECT-RELATED CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT		<i>Typical Noise Level (dBA)</i>	
<i>Project Equipment^a</i>	<i>FTA Equipment^b</i>	<i>50 Feet from Source^c</i>	<i>100 Feet from Source^d</i>
Compactors	Compactor	82	76
Cement truck	Concrete mixer	85	79
Pump trucks	Concrete pump	82	76
Cranes	Crane, mobile	83	77
Dozers	Dozer	85	79
Grader	Grader	85	79
Soil stabilizer	Grader	85	79
Loaders	Loader	85	79
Excavators	Loader	85	79
Bottom-drive wick inserter ^e	Excavator	88	82
Rough terrain fork lift	Loader	85	79
Asphalt layer	Paver	89	83
Pile driver	Pile-driver (impact)	101	95
Drill rig truck	Drill rig truck ^f	79	73
Roller	Roller	74	68
Man lifts	Roller	74	68
Bobcat	Roller	74	68
Sweeper	Roller	74	68
Off-road dump trucks	Truck	88	82
Water trucks	Truck	88	82

SOURCE: TRC, 2019.

- a. Project equipment categories for 2019 Modified Project Variant construction, revised May 2019.
- b. FTA equipment category with similar noise emissions to project equipment; based on *Transit Noise and Vibration Guidance Handbook*, FTA, May 2006.
- c. Typical noise levels for Project equipment based on similar FTA equipment operating at 50 feet.
- d. Typical noise level at 100 feet calculated assuming 6 dBA reduction per doubling of distance.
- e. “Bottom-drive wick inserter” noise level not found in FTA manual; sound level assumed similar to operation of an excavator, onto which the wick inserter equipment typically is mounted (85 dBA) + 3 dBA.
- f. “Drill Rig Truck” noise level not found in FTA manual; sound level data from Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM). Sound level data available at https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/Environment/noise/construction_noise/handbook/handbook09.cfm.

⁶¹ U.S. Federal Transit Authority, *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*, May 2006. Available at https://www.transit.dot.gov/sites/fta.dot.gov/files/docs/FTA_Noise_and_Vibration_Manual.pdf.

Construction Noise Impacts at Off-Site Receivers

Existing off-site noise-sensitive receivers near the CP development include surrounding residential neighborhoods, a nearby school (Bret Harte Elementary School), and churches (True Hope Church and Rock of Ages Church) that could be exposed to elevated levels of noise during construction activities.

During grading of Major Phases 1 and 2, residences along Gilman Avenue and Hawes Street may experience noise levels of up to 88 dBA in the unlikely event that both a grader and excavator operate at the same time, approximately 50 feet from these residences (nearest and worst-case construction noise levels).

At the geothermal borehole locations, drill rigs would be used to drill up to 8,340 auger-driven boreholes for the proposed geothermal heat exchange system. Each borehole would be approximately 6 inches in diameter and up to 600 feet in depth, and would result in a total 31,500 cubic yards of excavation. The nearest off-site receptors that would be exposed to drilling noise are located to the north and west of Major Phase 1 and 2. Based on the noise levels presented in Table 22 and in Appendix G (Noise Data) Table G-1 (Project Related Construction Equipment), a single drill rig truck operating 100 feet from a noise-sensitive receptor would result in a noise level of up to 73 dBA. Should a second drill rig operate at a distance of 100 feet to the same nearby noise-sensitive receptor, received noise levels from two drill dig would increase by 3 dBA to 76 dBA.

Bottom-drive wick inserters would operate throughout the site to accelerate soil consolidation. Noise from wick inserters include both the excavator engine noise and noise from the wick inserter attachment as it drives a wick into the soil using a vibratory inserter. Bottom-drive wick inserters were identified, though not analyzed for purposes of potential noise impacts, in the 2010 FEIR, but are included in the 2019 Modified Project Variant construction equipment schedule and, therefore, evaluated in the Addendum 6 noise assessment. Conservatively, noise emissions from this equipment without mitigation has been assumed at 82 dBA at a distance of 100 feet (or 88 dBA at 50 feet). The nearest off-site receptors that would be exposed to noise from bottom-drive wick inserters are located up to approximately 25 feet away and located along roadways that are adjacent to the 2019 Modified Project Variant, including Hawes Street, Gilman Avenue, and Arelious Walker Drive. Sound levels from this equipment, operated at 25 feet from noise-sensitive receptors, would be up to 94 dBA based on the conservative sound level estimate for this equipment. Note that this equipment would not operate for extended periods in any one location, moving throughout the construction area during construction.

However, all Project-related construction equipment would be required to adhere to the noise limits identified in Section 2907, limiting individual, non-impact construction equipment noise to 80 dBA at 100 feet, and the noise attenuating requirements required by MM NO-1a.1 and MM NO-1a.2.

The equipment that would generate impact-type noise emissions identified in Table 22, and which are exempted from the noise limits provided in Section 2907 of the city’s Municipal Code, include pile drivers, which are evaluated below, under “Construction Noise Impacts at On-Site Receivers.” DDC is considered an impact-type activity; however, while the impact from weight drops would result in noticeable levels of vibration, it would not result in a noticeable level of noise.⁶² Steady noise emissions from DDC is emitted at relatively low levels from mobile cranes that move and drop weights during DDC activities. Mobile cranes were evaluated in the 2010 FEIR, and although not associated with DDC, their use in the 2019 Modified Project Variant would adhere to the noise limits identified in Section 2907. Vibration emissions from DDC have been evaluated for the 2019 Modified Project Variant under Impact NO-2a.

A detailed summary of off-site unmitigated construction impacts by activity and location is found in Appendix G Table G-2 (Construction-Related Noise Results, by Activity and Area). Construction noise impacts to off-site receptors would remain less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures MM NO-1a.1 and MM NO-1a.2 (reduce noise during construction and reduce noise from pile driving activity, respectively).

Construction Noise Impacts at On-Site Receivers

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would include on-site noise-sensitive receivers, including 7,218 residential units and a 220-room hotel at CP, similar to those proposed in the 2010 FEIR for CP. These uses would be developed under a new construction schedule identified for the 2019 Modified Project Variant, and would also include the use of bottom-drive wick inserters and other construction techniques not previously analyzed for noise-generating construction activities at CP (DDC and use of a drill rig truck).

Residential units developed for the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be constructed in phases. As units are developed, they may be exposed to construction noise from development of subsequent phases. Residential units are proposed within all sub-phases of CP. Non-impact construction activities during site preparation, demolition, grading, and structural finishes would result in noise levels from individual equipment that would range from between 80 dBA and 95 dBA at the nearest on-site noise-sensitive receivers that are developed and occupied in earlier construction phases (i.e., as near as 25 feet). Of these activities, paving is expected to result in the highest levels of non-impact construction noise, specifically when pavers are used, resulting in a noise level of 95 dBA at a distance of 25 feet. See Table 22 for a summary of sound levels from individual equipment operating at a distance of 50 feet. However, sound levels during most construction activities would be lower as equipment is located farther from impacted residential areas. Also, as with potential impacts to off-site receptors, noise from standard construction equipment that could potentially impact on-site receptors would be subject to the limits in Noise Ordinance Section 2907, which limits individual,

⁶² That is, weights generally land on soils that absorb the impact and the sound of the weight drop (i.e., impact noise from dropping of a weight is a low-level “thud” sound).

non-impact construction equipment noise to 80 dBA at 100 feet. The Project would be required to meet these standards and, if necessary, do so through the implementation of mitigation measure MM NO-1a.1 (reduce noise during construction).

For some on-site residential units included under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, there is potential for noise impact during use of impact pile driving equipment operated during construction of adjacent sub-phases that are constructed after residential buildings are developed and occupied. As summarized in Table 22, noise from impact pile driving could reach 101 dBA at a distance of 50 feet, or as high as 107 dBA assuming a distance of 25 feet (similar to what was presented in the 2010 FEIR). Residential areas within sub-phase CP-03, located adjacent to on-site residential and commercial buildings constructed within sub-phase CP-12, could be occupied up to 5 years before the completion of sub-phase CP-12. Because pile driving equipment is anticipated during construction of sub-phase CP-12, construction noise levels at CP-03 could reach approximately 95 dBA (assuming CP-03 receivers are approximately up to 100 feet from pile driving activity at CP-12). Similar impacts could occur at residences constructed within CP-12, prior to construction of CP-15, as well as for residences within CP-01 when exposed to pile driving noise during later development of CP-05 and CP-07. Noise from pile driving would be subject to the mitigation measures identified in the 2010 FEIR under mitigation measure MM NO-1a.2 (reduce noise during pile driving).

A detailed summary of on-site construction impacts is found in Appendix G, Table G-2. Impacts to on-site receivers from individual construction equipment would remain less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures MM NO-1a.1 and MM NO-1a.2 (reduce noise during construction and reduce noise from pile driving activity, respectively).

Impact NO-2a: Construction at CP would create excessive groundborne vibration levels in existing residential neighborhoods adjacent to the Project site and at proposed on-site residential uses should the latter be occupied before Project construction activity on adjacent parcels is complete. Although the Project’s construction vibration impacts would be temporary, would not occur during recognized sleep hours, and would be consistent with the requirements for construction activities that exist in Sections 2907 & 2908 of the Municipal Code, vibration levels would be significant. [Criterion I.d]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation

Construction-related vibration impacts that were disclosed in the 2010 FEIR would result primarily from pile driving activities, specifically when pile driving occurs within 50 feet of a building, and from heavy equipment, such as trucks and bulldozers, when operating very near a structure or sensitive receiving location. Additional equipment that was identified in the 2010 FEIR, but was not evaluated in terms of potential construction-related vibration impacts, include bottom-drive wick inserters. Bottom-drive wick inserters are equipment that insert a wick drain into wet soil to enhance consolidation of soils by providing a drainage path for water. The wick-inserter is an attachment

fitted to an excavator that vibrates a wick-threaded mandrel into the soil to the desired depth, and then withdraws the mandrel leaving the wick in place. Note that the excavator onto which the bottom-drive wick inserter is attached is not itself considered to be a major source of vibration. There is limited information available regarding vibration levels emitted from bottom-drive wick inserters as wicks are driven into the ground through a vibratory inserter. The potential for vibration-related impacts evaluated in the 2010 FEIR, as well as from the bottom-drive wick inserter, would remain under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, and the mitigation measures that are referenced within Impact NO-2a would continue to apply, including MM NO-2a (reduce and monitor vibration during construction).

Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, DDC could also have vibration impacts on structures as discussed below and presented in Table 23 (Deep Dynamic Compaction Vibration Impact Distance Thresholds), p. 176, (i.e., up to 0.5 in/sec PPV at a distance of 125 feet). DDC is a construction technique not specifically analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, but identified by mitigation measure MM GE-5a as one of several techniques to reduce impacts related to liquefaction. The 2010 FEIR concluded vibration impacts would remain significant and unavoidable to off-site sensitive receptors even with implementation of all mitigation measures. Mitigation measure MM NO-2a, as revised in 2018, includes specific measures to address potential vibration impacts through implementation of DDC. If necessary, MM NO-2a requires the underpinning of foundations of potentially affected structures, or that a cutoff trench is installed between the DDC activity and the structure.⁶³ The cutoff trench would be at least 10 feet deep and 2 feet wide, or long enough to effectively isolate the structure from DDC-related vibrations. For the 2019 Modified Project Variant, these mitigation measures would reduce the potential for vibration impacts at on-site structures constructed in early phases of development that may be subject to DDC impacts during later phases.

Pile Driving

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would require the use of impact pile driving similar to what was disclosed and analyzed in the 2010 FEIR.

The potential for significant and unavoidable impacts relative to distance from a pile driving vibration source would be the same for the 2019 Modified Project Variant as with the 2010 Project. Specifically, vibration from impact pile drivers would range from 103 VdB at 50 feet to 85 VdB at 100 feet. The threshold established in the 2010 FEIR is 80 VdB for vibration-related impacts at residences and buildings where people normally sleep and is based on infrequent events (less than 30 vibration events per day of the same source). To mitigate the potential for structural damage from vibration related to pile driving activities associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant,

⁶³ Conditions that would warrant consideration of these mitigation measures include when structures defined as reinforced-concrete, steel, or timber are within 125 feet of DDC work; when structures defined as engineered concrete or masonry are within 150 feet of DDC work; when structures defined as non-engineered timber and masonry are within 225 feet of DDC work, or; when other structures that are extremely susceptible to vibration damage are within 275 feet of DDC work. Structure shall be determined by the Project Applicant's geotechnical engineer or structural engineer.

mitigation measure MM NO-2a requires that vibration monitoring be conducted when impact pile driving occurs within 50 feet of new or existing structures and that underpinning of foundations occur at potentially affected structures, as necessary. In the event of unacceptable lateral ground movement of structures in the vicinity, as determined by DBI inspectors, all pile driving work shall cease and corrective measures shall be implemented.

Deep Dynamic Compaction

The 2019 Modified Project Variant uses DDC as a means to densify soils in the project area to reduce the risk of liquefaction during an earthquake.⁶⁴

DDC is considered for most of the project area, including both HPS2 and CP, as a means to densify soils prior to construction of project buildings and, thus, was evaluated in Addendum 5 for activities at HPS2 associated with the 2018 Modified Project Variant. DDC could generate high levels of vibration in the immediate vicinity of the compaction event, and there is potential for vibration impacts at existing and new structures. Distances at which vibrations from DDC may result in damage or perception are provided in Table 23 (Deep Dynamic Compaction Vibration Impact Distance Thresholds). Table 23 details vibration levels in peak particle velocity (PPV), and not VdB, as they were evaluated in the 2010 FEIR and above for pile driving. PPV is often used to evaluate the potential for temporary vibration impacts from construction-related activities.

TABLE 23 DEEP DYNAMIC COMPACTION VIBRATION IMPACT DISTANCE THRESHOLDS		
<i>Building Category</i>	<i>PPV (in/sec)</i>	<i>Min. Distance from DDC (feet)</i>
Reinforced-concrete, steel, or timber (no plaster)	0.5	125
Engineered concrete or masonry (no plaster)	0.3	150
Non-engineered timber and masonry buildings	0.2	225
Buildings extremely susceptible to vibration damage	0.12	275
Perception in occupied building	0.04	400

SOURCE: ENGEO Incorporated, *Evaluation of Deep Dynamic Compaction for Densification of Artificial Fill*, August 10, 2017, Table 3.3.3-1 (Vibration Impacts), p. 9.

As noted in Table 23, the distance at which vibration impacts may occur from DDC depends on the materials used to construct the impacted building and the distance between the building and the locations where DDC would be used. Where DDC is proposed closer to existing or proposed structures than the distances identified in Table 23, mitigation measure MM NO-2a would require

⁶⁴ As summarized by ENGEO, DDC “utilizes impact energy from a large weight free falling from a significant height to densify the ground. The weight is repeatedly dropped in a specific grid pattern at a defined drop height; the number of drop times at each location is determined based on using the principles of transforming potential energy to kinetic energy. At impact with the ground, the energy is transmitted at depth to densify loose material. The drop height and weight are initially determined by empirical formulas based on material types and the desired depth of improvement and then modified as appropriate during the process based on observed craters that form during the DDC process. Because the impact force is at the surface, the effective depth of improvement is typically limited to the upper 20 to 30 feet.” ENGEO Incorporated, *Evaluation of Deep Dynamic Compaction for Densification of Artificial Fill*, August 10, 2017, p. 4.

implementation of measures that would protect structures from structural damage caused by DDC-related vibration impacts.

In areas where soil compaction is required but DDC is not proposed, alternative methods of compaction would be implemented. A list of alternative compaction methods is summarized in 2010 FEIR Section III.L (Geology and Soils) on pp. III.L-41 to III.L-42 as mitigation measure MM GE-5a. As provided in Section III.L, compaction methods, such as vibro-compaction, stone columns, soil-cement columns, and deep displacement grout columns do not require use of excessive vibration-generating equipment or activities, and no structural damage would be anticipated at nearby structures.

Construction activities could occur at both HPS2 and CP between 2027 and 2033, which could include the use of DDC. The nearest receptor to a potential impact (at either CP or HP) would be located far from the other site, and the impact from the nearest site would dominate. There is no indication that the vibration impacts on either site (CP or HPS2) would extend to the other site (CP or HPS2). Further, it is highly unlikely the weight drops associated with DDC would occur at the exact same time such that vibration waves would meet a sensitive receptor location at the same time.

This impact would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

Impact NO-3: Construction activities associated with the Project would result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels. [Criterion I.d]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR concluded that temporary, construction-related increases in ambient noise levels would be significant and unavoidable. Mitigation measures MM NO-1a.1, MM NO-1a.2, and MM NO-2a (reduce noise during construction, reduce noise from pile driving activity, reduce vibration from pile driving and DDC, respectively) would reduce construction-related noise, but not necessarily to a level that is less than significant. Noise generated during construction of the 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in substantial increases in the ambient noise environment at both off-site and on-site receivers when construction equipment operates nearest these noise-sensitive uses. Construction noise levels would vary by construction equipment type and proximity to nearby noise-sensitive uses. As identified in Impact NO-1a, noise from construction activities may substantially exceed the existing ambient sound levels that are summarized in 2010 FEIR Table III.I-3 (Existing Day-Night Noise Levels [L_{dn}]). In some locations, use of multiple equipment at any one time could result in combined noise levels that would exceed those identified in Table 22. The highest level of construction noise for the 2019 Modified Project Variant would occur from pile driving activities, consistent with the 2010 FEIR conclusions.

Construction of the 2019 Modified Project Variant is anticipated to last approximately 20 years at CP and 16 years at HPS2. Off-site receivers exposed to multiple years of construction, even if sound levels from construction vary over time, may experience increased sensitivity and, thus, perceived noise impacts due to the length of the construction program. However, the degree of noise impact (i.e., noise levels) is not anticipated to change under condensed construction schedules because construction noise impacts are based on worst-case construction scenarios during which equipment would be operating nearest a noise-sensitive receptor.

Noise mitigation measures MM NO-1a.1 (reduce noise during construction), MM NO-1a.2 (reduce noise from pile driving activity), and MM NO-2a (reduce vibration from pile driving and DDC), have been developed to reduce overall construction noise from the 2019 Modified Project Variant and to reduce the potential for noise impacts at nearby off-site and on-site noise-sensitive receivers. The 2019 Modified Project Variant’s proposed modifications to the land use program would not place noise-sensitive receptors closer to sources of construction noise and vibration than were evaluated in the 2010 FEIR; however, the potential for noise impacts would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

Impact NO-4: Implementation of the Project, including the use of mechanical equipment or the delivery of goods, would not expose noise-sensitive land uses on or off site to noise levels that exceed the standards established by the City. [Criterion I.c]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR concluded that noise from implementation of the Project, including from mechanical equipment associated with the Project’s utility system and from trucks associated with the delivery of goods, would result in less-than-significant noise impacts.

Utility Systems

Sources of operational noise that were identified in the 2010 FEIR included mechanical cooling systems (i.e., HVAC), deliveries of retail and commercial products, and activities such as trash collection. As stated in the 2010 FEIR, noise levels from these activities and systems would be similar throughout the entire Project site on a daily basis, and the daily noise environment would be typical of an urban area with average noise levels ranging between 60 and 70 dBA. Thus, the 2010 FEIR concluded that this impact was less than significant.

Large HVAC systems associated with the residential, retail, and commercial buildings in the 2019 Modified Project Variant could result in noise levels that average between 50 and 65 dBA L_{eq} at 50 feet from the equipment. HVAC systems associated with the heat exchange system described below may generate similar or lower levels of noise. HVAC equipment would be designed and built so that exterior noise emissions would not exceed 5 dBA over ambient levels, the threshold under Noise Ordinance Section 2909(a). Residential units located near a HVAC system would be required

to comply with California Building Code Title 24 requirements pertaining to noise attenuation, requiring that residential units achieve an interior noise level of 45 dBA during nighttime hours.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant proposes alternative heating, cooling and electrical systems within CP that are similar to those proposed at HPS2 and were studied under Addendum 5 to the 2010 FEIR. At CP, this would also include up to three central energy plants (CEPs) to provide heating, cooling, and electricity distribution for the entire CP district that were not previously considered in the 2010 FEIR. The CEPs would include essential plant and operational system infrastructure, including circulation pumps, chillers, and heat exchangers associated with the geothermal HVAC system, and building-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) and lithium ion batteries associated with the electricity distribution and storage system. All components of the CEPs would be located entirely within each building footprint where a CEP is housed. The CEP facility would be designed and built so that exterior noise emissions would not exceed 5 dBA over ambient levels, which is the threshold under Noise Ordinance Section 2909(a). In addition, residential units located near the CEP would be required to comply with California Building Code Title 24 requirements pertaining to noise attenuation, requiring that residential units achieve an interior noise level of 45 dBA during nighttime hours.

Electric power for the utilities network of the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be provided by solar PV systems located throughout CP to supplement SFPUC's power supply to the site. Power generated by the PV system would be stored in batteries. Operation of PV panels and batteries are not anticipated to generate noise that would be audible at any nearby noise-sensitive area. Occasional noise may be generated from cleaning of PV panels, possibly through use of pressure washers. Noise from pressure washers would include noise from gasoline-powered motors and from water striking the panels. These activities, however, would be infrequent and would be exempted from the limits in Noise Ordinance Section 2909 Appendix C (Exceptions), identified as "landscaping and property maintenance equipment."⁶⁵ Noise Ordinance Section 2909 regulates the maximum cumulative noise levels produced from various fixed-location noise sources, including mechanical devices, to not more than 8 dBA above the local ambient level at any point outside the property plane.

Battery storage within the 2019 Modified Project Variant would replace the need for emergency generators assumed as part of the 2010 FEIR analysis. The battery storage would reduce the potential for noise generated during emergency power use and during testing of generators. Batteries would be stored within CEPs enclosed within parking structures and in other buildings. Ancillary equipment supporting battery storage would include, among others, HVAC units to maintain an adequate climate within the battery storage room.

Use of geothermal heating would negate the need for natural-gas-fired boilers, thereby removing the potential for noise emissions from boiler exhausts. The principal source of noise associated with

⁶⁵ City of San Francisco, San Francisco Police Code Article 29: Regulation of Noise, 2014. Available at <https://www.sfdph.org/dph/files/EHSdocs/ehsNoise/GuidelinesNoiseEnforcement.pdf>.

the geothermal heating system is related to electric pumps that pump water through a closed-loop system, including pumps for a network of vertical boreholes extending several hundred feet underground, and pumps to pump the heated water through the distribution system to each of the project buildings. All electric pumps would be located within the CEPs, and noise from this equipment would be shielded by the acoustical treatment described above. All piping would be located underground; therefore, noise from fluid moving through these pipes would not be audible at the street level.

Heating and cooling distribution to the project buildings would be provided by fluid pumped from the geothermal boreholes, through the CEP, to the buildings. Water-water or water-air heat exchangers would provide hot and cold water, as well as comfort heating and cooling. Heat exchangers, which could include HVAC systems, are expected to be located on building rooftops, and would be subject to Noise Ordinance Section 2909.

Servicing

As with the 2010 Project, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would include servicing of residential, hotel, commercial, and retail operations, including delivery of goods and food stuffs, as well as refuse pickup.

Delivery of goods and food stuffs would be provided by truck delivery. Noise from truck operations, including diesel engine noise and backup alarms, would be similar to what was evaluated in the 2010 FEIR, and would be temporary, typically lasting no more than 5 minutes. As with the 2010 Project, loading docks associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be screened from sensitive receptors both on-site and off-site by intervening structures and design of the loading docks. In addition, as noted in the 2010 FEIR, noise generated by authorized City refuse collectors would be limited to 75 dBA per Noise Ordinance Section 2904.

In general, noise associated with servicing residential, hotel, retail, and commercial facilities would be similar to the type of noise identified in the 2010 FEIR for these uses and would be comparable to a typical urban environment.

Indoor Noise Environments: Noise-Sensitive Uses

Noise-sensitive uses associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant include residential units and a hotel. At all locations where people may reside or sleep, such as residential units and the hotel, the Project must comply with California Building Code Title 24 noise attenuation requirements and the City's Noise Ordinance Section 2909. Title 24 requires that interior noise levels do not exceed 45 dBA L_{dn} , and Noise Ordinance Section 2909 limits noise from fixed sources, as received at interior sleeping or living spaces, to 45 dBA during nighttime hours. There are no major sources of nighttime noise expected as part of the 2019 Modified Project Variant, and future ambient noise levels are expected to be similar to a typical urban environment. Further, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not exacerbate noise conditions for future residents as compared to the 2010 Project.

In summary, noise impacts related to the use of mechanical equipment (e.g., circulation pumps, chillers, and heat exchangers associated with the geothermal HVAC system), as well as truck operation associated with servicing, would remain less than significant. Interior noise levels at residences and hotels would adhere to the requirements of the California Building Code Title 24 and the City’s Noise Ordinance, Section 2909; therefore, impacts at indoor noise environments during project operation also would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact NO-5: Implementation of the Project would not generate or expose persons on or off site to excessive groundborne vibration. [Criterion I.b]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR concluded that the 2010 Project would not expose on-site or off-site sensitive receptors to excessive levels of groundborne vibration or groundborne noise.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant does not introduce new operational activities or equipment that would expose persons, either on-site or off-site, to excessive groundborne vibration. As summarized under Impact NO-4, operational equipment associated with 2019 Modified Project Variant CEPs and related infrastructure would be located inside the CEP buildings and shielded from exposure to sensitive receivers. Further, pumps, blowers, and other equipment associate with the CEPs would not generate substantial levels of vibration, even within the CEP buildings.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant also would include trucks for deliveries and servicing of retail and other commercial facilities, as well as the hotel. In general, and as described in the 2010 FEIR, vibration levels from trucks are relatively low and generally consistent with existing vibration levels in the Project area. Vibration from trucks would be well below the FTA vibration impact criteria of 80 VdB for human annoyance, as described in the 2010 FEIR and Addendum 5, and well below the Caltrans perceptibility standards for transient activity. No other substantial sources of vibration are anticipated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant. This impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact NO-6: Operation of the Project would generate increased local traffic volumes that could cause a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in existing residential areas along the major Project site access routes. [Criterion I.c]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change the 2010 FEIR significant and unavoidable impact conclusion with respect to operational traffic noise in existing residential areas along the major Project site access routes. Additionally, the operational traffic noise cumulative impact conclusions would remain significant and unavoidable.

The 2010 FEIR documented a significant increase in overall traffic noise at area roadways due to Project-related traffic volume increases. The 2010 FEIR analysis was based on FTA's methodology and significance criteria to evaluate noise impacts from surface transportation modes (i.e., passenger cars, trucks, buses, and rail) in *Transit Noise Impact and Vibration Assessment (FTA Guidelines)* (May 2006). The analysis criteria are based on comparisons between future baseline (i.e., future without project) and future baseline plus Project, as well as existing and future baseline plus Project condition. The criteria are a function of the future baseline or existing sound level; that is, the higher the future baseline or existing noise level, the lower the noise level threshold that would result in an exceedance of the FTA criteria.

Similar to the traffic impact discussions in the 2010 FEIR and in Addendum 5, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would add to existing traffic volumes along roadways in the Project vicinity. Project-related traffic volumes would decrease slightly when compared to the 2010 FEIR due to the conversion of regional retail uses to R&D/office uses; the allocation of retail, residential, hotel, and entertainment uses; and parking changes. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would include a film arts center and performance venue. Traffic associated with these two entertainment uses was accounted for in the future Project and cumulative traffic volumes. Traffic volume data for the 2019 Modified Project Variant were provided by Fehr & Peers for the purposes of this analysis and are summarized in Appendix G, Tables G-4 and G-5, for the PM peak hours for the 2010 Project and the 2019 Modified Project Variant, respectively.

The 2010 FEIR evaluated impacts along ten roadway segments within the vicinity of the CP and HPS2 study areas. Addendum 5 to the 2010 FEIR evaluated impacts along a smaller set of five roadway segments within the vicinity of the HPS2 study area. Similarly, for the 2019 Modified Project Variant, a smaller set of five intersections located in the immediate vicinity of the 2019 Modified Project Variant area were reviewed. This smaller set of roadway segments represents those with the highest potential to be impacted by Project-related changes in traffic when compared to the 2010 Project. The roadway segments evaluated for the 2019 Modified Project Variant include Gilman Avenue east of Third Street, Paul Avenue west of Third Street, Arelious Walker Drive north of Gilman Avenue, Jamestown Avenue north of Harney Way, and Harney Way west of Jamestown Avenue. Two roadway segments, Paul Avenue west of Third Street and Arelious Walker Drive north of Gilman Avenue, were not evaluated previously in the 2010 FEIR, but were included in the 2019 Modified Project Variant assessment due to increases in Project-related traffic associated with this Variant.

The following impact analysis compares traffic noise based on existing and future traffic volumes identified in the 2010 FEIR (i.e., based on 2009 existing data and on future baseline data) with traffic noise based on traffic volumes identified in the 2019 Modified Project Variant Traffic Report. Traffic noise levels were calculated using the FHWA Traffic Noise Model (TNM) Lookup tool, version 2.1

(TNM Lookup).⁶⁶ Traffic compositions were assumed to be 100 percent light-duty vehicles, consistent with the 2010 FEIR. The 2019 Modified Project Variant was conservatively assumed to result in similar future traffic compositions along area roadways. Existing area speed limits were derived through site observations and/or through review of Google Earth Street View. Setback distances from roadway centerline to the nearest affected noise-sensitive receivers were based on distance setbacks provided in the 2010 FEIR and Google Earth. A detailed summary of traffic data used for this assessment is provided in Appendix G, Table G-3 (Traffic Volumes and Speeds Assumed for Operational Impact Assessment).

Afternoon peak-hour L_{eq} traffic noise levels, as determined using the TNM Lookup model, were converted to 24-hour L_{dn} values using the same procedure identified in the 2010 FEIR. That is, L_{dn} values were computed through comparison of peak-hour L_{eq} noise model results and hourly sound level data from the nearest representative long-term measurement location. For this assessment, long-term sound level measurement data collected at 2010 FEIR location N1 was used to represent existing sound levels along Arelious Walker Drive north of Gilman Avenue, and N6 was used to represent Gilman Avenue east of Third Street, Jamestown Avenue north of Harney Way, and Harney Way west of Jamestown Avenue. The representative long-term measurement data at N1 and N6 are documented in the 2010 FEIR Appendix I1 (Wilson Ihrig San Francisco 49ers Stadium Operational Noise Study, October 15, 2009). The roadway segment representing Paul Avenue west of Third Street is the only area where there was an exception to the 2019 Modified Project Variant method of analysis. The 2010 FEIR did not include a measurement location that was representative of this roadway segment, where recent 2019 observations indicate that noise from U.S. 101 heavily influences the existing acoustic environment. To determine ambient noise levels along this roadway segment, a long-term measurement (48 hours) was taken along Paul Avenue between Crane Street and Exeter Street, between Tuesday June 25, 2019, and Thursday June 27, 2019. This measurement location has been identified as N7. The L_{dn} for N7 was calculated from the measurement data, averaged over the two-day measurement period. A graphical illustration of N7, as well as N1 and N6 from the 2010 FEIR, is found in Figure 35 (Select 2010 FEIR and 2019 Modified Project Variant Long-Term Measurement Locations).

As was completed for the 2010 FEIR, the 2019 Modified Project Variant applied FTA noise assessment criteria to determine traffic noise impacts at nearby receivers. The FTA impact criteria are based on either existing sound levels, or future baseline sound levels for assessment of Project-only or cumulative increases. Results of this assessment, compared with the 2010 FEIR assessment of increases over future background and existing conditions, are provided in the following sections.

⁶⁶ The 2010 FEIR employed the full version of the FHWA TNM noise model, Version 2.5 (TNM 2.5). The 2018 Modified Project Variant employed TNM Lookup in lieu of TNM 2.5 because TNM Lookup allowed for a more streamlined assessment of traffic noise through increased flexibility and ease of use. TNM 2.5 and TNM Lookup are based on the same traffic noise calculation algorithms and are, therefore, not expected to produce differing or less accurate results.



SOURCE: FivePoint, 2019

FIGURE 35

Addendum 6 to the CP-HPS2 2010 FEIR

**SELECT 2010 FEIR AND 2019 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT
LONG-TERM MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS**

Project-Only Analysis

A summary of Project-only traffic noise level increases, compared with the 2010 FEIR assessment, is provided in Table 24 (Modeled Traffic Noise Levels Compared with the 2010 FEIR).

<i>Roadway^a</i>	<i>Representative Sound Level Measurement Location</i>	<i>Existing Noise Level</i>	<i>Future Without Project (as modeled in 2019)</i>	<i>Future With Project (as modeled in 2019)</i>	<i>FTA Criteria Threshold^b</i>	<i>2019 MPV Increase over Future Background (as modeled in 2019)</i>	<i>2010 Project Increase over Future Background (as modeled in 2010)</i>
Gilman Avenue east of Third Street	N6	57.7	60.6	63.5	2	2.9	4.0
Paul Avenue west of Third Street ^{c,d}	N7	72.9	72.9	73.2	1	0.3	N/A
Arelious Walker Drive north of Gilman Avenue ^e	N1	52.1	59.9	64.8	2	4.9	N/A
Jamestown Avenue north of Harney Way	N6	51.4	55.5	57.0	3	1.5	5.7
Harney Way west of Jamestown Avenue ^e	N6	52.6	59.0	61.5	3	2.5	0.6

SOURCES: Fehr & Peers, 2019; Ramboll, 2019.

NOTES:

- All sound levels are L_{dn}, dBA.
 - Noise modeling was completed for the 2010 FEIR and separately for the 2019 Modified Project Variant. This table includes a summary of results from both modeling studies, indicated as either “as modeled in 2010” or “as modeled in 2019.”
 - Noise levels calculated for the 2019 Modified Project Variant were computed using TNM Lookup based on traffic volumes provided within the Project traffic assessment report. L_{dn} computed through comparison with existing sound level measurements reported in 2010 FEIR Appendix I1 (Wilson Ihrig San Francisco 49ers Stadium Operational Noise Study, October 15, 2009). Traffic noise levels calculated for the 2010 FEIR were computed using the FHWA Traffic Noise Model, Version 2.5, which is based on the same traffic noise calculation algorithms that are used in TNM Lookup.
 - Traffic composition for the 2019 Modified Project Variant assumes 100 percent light-duty vehicles.
 - Increases or decreases in 2019 MPV Increase over Future Background levels, when compared with the 2010 FEIR, are due to refinements in the transportation analysis and area growth since 2010.
- a. The 2010 FEIR evaluated impacts along ten roadway segments, including near the CP and HPS2 regions of the 2010 FEIR study area. For the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the analysis focuses on roadways in the immediate vicinity of the Project area (CP) that would be most affected by changes in Project-related traffic when compared with the 2010 FEIR.
 - b. FTA criteria thresholds specified in Table III.1-9 of the Transit Noise Impact and Vibration Assessment, May 2006.
 - c. The 2019 Modified Project Variant evaluated impacts at a new roadway segment, not previously assessed in the 2010 FEIR.
 - d. Based on long-term measurements taken on June 25–27, 2019, existing sound levels along Paul Avenue west of Third Street is highly influenced by noise from U.S. 101 and heavy traffic on Paul Avenue. An L_{dn} of 72.9 dBA was calculated from the existing measurement data. Modeled roadway sound levels based on Paul Avenue traffic volumes provided by Fehr & Peers (62.1 dBA – Existing, 65.9 dBA – Future Without Project, and 68.1 dBA – Future With Project) fell well below the measured existing sound level; therefore, the modeled levels do not accurately represent the ambient conditions along this roadway. By using the existing calculated L_{dn} of 72.9 dBA, and a calculated future Project-only level of 64.1 dBA, the Project-related increase over future background along this roadway would be 0.5 dBA with no significant impact.
 - e. The 2019 MPV Increase over Future Background, 2.5 dBA, is higher than the 2010 increase of 0.6 because of noted increases in Project-related traffic associated with this Variant and refinements in the assessment of traffic distribution in the Project area.

As indicated earlier, the 2019 Modified Project Variant applied the same future baseline traffic volumes as the 2010 FEIR (see Appendix G, Table G-4) for three roadway segments (Gilman Avenue east of Third Street, Jamestown Avenue north of Harney Way, and Harney Way west of Jamestown Avenue). For these roadway segments, future baseline sound levels for the 2010 FEIR and the 2019 Modified Project Variant are identical, resulting in the same FTA noise impact criteria thresholds for 2010 and 2019. The remaining two roadway segments, Paul Avenue west of Third Street and Arelious Walker Drive north of Gilman Avenue, were added for the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

As identified above, Paul Avenue west of Third Street was included in the 2019 Modified Project Variant to reflect refinements to the 2019 Modified Project Variant transportation study and resulting changes in travel patterns to and from US-101 to the Project site, which heavily influences the acoustic environment along this roadway. The measured ambient sound level at receptor N7 (see Figure 35) was used to represent future baseline conditions assuming future background traffic from US-101 would be generally similar to existing conditions (a conservative, but reasonable assumption). The FTA Project-related noise impact criteria threshold for Paul Avenue was determined to be 1 dBA based on future baseline sound levels of 72.9 dBA. The calculated increase in noise level at Paul Avenue west of Third Street due to the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be 0.3 dBA, below the established FTA criteria threshold.⁶⁷

Arelious Walker Drive north of Gilman Avenue was added to reflect refinements to the 2019 Modified Project Variant transportation study and to assess impacts to new residential receivers along the west side of Arelious Walker Drive that were not present in 2010.⁶⁸ New residential buildings along Arelious Walker Drive would have been designed and constructed to meet Title 24 Noise Insulation Standards to ensure interior sound levels of 45 dBA L_{dn} . At the exterior of these new residential buildings along Arelious Walker Drive, Project-related traffic noise would increase over future baseline conditions by up to 4.9 dBA, exceeding the 2 dBA FTA threshold criteria for this roadway segment.

At Jamestown Avenue north of Harney Way, the FTA noise increase threshold has been adjusted to 3 dBA based on a future baseline sound level of 55.5 dBA. The 2019 Modified Project Variant Project-related traffic noise increase along Jamestown Avenue north of Harney Way would be below the FTA impact criteria (in contrast to the 2010 FEIR where Project-related traffic noise exceeded the FTA threshold criteria at this location).

Of the two new segments identified for the 2019 Modified Project Variant, Arelious Walker Drive north of Gilman Avenue would exceed the FTA threshold criteria, while Paul Avenue west of Third Street would not exceed the FTA threshold criteria.

Impact NO-6 found that there would be a significant and unavoidable permanent noise impact “in existing residential areas along the major Project site access routes,” rather than at individual locations. Therefore, the 2010 FEIR Impact NO-6 significant and unavoidable impact remains for the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

⁶⁷ The measured existing L_{dn} at N7 was 72.9 dBA, higher than the calculated sound level based on local traffic only, and confirms observations that US-101 heavily influences the acoustic environment along this roadway. Project-only traffic noise was added to existing measured sound levels to calculate Project-only increases in traffic noise.

⁶⁸ The assessments of both Project-only and cumulative traffic noise impacts were completed for residential or other noise-sensitive receivers that are potentially affected by increases in traffic noise. Residential buildings that have been recently constructed and occupied along the west side of Arelious Walker Drive represent new receivers that did not exist in 2010, but that should be evaluated as part of the 2019 Modified Project Variant as it relates to an assessment of impacts at all potentially-affected receivers.

Cumulative Analysis

A summary of cumulative increases, compared with the 2010 FEIR assessment, is provided in Table 25 (Modeled Traffic Noise Levels Compared with the 2010 FEIR, Cumulative).

<i>Roadway^a</i>	<i>Representative Sound Level Measurement Location</i>	<i>Existing Noise Level</i>	<i>Future Without Project (as modeled in 2019)</i>	<i>Future With Project (as modeled in 2019)</i>	<i>FTA Criteria Threshold^b</i>	<i>2019 MPV Cumulative + Project Increase over Existing (as modeled in 2019)</i>	<i>2010 Cumulative + Project Increase over Existing (as modeled in 2010)</i>
Gilman Avenue east of Third Street	N6	57.7	60.6	63.5	3	5.8	6.9
Paul Avenue west of Third Street ^{c,d}	N7	72.9	72.9	73.2	1	0.3	N/A
Arelious Walker Drive north of Gilman Avenue ^c	N1	52.1	59.9	64.8	5	12.7	N/A
Jamestown Avenue north of Harney Way	N6	51.4	55.5	57.0	5	5.6	9.8
Harney Way west of Jamestown Avenue	N6	52.6	59.0	61.5	5	8.9	7.0

SOURCES: Fehr & Peers, 2019; Ramboll, 2019.

NOTES:

- All sound levels are L_{dn}, dBA.
 - Noise modeling was completed for the 2010 FEIR and separately for the 2019 Modified Project Variant. This table includes a summary of results from both modeling studies, indicated as either “as modeled in 2010” or “as modeled in 2019.”
 - Noise levels calculated for the 2019 Modified Project Variant were computed using TNM Lookup based on traffic volumes provided within the Project traffic assessment report. L_{dn} computed through comparison with existing sound level measurements reported in 2010 FEIR Appendix I1 (Wilson Ihrig San Francisco 49ers Stadium Operational Noise Study, October 15, 2009). Traffic noise levels calculated for the 2010 FEIR were computed using the FHWA Traffic Noise Model, Version 2.5, which is based on the same traffic noise calculation algorithms that are used in TNM Lookup.
 - Traffic composition assumes 100 percent light-duty vehicles.
 - Increases or decreases in 2019 MPV Cumulative + Project Increases over Existing levels, when compared with the 2010 FEIR, are due to refinements in the transportation analysis and area growth since 2010.
- a. The 2010 FEIR evaluated impacts along ten roadway segments, including near the CP and HPS2 regions of the 2010 FEIR study area. For the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the analysis focuses on roadways in the immediate vicinity of the Project area that would be most affected by changes in Project-related traffic when compared with the 2010 FEIR.
- b. FTA criteria thresholds specified in Table III.1-9 of the Transit Noise Impact and Vibration Assessment, May 2006.
- c. The 2019 Modified Project Variant evaluated impacts at a new roadway segment, not previously assessed in the 2010 FEIR.
- d. Based on long-term measurements taken on June 25–27, 2019, existing sound levels along Paul Avenue west of Third Street is highly influenced by noise from US-101 and heavy traffic on Paul Avenue. An L_{dn} of 72.9 dBA was calculated from the existing measurement data. Modeled roadway sound levels based on Paul Avenue traffic volumes provided by Fehr & Peers (62.1 dBA – Existing, 65.9 dBA – Future Without Project, and 68.1 dBA – Future With Project) fell well below the measured existing sound level; therefore, the modeled levels do not accurately represent the ambient conditions along this roadway. By using the future without project level of L_{dn} of 72.9 dBA, and a calculated future Project-only level of 64.1 dBA, the Project-related cumulative increase along this roadway would be 0.5 dBA with no significant impact.

As indicated earlier, the 2019 Modified Project Variant applied the same existing traffic volumes as the 2010 FEIR (see Appendix G, Table G-4) for three roadway segments (Gilman Avenue east of Third Street, Jamestown Avenue north of Harney Way, and Harney Way west of Jamestown Avenue). For these roadway segments, existing sound levels for the 2010 FEIR and the 2019 Modified Project Variant are identical, resulting in the same FTA noise impact criteria thresholds between 2010 and 2019. The remaining two roadway segments, Paul Avenue west of Third Street and Arelious Walker Drive north of Gilman Avenue, were added for the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

As indicated and identified above, Paul Avenue west of Third Street was included in the 2019 Modified Project Variant to reflect refinements to the 2019 Modified Project Variant transportation study and that US-101 heavily influences the acoustic environment along this roadway. Measured existing sound levels were 72.9 dBA, resulting in an FTA cumulative threshold impact criteria of 1 dBA. The cumulative traffic noise increase due to the project would be 0.3 dBA, below the FTA criteria threshold.

Similarly, as identified above, Arelious Walker Drive north of Gilman Avenue was added to reflect refinements to the 2019 Modified Project Variant transportation study, and that there are now new residential receivers along the west side of Arelious Walker Drive that were not present in 2010. New residential buildings along Arelious Walker would have been designed and constructed to meet Title 24 Noise Insulation Standards to ensure interior sound levels do not exceed 45 dBA L_{dn} . At the exterior of these new residential buildings along Arelious Walker Drive, cumulative traffic noise would increase over existing conditions by up to 12.7 dBA, exceeding the 5 dBA FTA threshold criteria for this roadway segment.

Along Harney Way west of Jamestown Avenue, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in an increase over existing conditions of up to 8.9 dBA, exceeding the 5 dBA FTA threshold criteria for this segment. Cumulative traffic noise impacts would occur at the exterior of new residential buildings along the north side of Harney Way that were not present in 2010. These new residential buildings would have been designed and constructed to meet Title 24 Noise Insulation Standards to ensure interior sound levels do not exceed 45 dBA L_{dn} .

At both Gilman Avenue east of Third Street and Jamestown Avenue north of Harney Way, the predicted cumulative noise increases would be lower than were predicted for the 2010 FEIR.

As noted in Table 25 and summarized above, cumulative plus Project increases in traffic noise over existing conditions range from 0.3 to 12.7 dBA (the 2010 FEIR, Table III.I-18 identified a range of cumulative increases in traffic noise of between 3.5 dBA and 9.8 dBA). The 2010 FEIR states that “Project operations would create a substantial permanent increase in traffic noise levels that would affect existing and future residential uses along all Project site access roads” (2010 FEIR, p. III.I-53). Thus, a conclusion of significant unavoidable impacts for residential uses along all Project site access roads was identified in the 2010 FEIR. Although the expected degree of impact may vary along individual roadways segments for the 2019 Modified Project Variant when compared to the 2010 FEIR, the overall conclusion continues to apply. This impact would remain significant and unavoidable. Additionally, as explained in the 2010 FEIR on pages III.I-41 through III.I-43, there are no feasible mitigation measures to reduce the level of this impact.

■ Conclusion

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change any of the 2010 FEIR’s findings with respect to noise impacts. Although the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes changes to the Project and Variants considered in the 2010 FEIR (and previous addenda), these changes would not give rise to

new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. This analysis does not result in any different conclusions than those reached in the 2010 FEIR related to noise, on either a Project-related or cumulative basis.

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II.B.9 Cultural Resources and Paleontological Resources

Criterion	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More-Severe Impacts?	Any New Information of Substantial Importance?	Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant
5. Cultural Resources. Would the project:					
J.a Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, including those resources listed in Article 10 or Article 11 of the <i>San Francisco Planning Code</i> ?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.J-32 (Impact CP-1a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 207 (Impact CP-1b)	No	No	No	None
J.b Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.J-35 (Impact CP-2a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 214 (Impact CP-2b)	No	No	No	MM CP-2a
J.c Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? ⁶⁹	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.J-35 (Impact CP-2a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 214 (Impact CP-2b)	No	No	No	MM CP-2a
J.d Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (3)?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.J-40 (Impact CP-3a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 220 (Impact CP-3b)	No	No	No	MM CP-3a

■ Changes to Project Related to Cultural Resources and Paleontological Resources

The following elements of the 2019 Modified Project Variant are addressed in this Cultural Resources and Paleontological Resources analysis:

- Installation of 8,340 boreholes to meet heating and cooling demands. Boreholes would be located in clusters throughout CP; could extend as deep as 600 feet; would typically be 4 to 6 inches in diameter; and would be spaced at least 15 to 20 feet apart. The conveyance piping that extends from the bores would be typically buried a minimum of 3 feet deep and could be buried deeper to avoid conflicts with foundations, utility lines, and other shallow subsurface features if necessary; and
- Installation of a recycled water main from the recycled water plant located at HPS2, across the Yosemite Slough Bridge, to connect with the CP recycled water system.

⁶⁹ This threshold and/or an impact statement related to this threshold is not addressed in Addendum 6 to the 2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR; Appendix B to Addendum 6 identifies the reason why this threshold is not addressed.

Recycled water from the recycled water facility would be delivered from HPS2 to CP via a distribution main traveling from the facility within Crisp Road to Arelious Walker Drive, across the Yosemite Slough Bridge, and ultimately connecting to the CP recycled water system at Carroll Avenue and Arelious Walker Drive. The distribution main would be provided within roadways and under the Yosemite Slough Bridge. While this recycled water line is a new project element, the 2010 FEIR analysis of cultural resource impacts at both HPS2 and CP analyzed the installation of infrastructure (e.g., pipes for dry and wet utilities) within existing and proposed roadways. No further analysis is required in the cultural resources section of this addendum.

Lastly, while the amount of excavated material and fill would change under the 2019 Modified Project Variant at CP, the horizontal area of ground disturbance would remain the same.

■ Comparative Impact Discussions

Impact CP-1a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource. [Criterion J.a]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR indicated that no potential historic resources have been identified at CP. Neither of the structures existing on the site (Candlestick Park stadium and Alice Griffith public housing sites, both of which have been or are being demolished) were considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, or City landmark registers.

As compared to the 2010 Tower Variant 3D and the 2018 Modified Project Variant, the horizontal area of ground disturbance would remain the same; the changes proposed under the 2019 Modified Project Variant would occur on sites previously proposed for development, and no additional demolition of structures would occur. Therefore, similar to previous conclusions, construction of 2019 Modified Project Variant would have a less-than-significant effect on historic resources at CP, and no mitigation is required.

Impact CP-2a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resources, including prehistoric Native American, Chinese fishing camp, and maritime-related archeological remains. [Criterion J.b]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, records indicate that two recorded prehistoric archaeological sites (identified as CA-SFR-7 and CA-SFR-9) are located within CP. Both are reported to be shellmounds or shell midden sites. In addition, previous archaeological investigations have shown that prehistoric archaeological sites at CP tend to be located along the original shoreline. Therefore, it was determined in the 2010 FEIR that it was possible that Project-related construction activities may

encounter previously unknown prehistoric archaeological resources anywhere within the development footprint.

Research cited in the 2010 FEIR indicated that although no known Chinese shrimp camps were located in the CP area, fishing camps were widespread at HPS2, which does not preclude the possibility that unidentified camps existed within CP.

The 2010 FEIR also indicated that a variety of maritime-related resources are the most likely potential historic archaeological resources within the Project site (both CP and HPS2), including boatbuilding and small craft repair facilities, buried ships, and maritime-related waterfront infrastructure. Therefore, it is possible that historic archaeological resources, including Chinese fishing camps, remains of maritime-related industries, and buried shipwrecks may occur at CP.

Mitigation measure MM CP-2a from the 2010 FEIR would reduce the potentially significant effects of construction-related activities to the potential archaeological resources at CP to a less-than-significant level by mitigating for the permanent loss of unanticipated and adversely affected archaeological resources through implementation of the *Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan for the Bayview Waterfront Project, San Francisco, California*. This measure would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level by ensuring that an archaeological testing program is performed and that any discovered resources are appropriately handled and documented.

Analysis in the 2010 FEIR determined it was possible that any Project-related construction activities could encounter previously unknown archaeological resources anywhere within the development footprint. The 2010 FEIR MM CP-2a reduced the impact to archaeological resources to a less-than-significant level by requiring a comprehensive archaeological sensitivity analysis of the entire Project footprint and implementation of an archaeological testing program in archaeologically sensitive areas.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant could result in additional ground disturbance as compared to the 2010 Project from the installation of approximately 8,340 geothermal boreholes installed throughout CP to a depth of approximately 600 feet, with diameters of approximately 6 inches and spacing of at least 15 to 20 feet apart (and associated conveyance piping). The conveyance piping that extends from the bores would be typically buried a minimum of 3 feet deep and could be buried deeper to avoid conflicts with foundations, utility lines, and other shallow subsurface features, if necessary. While the boreholes have the potential to impact archaeological resources, some of which could be located in archaeologically sensitive areas, they would be located within the original 2010 Project footprint and are, therefore, within the area analyzed by the 2010 FEIR and would be subject to MM CP-2a, which would reduce potential impacts from the boreholes to a less-than-significant level. In addition, although there is no specific alignment in place for extending the recycled water system from HPS2 into CP, it would also be within the original 2010 Project footprint and, therefore, within the area analyzed in the 2010 FEIR. It would also be subject to CP-2a, which would reduce potential impacts from the recycled water system to a less-than-significant level. MM CP-2a requires

a comprehensive archaeological testing program guided by an approved archaeological testing plan that identifies the property types of the expected archaeological resource(s) that could potentially be adversely affected by the Project, the testing method to be used, and the locations recommended for testing. The archaeological testing program would determine to the extent possible the presence or absence of archaeological resources and, to identify, and to evaluate whether any archaeological resource encountered on the site constitutes an historical resource under CEQA. If the testing program identifies an archaeological resource that constitutes a historical resource under CEQA, MM CP-2a would ensure that such resource would be appropriately documented through data recovery and reporting. MM CP-2a is a comprehensive requirement to mitigate impacts to significant archaeological resources, and as a result, there would be no changes to the Project that would result in new significant impacts to archaeological resources.

Fulfilling the requirements of MM CP-2a from the 2010 FEIR is already underway for CP. Archaeological sensitivity assessment and testing plans were prepared, implemented, and final reporting completed for Major Phase 1 Sub-phase CP-01 and for Major Phase 1 Sub-phases CP-02 through CP-05. In addition, an archaeological sensitivity assessment and testing plan was prepared and approved by the San Francisco Planning Department Environmental Planning Division (EP), but has not yet been implemented for Major Phases 2 through 4. These documents provide detailed analyses of archaeological sensitivity in CP, including the area of development for the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

The archaeological testing plans that have been completed for Major Phase 1 Sub-phase CP-01 and for Major Phase 1 Sub-phases CP-02 through CP-05 identify a number of archaeological cores within the footprint of the geothermal boreholes sensitivity. In addition, the archaeological testing plan for Major Phases 2 through 4, which have not yet been implemented, identified additional cores that will be completed in the future within the footprint of the geothermal boreholes. However, additional archaeological cores may be necessary to augment those identified in the archaeological testing plans for Major Phase 1 Sub-phase CP-01, for Major Phase 1 Sub-phases CP-02 through CP-05, and for Major Phases 2 through 4, in the areas where geothermal boreholes may be installed, to adequately test for the presence of buried archaeological resources. This assessment is reflected in revisions to 2010 FEIR MM CP-2a, below.

Revised MM CP-2a indicates that the archaeological consultant shall prepare and submit to the Environmental Review Officer (ERO) for review and approval addenda to the approved CP archaeological testing plans (ATPs), as necessary, which shall identify the archaeological resource(s) that potentially could be adversely affected by ground-disturbing components of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure with Proposed 2019 Modifications

Because of the length of MM CP-2a, and because only minor revisions are proposed, only the introductory text and the changed portion of the mitigation measure is provided below; however, the entirety of the mitigation measure is provided in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (refer to Appendix A).

MM CP-2a: Mitigation to Minimize Impacts to Archaeological Resources at Candlestick Point. Based on a reasonable presumption that archaeological resources may be present within the Project site, the following measures shall be undertaken to avoid any potentially significant adverse effect from the Project on buried or submerged historical resources.

...

Archaeological Testing Program: The archaeological consultant shall prepare and submit to the ERO for review and approval an addendum to the approved HPS2 archaeological testing plan (ATP) and addenda to each of the approved CP ATPs, as necessary. The archaeological testing program shall be conducted in accordance with the approved ATP addendum. The ATP addendum shall identify the property types of the expected archaeological resource(s) that potentially could be adversely affected by ground-disturbing components of the ~~2018 Modified Project Variant~~, including ground source geothermal heating and cooling system geothermal boreholes; the testing method to be used; and the locations recommended for testing. The purpose of the archaeological testing program will be to determine to the extent possible the presence or absence of archaeological resources and to identify and to evaluate whether any archaeological resource encountered on the site constitutes an historical resource under CEQA.

Impact CP-3a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a paleontological resource. [Criterion J.d]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, sedimentary rocks in the area surrounding CP-HPS2 (referred to as the Franciscan Complex) have been reported as nonfossiliferous. However, sedimentary rocks of the Franciscan Complex have produced significant fossils important for understanding the age, depositional environments, and tectonic history of the San Francisco area, and additional fossil remains discovered in rocks of the Franciscan Complex during Project construction could be scientifically important and significant. Although no fossils have been reported from the Project area, the presence of Franciscan sedimentary rocks (sandstone, shale, chert, and greenstone) on the flanks of CP in the Project area indicates the possibility of fossils being discovered during construction-related excavation.

Using Society for Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) criteria, the colluvium (slope debris, minor landslides), serpentinite, and artificial fill located within the Project site is not expected to have

sensitivity to impacts from Project-related construction because it is not likely that artificial fill would contain paleontological resources; however, the Bay mud underlying portions of the fill at depth is expected to have a high sensitivity because it is possible, and even likely, that those materials would contain paleontological resources. Fossil fragments from the Bay mud have been recovered near Islais Creek northwest of the Project area. The presence of the Bay mud under the fill around CP in the Project area indicates the possibility of fossils being discovered during construction-related excavation.

Mitigation measure MM CP-3a from the 2010 FEIR would reduce the effects of construction-related activities to paleontological resources at CP to a less-than-significant level by mitigating for the permanent loss of the adversely affected resources through implementation of a Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Program (PRMMP). The SVP considered scientific recovery, preparation, identification, determination of significance, and curation to mitigate impacts to paleontological resources adequately in most circumstances. Implementation of this measure would reduce the potentially significant adverse environmental impact of Project-related ground disturbance on paleontological resources to a less-than-significant level.

The proposed modifications in the 2019 Modified Project Variant have the potential to impact paleontological resources. However, all proposed modifications would be located within the original CP Project footprint and are, therefore, within the area analyzed by the 2010 FEIR. MM CP-3a, which requires design and implementation of a PRMMP, would be sufficient to reduce potential impacts from the proposed modifications to paleontological resources to a less-than-significant level. As such, the impact to paleontological resources would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Fulfilling the requirements of MM CP-3a from the 2010 FEIR is already underway for CP. A PRMMP was completed for the Project in 2015, prior to the inclusion of geothermal boreholes as part of the CP portions of the Project. In order to address possible impacts from installation (or construction) of the geothermal boreholes, additional measures to the PRMMP are necessary, and they are reflected in revisions to the 2010 FEIR MM CP-3a, which is provided below.

Revised MM CP-3a indicates that the paleontological consultant shall prepare and submit to the ERO for review and approval an addendum to the previously approved CP PRMMP, as necessary, which shall identify the paleontological resource(s) that potentially could be adversely affected by the ground-disturbing components of the 2019 Modified Project Variant related to installation of the geothermal boreholes. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure with Proposed 2019 Modifications

Because of the length of MM CP-3a, and because only minor revisions are proposed, only the introductory text and the changed portion of the mitigation measure is provided below; however,

the entirety of the mitigation measure is provided in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (refer to Appendix A).

MM CP-3a: Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Program. The Project Applicant shall retain the services of a qualified paleontological consultant having expertise in California paleontology to design and implement an addendum to the approved Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Program (PRMMP). The PRMMP addendum shall include a description of when and where construction monitoring for ground source geothermal heating and cooling system geothermal boreholes would be required; emergency discovery procedures; sampling and data recovery procedures; procedures for the preparation, identification, analysis, and curation of fossil specimens and data recovered; preconstruction coordination procedures; and procedures for reporting the results of the monitoring program.

...

■ Conclusion

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change any of the 2010 FEIR's findings with respect to cultural resources and paleontological resources impacts. Although the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes changes to the Project and Variants considered in the 2010 FEIR (and previous addenda), these changes would not give rise to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. This analysis does not result in any different conclusions than those reached in the 2010 FEIR related to cultural resources and paleontological resources, on either a Project-related or cumulative basis.

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II.B.10 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
8. Hazards and Hazardous Materials. Would the project:					
K.a Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	2010 FEIR p. III.K-108 (Impact HZ-20) p. III.K-111 (Impact HZ-22) p. III.K-113 (Impact HZ-23) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 240 (Impact HZ-20) p. 242 (Impact HZ-22) p. 243 (Impact HZ-23)	No	No	No	None
K.b Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	2010 FEIR p. III.K-53 (Impact HZ-1a) p. III.K-58 (Impact HZ-2a) p. III.K-61 (Impact HZ-3a) p. III.K-63 (Impact HZ-4a) p. III.K-65 (Impact HZ-5a) p. III.K-67 (Impact HZ-6a) p. III.K-70 (Impact HZ-7a) p. III.K-72 (Impact HZ-8) p. III.K-80 (Impact HZ-10a) p. III.K-85 (Impact HZ-11) p. III.K-86 (Impact HZ-12) p. III.K-88 (Impact HZ-13) p. III.K-90 (Impact HZ-14a) p. III.K-96 (Impact HZ-15) p. III.K-101 (Impact HZ-16a) p. III.K-103 (Impact HZ-17a) p. III.K-107 (Impact HZ-19) p. III.K-109 (Impact HZ-21a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 226 (Impact HZ-1b) p. 228 (Impact HZ-2b) p. 229 (Impact HZ-3b) p. 230 (Impact HZ-4b) p. 231 (Impact HZ-5b) p. 231 (Impact HZ-6b) p. 233 (Impact HZ-7b) p. 234 (Impact HZ-8) p. 234 (Impact HZ-10b) p. 235 (Impact HZ-11) p. 236 (Impact HZ-12) p. 236 (Impact HZ-13) p. 237 (Impact HZ-14b) p. 237 (Impact HZ-15) p. 238 (Impact HZ-16b) p. 238 (Impact HZ-17b) p. 240 (Impact HZ-19) p. 241 (Impact HZ-21b)	No	No	No	MM HZ-1a, MM HZ-1b, MM HZ-2a.1, MM HZ-2a.2, MM HZ-5a, MM HZ-9, MM HZ-15, MM HY-1a.1, MM HY-1a.2, MM HY-1a.3

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More-Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
K.c Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<p>2010 FEIR</p> <p>p. III.K-104 (Impact HZ-18a)</p> <p>p. III.K-115 (Impact HZ-24)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u></p> <p>p. 239 (Impact HZ-18b)</p> <p>p. 244 (Impact HZ-24)</p>	No	No	No	MM HZ-2a.1, MM HZ-2a.2, MM HZ-15
K.d Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to <i>Government Code</i> Section 65962.5 and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or the environment? ⁷⁰	<p>2010 FEIR</p> <p>p. III.K-53 (Impact HZ-1a)</p> <p>p. III.K-58 (Impact HZ-2a)</p> <p>p. III.K-61 (Impact HZ-3a)</p> <p>p. III.K-63 (Impact HZ-4a)</p> <p>p. III.K-65 (Impact HZ-5a)</p> <p>p. III.K-67 (Impact HZ-6a)</p> <p>p. III.K-70 (Impact HZ-7a)</p> <p>p. III.K-72 (Impact HZ-8)</p> <p>p. III.K-80 (Impact HZ-10a)</p> <p>p. III.K-85 (Impact HZ-11)</p> <p>p. III.K-86 (Impact HZ-12)</p> <p>p. III.K-90 (Impact HZ-14a)</p> <p>p. III.K-103 (Impact HZ-17a)</p> <p>p. III.K-107 (Impact HZ-19)</p> <p>p. III.K-109 (Impact HZ-21a)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u></p> <p>p. 226 (Impact HZ-1b)</p> <p>p. 228 (Impact HZ-2b)</p> <p>p. 229 (Impact HZ-3b)</p> <p>p. 230 (Impact HZ-4b)</p> <p>p. 231 (Impact HZ-5b)</p> <p>p. 231 (Impact HZ-6b)</p> <p>p. 233 (Impact HZ-7b)</p> <p>p. 234 (Impact HZ-8)</p> <p>p. 234 (Impact HZ-10b)</p> <p>p. 235 (Impact HZ-11)</p> <p>p. 236 (Impact HZ-12)</p> <p>p. 237 (Impact HZ-14b)</p> <p>p. 238 (Impact HZ-17b)</p> <p>p. 240 (Impact HZ-19)</p> <p>p. 241 (Impact HZ-21b)</p>	No	No	No	MM HZ-1a, MM HZ-1b, MM HZ-2a.1, MM HZ-2a.2, MM HZ-5a, MM HZ-9, MM HZ-15, MM HY-1a.1, MM HY-1a.2, MM HY-1a.3
K.e For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area? ⁷¹	<p>2010 FEIR</p> <p>p. III.K-116 (Impact HZ-25)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u></p> <p>p. 245 (Impact HZ-25)</p>	No	No	No	None

⁷⁰ This threshold and/or an impact statement related to this threshold is not addressed in Addendum 6 to the 2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR; Appendix B to Addendum 6 identifies the reason why this threshold is not addressed.

⁷¹ This threshold and/or an impact statement related to this threshold is not addressed in Addendum 6 to the 2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR; Appendix B to Addendum 6 identifies the reason why this threshold is not addressed.

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More-Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
K.f For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area? ⁷²	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.K-116 (Impact HZ-26) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 245 (Impact HZ-26)	No	No	No	None
K.g Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.K-116 (Impact HZ-27) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 245 (Impact HZ-27)	No	No	No	None
K.h Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving fires?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.K-116 (Impact HZ-27) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 245 (Impact HZ-27)	No	No	No	None

■ Changes to Project Related to Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The following elements of the 2019 Modified Project Variant are addressed in this Hazards and Hazardous Materials analysis:

- Installation and use of a ground source geothermal heating and cooling system at CP that would require up to approximately 8,340 geothermal boreholes to meet heating and cooling demands;
- Total excavation of approximately 1,487,500 cubic yards (cy)⁷³ at CP (as compared to 1,111,000 cy assumed for the 2010 Project), with the increase primarily due to more-refined information regarding construction activities and the spoils from up to 8,340 borings for the geothermal wells;
- The use of up to 944,000 cy of imported fill at CP for raising grade due to sea-level rise (SLR) in developed areas and open space areas;
- The use of locally excavated material to add 2 to 12 feet of fill over the existing ground surface at CP, which would raise the site elevation such that finished floor elevations would be 5.5 feet above the base flood elevation (BFE) at both CP and HPS2⁷⁴; and

⁷² This threshold and/or an impact statement related to this threshold is not addressed in Addendum 6 to the 2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR; Appendix B to Addendum 6 identifies the reason why this threshold is not addressed.

⁷³ While the amount of excavated material and fill would change at CP under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the horizontal area of ground disturbance would remain the same as with the 2010 Project and the 2018 Modified Project Variant.

⁷⁴ In the 2010 FEIR, mitigation measure MM HY-12a.1 required the Project site (at both CP and HPS2) to be raised 3.5 feet above the base flood elevation. In 2018, mitigation measure MM HY-12a.1 was modified to increase the required elevation to 5.5 feet at the Project site to (1) complete ground improvements, (2) elevate the development areas of the site in compliance with updated requirements for sea-level rise (SLR) planning, and (3) provide SFPUC with required freeboard and cover for utility systems. The proposal to raise the site elevation does not extend into the Candlestick Point State Recreation Area.

- The use of geotechnical stabilization methods, specifically deep dynamic compaction (DDC), which was identified in mitigation measure MM GE-5a of the 2010 FEIR and proposed at HPS2 for construction activities associated with the 2018 Modified Project Variant (and analyzed in Addendum 5).

■ Comparative Impact Discussions

Impact HZ-1a: Construction at Candlestick Point bayward of the historic high-tide line would not expose construction workers, the public, or the environment to unacceptable levels of hazardous materials as a result of the disturbance of soil and/or groundwater with known contaminants from historic uses. [Criterion K.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR did not identify any sites in CP with known contamination requiring remediation, based on the conclusions provided in the phase I environmental site assessments. However, the 2010 FEIR concluded that the portions of CP that are bayward of the 1851 high-tide line, which are the Candlestick Point North and Candlestick Point South districts, have the potential to contain previously unidentified (or unknown) contaminated sites that could be encountered during development activities. The 2010 FEIR determined that construction in those portions of CP located bayward of the 1851 high-tide line that would involve excavation of greater than 50 cy of soil would be subject to the requirements of *San Francisco Health Code* Article 22A. Compliance with Article 22A requirements (as required by mitigation measure MM HZ-1a) would ensure current conditions are assessed in the area previously investigated in 1998 (generally around the former Candlestick Stadium), and that they are assessed in light of the specific planned depths of excavation.

As required by MM HZ-1a, the Project Sponsor has completed site investigation activities at the site (including the portions of CP that are bayward of the 1851 high-tide line), assessed potential risks to human health and the environment from hazardous substances identified, developed a Site Mitigation Plan (SMP) to address the potential human health risks, and submitted an Article 22A permit application to the San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH). The SFDPH has reviewed the information provided in the Permit application and has issued Article 22A Permit SMED 1170 for Development Parcels CP-02, CP-03, CP-04, and SMED 1043 for CP-01. The Project Sponsor is in the process of amending the SMED 1170 permit to include Parcels CP-06, CP-07, and CP-10 through CP-17 and the four stormwater outfalls. SMED 1170 and SMED 1043 requires compliance with the SMP during development activities to mitigate hazards to construction workers and future occupants, tenants, visitors, and other users of the development. The SMP includes: (i) information to prepare a construction worker environmental health and safety plan; (ii) protocol for site access controls; (iii) an asbestos and fugitive dust control plan (DCP); (iv) a soil management plan; (v) protocol for a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP); (vi) protocol for temporary construction dewatering; (vii) an unknown contaminant contingency plan; and (viii) a soil

importation plan. In issuing the permit, the SFDPH has concluded that the SMP protocol are adequate to protect construction workers and future users of the Project site.

On March 2, 2014, SFDPH approved the SMED 1043. On July 30, 2014, the SFDPH approved the SMP, with amendments, associated with SMED 1043. The two approvals together constitute the Article 22A compliance and approval by SFDPH. SFDPH approved SMED 1170 on December 4, 2014, and approved the associated SMP on December 10, 2015. The Project Sponsor will be submitting additional information to the SFDPH and requesting amendments to SMED 1170, as described above. The two approvals together, and future amendments, constitute the Article 22A compliance and approval by SFDPH. Appendix H of this addendum provides the SMP and the various approvals documents for SMED 1043 and SMED 1170.

Implementation of MM HZ-1a and implementation of the Article 22A SMP approved by SFDPH would reduce impacts related to exposure to known contaminants from construction activities at CP located bayward of the historic high-tide line, under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, as with the 2010 Project, impacts would continue to be less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact HZ-2a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not expose construction workers, the public, or the environment to unacceptable levels of hazardous materials as a result of the disturbance of soil and/or groundwater with previously unidentified subsurface contaminants from historic uses. [Criterion K.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

Previously Unidentified Subsurface Contaminants from Historic Uses

The 2010 FEIR determined that, at any development in an urban setting, particularly one to be constructed on Bay fill, there is a potential for construction activities at CP to encounter previously unidentified contamination or unidentified, old, or abandoned subsurface structures (e.g., underground storage tanks [USTs], utility lines). Encountering unexpected conditions could pose both health and safety risks, such as the exposure of workers, tank handling personnel, and the public to tank contents or vapors. Similarly, the discovery of buried debris that could be hazardous could also present an increased risk of adverse health or environmental effects.

As described above, and required by MM HZ-1a, the Project Sponsor has completed site investigation activities at the site and has completed an SFDPH approved SMP for future construction work at the site. The approved SMP includes an unknown contaminant contingency plan and information for preparing a construction worker environmental health and safety plan. Mitigation measures MM HZ-2a.1 and MM HZ-2a-2 similarly ensure minimization of adverse effects from encountering previously unidentified contamination through a requirement to prepare and implement a contingency plan for construction activities, as well as a site-specific health and

safety plans approved by SFDPH. Thus, with implementation of mitigation measures MM HZ-1a, MM HZ-2a.1, and MM HZ-2a.2 as well as compliance with the Article 22A SMP, would ensure that potential adverse effects on human health and the environment from construction activities disturbing previously unidentified subsurface contaminants from historic uses would be less than significant, consistent with the conclusion of the 2010 FEIR.

Site Preparation Activities (DDC and Static Soil Surcharging)

As with the 2010 Project, CP construction activities under the 2019 Modified Project Variant would involve site preparation that would include ground improvements to support building foundations, raising the grade to accommodate SLR, deep excavations for large structures (such as residential towers), installation of foundation piles, trenching for utility lines, and other earth-disturbing activities.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant proposes to implement DDC and static soil surcharging as the preferred ground improvement techniques to densify artificial fill beneath proposed light to moderately loaded structures (i.e., all buildings except for the high-rise towers). These methods rely on changing the soil density and compaction characteristics to provide adequate building foundation support.

DDC is accomplished by repeatedly dropping a heavy weight onto the existing ground surface to pound the ground into a consolidated state. Surcharging is accomplished by importing soil and placing it on the footprint of a proposed building location in a tall pile (surcharge pile) and leaving the surcharge pile in place for an extended time period. The soil beneath the surcharge pile compresses under the weight of the pile and results in a stronger load-bearing soil profile. As the soil is compressed, soil vapor and groundwater that exist within the soil porespace become redistributed throughout the soil columns as the volume of the soil porespace decreases. During DDC and surcharge activities, “wick drains” are typically installed to allow groundwater to redistribute within the soil and allow for adequate compaction. In some instances, groundwater may rise to the ground surface where it would be collected and managed as surface water in accordance with the SMP and SWPPP. Soil vapor in the compaction zone may also redistribute within the soil and, in some cases, vent to the atmosphere through the ground surface. As described above, the Project Sponsor has conducted additional site investigations to evaluate the presence and nature of hazardous substances in the soil, soil vapor, and groundwater. The reports documenting the results of the site investigations are provided in Appendix H of this addendum. The investigations, document that potential soil and groundwater contamination is limited to small, localized areas. No areas with potential soil vapor contamination in excess of screening levels were identified; therefore, soil vapor is not a concern for potential adverse effects related to development activities at CP.

To complete surcharging and ground improvement, to elevate the development areas of the site in compliance with new requirements for SLR planning, and to provide the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) with required freeboard and cover for utility systems, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would use locally excavated clean soil material to add 2 to 12 feet over the

existing ground surface of the development areas at CP. This would raise the site by an average of about 4.25 feet across the graded areas, compared to an average of approximately 3 feet as assumed under the 2010 Project. It would also result in finished floor elevations that would be 5.5 feet above the BFE to allow for surcharging and ground improvement, elevate the development areas of the site in compliance with new requirements for SLR planning, and provide the SFPUC with required freeboard and cover for utility systems. The proposal to raise the site elevation does not extend into the Candlestick Point State Recreation Area and, therefore, would not affect the shoreline area.

The grade would be raised by importing clean soil material, placing it on the existing ground surface, and grading to a final design elevation that is required to meet city requirements for SLR elevation. In areas where static soil surcharging is being implemented, the soil pile will be removed and graded to the final design elevation. The removed soil will be relocated to another surcharge pile or used elsewhere for raising the grade. Imported soil would be managed according to the Soil Import Plan protocol in the SMP (Appendix H). Soil that is moved around the site for surcharge would be managed according to the soil management protocol and dust control measures in the SFDPH approved SMP.

As stated in the 2010 FEIR, a human health risk evaluation concluded that the presence of the detected chemicals in soil and groundwater did not pose an unacceptable carcinogenic or non-carcinogenic risk to future workers or visitors, nearby residents or workers, or recreational uses in the Bay. The report concluded no further action was necessary. The 2010 FEIR also concluded that the likelihood of significant adverse effects from the discovery of previously unidentified USTs is minimal because there are multiple existing requirements in place to address such effects, such as Article 22A, Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and San Francisco Department of Public Health (DPH) UST removal and site cleanup requirements, implementation of contingency monitoring procedures and RWQCB notification (as necessary), and implementation of a site-specific health and safety plan (HASP) prepared in accordance with California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) regulations. The presence and potential impacts to human health, considering the proposed development activities, were assessed, as described above, and an SMP was developed to mitigate the risks. Among other protocol, the SMP includes protocols for: (1) preparing a construction worker health and safety plan; (2) construction dewatering, which would apply to groundwater that is dewatered during the construction of utility trenches and groundwater that reaches the ground surface through the wick drains; and (3) stormwater management (through compliance with the SWPPP).

All ground improvement work conducted on CP would be conducted in accordance with the Article 22A SMP and MM HZ-2a.1. Exposure to impacts from redistributed groundwater would also be controlled through mitigation measure MM HY-1a.3. To the extent that the Project site may require groundwater dewatering during construction, MM HY-1a.3 would also ensure that it is discharged as allowed by local or state discharge permits.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would require up to 944,000 cy of fill for raising the grade for SLR, surcharge compaction for geotechnical purposes, and trench backfill in utility trenches (up to 31,000 cy of sand) in the developed areas and open space areas. The fill soil and imported backfill sand would be screened for contaminants in accordance with soil import criteria that are outlined in the Soil Import Plan that is included in the Article 22A SMP.

In addition, development of a proposed CP geothermal system could also result in impacts from construction worker exposure to contaminants in the soil. The geothermal system would require up to approximately 8,340 geothermal boreholes to meet heating and cooling demands. Installation of the geothermal boreholes would require excavation of 31,500 cy of soil, which would be reused on-site (for raising grade, surcharge compaction, or trench backfill). Installation of the geothermal system would also include excavation of shallow utility trenches to install conveyance piping.

Boreholes would be 6 inches in diameter and would be drilled through unconsolidated material and into bedrock. During the drilling process, a bentonite clay and water mixture (drilling fluid) would be used to form a filter cake on the borehole wall. This would prevent the borehole from collapsing. Once the borehole is drilled to the design depth, the geothermal heat exchanger and grout pipe would be installed and pressure tested. Following pressure testing of the geothermal heat exchanger, the borehole would be grouted in a continuous operation from the bottom to the top, until the grout flows from the borehole at the ground surface. If grout backfill settling occurs within the first 12 hours, then grout would be topped off to ground surface.

Once the boring has reached its design depth, the geothermal heat exchanger piping and tremie pipe (grout pipe) would be installed. The geothermal heat exchanger piping would be pressure tested and, upon successful completion of the testing, the hole would be grouted to the surface with a cement-bentonite slurry.

Compared to the 2010 Project, installation of the boreholes and trenching activities would result in a larger volume of soil to manage, as well as handling drilling fluid wastes and potentially groundwater. The Article 22A SMP adequately addresses these activities by providing protocols for: (i) construction worker health and safety; (ii) fugitive dust control; (iii) asbestos dust control; (iv) construction dewatering; (v) soil management including waste characterization, transport, and off-site disposal; (vi) soil import testing and screening; and (vii) an unknown contaminant contingency plan. Any soil that is not allowed to be reused on-site would be disposed off site in a manner consistent with federal, state, and local soil disposal and handling requirements and following the protocol in the Article 22A SMP.

As previously discussed, the Project Sponsor has conducted additional site investigations to evaluate the presence and nature of hazardous substances in the soil, soil vapor, and groundwater. The investigations document that potential soil and groundwater contamination is limited to small, localized areas. No areas with potential soil vapor contamination exceeding screening levels were

identified; therefore, soil vapor is not a concern for development activities at CP. The SFDPH has approved both the Article 22A SMP and site characterization reports.

As with the 2010 Project, implementation of MM HZ-2a.1 and MM HZ-2a.2 and the Article 22A SMP would avoid or minimize the potential for the vertical migration of contaminants, if discovered, and would ensure the safe handling of potentially contaminated materials encountered during improvement or installation of underground utilities. Specifically, if yet unknown contaminated soil were encountered during the implementation of the geothermal boreholes, the Unknown Contaminant Contingency Plan specified in the SMP would be implemented and provide for the adequate characterization, health risk assessment, and mitigation of the contaminated condition to protect human health and the environment. Implementation of identified MM HZ-2a.1, MM HZ-2a.2, and the Article 22A SMP (required by MM HZ-1a) would ensure that potential adverse impact on human health and the environment from unidentified subsurface hazards would remain less than significant.

Impact HZ-3a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not expose construction workers, the public, or the environment to unacceptable levels of hazardous materials as a result of off-site transport and disposal of contaminated soil and groundwater. [Criterion K.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR determined that, for those locations within CP where remediation or UST removal could require off-site transport of contaminated soil or groundwater, exposure to hazardous materials could result if these materials were not handled appropriately during transport or disposal. These materials could be classified as a hazardous waste under federal or state regulations depending on the specific characteristics of the materials. The generator of the hazardous wastes would be required to follow federal or state regulations for characterization of and manifesting of the wastes, using licensed hazardous waste haulers, and disposing the materials at an appropriately permitted disposal or recycling facility. Soil or groundwater containing petroleum and other chemical products that do not meet the regulatory definition of hazardous waste would still be subject to special disposal requirements under RWQCB regulations and solid waste laws.

To reduce potential impacts of groundwater discharge to separate stormwater systems under both the 2010 Project and the 2019 Modified Project Variant, mitigation measure MM HY-1a.3 would require the Project Applicant to prepare and implement a dewatering plan and comply with applicable standards to protect receiving water quality and anticipated SFPUC and/or RWQCB permit compliance provisions. In response to MM HY-1a.3, the Project Sponsor has developed a groundwater construction dewatering plan, which provides protocol for the proper permitting, collection, and disposal of water generated as a result of construction dewatering. The dewatering plan is included in the Article 22A SMP. The Article 22A SMP also includes protocol for soil

management, including stockpile controls, waste characterization, transportation, disposal, and documentation for soil that requires off-site disposal.

As with the 2010 Project, if dewatering were required under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the groundwater could be discharged to the city's combined storm and sanitary sewer system provided the discharged water complied with the Industrial Waste Ordinance, *Public Works Code*, Article 4.1, and Order No. 158170 of the San Francisco Department of Public Works (refer to Section III.M for a discussion of Article 4.1 and Order No. 158170 and with SFPUC discharge guidelines). The discharged water may be required to be sampled both prior to and during dewatering to demonstrate that discharge limitations in the ordinance are met. If the pumped groundwater would not meet discharge requirements, on-site pretreatment would be required before discharge to the sewer system. If standards could not be met with on-site treatment, the SFPUC may allow the discharger to pay a premium to discharge the wastewater to the system, or the discharger may need to transport the wastewater off-site using a certified waste hauler. In addition, as with the 2010 Project, MM HY-1a.3 would require the Project Applicant to prepare and implement a dewatering plan and comply with applicable standards to protect receiving water quality and anticipated RWQCB permit compliance provisions.

Compliance with the protocols specified in the Industrial Waste Ordinance, implementation of MM HY-1a.3 and MM HZ-1a, and implementation of the Article 22A SMP would ensure that potential adverse impact on human health and the environment from disposal of any discovered contaminated soil or dewatered groundwater would remain less than significant, consistent with the conclusions in the 2010 FEIR.

Impact HZ-4a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not expose construction workers, the public, or the environment to unacceptable levels of hazardous materials as a result of improvements to existing and installation of new underground utilities. [Criterion K.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR determined that construction activities in CP could involve trenching, grading and compaction, and other earth-disturbing activities for underground utility lines.

The 2010 FEIR determined that construction activities in CP could involve extensive construction to accommodate new development. Site preparation could include deep excavations for large structures such as residential towers; cut material may be used elsewhere as fill, subject to any restrictions on reuse of soil imposed by the Project engineer or DBI; installation of foundation piles; trenching for utility lines; grading and compaction; and other earth-disturbing activities.

In addition, development of a proposed CP geothermal system, which was not a component the Project analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, would require installation of approximately 8,340 geothermal boreholes and additional trenching for the utility system.

As with the 2010 Project, utility trenches and other utility infrastructure in CP, including the geothermal boreholes, under the 2019 Modified Project Variant have the potential to create a horizontal conduit for chemical contaminants contained in soil vapors or shallow groundwater to migrate along the permeable soils that would be placed as trench backfill. As required in mitigation measures MM HZ-2a.1 and HZ-2a.2, the Project Sponsor has prepared an Article 22A SMP, which includes a construction worker safety plan, a soil management plan, and an unknown contaminant contingency plan. In addition, the Project Sponsor has conducted additional site investigations to evaluate the presence and nature of hazardous substances in the soil, soil vapor, and groundwater. The investigations, document that potential soil and groundwater contamination is limited to small, localized areas. No areas with potential soil vapor contamination were identified; therefore, soil vapor is not a concern for development activities at CP. The SFDPH has approved both the Article 22A SMP and site characterization reports and any future investigation reports will be submitted for approval. Implementation of MM HZ-2a.1 and MM HZ-2a.2 and the Article 22A SMP would avoid or minimize the potential for horizontal migration of contaminants, if discovered, and would ensure the safe handling of potentially contaminated materials encountered during improvement or installation of underground utilities. Effects on human health and the environment as a result of improvements to existing and installation of new underground utilities, including the geothermal boreholes, would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of the Article 22A SMP and other identified mitigation measures, consistent with the conclusions in the 2010 FEIR.

Impact HZ-5a: Construction activities at Candlestick Point would not create vertical conduits for hazardous materials that could contaminate groundwater as a result of installation of foundation support piles and geothermal boreholes. [Criterion K.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR determined that piles installed in locations where contaminants, if present, could, under certain soil conditions, create a vertical conduit for chemicals occurring in shallow groundwater to move along the pile to deeper groundwater zones, causing degradation of the deeper groundwater.

Drilling and installation of the geothermal boreholes could, under certain conditions, create a vertical conduit for chemicals occurring in shallow groundwater to move down the borehole to deeper groundwater zones, causing degradation of the deeper groundwater. The Project Sponsor has completed additional site investigation work since 2010 and, as documented in the SMP, has determined that soil and groundwater contamination is located in limited areas of the site. The locations of soil and groundwater contamination are documented in the site investigation reports and will be further refined with future investigations yet to be completed. The SFDPH has approved the existing site characterization reports and Article 22A SMP. Future investigation reports will be submitted to the SFDPH for approval and to modify SMED 1170. The geothermal boreholes would not

be located in areas where soil and shallow groundwater contamination is known to exist (see Figure 11 [Potential Areas of CP Boreholes], p. 27). If unexpected or suspected contamination were to be encountered during installation of the boreholes, the Project Sponsor would be required to implement the Unknown Contamination Contingency Plan, as specified in the Article 22A SMP. Implementation of the Unknown Contaminant Contingency Plan specified in the Article 22A SMP would provide for the adequate identification, characterization, health and environmental risk evaluation, and mitigation of the suspected contaminated condition to protect human health and the environment.

Implementation of mitigation measures MM HZ-2a.1 and MM HZ-2a.2 and the Article 22A SMP would avoid or minimize the potential for the vertical migration of contaminants, if discovered, and would ensure the safe handling of potentially contaminated materials encountered during improvement or installation of underground utilities.

As with the 2010 Project, mitigation measure MM HZ-5a would be implemented under the 2019 Modified Project Variant to require pre-drilling pilot boreholes before pile driving in non-engineered fill material to avoid potential contaminant transport.

Implementation of identified MM HZ-2a.1, MM HZ-2a.2, MM HZ-5a, and the Article 22A SMP (required by MM HZ-1a) would reduce potential groundwater quality impacts from the installation of the foundation support piles and the geothermal boreholes. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures, consistent with the conclusions in the 2010 FEIR.

Impact HZ-6a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not expose construction workers, the public, or the environment to unacceptable levels of hazardous materials as a result of handling, stockpiling, and transport of soil that may contain contaminants. [Criterion K.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR determined that movement of soil (including grading, trenching, and excavating) that contains hazardous materials could result in impacts from human exposure to chemicals in the soil from dust and impacts to water quality and the environment if hazardous constituents were to migrate to the Bay. In addition, the 2010 FEIR determined that movement of nonhazardous soils also could result in impacts to air quality and water quality from the release of particulate matter to the air or sediment in stormwater.

Development of a proposed CP geothermal system proposed under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, which was not a component the Project analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, would generate additional excavated soil associated with installation of the boreholes and utility trenches and require the disposal of drilling fluids and potentially, groundwater. In addition, imported fill would be used at CP to add 2 to 12 feet of additional fill over the existing ground surface, raising the site grade such that finished floor elevations would be 5.5 feet above the BFE.

As with the 2010 Project, soil handling, stockpiling, and transport activities have the potential to create erosion and potential migration of soils into the Bay during rainstorms, absent implementation of management measures. Soils could contain contaminants such as metals and organic compounds, which could degrade water quality in the Bay. As mentioned above, the Project Sponsor has an approved Article 22A SMP, which includes protocols that address these potential impacts. Specifically, the Article 22A SMP includes a worker health and safety plan, soil management protocol, stormwater pollution prevention protocol, a DCP, and an unknown contaminant contingency plan (MM HZ-2a.1).

As a result of these controls and mitigation measures, including mitigation measures MM HZ-1b, MM HZ-2a.1, MM HY-1a.1, MM HY-1a.2, and the Article 22A SMP, impacts related to handling, stockpiling, and transport of contaminated soil, if discovered, would be reduced. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures, consistent with the conclusions in the 2010 FEIR.

Impact HZ-7a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not expose construction workers, the public, or the environment to unacceptable levels of hazardous materials that could be present in stormwater runoff. [Criterion K.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR concluded that, with the implementation of mitigation measures, construction activities at CP, such as the compaction and installation of fill, grading, and other geotechnical work, would result in a less-than-significant impact.

Development of a proposed CP geothermal system would require up to approximately 8,340 geothermal boreholes to meet heating and cooling demands. As described in Section I (Project Description), boreholes are anticipated to be drilled as deep as 600 feet and would be approximately 6 inches in diameter and spaced at least 15 to 20 feet apart. Excavation associated with the boreholes would result in approximately 31,500 cy of soil, which could be reused on site in a manner consistent with the Project Engineer’s recommendations and the City’s requirements. Geothermal boreholes would be located outside of public rights-of-way to limit interference with other subsurface infrastructure and would also be excluded from certain residential areas, the community use site, and all parks and open spaces and public rights-of-way. In addition, the boreholes would not be placed in areas of known shallow soil or groundwater contamination at CP (refer to Figure 11 [Potential Areas of CP Boreholes], p. 27). With implementation of the 2010 Project mitigation measures (MM HY-1a.1, MM HY-1a.2, MM HZ-1b, and MM HZ-2a.1) and implementation of the Article 22A SMP, which also requires compliance with the SWPPP, excavation of the approximately 8,340 geothermal boreholes would not result in unacceptable health risks to construction workers or result in erosion or movement of soils from the Project site and into surface waters during rain storms.

Static soil surcharge activities planned under the 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in large soil piles exposed to potential surface water erosion for extended periods of time, if not properly managed. Although not contaminated, erosion of soil from the surcharge piles could degrade surface water quality by increasing the suspended sediment load in the runoff water. MM HY-1a.1 and MM HY-1a.2 and the Article 22A SMP require preparation of an SWPPP to identify the specific measures and BMPs that are applicable to managing erosion of soil from surcharge piles. Implementation of MM HY-1a.1 and MM HY-1a.2 and the Article 22A SMP would ensure that potential adverse effects on surface water quality would be reduced. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

As with the 2010 Project, implementation of measures to control stormwater runoff during construction at CP under the 2019 Modified Project Variant would also control discharge of potential chemicals if present in the runoff. MM HY-1a.1 and MM HY-1a.2 and the Article 22A SMP require preparation of an SWPPP to identify the specific measures and BMPs that are applicable to CP construction activities. The SWPPP would identify the specific measures that are applicable to CP construction. Implementation of MM HY-1a.1, MM HY-1a.2, MM HZ-1b, and MM HZ-2a.1 and the Article 22A SMP would ensure that potential adverse effects on human health and the environment would be reduced. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures, consistent with the conclusions in the 2010 FEIR.

Impact HZ-13: Construction of off-site roadway improvements would not expose construction workers, the public, or the environment to unacceptable levels of hazardous materials as a result of the disturbance of soil or groundwater that may contain contaminants. [Criterion K.b]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

As described in the 2010 FEIR, the Project would improve existing roadways to serve CP and HPS2 and surrounding Bayview and Hunters Point neighborhoods. The 2019 Modified Project Variant does not propose any additional off-site roadway improvements.

As mentioned above, the Project Sponsor has an approved Article 22A SMP that includes a worker health and safety plan, soil management protocols, stormwater pollution prevention protocols, a DCP, a soil import plan, a construction groundwater dewatering management plan, and an Unknown Contaminant Contingency Plan. As with the Project analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, compliance with the Article 22A SMP would ensure that impacts from exposure to hazardous materials associated with off-site roadway improvements would remain less than significant, and no additional mitigation would be required.

Impact HZ-14a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not expose ecological receptors to unacceptable levels of hazardous materials as a result of the disturbance of soil, sediment, and/or groundwater that may contain contaminants from historic uses. [Criterion K.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As described in the 2010 FEIR, there are no sites with known contamination requiring remediation at CP. However, as described in Impact HZ-2a, there is a potential for previously unknown contamination to be discovered during site development. Refer to Impact HZ-2a for a description of the processes for determining whether contaminants are present in fill or soil, and, if contaminants are identified, mitigation measures MM HZ-2a.1, MM HZ-2a.2, and the Article 22A SMP prescribe the types of actions required in the occurrence of discovery of unknown or suspect contaminants in the subsurface.

As mentioned above, the Project Sponsor has an approved Article 22A SMP that includes a worker health and safety plan, soil management protocols, stormwater pollution prevention protocols, a DCP, a soil import plan, a construction groundwater dewatering management plan, and an Unknown Contaminant Contingency Plan. As with the 2010 Project, with implementation of mitigation measures MM HZ-2a.1, MM HZ-2a.2, MM HZ-15, MM HY-1a.1, MM HY-1a.2, and MM HY-1a.3 and the Article 22A SMP, potential construction ecosystem impacts related to handling, stockpiling, and transport of contaminated soil (including shoreline sediments) and groundwater would be reduced. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures, consistent with the conclusions in the 2010 FEIR.

Impact HZ-15: Construction and grading activities associated with the Project would not disturb soil or rock that could be a source of naturally occurring asbestos in a manner that would present a human health hazard. [Criterion K.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As described in the 2010 FEIR, asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral found in serpentinite rocks. Naturally occurring asbestos is a potential health hazard. If large amounts are inhaled or swallowed over many years, it increases the risk that a person may develop cancer or other health problems. During grading in areas potentially containing naturally occurring asbestos, airborne asbestos could be released to the environment via air emissions that could present an inhalation or ingestion hazard to exposed populations.

As with the 2010 Project, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would include implementation of mitigation measure MM HZ-15, which would require the preparation of an asbestos dust mitigation plan (ADMP) approved by Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) and a DCP approved by DPH before commencing grading activities and any other activity that could disturb

potential sources of naturally occurring asbestos (including Bay fill areas with the potential to contain previously disturbed serpentinite fragments).

As mentioned above, the Project Sponsor has an approved Article 22A SMP that includes soil management protocols, stormwater pollution prevention protocols, a DCP, an ADMP, a soil import plan, a construction groundwater dewatering management plan, and an Unknown Contaminant Contingency Plan that are designed to prevent the exposure of human receptors to naturally occurring asbestos.

As with the Project analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would include implementation of MM HZ-15 and the Article 22A SMP, which would reduce the impact related to naturally occurring asbestos exposure during construction activities. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure, consistent with the conclusions in the 2010 FEIR.

Impact HZ-16a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not result in a health hazard to construction workers, the public, or the environment as a result of the demolition or renovation of existing structures that could include asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint, PCBs, or fluorescent lights containing mercury. [Criterion K.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

As described in the 2010 FEIR, existing buildings in CP would be demolished to accommodate new development. Hazardous building materials are likely to be present in older structures. Building materials could include asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and fluorescent lights containing mercury vapors. Demolition or renovation of existing structures could result in potential exposure of workers or the community to hazardous building materials during construction, without proper abatement procedures, and future building occupants could be exposed if hazardous building materials are left in place and not properly contained. Soil around a structure could also become contaminated by hazardous building materials if these materials were inadvertently released to the environment.

Since the 2010 FEIR was certified, all of the major buildings at the site have been demolished and removed from the property. Remaining buildings are temporary structures or small buildings that are owned by tenants.

As with the 2010 Project, implementation of applicable regulations and standards and the Article 22A SMP would ensure that potential health and environmental hazards associated with asbestos, lead, or PCBs in buildings and structures to be demolished under the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be minimized as required by law. As with the conclusions in the 2010 FEIR, the impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact HZ-17a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not expose construction workers to unacceptable levels of hazardous materials in soil or groundwater in a manner which would present a human health risk. [Criterion K.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As described in the 2010 FEIR, potential worker health and safety impacts from exposure to hazardous materials could occur at CP during excavation, dewatering, construction of improvements, or site investigations. The potential for these impacts to occur would be minimized by implementing legally required health and safety precautions. For workers at sites where they would encounter hazardous waste, if found to be present, federal and Cal/OSHA regulations mandate an initial training course and subsequent annual training. Site-specific training may also be required for some workers.

Although existing worker safety regulations would be independent of the EIR and work would be conducted in accordance with site-specific work plans, as analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, mitigation measure MM HZ-2a.2 and the Article 22A SMP would require preparation and implementation of a HASP under the 2019 Modified Project Variant and would require a permit applicant to prepare, submit to DPH, and implement a site-specific HASP for any affected location in compliance with applicable federal and State OSHA requirements and other applicable laws to minimize impacts to public health and the environment. The plan would include identification of chemicals of concern, potential hazards, personal protective equipment and devices, and emergency response procedures. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure, consistent with the conclusions in the 2010 FEIR.

Impact HZ-18a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not result in a human health risk involving the disturbance of naturally occurring asbestos, demolition of buildings that could contain hazardous substances in building materials, or possible disturbance of contaminated soils or groundwater within one-quarter mile of an existing school. [Criterion K.c]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As described in the 2010 FEIR, the Bret Harte Elementary School is immediately west of Alice Griffith Public Housing site on Gilman Street and northwest of the proposed Candlestick Point North district.

The 2010 FEIR determined that, with the implementation of the 2010 FEIR mitigation measures, construction activities would not result in a human health risk involving the disturbance of naturally occurring asbestos, demolition of buildings that could contain hazardous substances in building materials, or possible disturbance of contaminated soils or groundwater within 0.25 mile of an existing school. As with the 2010 Project, the 2019 Modified Project Variant is required to

implement an enhanced dust control program in accordance with the city’s Dust Ordinance in accordance with mitigation measure MM HZ-15 and the Article 22A SMP. In addition, implementation of mitigation measures MM HZ-2a.1 and MM HZ-2a.2 for development in CP would also control dust emissions at the CP boundary, which would also ensure airborne asbestos emissions do not present a health risk to the off-site school.

Further, if any of the on-site schools are occupied at the time construction activities occur within 0.25 mile of those schools, the mitigation measures described above (MM HZ-1b, MM HZ-2a.1, MM HZ-2a.2, and MM HZ-15) and the Article 22A SMP would also be implemented. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures, consistent with the conclusions in the 2010 FEIR.

Impact HZ-19: Simultaneous construction activities at the Project site would not pose a human health risk from the release of contaminants from historic uses or fill. [Criteria K.b and K.d]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As with the 2010 Project, construction impacts associated with the potential to encounter hazardous materials or hazardous conditions during construction under the 2019 Modified Project Variant anywhere in the Project site, whether at CP or HPS2 would, for the most part, be site specific and not additive because development activities at one site would be localized and would not combine with activities at another site to create a greater, combined effect. In addition, development would be sequenced, so only portions of each area would be expected to be under development at the same time.

As described in the 2010 FEIR, one activity that could affect areas outside of the immediate work area is movement of soil from one location to another. As with the 2010 Project, mitigation measures MM HZ-1a, MM HZ-1b, MM HZ-9, and MM HZ-15 would ensure that before development occurs within the Project site and vicinity that appropriate soil management plans and DCPs have been developed to address both soil movement and reuse within the Project site and off-site reuse and disposal. As mentioned above, the Project Sponsor has developed an Article 22A SMP for the CP development and an Article 31 Risk Management Plan (RMP) for the transferred property within the HP development. Both documents include similar protocols to address potential impacts from historic uses or fill. Specifically, the Article 22A SMP and Article 31 RMP include soil management protocols, stormwater pollution prevention protocols, a DCP, a soil import plan, a construction groundwater dewatering management plan, and an unknown contaminant contingency plan, among others, that are designed to be applicable to similar activities and conditions on both sites.

As with the 2010 Project, compliance with the requirements of the Article 22A SMP and Article 31 RMP along with other requirements under the mitigation measures is a condition of development. With the implementation of these mitigation measures and plans, the impact from soil movements within and outside of the entire Project site under the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be

reduced. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures, consistent with the conclusions in the 2010 FEIR.

Impact HZ-20: Construction activities associated with the Project would not result in adverse impacts to construction workers, visitors, or the environment from the routine use, storage, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials. [Criterion K.a]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

As described in the 2010 FEIR, construction activities related to the proposed Project would require the use and transportation of hazardous materials (e.g., fuels, cement products, lubricants, paints, adhesives, and solvents). In addition, construction vehicles would be used on-site that could accidentally release hazardous materials such as oils, grease or fuels. These hazardous materials and vehicles would remain on the Project site during the period of construction activities. Accidental releases of hazardous materials during demolition and construction activities could impact soil and/or groundwater quality, which could result in adverse health effects to construction workers, the public, and the environment. As with the 2010 Project, the contractor’s compliance with requirements related to DPH’s Hazardous Materials Unified Program Agency (HMUPA) certificate of storage for hazardous materials during construction under the 2019 Modified Project Variant would reduce these potential impacts related to inadvertent release of hazardous materials to less-than-significant levels. In addition, the Project contractors are required to comply with the requirements of *San Francisco Public Works Code* Article 4.1, which requires preparation and implementation of an SWPPP (described in the Hydrology and Water Quality section), which would further reduce potential impacts related to inadvertent release of hazardous materials during construction.

Compliance with the Article 22A SMP, SWPPP, and HMUPA requirements would ensure that the impact from potential releases from the transport and use or disposal of hazardous materials during project construction activities would be reduced. The impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required, consistent with the conclusions in the 2010 FEIR.

Impact HZ-21a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not result in adverse impacts to residents, visitors, or the environment from periodic maintenance requiring excavation of site soils to maintain or replace utilities, repair foundations, or make other subsurface repairs. [Criteria K.b and K.d]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As described in the 2010 FEIR, during occupancy, it is likely that the city or others would from time to time need to excavate site soils to maintain or replace utilities, repair foundations, or make other subsurface repairs. Again, there are no sites with known contamination requiring remediation at CP

and contact with unremediated soil by construction workers, or inhalation of soils by workers or the public, is not expected. However, as described in Impacts HZ-1a and HZ-2a, there is a potential for previously unknown contamination to be discovered during site development. Prior to occupancy, any sites for which soil remediation would be necessary to address discovered contamination would either be remediated by excavation, in-situ treatment, capped with an impervious engineered system, or covered with a durable cover, such as hardscape or layer of clean soil that is at least 2 feet thick.

As with the 2010 Project, implementation of mitigation measures MM HZ-1a, MM HZ-2a.1, and MM HZ-2a.2 and the Article 22A SMP would require compliance with an Unknown Contaminant Contingency Plan and HASPs to ensure that impacts during occupancy from routine maintenance activities under the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures, consistent with the conclusions in the 2010 FEIR.

Impact HZ-22: Implementation of the Project would not result in a significant impact involving the routine use, storage, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials. [Criterion K.a]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

As described in the 2010 FEIR, nearly all Project uses would involve the presence of hazardous materials (or products containing hazardous materials) at varying levels, and this would represent an increase in hazardous materials use compared to existing conditions. It would also increase the number of people who could be exposed to potential health and safety risks associated with routine use. The following summarizes the general types of hazardous materials that would be expected in the Project, based on the proposed land use designations.

As indicated in the 2010 FEIR, there is an established, comprehensive framework independent of the CEQA process, which is intended to reduce the risks associated with hazardous materials use (and generation of hazardous waste). The DPH, HMUPA has been granted authority by the State to enforce most regulations pertaining to hazardous materials in the city, including permitting for hazardous materials storage, USTs, and hazardous waste generation under the DPH Certificate of Registration Program.

As with the 2010 Project, under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, DPH HMUPA would continue to conduct periodic inspections to ensure that hazardous materials and wastes are being used and stored properly. For these reasons, hazardous material uses and waste generation for Project operations would not pose a substantial public health or safety hazard to the surrounding area. The impact from the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials (including radiological, hazardous and medical wastes) from operation of the proposed Project would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required, which is consistent with the conclusions in the 2010 FEIR.

Impact HZ-23: Implementation of the Project would not pose a human health risk and/or result in an adverse effect on the environment from reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. [Criterion K.a]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

As described in the 2010 FEIR, with increased routine use of hazardous materials compared to existing conditions, exposure of future occupants, visitors, and employees to hazardous materials could occur by improper handling or use of hazardous materials or hazardous wastes during operation of the Project, particularly by untrained personnel, environmentally unsound disposal methods, or fire, explosion, or other emergencies, all of which could result in adverse health effects. Accidents involving the transportation of hazardous materials to, from, or within the Project could also occur.

As with the 2010 Project, no industrial manufacturing or processing activities using large amounts of hazardous materials or acutely hazardous materials, which typically pose a greater accident or upset risk, are proposed under the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Major hazardous materials accidents associated with retail-commercial uses, including restaurants, theaters, and stores are extremely infrequent.

As with the 2010 Project, potential impacts from upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials and wastes would also be less than significant, because the project would be required to comply with DPH requirements for hazardous materials and waste management. Further, the transportation of hazardous materials under the 2019 Modified Project Variant is required to comply with federal and state laws and regulations. Lastly, there is a comprehensive and ongoing hazardous materials emergency response program in the city. San Francisco has an emergency response plan (ERP) that was developed to ensure allocation of and coordination of resources in the event of an emergency in the City and County of San Francisco. This impact would remain less than significant as a result of compliance with existing regulations, and no mitigation is required consistent with the conclusions in the 2010 FEIR.

Impact HZ-27: Implementation of the Project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving fires or conflict with emergency response or evacuation plans. [Criteria K.g and K.h]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR describes existing regulatory requirements associated with fires and emergency response and evacuation plans and determined that impacts would be less than significant.

As with the 2010 Project, the existing street grid provides ample access for emergency responders and egress for residents and workers, and the Project would neither directly nor indirectly alter that situation to any substantial degree. All new development would be built to *San Francisco Fire Code*

standards, which would help to minimize demand for future fire protection services. All development, including high-rise residential buildings up to forty stories, would meet standards for emergency access, sprinkler and other water systems, and other requirements specified in the *San Francisco Fire Code*. Standards pertaining to equipment access would also be met. Plan review for structures at CP for compliance with *San Francisco Fire Code* requirements, to be completed by DBI and the SFFD, would minimize fire-related emergency dispatches, reducing the demand for fire protection services at the Project site. Therefore, the Project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted ERP or emergency evacuation plan. Finally, for the reasons just set forth, the Project would not directly or indirectly result in any additional exposure of residents or workers to fire risk, as the Project site is in a fully urbanized area that lacks the “urban-wildland interface” that tends to place new development at risk in undeveloped areas of California. Therefore, the Project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving fires.

Compliance with the *San Francisco Building Code* and *San Francisco Fire Code* through the City’s ongoing permit review process would ensure that potential fire hazards related to redevelopment activities (including those associated with hillside development, hydrant water pressure, and emergency access) would be minimized during the permit review process and that future projects would not interfere with an existing emergency response or emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, this impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required, consistent with the conclusions in the 2010 FEIR.

■ Conclusion

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change any of the 2010 FEIR’s findings with respect to hazards and hazardous materials impacts. Although the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes changes to the Project and Variants considered in the 2010 FEIR (and previous addenda), these changes would not give rise to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. This analysis does not result in any different conclusions than those reached in the 2010 FEIR related to hazards and hazardous materials, on either a Project-related or cumulative basis.

II.B.11 Geology and Soils

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
6. Geology and Soils. Would the project:					
L.a Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.L-37 (Impact GE-4a) p. III.L-40 (Impact GE-5a) p. III.L-46 (Impact GE-6a) p. III.L-61 (Impact GE-12)	No	No	No	MM GE-4a.1, MM GE-5a
i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault (refer to California Geological Survey Special Publication 42)	<u>Addendum 5</u> p. 251 (Impact GE-4b) p. 252 (Impact GE-5b) p. 255 (Impact GE-6b)				
ii. Strong seismic groundshaking?					
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?					
iv. Landslides?					
L.b Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.L-31 (Impact GE-1a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 250 (Impact GE-1b)	No	No	No	MM HY-1a.1
L.c Be located on a geologic or soil unit that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the Project, and potentially result in on-site or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.L-33 (Impact GE-2a) p. III.L-48 (Impact GE-7a) p. III.L-50 (Impact GE-8a) p. III.L-52 (Impact GE-9a) p. III.L-58 (Impact GE-11a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 251 (Impact GE-2b) p. 255 (Impact GE-7b) p. 256 (Impact GE-8b) p. 257 (Impact GE-9b) p. 258 (Impact GE-11b)	No	No	No	MM GE-2a, MM GE-5a, MM GE-6a, MM GE-11a, MM HY-12a.1, MM HY-12a.2
L.d Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Section 1802.3.2 of the 2007 SFBC, creating substantial risks to life or property?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.L-55 (Impact GE-10a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 258 (Impact GE-10b)	No	No	No	MM GE-10a

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More-Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
L.e Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.L-62 (Impact GE-13) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 259 (Impact GE-13)	No	No	No	None
L.f Change substantially the topography or any unique geologic or physical features of the site?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.L-62 (Impact GE-14) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 259 (Impact GE-14)	No	No	No	None

■ Changes to Project Related to Geology and Soils

The following elements of the 2019 Modified Project Variant are addressed in this Geology and Soils analysis:

- The use of locally excavated material to add 2 to 12 feet of fill over the existing ground surface at CP, which would raise the site elevation such that finished floor elevations would be 5.5 feet above the base flood elevation (BFE) at both CP and HPS2⁷⁵;
- Installation and use of a ground source geothermal heating and cooling system at CP that would require up to approximately 8,340 boreholes to meet heating and cooling demands;
- Total excavation of approximately 1,487,500 cubic yards (cy)⁷⁶ at CP (as compared to 1,111,000 cy assumed for the 2010 Project), with the increase primarily due to more-refined information regarding construction activities and the spoils from up to 8,340 borings for the geothermal wells; and
- The use of up to 944,000 cy of imported fill at CP for raising grade due to sea-level rise (SLR) in developed areas and open space areas.

⁷⁵ In the 2010 FEIR, mitigation measure MM HY-12a.1 required the Project site (at both CP and HPS2) to be raised 3.5 feet above the base flood elevation. In 2018, mitigation measure MM HY-12a.1 was modified to increase the required elevation to 5.5 feet at the Project site to (1) complete ground improvements, (2) elevate the development areas of the site in compliance with updated requirements for sea-level rise (SLR) planning, and (3) provide SFPUC with required freeboard and cover for utility systems. The proposal to raise the site elevation does not extend into the Candlestick Point State Recreation Area.

⁷⁶ While the amount of excavated material and fill would change at CP under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the horizontal area of ground disturbance would remain the same as with the 2010 Project and the 2018 Modified Project Variant.

■ Comparative Impact Discussions

Impact GE-1a: Construction at Candlestick Point, including the Yosemite Slough bridge, would not result in the loss of topsoil caused by soil erosion. [Criterion L.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR described the potential for the loss of topsoil caused by soil erosion at the CP site, which would be controlled during and after Project construction through the requirements of mitigation measure MM HY-1a.1. As a result, adverse effects on the soil, such as soil loss from wind erosion and stormwater runoff, would be avoided or reduced to less-than-significant levels. The modifications proposed under the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change this conclusion. With implementation of MM HY-1a.1, construction of the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not result in the loss of topsoil caused by soil erosion. The impact would remain less than significant (or would be avoided) with implementation of the previously identified mitigation measure in the 2010 FEIR.

Impact GE-2a: Construction at Candlestick Point and the Yosemite Slough bridge would not result in damage to structures from settlement caused by lowering of groundwater levels. [Criterion L.c]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR described how Project construction activities, including potential dewatering procedures during excavation, construction, and operation of foundations and buried utilities, have the potential to affect groundwater levels, and could cause settlement of adjacent soil that could damage the overlying foundations of existing buildings. San Francisco Building Code (SFBC) Section 1803.1, which requires that excavations for any purpose not remove support from adjacent or nearby structures without first protecting them against settlement or lateral movement, would be applicable. Implementation of mitigation measure MM GE-2a would ensure protection during dewatering where adjacent or nearby structures exist, and settlement hazards related to dewatering would be less than significant.

For the 2019 Modified Project Variant, construction activities and geotechnical approaches to construction and site preparations would be relatively similar to the 2010 Project and the requirements of SFBC Section 1803.1 would continue to apply to dewatering activities. Operation of the geothermal system, including the installation of 8,340 boreholes, would not affect groundwater levels because it is a closed system that uses its own fluid and does not use or have a hydrological connection with groundwater. However, in the unlikely instance that there is a connection with groundwater during construction activities, resulting in settlement hazards, implementation of 2010 FEIR MM GE-2a would ensure that impacts related to dewatering would remain less than significant.

Impact GE-4a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point, including the Yosemite Slough bridge and Alice Griffith Housing, would not expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects caused by seismically induced groundshaking. [Criterion L.a(ii)]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR concluded that proposed new structures at CP could experience strong groundshaking from an earthquake. To address groundshaking, mitigation measure MM GE-4a.1 was identified to require that design-level geotechnical investigations are performed, and these investigations must include site-specific seismic analyses to evaluate the peak ground accelerations for design of Project components, as required by Chapter 16, Structural Design, and Chapter 18, Soils and Foundations, of the SFBC.

For the 2019 Modified Project Variant, as with the 2010 Project, impacts related to groundshaking would be less than significant for structures and facilities at CP site through required design-level geotechnical investigations that include site-specific seismic analyses to evaluate the peak ground accelerations for design of Project components, as required by Chapter 16 (Structural Design) and Chapter 18 (Soils and Foundations) of the SFBC. Accordingly, MM GE-4a.1 would be implemented for development of the proposed improvements of the 2019 Modified Project Variant, located primarily in CP. Based on the seismic analyses, structure designs would be modified or strengthened and constructed to the highest feasible seismic safety standards, consistent with the requirements of the SFBC, as deemed appropriate by the Project engineer and verified by the San Francisco Department of Building Inspection (DBI), if the anticipated seismic forces (calculated peak vertical and horizontal ground accelerations caused by groundshaking) were found to be greater than anticipated. Implementation of this mitigation measure would ensure that potential impacts from groundshaking would be less than significant.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not result in changes to the overall location of the CP development, the overall extent of construction or operational activities, or the nature of the Project land uses. For the 2019 Modified Project Variant, nothing has changed with respect to the potential exposure to seismically induced groundshaking, and with adherence to SFBC design requirements and implementation of identified mitigation measures, the potential impacts from groundshaking would remain less than significant.

Impact GE-5a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point, including the Alice Griffith Housing and Yosemite Slough bridge, would not expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects caused by seismically induced ground failure such as liquefaction, lateral spreading, and settlement. [Criterion L.a(iii)]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR acknowledged the potential for exposure of CP structures to seismically induced ground failure, including liquefaction hazards, due to the existing geology of the site. Design and construction of the structures and facilities at the CP site would incorporate appropriate engineering practices to ensure seismic stability, as required by Chapter 16 (Structural Design) and Chapter 18 (Soils and Foundations) of the SFBC.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not result in changes to the overall location of the CP development, the overall extent of construction or operational activities, or the general mixed-use urban nature of the Project land uses. With the 2019 Modified Project Variant, CP structures would be exposed to potential seismically induced ground failure, including liquefaction hazards. As with the 2010 Project, mitigation measures MM GE-4a.1 and MM GE-5a would ensure that the design and construction of the structures and facilities in the 2019 Modified Project Variant incorporates appropriate engineering standards and practices in accordance with building code requirements to ensure seismic stability.

Mitigation measure MM GE-4a.1 would require a site-specific evaluation of potential liquefaction, lateral spreading, and seismically induced settlement impacts and provide any structural and/or ground-improvement procedures necessary to minimize the effects of these hazards as identified in mitigation measure MM GE-5a. Selection of the appropriate procedures would be dependent on the land use, development type, soil profile, and estimated settlement. Together, MM GE-4a.1 and MM GE-5a would reduce impacts related to seismically induced ground failure such as liquefaction, lateral spreading, and/or seismically induced settlement, reducing the impact to a less-than-significant level.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant may utilize deep dynamic compaction (DDC) as a ground improvement technique for densifying the artificial fill at the site to reduce liquefaction risks. Where calculated liquefaction total and differential settlement exceeds the building code limits provided in Chapter 12, the DDC construction technique can provide sufficient treatment of subsurface materials to allow light to moderately loaded structures (i.e., all buildings except for the high-rise towers) to use a shallow foundation system (e.g., conventional spread footings or reinforced mat foundation) instead of a deep foundation system (e.g., driven or drilled piles). Regardless, all foundation systems would be subject to approval by DBI and the provisions of MM GE-5a, which require DBI review and approval of detailed design plans to reduce liquefaction hazards. A full-scale test program⁷⁷ was previously

⁷⁷ ENGeo, Inc., *Evaluation of Deep Dynamic Compaction for Densification of Artificial Fill*, August 10, 2017.

conducted at the CP site, which demonstrated DDC is an appropriate method for densifying the upper 20 to 30 feet of artificial fill across portions of the site to minimize liquefaction risks.

The primary environmental impact associated with the use of DDC would be vibration-related impacts, which are addressed in Section II.B.8 (Noise and Vibration). The primary impacts related to the use of other ground improvement techniques, such as stone columns, grout columns, or drilled displacement columns, are similar to the impacts related to the installation of geothermal boreholes, which are addressed in Addendum 5 Section II.B.9 (Cultural Resources), Section II.B.10 (Hazards and Hazardous Materials), and Section II.B.11 (Geology and Soils).

The Site-Specific Geotechnical Investigation required by MM GE-5a would ensure that the selected ground improvement technique is appropriate for the site and would effectively minimize the impact of liquefaction, lateral spreading and seismic settlement hazards at CP. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

Impact GE-6a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point, including the Alice Griffith Housing, would not expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects caused by seismically induced landslides. [Criterion L.a(iv)]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR concluded that there are potential landslide hazards within the broader CP site that were delineated in an approximate 2,500-foot-wide and 2,500-foot-long section on Bayview Hill around Bayview Park Road. The majority of this landslide hazard area is located on Bayview Hill, which is outside of the CP-02 area, the location of the primary changes of above-ground improvements in the 2019 Modified Variant, but there are some areas that appear to intersect the CP-02 site. In addition, the 2019 Modified Variant would include construction of four subterranean parking facilities, which would require excavations that create exposed slopes. However, the site-specific geotechnical reports required by mitigation measure MM GE-6a would ensure that landslide risk analysis is included as part of identification of geotechnical hazards, including shoring hazards related to excavations for subterranean parking facilities. These report findings would inform geotechnical recommendations to address any slope stability hazards present and provide shoring recommendations so that the changes associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not be subject to, nor exacerbate the potential for, seismically induced landslides or slope instability. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact GE-7a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects caused by shoreline instability. [Criterion L.c]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR outlines the various repairs, improvements, and modifications that are required to stabilize the shoreline and protect structures and facilities from the adverse effects caused by shoreline instability. There would be no changes under the 2019 Modified Project Variant related to the shoreline stabilization measures for CP that were considered in the 2010 FEIR. However, as analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, to reduce the potential for a future rise in sea level that could adversely affect the Project site, the Project includes modification of the land surface through grading and placement fill. At CP, under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, this would include 2 to 12 feet of fill to raise the surface elevation by 5 feet above the 100-year BFE, which would ensure that finished floor elevations would be 0.5 feet above that (for a total of 5.5 feet above BFE) as required by mitigation measure MM HY-12a.1. This would be consistent with what was assumed for the 2018 Modified Project Variant, but higher than the 3.5 feet assumed in the 2010 FEIR, and would allow for surcharging and ground improvement, elevate the development areas of the site in compliance with new requirements for sea-level rise (SLR) planning, and to provide the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) with required freeboard and cover for utility systems. The proposal to raise the site elevation does not extend into the Candlestick Point State Recreation Area (CPSRA).

SLR estimates published in 2012 by the National Research Council (NRC)⁷⁸ have become what is currently considered by the regulatory community as the “best available science” for California and were used as the basis of projected future sea level rise in the 2016 San Francisco Sea-Level Rise Action Plan.⁷⁹ The NRC projections include forecasts (most likely estimates) and high estimates (assumed worst case) for 2030, 2050, and 2100. As such, NRC projections have been incorporated into specific guidance relating to accommodating SLR on waterfront project by the agencies having jurisdiction over the Project. As discussed under Impact HY-12b in the Hydrology and Water Quality section, the City of San Francisco in 2014 adopted new guidance (with revisions in 2015)⁸⁰ for incorporating SLR into the design and construction of new development, and the Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC), which has jurisdiction over the coastal zone along the San Francisco Bay, updated its San Francisco Bay Plan in 2011⁸¹ with specific recommendations regarding hazard mapping, adaptive management and other SLR adaptation strategies.

⁷⁸ National Research Council (2012). *Sea-Level Rise for the Coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington: Past, Present, and Future*. Committee on Sea Level Rise in California, Oregon, and Washington. Board on Earth Sciences and Resources and Ocean Studies Board, Division on Earth and Life Studies. The National Academies Press, Washington, D.C., 2012.

⁷⁹ City and County of San Francisco, *Sea Level Rise Action Plan*, March 2016.

⁸⁰ San Francisco Sea Level Rise Committee. 2014. *Guidance for Incorporating Sea Level Rise into Capital Planning in San Francisco – Assessing Vulnerability and Risk to Support Adaptation*. September 2014 and revised December 14, 2015.

⁸¹ San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, *Living with a Rising Bay. Vulnerability and Adaptation in San Francisco Bay and on its Shoreline*, October 2011.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would continue to elevate the development areas of the site using locally excavated and potentially imported fill to reduce the potential for a future rise in sea level as discussed and analyzed in the 2010 FEIR. The proposal to raise the site elevation does not extend into the shoreline areas of the CPSRA.

The grading plan would raise the finished floor elevation by 5.5 feet above BFE per MM HY-12a.1 to account for future SLR. MM HY-12a.2 includes an adaptive management strategy for the shoreline areas, which have higher adaptive capacity and resilience compared to development areas, requiring setbacks to accommodate future SLR-related improvements and assurances that the shoreline protection system, storm drain system, public facilities, and public access improvements would be protected should SLR exceed 2 feet. Therefore, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not result in exposure of structures and facilities at CP to substantial adverse effects caused by shoreline instability. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

Impact GE-8a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects caused by landslides. [Criterion L.c]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR identified the potential for exposure to adverse effects caused by landslides at the CP site, in the upland areas where serpentinite is abundant in the shear zone. Implementation of mitigation measure MM GE-6a would ensure that risks to structures or excavations for subterranean parking facilities in CP from landslides would be avoided or reduced a less-than-significant level.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not result in changes to the overall location of the development, nor to the site boundaries. Thus, the potential for exposure to adverse effects caused by landslides in the CP site remains in the upland areas that were identified in the 2010 FEIR. With implementation of MM GE-6a, the risks to structures in CP from landslides would be avoided or reduced. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact GE-9a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point, including Alice Griffith Housing and the Yosemite Slough bridge, would not expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects caused by damage from settlement. [Criterion L.c]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As identified in the 2010 FEIR, the potential for exposure to adverse effects caused by settlement at the CP site exists. Poorly consolidated artificial fill and soft compressible deposits are abundant at the site. Slight to severe damage to structures could occur caused by the settlement of poorly compacted fill and/or consolidation of very soft natural deposits if not addressed appropriately.

The 2010 FEIR found that implementation of mitigation measure MM GE-5a would ensure Project compliance with the requirements of the SFBC and would ensure that potential impacts from unstable subsurface soils and damage from settlement would be less than significant.

With the 2019 Modified Project Variant, in areas of the site containing loose artificial fill and/or soft natural deposits with a greater risk of settlement, a range of ground improvement techniques may be used to reduce settlement risk, including but not limited to surcharge consolidation with wick drains, deep dynamic compaction (DDC), drilled displacement columns, vibro-compaction, vibro-densification, deep soil mixing (DSM), stone columns, and grout columns.

The Site-Specific Geotechnical Investigation required by MM GE-5a would ensure that the selected ground improvement technique or a combination of various techniques is appropriate for the site and would effectively mitigate the settlement hazards at CP. To clarify that a surcharging program may be used at the Project site, MM GE-5a has been modified as follows:

MM GE-5a Site-Specific Geotechnical Investigation with Analyses of Liquefaction, Lateral Spreading and/or Settlement. Prior to issuance of building permits for the Project site:

- The Applicant shall submit to the San Francisco Department of Building Inspection (DBI) for review and approval a site-specific, design-level geotechnical investigation prepared by a California Certified Engineering Geologist (CEG) or California Registered Geotechnical Engineer (GE), as well as project plans prepared in compliance with the requirements of the San Francisco Building Code (SFBC), the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, and requirements contained in CGS Special Publication 117A “Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California.” In addition, all engineering practices, and analyses of structural design shall be consistent with SFBC standards to ensure seismic stability, including reduction of potential liquefaction hazards.
- DBI shall employ a third-party CEG and California Registered Professional Engineer (Civil) (PE) to form a Geotechnical Peer Review Committee (GPRC), consisting of DBI and these third-party reviewers. The GPRC shall review the site-specific geotechnical investigations and the site-specific structural, foundation, infrastructure, and other relevant plans to ensure that these plans incorporate all necessary geotechnical mitigation measures. No permits shall be issued by DBI until the GPRC has approved the geotechnical investigation and the Project plans, including the factual determinations and the proposed engineering designs and construction methods.
- All Project structural designs shall incorporate and conform to the requirements in the site-specific geotechnical investigations.
- The site-specific Project plans shall incorporate the mitigation measures contained in the approved site-specific geotechnical reports to reduce liquefaction hazards. The engineering design techniques to reduce liquefaction hazards shall include proven

methods generally accepted by California Certified Engineering Geologists, subject to DBI and GPRC review and approval, including, but not necessarily limited to:

Structural Measures

- > Construction of deep foundations, which transfer loads to competent strata beneath the zone susceptible to liquefaction, for critical utilities and shallow foundations
- > Structural mat foundations to distribute concentrated load to prevent damage to structures

Ground Improvement Measures

- > Additional over-excavation and replacement of unstable soil with engineering-compacted fill
- > Surcharging with wick drains to preconsolidate compressible soils
- > Dynamic compaction, such as deep dynamic compaction (DDC) or rapid impact compaction (RIC), to densify loose soils below the groundwater table
- > Vibro-compaction, sometimes referred to as vibro-floatation, to densify loose soils below the groundwater table
- > Stone columns to provide pore pressure dissipation pathways for soil, compact loose soil between columns, and provide additional bearing support beneath foundations
- > Soil-cement columns to densify loose soils and provide additional bearing support beneath foundations
- > Deep displacement grout columns to densify loose soil and provide additional bearing support beneath foundations
- > The Project CEG or GE shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with these requirements

The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact GE-10a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point, including Alice Griffith Housing and the Yosemite Slough bridge, would not expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects caused by expansive soils. [Criterion L.d]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR concluded that the CP site has the potential to expose Project improvements to adverse effects caused by expansive soil, which could include damage to structures, foundations, and buried utilities and could increase required maintenance. The 2010 FEIR further concluded that

impacts related to expansive soils would be avoided or reduced a less-than-significant level for structures and facilities in the CP site through the implementation of standard engineering and geotechnical practices for the identification and remediation of expansive soils, as required by Chapter 18 (Soils and Foundations) of the SFBC, as well as mitigation measure MM GE-10a, which requires a site-specific geotechnical investigation and expansive soils analyses. For the 2019 Modified Project Variant, as with the 2010 Project, impacts related to expansive soil would be avoided or reduced to a less-than-significant level for structures and facilities in the CP site through the implementation of standard engineering and geotechnical practices and standards for the identification and remediation of expansive soil, as required by Chapter 18 (Soils and Foundations) of the SFBC. Implementation of MM GE-10a would avoid or reduce the impact to structures and facilities at CP from expansive soil. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact GE-11a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point, including Alice Griffith Housing and the Yosemite Slough bridge, would not expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects caused by corrosive soils. [Criterion L.c]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR concluded that structures at CP could be exposed to corrosive soil hazards; however, impacts related to corrosive soils would be less than significant for structures and facilities in the CP site through the implementation of standard engineering and geotechnical practices for the identification and protection against corrosive soils, as required by Chapter 18 (Soils and Foundations) of the SFBC, as well as mitigation measure MM GE-11a, which requires a site-specific geotechnical investigation and corrosive soils analyses.

For the 2019 Modified Project Variant, as with the 2010 Project, impacts related to corrosive soil would be less than significant for structures and facilities in the CP site through the implementation of standard engineering and geotechnical practices and standards for the identification and protection against corrosive soil, as required by Chapter 18 (Soils and Foundations) of the SFBC. Implementation of MM GE-11a would ensure compliance with the requirements of the SFBC and would avoid or reduce the impact on structures and facilities in CP. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact GE-12: Implementation of the Project would not expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects caused by surface fault rupture. [Criterion L.a(i)]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	No Impact	No Impact

For the 2019 Modified Project Variant, as with the 2010 Project, fault rupture hazards in the Project site are unlikely. No known active faults cross the Project site, making hazards from fault rupture unlikely. Therefore, there would be no impact caused by surface fault rupture.

Impact GE-13: Implementation of the Project would not result in the use of soils incapable of adequately supporting septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater. [Criterion L.e]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	No Impact	No Impact

For the 2019 Modified Project Variant, as with the 2010 Project, the Project would be connected to the city’s existing wastewater treatment and disposal system. Development of the Project would not involve the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. No impact would occur.

Impact GE-14: Implementation of the Project would not result in a substantial change of topography or destruction of unique geologic features. [Criterion L.f]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	No Impact	No Impact

The 2010 FEIR indicated that most of the Project site is relatively flat, with elevations generally ranging from approximately 0 feet to +20 feet San Francisco City Datum. The 2010 FEIR further acknowledged that the Project would alter the surface topography of the site including adding 3 feet of fill in some areas, and, at HPS2, the shoreline would be altered with new seawalls or other shoreline protection. The 2010 FEIR concluded that these changes would not substantially change the site topography or affect unique geological features.

To accommodate for future SLR and account for required cover over pipes as defined by the SFPUC and the CP-HPS2 subdivision regulations, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would add from 2 to 12 feet of fill in some areas to raise the site from current levels. Similar to the 2010 Project, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not substantially change site topography or affect unique geologic features, and would have no impact on such features.

■ Conclusion

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change any of the 2010 FEIR’s findings with respect to geology and soils impacts. Although the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes changes to the

Project and Variants considered in the 2010 FEIR (and previous addenda), these changes would not give rise to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. This analysis does not result in any different conclusions than those reached in the 2010 FEIR related to geology and soils, on either a Project-related or cumulative basis.

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II.B.12 Hydrology and Water Quality

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
9. Hydrology and Water Quality. Would the Project:					
M.a Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.M-55 (Impact HY-1a) p. III.M-77 (Impact HY-6a)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 265 (Impact HY-1b) p. 269 (Impact HY-6b)</p>	No	No	No	MM HZ-1a, MM HZ-2a.1, MM HZ-15, MM HY-1a.1, MM HY-1a.2, MM HY-1a.3, MM HY-6a.1, MM HY-6a.2
M.b Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.M-74 (Impact HY-2) p. III.M-93 (Impact HY-8)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 266 (Impact HY-2) p. 272 (Impact HY-8)</p>	No	No	No	None
M.c Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on-site or off-site?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.M-75 (Impact HY-3) p. III.M-93 (Impact HY-9)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 267 (Impact HY-3) p. 273 (Impact HY-9)</p>	No	No	No	MM HY-6a.1
M.d Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on-site or off-site?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.M-75 (Impact HY-4) p. III.M-94 (Impact HY-10)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 267 (Impact HY-4) p. 273 (Impact HY-10)</p>	No	No	No	MM HY-1a.1, MM HY-1a.2, MM HY-1a.3, MM HY-6a.1

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
M.e Create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm sewer systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.M-76 (Impact HY-5) p. III.M-96 (Impact HY-11) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 268 (Impact HY-5) p. 274 (Impact HY-11)	No	No	No	MM HY-1a.2, MM HY-6a.1
M.f Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.M-91 (Impact HY-7) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 272 (Impact HY-7)	No	No	No	MM HY-6a.1, MM HY-6a.2
M.g Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.M-97 (Impact HY-12a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 275 (Impact HY-12b)	No	No	No	MM HY-12a.1, MM HY-12a.2
M.h Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.M-102 (Impact HY-13a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 277 (Impact HY-13b)	No	No	No	MM HY-12a.2
M.i Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.M-103 (Impact HY-14) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 278 (Impact HY-14)	No	No	No	MM HY-14
M.j Expose people or structures to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.M-104 (Impact HY-15) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 279 (Impact HY-15)	No	No	No	None

■ Changes to Project Related to Hydrology and Water Quality

The following elements of the 2019 Modified Project Variant are addressed in this Hydrology and Water Quality analysis:

- Installation and use of a ground source geothermal heating and cooling system at CP that would require up to approximately 8,340 geothermal boreholes to meet heating and cooling demands; and

- The use of locally excavated material to add 2 to 12 feet of fill over the existing ground surface at CP, which would raise the site elevation such that finished floor elevations would be 5.5 feet above the base flood elevation (BFE) at both CP and HPS2⁸².

■ Comparative Impact Discussions

Impact HY-1a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not cause an exceedance of water quality standards or contribute to or cause a violation of waste discharge requirements. [*Criterion M.a*]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR concluded that construction activities at CP-02 would not exceed water quality standards or contribute to or cause a violation of waste discharge requirements, with the implementation of mitigation measures MM HY-1a.1, MM HY-1a.2, MM HZ-1a, MM HZ-2a.1, MM HY-1a.3, and MM HZ-15. All of these 2010 FEIR mitigation measures would ensure that water quality standards would not be exceeded nor would construction at CP cause or contribute to a violation of the applicable waste discharge requirements (WDRs). A less-than-significant impact would result.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not result in any significant changes to the location of the Project or the extent of construction activities. Development would continue to occur on the same areas of the site analyzed for development in the 2010 FEIR. As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, construction activities would include the placement of large stockpiles for pre-consolidation of existing soft soils (i.e., surcharging) and associated wick drains to redistribute groundwater throughout the soil column and, thereby, accelerate the desired consolidation process in anticipation of the proposed development.

The installation of the geothermal wells (or boreholes) would be completed using a mud rotary drilling method, which would not require dewatering. The mud rotary drilling method is a well-established drilling method that uses a drilling mud, usually consisting of a saturated bentonite clay mixture, injected into the drill pipe that flows to the drill bit. The drilling mud lubricates the equipment, applies pressure and support to the borehole wall, and transports spoils from the excavation back to the surface. Once each borehole is completed, the drilling fluid would be removed and disposed of off-site at a landfill. The drilling process would fall under the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) measures; however, no groundwater dewatering plan would be required as this method does not require dewatering and is commonly used in similar bayshore locations. Also, as discussed in Impact HZ-5a, Section II.B.10 Hazards and Hazardous Materials,

⁸² In the 2010 FEIR, mitigation measure MM HY-12a.1 required the Project site (at both CP and HPS2) to be raised 3.5 feet above the base flood elevation. In 2018, mitigation measure MM HY-12a.1 was modified to increase the required elevation to 5.5 feet at the Project site to (1) complete ground improvements, (2) elevate the development areas of the site in compliance with updated requirements for sea-level rise (SLR) planning, and (3) provide SFPU with required freeboard and cover for utility systems. The proposal to raise the site elevation does not extend into the Candlestick Point State Recreation Area.

drilling would be avoided in the limited areas of shallow soil or groundwater contamination to avoid cross contamination.

There are no changed circumstances or new information regarding the 2019 Modified Project Variant that would result in any different conclusions than those reached in the 2010 FEIR regarding the violation of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. The 2010 FEIR mitigation measures and compliance with the regulatory requirements for water quality, runoff control, and stormwater management would continue to ensure that Project impacts are mitigated in accordance with the 2010 FEIR analysis and conclusions. Therefore, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not result in new significant impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts with respect to water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

Impact HY-2: Construction activities associated with the Project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level. [Criterion M.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR noted that groundwater would not be used for any construction activities such as dust control or irrigation of vegetated erosion control features; no groundwater wells would be developed as part of the Project, and no on-site groundwater wells would be used for water supplies. Short-term construction groundwater dewatering would perhaps be necessary at certain locations (e.g., for installation of building foundations or underground utilities), but dewatering would have only a minor temporary effect on the groundwater table elevation in the immediate vicinity of the activity, and would not measurably affect groundwater supplies. Further, the shallow groundwater underlying the Project site at CP-02 is not used for water supply. Construction activities would generally occur within areas that are already developed, and much of the existing open space would remain undeveloped and continue to contribute to groundwater recharge. Construction of the Project would include installation and operation of groundwater remediation and monitoring wells, as required by Navy transfer documents and regulatory requirements (as discussed in 2010 FEIR Section III.K). The 2010 FEIR concluded that construction at the Project site would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, and this impact would be less than significant.

For the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the installation of geothermal wells using the mud rotary method would not require dewatering and, thus, would not impact groundwater levels. The impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact HY-3: Construction activities associated with the Project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site.

[Criterion M.c]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR concluded that construction at the Project site would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area such that on- or off-site erosion is substantially increased and this impact would be less than significant.

As with the 2010 Project, stormwater associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant either drains to storm drains (which include both combined and separate systems), or drains directly to the bay via surface runoff (generally only along the shoreline). The existing drainage patterns would be generally preserved, with locally modified drainage patterns within the affected area due to the raising of ground elevation to protect the area from a potential rise in sea level. As with the 2010 Project, most of the affected area is already drained by sewer systems (combined and separate), and would continue to drain to a newly constructed entirely separate storm sewer system, this would not result in a substantial alteration of drainage patterns related to erosion potential. Construction at the Project site would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area such that on- or off-site erosion would substantially increase. The impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact HY-4: Construction activities associated with the Project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on or off site. *[Criterion M.d]*

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR notes that no streams or rivers exist within the Project site; thus, no streams or rivers would be altered by construction activity. The Project site would generally be graded flat (0.1 to 0.5 percent grade). There would be no increase in stormwater runoff during construction. As discussed in the 2010 FEIR under Impact HY-3, construction activities at the Project site would not substantially alter existing drainage patterns causing or contributing to increased stormwater runoff. Construction would include clearance, grading, and excavation, and the subsequent construction of new buildings and infrastructure. With implementation of mitigation measures MM HY-1a.1 and MM HY1a.2 (preparation of an SWPPP with best management practices [BMPs] to collect, retain as appropriate, and discharge stormwater runoff) and MM HY-1a.3, construction of the Project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or substantially increase the rate or

amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on or off site, and this impact would remain less than significant.

With the 2019 Modified Project Variant, nothing has changed with respect to construction that would alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on or off site, and with implementation of the identified mitigation measures, this impact would remain less than significant.

Impact HY-5: Construction activities associated with the Project would not create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm sewer systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. [Criterion M.e]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

For the 2019 Modified Project Variant, as with the 2010 Project, management of runoff within portions of the Project site affected by construction activity discharging directly to the Bay or to a separate storm drain system would be governed by the conditions of a SWPPP developed per Construction General Permit requirements, as required by mitigation measure MM HY1a.2, which would include measures to collect, retain, and discharge runoff in ways that do not overwhelm the capacity of existing downstream drainage facilities. Management of runoff from areas draining to the combined sewer system would be governed by conditions of a SWPPP with an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP), developed per San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) -requirements.

As described in the 2010 FEIR for Impact HY-1, dewatering to the combined sewer system would require a Batch Wastewater Discharge Permit from the SFPUC. This remains true for the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Permit conditions are specified by the SFPUC to prevent violation of the SFPUC’s Wastewater Discharge Permit, including conveyance capacity constraints and effluent limits. Dewatering discharges to the separate sewer system would be governed by conditions of the Construction General Permits, other general permits, or an individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit/WDR, as specified by the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFRWQCB). This remains true for the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR for Impacts HY-3 and HY-4, construction of the Project would not be expected to greatly alter Project site drainage such that stormwater runoff is increased. This remains true for the 2019 Modified Project Variant. During construction, existing stormwater drainage facilities would be replaced by new, entirely separate sewer systems that would collect and treat site stormwater flows. This new storm drain system would be designed and sized in accordance with the Subdivision Regulations for the CP/Hunters Point Shipyard and would also be sized to accommodate 5-year storm event flows from upstream contributing areas. In accordance with City design criteria, the newly piped storm drain system would be sized to convey the 5-year storm event when flowing

full or surcharged (overloaded/flooded) and runoff from the 5-year storm event up to the 100-year storm event would be contained within the streets and drainage channels rights-of-way.

Impacts associated with additional sources of polluted runoff are addressed by the 2010 FEIR in Impact HY-1. As discussed under Impact HY-1, implementation of mitigation measures would reduce potential for construction activities to generate additional sources of polluted runoff to a less-than-significant level. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact HY-6a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not contribute to violations of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. [Criterion M.a]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR concluded that development at CP would not exceed water quality standards or contribute to or cause a violation of waste discharge requirements with the implementation of mitigation measures MM HY-6a.1 (reflects new regulations), MM HY-6a.2, and MM HZ-2a.1. These mitigation measures would ensure that water quality standards would not be violated nor would development at CP-02 cause or contribute to a violation of the applicable waste discharge requirements (WDRs). A less-than-significant impact would result.

The Project analyzed by the 2010 FEIR would remove existing buildings and other improvements at CP that contain approximately 179 acres of impervious surfaces⁸³ and replace them with approximately 165 acres of impervious surfaces, thereby reducing the total area of impervious cover at CP by approximately 7.83 percent. As with the 2010 Project, under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the reduction of impervious surfaces would reduce the volume of stormwater runoff and the extent of impervious area that could contribute pollutants in runoff.

In addition, as with the 2010 Project in Table III.M-3 (Estimated Change in Annual Pollutant Loads from CP without BMPs), the development program associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant, combined with the reduction in impervious surface, would result in a net decrease in the total pollutant loads in stormwater runoff. The implementation of required stormwater treatment BMPs would further reduce pollutant loads in stormwater runoff.

Table 26 (Pervious and Impervious Acreage at CP and HPS2: 2010 Project, 2018 Modified Project Variant, and 2019 Modified Project Variant) shows that the amount of pervious and impervious surfaces under the 2019 Modified Project Variant at both CP and HPS2 is the same as under the 2018 Modified Project Variant. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would reduce impervious surfaces at

⁸³ It is assumed that under existing conditions, the CP site contains approximately 102 of pervious surface, and under the 2010 Project, pervious surfaces would increase to 116 acres due to the provision of parks and open space.

TABLE 26 PERVIOUS AND IMPERVIOUS ACREAGE AT CP AND HPS2: 2010 PROJECT, 2018 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT, AND 2019 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT												
	<i>2010 Project</i>			<i>2018 Modified Project Variant</i>			<i>2019 Modified Project Variant</i>			<i>2010–2019 Net Change^a</i>		
	<i>CP</i>	<i>HPS2</i>	<i>Combined</i>	<i>CP</i>	<i>HPS2</i>	<i>Combined</i>	<i>CP</i>	<i>HPS2</i>	<i>Combined</i>	<i>CP</i>	<i>HPS2</i>	<i>Combined</i>
Impervious Surface Acreage	165.4 ^b	213.7 ^b	379.1	158.4 ^c	230.0	388.4	158.4	230.0	388.4	-7.1	+16.3	+9.3
Pervious Surfaces Acreage	115.6	207.3	322.9	113.3 ^c	191.0	304.3	113.3	191.0	304.3	-2.4	-16.3	-18.7
Total Site Acreage (acres)	281	421	702	271.6^{c,d}	421.0	692.6	271.6^{c,d}	421.0	692.6	-9.4	0	-9.4

SOURCE: BKF Engineers, 2019.

a. Values are subject to rounding.

b. IBI Group. August 21, 2009.

c. The 2010 FEIR reflected 281 acres for CP; however, the 9.4-acre Jamestown parcel was removed from CP as part of the adoption of the BVHP Redevelopment Plan amendments in 2018 (and as described and evaluated in Addendum 5), which reduced the size of CP to 271.6 acres. Previous proposed improvements for the Jamestown Parcel were primarily impervious roadway improvements. Assume 9.4-acre parcel was composed of 75% impervious area and 25% pervious area.

d. Candlestick Point includes the approximately 120.2-acre Candlestick Point State Recreation Area.

CP by 6.6 percent⁸⁴ rather than 7.8 percent⁸⁵ as under the 2010 Project, which would still result in a net decrease in the total pollutant loads in stormwater runoff.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would comply with the San Francisco Stormwater Management Requirements and Design Guidelines (SMR) and the Subdivision Regulations for the CP/Hunters Point Shipyard. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of MM HY-6a.1 and MM HY-6a.2.

Impact HY-7: Implementation of the Project would not otherwise degrade water quality. [Criterion M.f]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

For the 2019 Modified Project Variant, as with the 2010 Project, implementation of mitigation measure MM HY-6a.1, which requires compliance with SMR, would result in BMPs designed to treat stormwater runoff for nitrogen compounds. In addition, implementation of mitigation measure MM HY6a.2 would ensure compliance with the Recycled Water General Permit, resulting in application rates that do not exceed agronomic requirements. Thus, the potential for recycled water, and associated nitrates and total dissolved solids (TDS), leaching to groundwater is minimized. Compliance with these mitigation measures would reduce the potential for nitrogen and salt migration to groundwater and Project degradation of groundwater quality. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

Impact HY-8: Implementation of the Project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level. [Criterion M.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	No Impact	No Impact

As with the 2010 Project, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not use groundwater as a source of water supply and would, therefore, not deplete groundwater supplies. As described under Impact HY-6a, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would reduce the total impervious area at CP by approximately 6.6 percent, which could increase infiltration. Development associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not interfere with groundwater recharge or substantially deplete groundwater supplies; thus, no impact would occur.

⁸⁴ This reflects 179 acres of existing impervious surfaces minus 9.4 acres associated with the Jamestown parcel, resulting in 169.6 acres of existing impervious surfaces. The impervious surfaces associated with the 2019 Modified Project is 158.4 acres. The 6.6 percent decrease is calculated as 169.6 acres minus 158.4 acres (11.2 acres) divided by 169.6 acres.

⁸⁵ The 7.8 percent decrease is calculated as 179 acres of existing impervious surfaces minus 165 acres of impervious surfaces associated with the 2010 Project (14.5 acres) divided by 179 acres.

Impact HY-9: Implementation of the Project would not alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, and would not result in substantial erosion or siltation on site or off site. [Criterion M.c]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As discussed above in construction impacts (in Impact HY-4), there are no streams or rivers within the Project site, and grading associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not substantially alter the drainage pattern of the site. The Project site would discharge to a separated storm drain sewer system or the Lower Bay instead of surface water bodies susceptible to erosion and siltation. In addition, implementation of mitigation measure MM HY-6a.1 would require preparation of a Stormwater Control Plan (SCP) to control post-construction erosion that incorporates erosion and sediment transport control BMPs. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact HY-10: Implementation of the Project would not alter the existing drainage pattern of the site through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff, and would not result in flooding on site or off site. [Criterion M.d]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As described under Impact HY-6a, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would reduce the total impervious area at CP by approximately 6.6 percent, which could increase infiltration (via natural percolation of rainfall). Due to the increase in permeable surface area, infiltration would be expected to increase, resulting in a corresponding decrease in runoff volumes. As with the 2010 Project, estimated peak flow runoff rates and runoff volumes would be reduced with the Project.

Table 27 (Estimated Stormwater Peak Flow Rates and Runoff Volumes without BMPs) lists the estimated Project site stormwater runoff flow rates for existing and 2019 Modified Project Variant conditions, calculated using the Rational Method and the same assumptions used in the 2010 FEIR.⁸⁶

As demonstrated in Table 27, the runoff peak flow rates from the Project site would be reduced by 55 percent for a 5-year storm, 48 percent for a 10-year storm, and 46 percent for a 100-year storm. Table 27 also shows that runoff volumes from the 2-year, 24-hour storm (i.e., frequently occurring storms) would be reduced by implementation of the Project, which would also reduce flooding impacts.

⁸⁶ City and County of San Francisco, Bureau of Engineering, Department of Public Works, Subdivision Regulations, for the Information and Guidance of all Subdividers, Engineers and Surveyors with reference to the Subdivision of Land within the City and County of San Francisco and to Supplement the Subdivision Code, January 6, 1982.

TABLE 27 ESTIMATED STORMWATER PEAK FLOW RATES AND RUNOFF VOLUMES WITHOUT BMPs

Storm Event	Existing (2010) (cfs) ^a	2010 Project (cfs)	2019 Modified Project Variant (cfs) ^b	Increase (Existing over 2018 Modified Project Variant) ^f		Increase (Existing over 2010 Project)	
				(cfs)	(%)	(cfs)	(%)
CP							
5-Year ^d	477	249	215	-262	-55%	-228	-48%
10-Year ^{d,e}	545	284	284	-284	48%	-261	-48%
100-Year ^d	783	408	425	-358	46%	-375	-48%
HPS2^f							
5-Year	644	448	360	-286	-44%	-196	-30%
10-Year ^e	730	509	509	-221	-30%	-221	-30%
100-Year	1,052	733	676	-376	-36%	-319	-30%
2-Year 24-Hour (acre-feet)^e							
CP ^d	36	20	20	-16	-44%	-16	-44%
HPS2 ^f	64	39	39	-24	-38%	-24	-38%

SOURCES: PBS&J, 2009; BKF, 2019.

NOTES:

- cfs = cubic feet per second
- a. Existing flows are based on 72 percent of impervious surfaces at CP and HPS2 combined (approximately 505 acres).
- b. Project flows, considering both CP and HPS2, are based on 56.1 percent impervious surfaces (or 388.4 acres); refer to Table 26 (Pervious and Impervious Acreage at CP and HPS2: 2010 Project, 2018 Modified Project Variant, and 2019 Modified Project Variant), p. 242.
- c. A negative number denotes a reduction in Project flow rates compared to existing conditions.
- d. For the 2019 Modified Project Variant, CP's updated proposed peak flow rates are from the *Grading and Storm Drain System Master Plan for the Candlestick Point Development, November 30, 2017, Master Utility Plan Amendment*. The peak flow rate for the 10-year storm event and the runoff volume for the 2-year, 24-hour (acre-feet) storm were not updated in the above referenced 2017 Master Utility Plan Amendment.
- e. This information was provided by PBS&J in 2009 as part of the 2010 FEIR.
- f. Off-site flow from HPS1 is not included in these runoff calculations. Required HPS1 diversions into the HPS2 separate stormwater sewer system would be 108 cfs. The peak flow rates and runoff volumes for HPS2 are the same as reflected for the 2018 Modified Project Variant in Addendum 5.

As discussed in Impact HY-6a, p. III.M-114, the Project Sponsor has developed an LID Study,⁸⁷ which identifies concepts for how the development would integrate stormwater volume reduction and treatment control measures in accordance with the San Francisco Stormwater Management Requirements and Design Guidelines (SMR) and the Subdivision Regulations for the CP/Hunters Point Shipyard. In addition, the SFPUC would require preparation of a Storm Drainage Master Plan (SDMP) and a SCP for the Project that would ensure that this impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

⁸⁷ Arup North America, Ltd. and Lennar Urban, *Candlestick Point/Hunters Point Shipyard LID Stormwater Opportunities Study*, June 2009. Copies of these documents are on file for public review at the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, One South Van Ness Avenue, Fifth Floor as part of File No. ER06.05.07, or at the Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco, CA, 94103 as part of File No. 2007.0946E.

Impact HY-11: Implementation of the Project would not create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm sewer systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. [Criterion M.e]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As with the 2010 Project, a new separate storm drainage system would be constructed for the 2019 Modified Project Variant in accordance with the design standards and criteria issued by the SFPUC and criteria in the 2014 Subdivision Regulations.⁸⁸ As discussed in Impact HY-10, above, overall Project site development would result in a reduction in peak storm flows and would also reduce runoff volumes from frequently occurring storms. Implementation of mitigation measure MM HY-6a.1 and compliance with stormwater drainage capacity design criteria would ensure that impacts related to exceeding the capacity of the storm sewer system would remain less than significant.

Impact HY-12a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not place housing in a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map. [Criterion M.g]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR indicated that portions of the Project would fall within a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)⁸⁹ and that housing could be located in an area subject to flooding if the rate of sea-level rise (SLR) were to exceed the 36 inches that served at the time as the basis for Project grading plans and fill elevations, and no improvements were to be made along the shoreline.

For the 2010 FEIR, a project-specific SLR study was undertaken⁹⁰ to develop planning and design guidance through the various phases of the Project, based on the then most current and relevant information and guidance available regarding SLR and knowledge of coastal processes of San Francisco Bay. For building structures, a 36-inch SLR allowance plus a freeboard of 6 inches was selected as the design criteria to use for design and construction, based on a conservative rate of SLR of 36 inches over the next 50 years⁹¹ (which includes ice-cap melt estimate) that was not expected to occur until about 2080,⁹² which would be approximately 50 years beyond the last phase of construction for the Project.

⁸⁸ City and County of San Francisco, Bureau of Engineering, Department of Public Works, January 6, 1982, op. cit.

⁸⁹ Term used by FEMA to refer to the portion of a floodplain or coastal area that is at risk from a 100-year flood

⁹⁰ Moffatt & Nichol, *Hunters Point Shoreline Structures Assessment*, October 2009.

⁹¹ Rahmstorf, S., A. Cazenave, J.A. Church, J.E. Hansen, R.F. Keeling, D.E. Parker, and R.C.J. Somerville, 2007. Recent Climate Observations Compared to Projections. *Science* 316, p. 709.

⁹² Moffatt & Nichol, *Candlestick Point/Hunters Point Development Project Initial Shoreline Assessment*, prepared for Lennar Urban, February 2009, op. cit.

Mitigation measure MM HY-12a.1 required that all finished floor elevations in development areas would be 3.5 feet above the BFE, and streets and pads would be 3 feet above BFE to allow for future SLR, thereby elevating all housing and structures above the existing and potential future flood hazard area. MM HY-12a.1 also required the Project Sponsor to request revision of the San Francisco Interim Floodplain Maps (FIRMs), if adopted prior to Project implementation, to reflect new fill. The 2010 FEIR concluded that implementation of MM HY-12a.1 would ensure that impacts associated with construction of housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as designated on a flood hazard delineation map, would be less than significant.

Mitigation measure MM HY-12a.2 required that shoreline and public access areas, which have higher adaptive capacity and resilience compared to development areas, be designed to incorporate setbacks to accommodate future SLR-related improvements. MM HY-12a.2 required that an interim SLR estimate for the year 2050 (16 inches, as put forth by Bay Conservation and Development Commission [BCDC] and the State Coastal Conservancy⁹³) be used as the design criteria for construction of shoreline areas to ensure that adaptive management construction activities would not be triggered until the year 2050. The 2010 FEIR considered MM HY-12a.2 adequate in terms of ensuring that the storm drain system could function as a gravity-drained system up to at least the year 2050 and not require any management action until that time.

The 2010 FEIR found that with implementation of MM HY-12a.2, impacts pertaining to the placement of housing within a potential future mapped flood hazard area would be less than significant.

For the 2019 Modified Project Variant, portions of CP would still fall within an SFHA, as reflected in the San Francisco Interim Floodplain Map.⁹⁴ In addition, housing could still be located in an area subject to flooding due to SLR based on the revised SLR estimates for 2030, 2050, and 2100 published in 2012 by the National Research Council that have become what is considered by the regulatory community as the “best available science” for California.⁹⁵ The NRC projections have been incorporated into specific requirements and guidance relating to accommodating SLR on waterfront projects by the agencies having jurisdiction over the Project. As reflected in Addendum 5, in 2015, the City of San Francisco also adopted guidance for incorporating SLR into the design and construction of new development that is based on the NRC Report.⁹⁶

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would include improvements and modifications at CP-02 that protect against SLR, including raising the base elevation of the Project site. For development areas in

⁹³ California State Coastal Conservancy. 2009. *Policy Statement on Climate Change*. Adopted at the June 4, 2009, Board Meeting. <http://scc.ca.gov/webmaster/ftp/pdf/ccg-2011/ccg-apx-v-3-slr-igd.pdf>, accessed June 14, 2019.

⁹⁴ City and County of San Francisco, Office of the City Administrator, San Francisco Floodplain Management Program, San Francisco’s Preliminary Floodplain Maps, November 2015. <https://sfgsa.org/san-francisco-floodplain-management-program>, accessed June 13, 2019.

⁹⁵ National Research Council, *Sea-Level Rise for the Coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington: Past, Present, and Future*, Washington, DC: The National Academies Press, 2012.

⁹⁶ San Francisco Sea Level Rise Committee, *Guidance for Incorporating Sea Level Rise into Capital Planning in San Francisco – Assessing Vulnerability and Risk to Support Adaptation*, September 2014, updated December 14, 2015.

the 2019 Modified Project Variant, MM HY-12a.1 is based on the “worst-case” NRC SLR estimate for 2100 (66 inches) and the new requirements and guidance from the City of San Francisco and BCDC. For protecting the perimeter of the CP-02 site and adjacent open space (shoreline areas), which have higher adaptive capacity and resilience compared to development areas, MM HY-12a.2 accommodates NRC’s “worst-case” SLR forecast for 2050 (24 inches).

Mitigation measure MM HY-12a.1 requires Project finished floor elevations to be 5.5 feet above the BFE accounting for future SLR. Mitigation measure MM HY-12a.2 requires that shoreline and public access improvements be designed to incorporate setbacks to accommodate SLR-related improvements. With implementation of these mitigation measures, impacts pertaining to the placement of housing within a potential future mapped flood hazard area would remain less than significant.

Impact HY-13a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not place structures within a 100-year flood hazard area that could impede or redirect flood flows. [Criterion M.h]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR indicated that development at CP could place structures within a SFHA (Zone A) according to the Preliminary FIRM for San Francisco, but that structures within Zone A that do not fall within a designated floodway would not be expected to impede or redirect flood flows. The 2010 FEIR also indicated that development at CP-02 would be required to provide hydraulic/hydrologic analysis to show that it would not increase the BFE. However, the 2010 FEIR also noted that this analysis is not of significant concern at CP because the Interim Floodplain Map and the preliminary FIRMs do not designate any areas that would contain structures as regulatory floodways. Thus, impacts at CP would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

For the 2019 Modified Project Variant, structures would still fall within a SFHA (Zone A) according to the Preliminary FIRM for San Francisco for the existing grades. However, with the proposed shoreline improvements and placement of fill, existing structures to be retained would no longer be in a flood hazard area. Implementation of mitigation measure MM HY-12a.1 would ensure that all finished floor elevations associated with development under the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be above the BFE and would be able to accommodate 5.5 feet of sea level rise. Mitigation measure MM HY12a.2 requires that shoreline and public access improvements be designed to incorporate setbacks to accommodate SLR-related improvements. With implementation of these mitigation measures, the impact pertaining to the placement of housing, and retaining some of the existing structures, within a potential future mapped flood hazard area would be reduced. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact HY-14: Implementation of the Project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam. [Criterion M.i]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As concluded in the 2010 FEIR, the Project site is adjacent to, but not within, the dam failure inundation zones from failure of the University Mound South Basin and/or North Basin reservoirs, based on evidence provided by California Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD)⁹⁷ (refer to 2010 FEIR Figure III.M-3).

As with the 2010 Project, the shoreline of the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes various features, such as concrete debris, unprotected embankments, pile-supported wharves, seawalls, and bulkheads that serve to protect the Project from flooding. Several of these features lack structural integrity and could fail suddenly, as the result of a large storm event or an earthquake, or gradually, through continued deterioration. Failure of these features could expose people or structures to flood hazards.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would implement mitigation measure MM HY-14, which requires implementation of improvements recommended in Moffatt and Nichol’s Shoreline Improvement Report⁹⁸ (for the 2019 Modified Project Variant, MM HY-14 references potential updates to the 2009 shoreline evaluation). In accordance with these recommendations, areas along the shoreline would be developed as open space, which would allow for implementation of additional flood control improvements, if necessary, in the case of a higher-than-planned SLR. The shoreline improvements would also reinforce the structural integrity of the existing shoreline, reducing the risk of sudden structural failure of deteriorated shoreline features. Such improvements would provide added protection against Project site flooding, and the risk of harm associated with dam failure would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact HY-15: Implementation of the Project would not expose people or structures to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. [Criterion M.j]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR concluded that finished floor elevations, which account for SLR and 100-year flood elevations, would be over 1 foot above the potential tsunami wave run-up elevation, and protect the Project site from a seiche. Therefore, the impacts from tsunami and seiche inundation would be less than significant.

⁹⁷ DSOD, available at <https://fmds.water.ca.gov/maps/damim/>, accessed June 27, 2019.

⁹⁸ Moffatt & Nichols, 2009, *Candlestick Point/Hunters Point Redevelopment Project Proposed Shoreline Improvements*, prepared for Lennar Urban, September 2009.

With the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the CP-02 site would be raised to complete surcharging and corresponding ground stabilization, to elevate the development areas of the site in response to anticipated SLR, and to provide the SFPUC with required freeboard and cover for utility systems. The proposal to raise the site elevation does not extend into the Candlestick Point State Recreation Area. Thus, the impacts from tsunami and seiche inundation would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

■ Conclusion

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change any of the 2010 FEIR’s findings with respect to hydrology and water quality impacts. Although the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes changes to the Project and Variants considered in the 2010 FEIR (and previous addenda), these changes would not give rise to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. This analysis does not result in any different conclusions than those reached in the 2010 FEIR related to hydrology and water quality, on either a Project-related or cumulative basis.

II.B.13 Biological Resources

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
4. Biological Resources. Would the project:					
N.a Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u></p> <p>p. III.N-54 (Impact BI-3a) p. III.N-70 (Impact BI-6a) p. III.N-75 (Impact BI-7a) p. III.N-77 (Impact BI-8a) p. III.N-79 (Impact BI-9a) p. III.N-81 (Impact BI-10a) p. III.N-83 (Impact BI-11a) p. III.N-97 (Impact BI-15a) p. III.N-98 (Impact BI-16a) p. III.N-100 (Impact BI-17a) p. III.N-101 (Impact BI-18a) p. III.N-103 (Impact BI-19a) p. III.N-109 (Impact BI-22)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u></p> <p>p. 286 (Impact BI-3b) p. 289 (Impact BI-6b) p. 289 (Impact BI-7b) p. 290 (Impact BI-8b) p. 291 (Impact BI-9b) p. 291 (Impact BI-10b) p. 292 (Impact BI-11b) p. 295 (Impact BI-15b) p. 296 (Impact BI-16b) p. 298 (Impact BI-17b) p. 298 (Impact BI-18b) p. 299 (Impact BI-19b) p. 303 (Impact BI-22)</p>	No	No	No	MM BI-4a.1, MM BI-4a.2, MM BI-5b.1, MM BI-5b.2, MM BI-5b.3, MM BI-5b.4, MM BI-6a.1, MM BI-6a.2, MM BI-6b, MM BI-7b, MM BI-9b, MM BI-14a, MM BI-18b.1, MM BI-18b.2
N.b Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u></p> <p>p. III.N-54 (Impact BI-3a) p. III.N-67 (Impact BI-5a) p. III.N-86 (Impact BI-12a) p. III.N-97 (Impact BI-15a) p. III.N-101 (Impact BI-18a) p. III.N-103 (Impact BI-19a) p. III.N-111 (Impact BI-23)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u></p> <p>p. 286 (Impact BI-3b) p. 288 (Impact BI-5b) p. 293 (Impact BI-12b) p. 295 (Impact BI-15b) p. 298 (Impact BI-18b) p. 299 (Impact BI-19b) p. 304 (Impact BI-23)</p>	No	No	No	MM BI-4a.1, MM BI-4a.2, MM BI-12a.2, MM BI-12b.1, MM BI-12b.2

Criterion	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More-Severe Impacts?	Any New Information of Substantial Importance?	Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant
N.c Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the <i>Clean Water Act</i> (including but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.N-55 (Impact BI-4a) p. III.N-91 (Impact BI-13a) p. III.N-112 (Impact BI-24)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 286 (Impact BI-4b) p. 294 (Impact BI-13b) p. 304 (Impact BI-24)</p>	No	No	No	MM BI-4a.1, MM BI-4a.2
N.d Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.N-49 (Impact BI-2) p. III.N-83 (Impact BI-11a) p. III.N-91 (Impact BI-13a) p. III.N-98 (Impact BI-16a) p. III.N-105 (Impact BI-20a) p. III.N-114 (Impact BI-25)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 285 (Impact BI-2) p. 292 (Impact BI-11b) p. 294 (Impact BI-13b) p. 296 (Impact BI-16b) p. 300 (Impact BI-20b) p. 304 (Impact BI-25)</p>	No	No	No	MM BI-20a.1, MM BI-20a.2
N.e Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.N-93 (Impact BI-14a) p. III.N-108 (Impact BI-21a) p. III.N-115 (Impact BI-26)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 294 (Impact BI-14b) p. 303 (Impact BI-21b) p. 305 (Impact BI-26)</p>	No	No	No	MM BI-7b, MM BI-14a, MM BI-20a.1, MM BI-20a.2
N.f Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan? ⁹⁹	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.N-49 (Impact BI-1)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 284 (Impact BI-1)</p>	No	No	No	None

⁹⁹ This threshold and/or an impact statement related to this threshold is not addressed in Addendum 6 to the 2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR; Appendix B to Addendum 6 identifies the reason why this threshold is not addressed.

■ Changes to Project Related to Biological Resources

The following elements of the 2019 Modified Project Variant are addressed in this Biological Resources analysis:

- Increase the maximum allowable height at CP-02 from 65 feet to 85 feet within the interior portions of the subphase area; from 80 feet to 85 feet along Harney Way, Ingerson Avenue, and a small portion of Arelious Walker Drive; and from 65 feet or 85 feet to 120 feet along the majority of Arelious Walker Drive;
- Amend the CP D4D to allow rooftop mechanical equipment and screening on towers up to 10 percent of the height of each tower at the last occupiable floor, which is anticipated to range from 17 feet to a maximum of 42 feet, for maximum tower heights of 187 feet to 462 feet;
- Remove one tower location from CP-02, reducing the total number of towers at CP from 12 to 11; and
- Increase the amount of fill and amount of soil excavated. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would utilize up to 913,000 cubic yards (cy) of on-site earthwork backfill at CP for the developed areas and open space areas (excluding Candlestick Point State Recreation Area [CPSRA]) to add 2 to 12 feet of additional fill over the existing ground surface.

While the amount of excavated material and fill would change under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the horizontal area and geographic locations of ground disturbance would remain the same.

■ Comparative Impact Discussions

Impact BI-2: Implementation of the Project would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any common species or habitats through substantial interference with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. [Criterion N.d]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, the Project would impact a number of common plant and animal species through the demolition and construction of buildings, removal of trees, construction of shoreline improvements, installation of trails, roads, and other facilities, construction of the Yosemite Slough bridge, increased foot and vehicular traffic, installation of towers, and operation of all these facilities. Some common habitats would be reduced in extent, and some common species would decline in abundance as a result of the Project. However, the species that would be affected, as well as their habitats, are abundant throughout the San Francisco Bay region, and the Project site supports an extremely small proportion of the regional abundance of these resources. Further, the abundance of many of these species on the Project site itself is relatively low due to the extent of

developed/urban land uses on the site, the long history of disturbance of the site, the intensive nature of such disturbance in some areas (e.g., soil stockpiling on CP is occurring or has recently occurred), and the site's isolation from more extensive areas of natural habitat by the Bay and by urban development in surrounding areas. Those species that are present on the site in higher numbers consist primarily of species that are well adapted to urban or heavily disturbed areas. Consequently, any impacts of the Project on common species and habitats would have a negligible effect on regional populations and would, thus, be less than significant.

The Project would result in improvements to habitat conditions in many areas owing to the creation of extensive parkland, planting of numerous trees, and improvement of habitat along the shoreline. With implementation of the Parks, Open Space, and Habitat Concept Plan, many wildlife species would benefit from the removal of invasive species, enhancement, restoration, and management of habitats such as grasslands and wetlands, and the planting of numerous trees and shrubs in areas that are currently highly degraded or disturbed. In particular, invertebrates and birds would benefit from the habitat enhancements that would be implemented on the Project site.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant activities would result in changes in the land-use development program primarily by increasing R&D/office uses from 150,000 square feet (sf) to 1,000,000 sf, and reducing the regional retail use from 635,000 sf to 170,000 sf, at Candlestick Center (CP-02). Additional minor changes in the development program, such as slight reduction in the square footage of the hotel at Candlestick Center and increasing the neighborhood retail use from 125,000 sf to 134,500 sf would also occur. These changes in land use reflected in the 2019 Modified Project Variant have no substantive effect on the overall impact analysis of the Project on biological resources, including common plants and animals, because they do not increase the amount of developed area, include new activities that would result in substantial increases in disturbance of plants and animals, or include impacts on these species in new areas where development was not previously proposed to occur. The 2019 Modified Project Variant entails changes in the types of developed land uses (e.g., primarily increases in R&D/office and reduction in retail) that will occur in areas of CP where development was already proposed as part of the 2010 Project and analyzed in the 2010 FEIR. R&D/office uses would not result in greater impacts to biological resources than regional retail uses; therefore, the proposed changes in the types of developed land in certain areas will not result in changes in impacts on common plants and animals.

Increases in building heights could potentially result in somewhat greater impacts to migratory birds, while removal of one tower could reduce such impacts; these effects are discussed in Impact BI-20a.

The impact of implementation of the 2019 Modified Project Variant on common species and habitats would continue to be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact BI-3a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any plant species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS. [Criteria N.a and N.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	No Impact	No Impact

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, no special-status plants have been recorded at CP during prior botanical and rare plant surveys,¹⁰⁰ and because of the long history of development and disturbance of the site, no suitable habitat for rare plants is present on the site. No new special-status species that may occur in the Project area have been listed since 2010, and no special-status species that were not known or expected to occur in the Project area in the 2010 FEIR have been newly recorded in the Project area since that time. Therefore, no impact to rare plants would result from the Project.

Impact BI-4a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. [Criterion N.c]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR analyzed impacts on jurisdictional wetlands and other waters (i.e., open water) that would result from proposed Project activities. The majority of such impacts were expected to result from shoreline enhancements for coastal flood protection and habitat improvement, and from Yosemite Slough bridge construction. The 2010 FEIR concluded that shoreline improvements at CP could affect federally and state-protected wetlands, and mitigation measures MM BI-4a.1 and MM BI-4a.2 would be implemented to reduce the impact to jurisdictional wetlands and other waters.

There are no jurisdictional features present in the areas of CP that would be developed, and the 2019 Modified Project Variant does not propose any modifications related to regulated habitats at Yosemite Slough or the CP shoreline. The additional fill that would be used to raise the elevations of developed areas and open space areas (excluding CPSRA), as well as all changes in compaction methods, soil excavation for deep borings, and other activities modified by the 2019 Modified Project Variant occur well away from shoreline areas that support federally protected wetlands and other waters. The placement of a recycled water main on the Yosemite Slough Bridge, which is proposed by the 2019 Modified Project Variant, would not result in any new or additional impacts on regulated habitats within the slough, as this water main would be attached to the bridge structure. The only activities at CP that would impact wetlands and other waters are the construction of stormwater outfalls, which were included as part of the 2010 Project; these activities were analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, and the 2019 Modified Project Variant would include no changes in the impact areas, construction techniques, or

¹⁰⁰ Jones & Stokes, *Natural Environmental Study Report for the Bayview Transportation Improvements Project*, June 2009.

other aspects of the stormwater outfalls. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

Impact BI-5a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not have a substantial adverse effect on eelgrass beds, a sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS. [Criterion N.b]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	No Impact	No Impact

The 2010 FEIR analyzed potential impacts of construction on eelgrass beds. At that time, no eelgrass had been recorded in the near-shore waters of the CP peninsula. No eelgrass has been recorded in waters close to CP since the 2010 FEIR; therefore, construction activities at CP would have no impact on this sensitive resource. No mitigation is required.

Impact BI-6a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any bird species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS. [Criterion N.a]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, development at CP has some potential to result in impacts to special-status birds, although the probability of impacts to nesting special-status birds from CP activities is low for reasons discussed in the 2010 FEIR (primarily due to low habitat quality). Project demolition and construction activities have the potential to impact nests of non-special-status birds that are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code; however, mitigation measure MM BI-6a.1 would avoid those impacts. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would increase fill brought to the site and the amount of soil excavation, but these activities would occur in the same areas proposed to be disturbed as part of the 2020 Project. The changes in the land-use development program would not change the amount or location of developed area or include new activities that would result in substantial increases in disturbance of nesting birds beyond what was analyzed in the 2010 FEIR. Implementation of MM BI-6a and MM BI-6b would ensure that the potential impact from the 2019 Modified Project Variant activities on protected birds would remain less than significant.

Impact BI-7a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not have a substantial adverse effect on the quantity and quality of suitable foraging habitat for raptors. [Criterion N.a]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, construction on CP would remove approximately 5.13 acres of non-native grasslands that serve as foraging habitat for grassland-associated raptors such as the red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*). Alteration of grassland habitat would also cause local reductions in habitat for prey of these raptors as well, in the areas being converted from grassland to developed uses. However, the majority of construction activities associated with CP would not occur within grasslands and associated suitable raptor foraging habitat.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would increase fill brought to the site and the amount of soil excavation, but these activities would occur in the same areas proposed to be disturbed in the 2010 FEIR analysis. The changes in the land-use development program would not change the amount or location of developed area relative to existing habitat areas or include new activities that would result in substantial increases in impacts to raptors, their foraging habitat, or their prey beyond those analyzed in the 2010 FEIR. Therefore, the impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact BI-8a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on the western red bat, a species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS. [Criterion N.a]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR described that the western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*) was the only special-status bat species with the potential to occur within the Project area. Potential roosting habitat for this species is present in more mature trees, where bats would roost in the foliage during migration and during the winter months (August–April). Construction activities that would remove these potential roosting sites could result in a small number of individuals being displaced, injured, or killed. However, due to the absence of mature trees from most areas, the lack of riparian habitat (its preferred habitat type), and the absence of this bat species as a breeder from the region, the number of bats that could potentially be impacted would be very small. Consequently, the loss or disturbance of western red bats and their habitats would not represent a substantial adverse effect as it would not substantially reduce the habitat of this species, cause its population to drop below self-sustaining levels, or reduce its range, and impacts would be less than significant. Rather, with implementation of mitigation measures MM BI-7b and MM BI-14a, the effect of Project activities on the western red bat would be expected to be beneficial.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would increase fill brought to the site and the amount of soil excavation, but these activities would occur in the same areas proposed to be disturbed in the 2010 FEIR analysis. The changes in the land-use development program would not change the amount or location of developed area relative to existing habitat areas or include new activities that would result in substantial increases in impacts to western red bats beyond those analyzed in the 2010 FEIR. Therefore, the impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact BI-9a: Pile driving associated with construction at Candlestick Point would not have a substantial adverse effect either directly or through habitat modifications, on marine mammals or fish identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS. [Criterion N.a]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	No Impact	No Impact

As analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, development in CP has no in-water components that require pile driving and, therefore, would have no substantial adverse effects to sensitive fish or marine mammals as a result of pile driving. The 2019 Modified Project Variant activities do not include any in-water components in CP. Therefore, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Impact BI-10a: Construction at Candlestick Point would require removal of hard substrates (riprap) used by native oysters, but would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on this species. [Criterion N.a]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

As analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, shoreline revetment improvements at CP would involve the removal of hard substrate that could potentially support native Olympia oysters (*Ostrea conchaphila*). However, installation of shoreline revetment features would replace any hard substrate that was lost. As a result, impacts to native oysters would only be temporary, and overall effects of the Project on this species would be less than significant.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant does not include any new activities that would involve the removal of hard substrate that could be used by native oysters, nor any other new in-water activity. The additional fill that would be used to raise the elevations of developed areas and open space areas (excluding CPSRA), as well as all changes in compaction methods, soil excavation for deep borings, and other activities modified by the 2019 Modified Project Variant occur well away from shoreline areas that support potential habitat for native oysters. The only activities at CP that would impact shoreline areas are the construction of stormwater outfalls, which were included as part of the 2010 Project; these activities were analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, and the 2019 Modified Project Variant would include no changes in the impact areas, construction techniques, or other aspects of

the stormwater outfalls. Therefore, the impact from the 2019 Modified Project Variant activities on native oysters would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact BI-11a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not have a substantial adverse effect on designated critical habitat for green sturgeon and Central California Coast steelhead, and would not result in impacts to individuals of these species as well as Chinook salmon and longfin smelt through disturbance and loss of aquatic and mudflat habitat as a result of construction of shoreline revetments. [Criteria N.a and N.d]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR discussed the potential for in-water activities to result in impacts to habitat for special-status fish such as the green sturgeon, Central California Coast steelhead, Chinook salmon, and longfin smelt, and potentially disturbance of individuals of these species during construction. Construction of shoreline revetments at CP would result in the loss of habitat for these special-status fish species, including the loss of designated critical habitat for the green sturgeon and Central California Coast steelhead. Because of the regional rarity of all these special-status fish, impacts to individuals or to habitat used by these fish were considered significant. However, mitigation measures MM BI-4a.1 and MM BI-4a.2 would reduce these impacts to less-than-significant levels by compensating for the loss of jurisdictional waters, and the removal of debris and other materials from Bay waters was expected to result in a net increase in fish habitat.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant does not propose any modifications that would impact fish habitat. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

Impact BI-12a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not have a substantial adverse effect on designated essential fish habitat through (EFH) or result in a substantial change in total available essential fish habitat through placement of riprap and other fill or through temporary water-quality impacts during construction. EFH is a sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS. [Criterion N.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR described the impacts to EFH that could potentially result from the placement of fill and water-quality effects during construction of features in and near the Bay. At CP, such impacts included loss of fish habitat due to placement of rock to improve the shoreline revetments, as well as impairment of fish health if water quality were adversely affected by construction. The 2010 FEIR determined that mitigation measures to compensate for the loss of jurisdictional wetlands and other waters and avoid water-quality impacts (MM BI-4a.1, MM BI-4a.2) and avoid and minimize impacts

to EFH during construction, demolition, and debris removal (MM BI-12a.2, MM BI-12b.1, MM BI-12b.2) would reduce impacts to EFH from CP activities to less-than-significant levels.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant does not propose any modifications that would result in impacts to EFH, and as discussed in Impact BI-5a above, the 2019 Modified Project Variant activities would not result in impacts to eelgrass. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

Impact BI-13a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not interfere substantially with the movement of native resident or migratory wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. [Criterion N.d]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, no regional wildlife corridors or migratory pathways are present on the 2010 Project site. Construction at CP would affect primarily terrestrial species that are well adapted to human disturbance in the area and move locally within the Project site and between the adjacent habitat patches. Construction would not substantially interfere with this local movement as the terrestrial wildlife would be able to continue their pre-Project activities in the areas not under construction, and construction would not permanently bar their movement through those portions of the site as the construction activities would be temporary. Therefore, Project impacts on wildlife movement were considered less than significant.

The 2010 FEIR determined that eelgrass beds provide nurseries for fish and other aquatic organisms, but that Project activities at CP had no potential to impact eelgrass, which is not known to be present around the CP peninsula.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant activities do not include any new activities that would affect wildlife movement or native wildlife nursery sites beyond what was analyzed in the 2010 FEIR because the 2019 Modified Project Variant activities result in changes in the land-use development program, rather than increases in the amount of developed area or inclusion of new activities that would result in substantial increases in disturbance of plants and animals. Therefore, the potential impact to wildlife movement and native wildlife nursery sites at CP would remain less than significant.

Impact BI-14a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
[Criterion N.e]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR discussed the potential impacts of construction of the 2010 Project on trees that are protected by the City of San Francisco’s Urban Forestry Ordinance. The Project has the potential to remove a number of trees that meet the criteria for “street trees” or “significant trees,” in addition to removing a number of trees that are not in or near the public right-of-way and that, therefore, do not meet the criteria for protected trees. The 2010 FEIR determined that mitigation measure MM BI-14a, requiring the preservation and replacement/planting of street trees and significant trees, would be implemented to reduce impacts to trees to less-than-significant levels. The 2010 FEIR also included mitigation measure MM BI-7b, which required the development of a Parks, Open Space, and Habitat Concept Plan that would result in a substantial increase in the number of trees on the Project site. With implementation of MM BI-7b, the number of trees would be substantially greater after Project implementation, resulting in a beneficial impact on trees.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant activities would disturb the same horizontal area of the site that was assumed in the 2010 FEIR and, therefore, would not result in impacts on trees that are greater than were analyzed in the 2010 FEIR. The 2019 Modified Project Variant activities largely result in changes in the land-use development program, rather than increases in the amount of developed area or inclusion of new activities that would result in substantial increases in impacts to trees. Nevertheless, MM BI-14a would still be implemented for the 2019 Modified Project Variant activities to ensure compliance with the City’s Urban Forestry Ordinance, thus reducing this impact to a less than significant.

Impact BI-15a: Construction within the shoreline or Bay at Candlestick Point would not result in the disturbance of contaminated soil or the re-suspension of contaminated sediments.

[Criteria N.a and N.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	No Impact	No Impact

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, there are no sites along the shoreline with known contamination in the nearshore soil or sediment requiring remediation at CP. The additional fill that would be used to raise the elevations of developed areas and parks and open space areas (excluding the CPSRA), as well as other proposed modifications related to construction methods (e.g., deep dynamic compaction) and soil excavation for deep borings, occur well away from the Bay and its shoreline (in the developed areas shown in Figure 3, 2019 Modified Project Variant Land Use Plan, p. 13). The placement of a recycled water main on the Yosemite Slough Bridge, which is proposed by the 2019 Modified Project Variant, would not result in any new or additional impacts on the slough or

sediment within the slough, as this water main would be attached to the bridge structure. The only activities at CP that would impact shoreline areas are the construction of stormwater outfalls and shoreline restoration and stabilization activities, which were analyzed in the 2010 FEIR. The 2019 Modified Project Variant proposes no changes to these activities, including the area of impact, construction techniques, or other aspects of construction. Therefore, the 2019 Modified Project Variant does not involve any new activities that would result in impacts from the disturbance of contaminated soil or the re-suspension of contaminated sediments. No impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Impact BI-16a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS or interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. [Criteria N.a and N.d]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, operation of the development at CP does not contain an in-water operational component and would not impact birds or marine mammals within the waters of the Bay. Human activity at CP would affect wildlife, and potential adverse effects include disturbance of wildlife (including nesting birds) in terrestrial, shoreline, and aquatic habitats due to movement by humans, domestic animals, and vehicles; depredation of native species by domestic animals; injury or mortality of individuals due to vehicular traffic; and other impacts. However, as discussed in Impact BI-2, adverse effects of human disturbance and other operational factors would occur primarily to small numbers of regionally abundant species, and operational impacts would not substantially affect populations of these species.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant activities would not result in impacts on wildlife that are greater than were analyzed in the 2010 FEIR because the 2019 Modified Project Variant activities result in changes in the land-use development program, rather than increases in the amount of developed area, changes in the locations of development relative to existing habitat areas, or inclusion of new activities that would result in substantial increases in impacts to wildlife. Therefore, impacts would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact BI-17a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on nesting American peregrine falcons, identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS. [Criterion N.a]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	No Impact	No Impact

No American peregrine falcon nests are present at CP. Thus, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not result in impacts on nesting peregrine falcons, and no mitigation is required.

Impact BI-18a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on aquatic species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS, or have a substantial adverse effect on designated EFH, a sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the NMFS. [Criteria N.a and N.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	No Impact	No Impact

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, operational activities at CP do not contain an in-water operational component and would not generate increases in turbidity or other impacts that could adversely affect species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species, or designated EFH. Rather, the shoreline improvements at CP would reduce erosion relative to existing conditions, thus reducing the potential for any re-suspension of sediments. No new activities that would result in impacts on sensitive aquatic species are proposed by the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, no such impacts will occur at CP, and no mitigation is required.

Impact BI-19a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not result in impacts to aquatic organisms through the re-suspension of contaminated sediments. [Criteria N.a and N.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	No Impact	No Impact

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, operational activities at CP do not contain an in-water operational component and would not result in impacts to aquatic organisms through the re-suspension of contaminated sediments. Rather, the shoreline improvements at CP would reduce erosion relative to existing conditions, thus reducing the potential for any re-suspension of sediments. No new activities that would result in sediment mobilization are proposed by the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Therefore, no such impacts will occur at CP, and no mitigation is required.

Impact BI-20a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not interfere substantially with the movement of resident or migratory bird species by increasing collision hazards and the amount of artificial lighting. [Criterion N.d]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR analyzed impacts of the construction of new buildings on resident and migratory birds by increasing collision hazards and the amount of artificial lighting.

Within CP, towers ranging from 170 to 420 feet in height were proposed under the 2010 Project and 2010 Tower Variant 3D. The 2010 FEIR discussed how migrating birds such as songbirds could be affected by such human-built structures because of the birds’ propensity to migrate at night, their low flight altitudes, and their tendency to be disoriented by artificial light, making them vulnerable to collision with obstructions. Both tall structures and windows provide collision hazards to migrating birds. A majority of bird strikes occur when birds do not recognize glass on buildings as a solid feature. Thus, operation of the towers would pose collision hazards to migratory birds as the presence of the towers, as well as effects associated with the lighting of the towers, could alter the flight patterns of migratory birds and substantially increase bird strike collisions with the structures. Large-scale avian injury or mortality due to bird strikes has not been documented at buildings on the West Coast as it has in eastern and Midwestern North America, but due to the potential for bird strikes at tall buildings, this impact was considered significant. The 2010 FEIR prescribed mitigation measures MM BI-20a.1 and MM BI-20a.2 to reduce the effects of operational activities related to buildings and increased lighting on migrating birds to less-than-significant levels.

Under the 2010 Project, MM BI-20a.1 and MM BI-20a.2 applied to buildings that were more than 100 feet tall, under the assumption that impacts to migratory birds would result primarily from collisions by high-flying migrants. The current thinking is that most bird collisions occur within 60 feet of the ground, where birds engage in most of their activities. Various studies have placed this primary collision zone between 0 feet and 40 to 60 feet above the ground.^{101,102} Current practice is to concentrate bird-safe building design at lower elevations rather than higher elevations. MM BI-20a.1 and MM BI-20a.2 were revised in 2018 to include provisions for bird-safe design at all elevations (both high and low). Compliance with these mitigation measures at CP would reduce bird-collision impacts to less-than-significant levels.

Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the increases in building heights at CP-02 could potentially result in an increase in collision risk for higher-flying birds. As discussed in the preceding paragraph, however, current practice in bird-safe design emphasizes the importance of reducing bird collision risk in the primary collision zone, closer to the ground, where birds engage in most of their activities. Increasing the heights of buildings as part of the 2019 Modified Project Variant is not

¹⁰¹ Sheppard, C. 2011. *Bird-Friendly Building Design*. American Bird Conservancy, The Plains, VA, 60 pages.

¹⁰² San Francisco Planning Department. 2011. *Standards for Bird-Safe Buildings*.

expected to result in a substantial increase in bird collision risk compared to the 2010 Project. In addition, the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes permanent removal of one tower from CP-02, reducing the total number of towers at CP from 12 to 11. This would reduce the potential for avian collisions with tall buildings somewhat by reducing the number of towers.

Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the increase in height of buildings to accommodate rooftop mechanical equipment and architectural screening on tower buildings would not increase bird collision risk because implementation of MM BI-20a.1 and MM BI-20a.2 would address bird-collision issues both close to the ground and on tall buildings.

With implementation of MM BI-20a.1 and MM BI-20a.2, impacts from the 2019 Modified Project Variant related to bird collisions would remain less than significant.

Impact BI-21a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. [Criterion N.e]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, operation of CP would be consistent with the biological resources protection policies of the City of San Francisco General Plan, the City adopted Urban Forestry Ordinance, and Planning Code Section 143.

Impacts from proposed CP construction activities on trees that are protected by the City of San Francisco’s Urban Forestry Ordinance are discussed in Impact BI-14a. No additional impacts to trees would result from Project implementation. Impacts to resident and migratory birds by increasing collision hazards and the amount of artificial lighting, resulting from proposed Project construction activities, are discussed in Impact BI-20a. The 2010 Project would reduce bird-collision impacts to less-than-significant levels by complying with mitigation measures MM BI-20a.1 and MM BI-20a.2. No additional impacts to birds associated with collision hazards and artificial lighting would result from Project implementation.

Impact BI-22: Implementation of the Project would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, by the CDFW, USFWS, or NMFS. [Criterion N.a]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, the 2010 Project would involve removal and/or modification of areas that have the potential to contain special-status species, including seven potentially breeding avian

species, one bat species, and four fish species (green sturgeon, Chinook salmon, steelhead, and longfin smelt). The Project also has the potential to affect designated critical habitat of the green sturgeon and, thus, directly impact threatened and/or endangered species through habitat conversion or unauthorized take. In addition, Project activities would occur within habitats of locally rare or sensitive species such as Pacific herring and Olympia oysters, as well as avian species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code.

No new special-status species that may occur in the Project area have been listed since 2010, and no special-status species that were not known or expected to occur in the Project area in the 2010 FEIR have been newly recorded in the Project area since then. The 2019 Modified Project Variant activities simply result in changes in the land-use development program, rather than increases in the amount of developed area, changes in the locations of new development relative to existing habitat areas, or inclusion of new activities that would result in substantial increases in impacts on special-status species. As a result, the 2019 Modified Project Variant activities would not result in new impacts to special-status species or substantially greater impacts to such species compared to the analysis in the 2010 FEIR, and no additional analysis of impacts from the 2019 Modified Project Variant activities on special-status species is necessary. The Project would continue to implement the mitigation measures described in 2010 FEIR (Impact BI-22, MM BI-4a.1, MM BI-4a.2, MM BI-5b.1 through MM BI-5b.4, MM BI-6a.1, MM BI-6a.2, MM BI-6b, MM BI-7b, MM BI-9b, MM BI-18b.1, and MM BI-18b.2) to ensure that the impact to special-status species would remain less than significant.

Impact BI-23: Implementation of the Project would not have a substantial adverse effect on sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations by the CDFW, USFWS, or NMFS. [Criterion N.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, no riparian habitat occurs in the Project area, and the only sensitive habitats other than wetlands and aquatic habitats (discussed in Impact BI-24 below) are eelgrass and areas designated as EFH. The 2010 FEIR prescribed mitigation measures to reduce impacts to eelgrass and EFH to less-than-significant levels.

Impacts from proposed Project construction activities on eelgrass are discussed in Impact BI-5a, and impacts from proposed Project construction activities on EFH are discussed in Impact BI-12a. No additional impacts to eelgrass or EFH would result from Project implementation. This impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

Impact BI-24: Implementation of the Project would not have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands and other waters as defined by Section 404 of the *Clean Water Act* (including but not limited to marsh, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. [Criterion N.c]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

Impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and other waters (i.e., open water) that would result from proposed Project construction activities are discussed in Impact BI-4a. No additional impacts to these jurisdictional habitats would result from Project implementation. This impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

Impact BI-25: Implementation of the Project would not interfere substantially with the movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery site. [Criterion N.d]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

Impacts to established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors and native wildlife nursery sites that would result from proposed Project construction activities are discussed in Impact BI-13a. Impacts from proposed Project construction activities on eelgrass, provide nurseries for fish and other aquatic organisms, are discussed in Impact BI-5a. No additional impacts to these resources would result from Project implementation.

Impacts to resident and migratory birds by increasing collision hazards and the amount of artificial lighting, resulting from proposed Project construction activities, are discussed in Impact BI-20a. The 2010 Project would reduce bird-collision impacts to less-than-significant levels by complying with mitigation measures MM BI-20a.1 and MM BI-20a.2. No additional impacts to birds associated with collision hazards and artificial lighting would result from Project implementation. This impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

Impact BI-26: Implementation of the Project would not conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. [Criterion N.e]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

Impacts from proposed Project construction activities on trees that are protected by the City of San Francisco’s Urban Forestry Ordinance are discussed in Impact BI-20a. No additional impacts to trees would result from Project implementation. The 2019 Modified Project Variant activities would not result in impacts on trees that are greater than those that were analyzed in the 2010 FEIR.

Impacts to resident and migratory birds by increasing collision hazards and the amount of artificial lighting, resulting from proposed Project construction activities, are discussed in Impact BI-20a. The 2010 Project would reduce bird-collision impacts to less-than-significant levels by complying with mitigation measures MM BI-20a.1 and MM BI-20a.2. No additional impacts to birds associated with collision hazards and artificial lighting would result from Project implementation. This impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

■ Conclusion

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change any of the 2010 FEIR’s findings with respect to biological resources impacts. Although the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes changes to the Project and Variants considered in the 2010 FEIR (and previous addenda), these changes would not give rise to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. This analysis does not result in any different conclusions than those reached in the 2010 FEIR related to biological resources, on either a Project-related or cumulative basis.

II.B.14 Public Services

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
14. Public Services. Would the project:					
O.a Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, [or the] need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for police protection?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.O-7 (Impact PS-1) p. III.O-8 (Impact PS-2)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 307 (Impact PS-1) p. 308 (Impact PS-2)</p>	No	No	No	MM TR-1, MM PS-1, Varies ¹⁰³
O.b Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, [or the] need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives? ¹⁰⁴	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.O-17 (Impact PS-3) p. III.O-18 (Impact PS-4)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 310 (Impact PS-3) p. 310 (Impact PS-4)</p>	No	No	No	MM TR-1, Varies ¹⁰³

¹⁰³ Refer to Sections II.B.3, II.B.7, II.B.8, II.B.9, II.B.10, and II.B.12 for the specific mitigation measures for construction-related effects.

¹⁰⁴ This threshold and/or an impact statement related to this threshold is not addressed in Addendum 6 to the 2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR; Appendix B to Addendum 6 identifies the reason why this threshold is not addressed.

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
O.c Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, [or the] need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives of the school district? ¹⁰⁵	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.O-28 (Impact PS-5) p. III.O-28 (Impact PS-6) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 311 (Impact PS-5) p. 312 (Impact PS-6)	No	No	No	None
O.d Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, [or the] need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives for library services? ¹⁰⁶	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.O-35 (Impact PS-7) p. III.O-35 (Impact PS-8) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 313 (Impact PS-7) p. 313 (Impact PS-8)	No	No	No	None
O.f Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, [or the] need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives for fire protection services?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.O-17 (Impact PS-3) p. III.O-18 (Impact PS-4) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 310 (Impact PS-3) p. 310 (Impact PS-4)	No	No	No	MM TR-1, MM PS-1

¹⁰⁵ This threshold and/or an impact statement related to this threshold is not addressed in Addendum 6 to the 2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR; Appendix B to Addendum 6 identifies the reason why this threshold is not addressed.

¹⁰⁶ This threshold and/or an impact statement related to this threshold is not addressed in Addendum 6 to the 2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR; Appendix B to Addendum 6 identifies the reason why this threshold is not addressed.

■ Changes to Project Related to Public Services

The following elements of the 2019 Modified Project Variant are addressed in this Public Services analysis:

- An update in employment, which is based on the land use program for the 2019 Modified Project Variant and is used in determining demand for public services, including police protection, fire protection, schools, and libraries.

■ Comparative Impact Discussions

Impact PS-2: Implementation of the Project would not result in a need for new or physically altered facilities beyond those included as part of this Project in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for police protection. (Refer to Sections III.D [Transportation and Circulation], III.H [Air Quality], III.I [Noise], III.J [Cultural Resources and Paleontological Resources], III.K [Hazards and Hazardous Materials], and III.M [Hydrology and Water Quality]) [Criterion O.a]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Varies	Varies (same as 2010 FEIR)

As identified in the 2010 FEIR, the Project site lies within the San Francisco Police Department’s (SFPD) Bayview District. Police services are provided from the Bayview Police Station, located at 201 Williams Avenue near Third Street, which is approximately 1.7 miles northeast of the CP Project site. Police operating from this station provide service to the southeastern part of the city, extending along the eastern edge of McLaren Park to the Bay and south from Channel Street to the San Mateo County line.

The 2010 FEIR determined that impacts on police protection services are considered significant if an increase in population or development levels would result in inadequate staffing levels (as measured by the ability of the SFPD to respond to call loads) and/or increased demand for services that would require the construction or expansion of new or altered facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. To estimate personnel requirements for new projects, the SFPD considers the size of the incoming residential population and the expected or actual experience with calls for service from other potential uses of the site. Any potential increase in staffing at the nearby SFPD Bayview Station would be expected to take place over time throughout the Project development period with the incremental addition of new housing and new nonresidential building space and their occupancy.

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, while the city has no adopted staffing ratio, the existing “level of service” at the SFPD can be determined by comparing citywide police force staffing to total city population (including both residents and workers).

The 2010 FEIR identified a citywide ratio of 1 officer per 665 people. This ratio, when applied to the total projected resident and employee population of the Project site at buildout under the 2019

Modified Project Variant of 42,305 (consisting of 17,439 employees and 24,866 residents) results in the need for 64 police personnel to provide a comparable level of service in the Bayview District. Consequently, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in the demand for an additional 11 police personnel above the 53 police personnel identified in the 2010 FEIR.

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, while staffing increases in and of themselves would not create a significant environmental impact, the construction of new facilities to serve additional police officers could create significant environmental impacts. Additional SFPD personnel needed to serve the Project would require a station from which to operate. Using an estimate of 110 square feet (sf) per person, which was used in the 2010 FEIR, the additional 64 police officers would require approximately 7,000 sf of interior building space, an increase of approximately 1,000 sf over the 6,000 sf identified in the 2010 FEIR.¹⁰⁷

As with the Project analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would provide up to 100,000 gross square feet (gsf) divided equally between CP and HPS2 that would be designated for community-serving uses, such as fire, police, healthcare, daycare, places of worship, senior centers, library, recreation center, community center, and/or performance center uses. These uses have been anticipated as part of the Project, and the impacts of their construction were evaluated in the 2010 FEIR. Within the total 50,000 sf of community uses evaluated at CP under the 2010 Project, the 2019 Modified Project Variant specifically proposes 1,000 sf within CP-02 for use as a police “safety hub.” As concluded in the 2010 FEIR, with the provision of additional space for police facilities, the SFPD would be able to accommodate the additional police officers needed to maintain the SFPD’s existing level of service.

A discussion of Project-related construction impacts, including those associated with the construction of public facilities, is provided in the applicable sections of the 2010 FEIR, including Section III.D (Transportation and Circulation), Section III.H (Air Quality), Section III.I (Noise and Vibration), Section III.J (Cultural Resources and Paleontological Resources), Section III.K (Hazards and Hazardous Materials), and Section III.M (Hydrology and Water Quality). Construction impacts would be temporary. While it is likely that construction of the various public facilities would not result in significant impacts (either individually or combined), construction of the entire development program, of which the public facilities are a part, would result in significant and unavoidable impacts related to construction noise and demolition of a historic resource; all other construction-related impacts would be less than significant (in some cases, with implementation of identified mitigation). Refer to 2010 FEIR Section III.D (Transportation and Circulation), Section III.H (Air Quality), Section III.I (Noise and Vibration), Section III.J (Cultural Resources and Paleontological Resources), Section III.K (Hazards and Hazardous Materials), and Section III.M (Hydrology and Water Quality) for the specific significance conclusions for construction-related effects.

¹⁰⁷ The actual square footage identified in the 2010 FEIR is 53 officers multiplied by 110 sf per officer, which is 5,830 sf, but was rounded up to 6,000 sf.

Impact PS-4: Implementation of the Project would not result in a need for new or physically altered facilities beyond those included as part of this Project in order to maintain acceptable response times for fire protection and emergency medical services. (Refer to Sections III.D [Transportation and Circulation], III.H [Air Quality], III.I [Noise], III.J [Cultural Resources and Paleontological Resources], III.K [Hazards and Hazardous Materials], and III.M [Hydrology and Water Quality]) [Criterion O.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Varies	Varies (same as 2010 FEIR)

The 2010 FEIR determined that the addition of 10,500 residential units (and a resulting residential population of 24,465) and an employment population of 10,730 (for a total population of 35,195) combined with an increase in the intensity of physical development on the Project site, would result in new demand for fire protection and emergency medical services.

The 2010 FEIR concluded that construction of a new San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD) facility at HPS2 would allow the SFFD to maintain acceptable response times for fire protection and emergency medical services.

The 2010 FEIR concluded that, while the development of the Project may require new or physically altered SFFD facilities in order to maintain acceptable fire protection and emergency medical services, the potential impacts associated with the construction of a new facility had been addressed in the 2010 FEIR and would not require further environmental review.

In addition, the 2010 FEIR noted that all new buildings must meet standards for emergency access, sprinkler and other water systems, as well as all other requirements specified in the *San Francisco Fire Code*, which would help to minimize demand for future fire protection services. In addition, the 2010 FEIR noted that all development, including high-rise residential buildings would be reviewed by the Department of Building Inspection (DBI) and the SFFD to ensure that structures are designed in compliance with the *San Francisco Fire Code*. *San Francisco Fire Code* Sections 511.1 and 511.2 outline specific requirements for high-rise buildings (i.e., buildings above 200 feet) and would apply to the Project’s proposed high-rise structures.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not result in a net increase in population in the combined CP and HPS2 Project sites as compared to the 2018 Modified Project Variant, but would increase population as compared to the 2010 Project. The total population would be 16,818 at CP and 8,048 at HPS2, for a total population of 24,866, an increase of 401 over the population of 24,465 disclosed in the 2010 FEIR for the 2010 Project.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would generate 17,439 jobs, consisting of 5,350 jobs at CP and 12,089 jobs at HPS2, which is approximately 6,709 more jobs than the 2010 Project and 804 more jobs than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1).

As part of the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the Project would accommodate another fire station at CP. The provision of this site, along with the site previously proposed for HPS2, would allow the SFFD to maintain acceptable response times for fire protection and emergency medical services.

Impacts on fire protection services are considered significant if an increase in population or development levels would result in inadequate staffing levels, response times, and/or increased demand for services that would require the construction or expansion of new or altered facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. As with the Project analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, construction of a new SFFD facility would allow the SFFD to maintain acceptable response times for fire protection and emergency medical services. Therefore, the potential impacts associated with the construction of a new facility were addressed in the 2010 FEIR and would not require further environmental review.

■ Conclusion

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change any of the 2010 FEIR's findings with respect to public services impacts. Although the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes changes to the Project and Variants considered in the 2010 FEIR (and previous addenda), these changes would not give rise to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. This analysis does not result in any different conclusions than those reached in the 2010 FEIR related to public services, on either a Project-related or cumulative basis.

II.B.15 Recreation

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More-Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
15. Recreation. Would the project:					
P.a Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration or degradation of the facilities would occur or be accelerated?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.P-15 (Impact RE-2) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 316 (Impact RE-2)	No	No	No	MM RE-2
P.b Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of, or the need for, new or physically altered park or recreational facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, or other performance objectives?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.P-15 (Impact RE-2) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 316 (Impact RE-2)	No	No	No	MM RE-2
P.c Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.P-12 (Impact RE-1) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 316 (Impact RE-1)	No	No	No	Varies ¹⁰⁸
P.d Adversely affect existing recreational opportunities? ^{109w}	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.P-32 (Impact RE-3)	No	No	No	None

■ Changes to Project Related to Recreation

The following elements of the 2019 Modified Project Variant are addressed in this Recreation analysis:

- An update in Project employment, which is based on the land use program for the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not result in a change in residential units at the CP and HPS2 Project sites and, as a result, there would be no change in resident population, which is 24,866 residents. The total number of employees (or new jobs) under the 2019 Modified Project Variant is 17,439, consisting of 5,350 employees at CP and 12,089 employees at HPS2. Combined, the total

¹⁰⁸ Refer to Sections II.B.3, II.B.7, II.B.8, II.B.9, II.B.10, and II.B.12 for the specific mitigation measures for construction-related effects.

¹⁰⁹ This threshold and/or an impact statement related to this threshold is not addressed in Addendum 6 to the 2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR; Appendix B to Addendum 6 identifies the reason why this threshold is not addressed.

number of residents (24,866) and employees (17,439) is 42,305, which is used in determining the parks-to-population ratio (refer to Impact RE-2).

The 2019 Modified Project Variant does not include any changes to the acreage of Project parks and recreation areas at CP or HPS2 compared to the 2018 Modified Project Variant, which proposed a modest increase in parks at both CP and HPS2 as compared to the 2010 Project.

■ Comparative Impact Discussions

Impact RE-1: Construction of the parks, recreational uses, and open space proposed by the Project would not result in substantial adverse physical environmental impacts beyond those analyzed and disclosed in this EIR. (Refer to Sections III.D [Transportation and Circulation], III.H [Air Quality], III.I [Noise], III.J [Cultural Resources and Paleontological Resources], III.K [Hazards and Hazardous Materials], and III.M [Hydrology and Water Quality].) [Criterion P.c]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Varies	Varies (same as 2010 FEIR)

The 2010 FEIR found that impacts associated with construction of the proposed parks and recreational facilities would be considered part of the overall Project impacts. The construction impacts identified in 2010 FEIR Section III.D (Transportation and Circulation), Section III.H (Air Quality), Section III.I (Noise and Vibration), Section III.J (Cultural Resources and Paleontological Resources), Section III.K (Hazards and Hazardous Materials), Section III.M (Hydrology and Water Quality), and Section III.N (Biological Resources) and other relevant topics include impacts and mitigation measures associated with the construction of park and recreational facilities. The parks and recreation facilities would not be expected to have construction impacts separate from the overall Project. Additionally, because the Project would provide adequate parks and recreation facilities and open space to accommodate the increased demand from the Project, no additional park or recreation facility construction is required.

Impact RE-2: Implementation of the Project would not increase the use of existing parks and recreational facilities that would cause the substantial physical deterioration of the facilities to occur or to be accelerated, nor would it result in the need for new or physically altered park or recreational facilities. [Criterion P.a]¹¹⁰

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR found the Project would provide a total of 336.4 acres of new and or improved parkland and recreational facilities with 104.8 acres at CP and 231.6 acres at HPS2. Based on the total number of new residents (24,465), the 2010 Project would provide 13.7 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents within the Project site, which exceeds the city general plan ratio of 5.5 acres per 1,000

¹¹⁰ The 2010 FEIR combined the discussion of Criterion P.a and Criterion P.b (2010 FEIR p. III.P-10, footnote 983).

residents. The total number of new residents and new jobs (35,195) under the 2010 Project would result in a parks-to-population ratio of 9.5 acres per 1,000 employees/residents. Thus, the 2010 FEIR concluded that the Project would not have a significant impact.

The 2010 FEIR determined that the timing of Project development could result in a temporary increase in the use of parks and recreational facilities in a manner that would cause or accelerate the physical deterioration or degradation of those facilities if development of residential/employment-generating uses occur in advance of the development of park and recreational facilities. To address this potential impact, the 2010 FEIR included mitigation measure MM RE-2, which would ensure that the potential impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not modify the Project park and recreational facilities plan approved under the 2018 Modified Project Variant and analyzed in Addendum 5. The CP-HPS2 total parks and recreation acreage for the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be the same as the 2018 Modified Project Variant—337.7 acres, which is approximately 1.3 acres more than the CP-HPS2 total for the 2010 Project. Thus, the 2019 Modified Project Variant park and recreational acreage would be more than the park and recreation acreage considered in the 2010 FEIR impact analysis.

Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the total of 24,866 new residents, which remains the same as under the 2018 Modified Project Variant, would result in a parks-to-population ratio of 13.5 acres per 1,000 residents, which exceeds the city general plan identified ratio of 5.5 acres per 1,000 residents. Further, including the 17,439 new jobs provided under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, which results in a total projected resident and employee population of 42,305 (consisting of 17,439 employees and 24,866 residents), a total of 7.98 acres¹¹¹ per 1,000 employees/residents would be provided.

As noted above, based on the total number of new residents (24,465), the 2010 Project would provide 13.7 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents within the Project site, which exceeds the city General Plan ratio of 5.5 acres per 1,000 residents. The total number of new residents and new jobs (35,195) under the 2010 Project would result in a parks-to-population ratio of 9.5 acres per 1,000 employees/residents. As with the 2010 Project, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not have a significant impact because the General Plan ratio would be provided.

MM RE-2, which was adopted by the City, requires that parks and population are phased in a substantially concurrent manner, such that adequate parkland is constructed and operational when residential uses are occupied. With respect to the phasing of parkland relative to development, the Willie Mays Plaza and Willie Mays Park 2a, together with Alice Griffith Neighborhood Park 1, which total 2.49 acres, would be developed as part of CP Major Phase 1. In addition, over 120 acres of Candlestick Point State Recreation Area is available for use by residents. The total resident

¹¹¹ This ratio was calculated using the total resident population of 24,866 and the employment population of 17,439, for a total potential daytime population of 42,305. The potential daytime population of 42,305 was divided by 1,000 (equaling 42.305), which was then divided into the parks and recreation acreage of 337.7. Thus, $337.7/42.305 = 7.98$ acres of parkland per 1,000 employees/residents.

population associated with the 2,949 units to be constructed in CP Major Phase 1 is 6,871 (using the population per household estimate of 2.33 as reported in the 2010 FEIR). In addition, it is estimated that CP Major Phase 1 would generate 5,135 new jobs, resulting in a total projected resident and employee population of 12,006. Using the city general plan ratio of 5.5 parkland acres per 1,000 residents, the total of acres of parkland needed to serve the residential population associated with CP Major Phase 1 would be approximately 38 acres. The total acres of parkland needed to serve both residential and employment uses would be approximately 66 acres. CP Major Phase 1 would provide 122.49 acres of parkland. Thus, adequate parkland would be provided for CP Major Phase 1.

The Schedule of Performance, which is provided as Exhibit D-B-A of CP Major Phase Application 1, provides the “outside date” when each park must be made available for use and specifically links park development with residential sub-phase development.

This impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

■ Conclusion

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change any of the 2010 FEIR’s findings with respect to recreation impacts. Although the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes changes to the Project and Variants considered in the 2010 FEIR (and previous addenda), these changes would not give rise to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. This analysis does not result in any different conclusions from those reached in the 2010 FEIR related to recreation, on either a Project-related or cumulative basis.

II.B.16 Utilities

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More-Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
18. Utilities. Would the project:					
Q.a Require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.Q-17 (Impact UT-2) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 327 (Impact UT-2)	No	No	No	MM UT-2
Q.b Require new or expanded water entitlements and resources, if there are not sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources? ¹¹²	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.Q-15 (Impact UT-1) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 327 (Impact UT-1)	No	No	No	None
Q.c Require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment or collection facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.Q-29 (Impact UT-3a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 328 (Impact UT-3b)	No	No	No	None
Q.d Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments? ¹¹³	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.Q-29 (Impact UT-3a) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 328 (Impact UT-3b)	No	No	No	MM UT-3a
Q.e Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board? ¹¹⁴	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.Q-34 (Impact UT-4) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 329 (Impact UT-4)	No	No	No	None

¹¹² This standard has been slightly modified from the text found in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G for ease of comprehension.

¹¹³ This threshold and/or an impact statement related to this threshold is not addressed in Addendum 6 to the 2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR; Appendix B to Addendum 6 identifies the reason why this threshold is not addressed.

¹¹⁴ This standard has been slightly modified from the text found in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G for ease of comprehension.

Criterion	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More-Severe Impacts?	Any New Information of Substantial Importance?	Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant
Q.f Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate Project-related solid waste disposal needs?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.Q-42 (Impact UT-5a) p. III.Q-46 (Impact UT-6a) p. III.Q-50 (Impact UT-7a) p. III.Q-53 (Impact UT-8a)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 330 (Impact UT-5b) p. 331 (Impact UT-6b) p. 332 (Impact UT-7b) p. 333 (Impact UT-8b)</p>	No	No	No	MM UT-5a, MM UT-7a
Q.g Fail to comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.Q-55 (Impact UT-9)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 333 (Impact UT-9)</p>	No	No	No	MM UT-5a, MM UT-7a
Q.h Require or result in the construction of new or expansion of existing utility infrastructure, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.D-31 (Section III.D) p. III.H-18 (Section III.H) p. III.I-20 (Section III.I) p. III.J-31 (Section III.J) p. III.K-46 (Section III.K) p. III.L-22 (Section III.L) p. III.M-49 (Section III.M) p. III.O-7 (Section III.O) p. III.S-33 (Section III.S)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 95 (Section II.B.3) p. 171 (Section II.B.7) p. 186 (Section II.B.8) p. 207 (Section II.B.9) p. 222 (Section II.B.10) p. 248 (Section II.B.11) p. 261 (Section II.B.12) p. 306 (Section II.B.14) p. 350 (Section II.B.18)</p>	No	No	No	Varies ¹¹⁵
Q.i Result in a determination by the utility service provider that serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.Q-59 (Impact UT-10)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 334 (Impact UT-10)</p>	No	No	No	None
Q.j Require the disposal of hazardous wastes such as lead-based paint, asbestos, and contaminated soils that would exceed the capacity of transport, storage, and disposal facilities permitted to treat such waste?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.Q-46 (Impact UT-6a) p. III.Q-48 (Impact UT-6)</p> <p><u>Addendum 5</u> p. 331 (Impact UT-6b)</p>	No	No	No	None

¹¹⁵ Refer to Sections II.B.3, II.B.7, II.B.8, II.B.9, II.B.10, II.B.11, II.B.12, II.B.14, and II.B.18 for the specific mitigation measures for construction-related effects.

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More-Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
Q.k Generate hazardous waste that would exceed the permitted capacity of transport, storage, and disposal facilities authorized to treat such waste?	2010 FEIR p. III.Q-53 (Impact UT-8a) p. III.Q-53 (Impact UT-8) Addendum 5 p. 333 (Impact UT-8b)	No	No	No	None

■ Changes to Project Related to Utilities

The following elements of the 2019 Modified Project Variant are addressed in this Utilities analysis:

- Increase in the square footage of R&D/office uses, reduction in the square footage of regional retail uses, reduction in hotel square footage (with the number of rooms remaining the same), increase in the square footage of neighborhood retail uses, change from a performance venue/arena use to both a film arts center and reserved allocation for a performance venue. All of these changes are identified in Table 3 (Land Use Comparison), p. 9.

The following sections (before the Comparative Impact Discussions) present updated information related to the 2019 Modified Project Variant for water, wastewater, recycled water, and solid waste that are used in the Comparative Impact Discussions provided below. The Comparative Impact Discussions include a summary of the findings in the 2010 FEIR for each impact statement.

Water

The 2019 Modified Project Variant results in a different water demand as compared to the 2010 Project and 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as a result of the modified land use program, primarily an increase in office land uses, and the recalculation of water demand for the various land uses, as further described below. Table 3, Land Use Comparison, p. 9, compares the land uses proposed under the 2010 Project, the 2018 Modified Project Variant, and the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

The water demand assumptions prepared by ARUP in 2009, which were the basis for the Final Water Supply Assessment for the Proposed Candlestick Point–Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II Project (2009 WSA), adopted on October 27, 2009, were initially used to determine the 2019 Modified Project Variant water demand. The ARUP estimates of water demand for the 2010 Project were derived from an estimate of a historical benchmark demand, adjusted to account for current California Building Codes and an additional adjustment to account for the requirements of the San Francisco Green Building Ordinance, including the installation of ultra-low flow fixtures, the use of high-efficiency building equipment, and efficient landscape irrigation techniques. An independent analysis performed as a part of the WSA, which analyzed similar land uses and assigned a demand factor for each use, concluded that the demand estimates provided by ARUP were consistent with SFPUC demand factors.

During recalculation of the office water demand for the 2019 Modified Project Variant, it was determined that some of the 2010 Project's unit water demands (daily water use per floor area) originally calculated by ARUP were highly conservative, particularly for office uses, which was approximately eight times the national average for office water demand. Thus, the 2010 Project's unit water demand significantly overestimated expected office water demand; however, the overestimation did not affect the conclusions of the analysis because the 2010 FEIR concluded that there was sufficient water supply, even considering the overestimation of office water demand.

BKF Engineers determined that the water demands generated by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) Non-Potable Water Calculator (NP Water Calculator) would be a more appropriate methodology to account for the expected San Francisco Green Building Ordinance (SFGBO) water use reduction and would be consistent with national averages for office use.¹¹⁶ Additionally, SFPUC strongly encourages project proponents to use the SFPUC's Non-potable Water to estimate both potable and non-potable water demands.¹¹⁷ Consequently, total water demand for the 2019 Modified Project Variant was calculated using the SFPUC NP Water Calculator. Detailed assumptions and results related to water demand are described in Appendix I. Unit water demand rates for both the 2010 Project (ARUP water demands) and 2019 Modified Project Variant (SFPUC non-potable water calculator) are compared in Table 5 of Appendix I (Water Demand Technical Memorandum).

The Onsite Water Reuse for Commercial, Multi-Family, and Mixed-Use Development Ordinance (Non-Potable Water Ordinance) was adopted by the City and County of San Francisco in September 2012. The ordinance has since been amended to allow for district-scale projects, where two or more parcels can share alternate water sources. In accordance with this ordinance, BKF Engineers calculated the total water demand expected for the 2019 Variant using the SFPUC's NP Water Calculator detailed in the Non-Potable Water Program Guidebook. Although the calculator includes allowances for alternative water sources (i.e., stormwater and grey water), the total water demand estimate for the 2019 Modified Project Variant assumes all indoor and outdoor end-uses will be supplied with potable water prior to operation of the recycled water plant and recycled water distribution system. When the recycled water distribution system is operational, it would supply reclaimed water to the Project site.

Table 28 (2019 Modified Project Variant—Water Demand) shows a total water demand of 1.98 million gallons per day (mgd) for the 2019 Modified Project Variant, which is higher than the 1.67 mgd estimated for the 2010 Project, but less than the 1.99 mgd estimated for the 2010 R&D 2010 Variant (Variant 1) (refer to 2010 FEIR Table III.Q-4 [Project Water Demands Adjusted for Plumbing

¹¹⁶ BKF Engineers Inc., *Candlestick Point/Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II, Total Water Demands for 2019 Variant Technical Memorandum*, July 18, 2019.

¹¹⁷ SFPUC Water Resource Division, *Project Demand Memo for Preparation of WSA*, September 6, 2016. Recent projects that have used the SFPUC's non-potable water calculator to prepare their WSAs include: 10 South Van Ness (1.2-acre mixed-use residential development), 3333 California Street (10.3-acre mixed-use residential and commercial development), and Potrero Power Plant (28.8-acre mixed-use development that includes residential, commercial, hotel, retail, and community uses).

Codes and SF Green Building Ordinance (mgd)] and Table IV-11 [R&D Variant Water Demands Adjusted for Plumbing Codes and SF Green Building Ordinance (mgd)], respectively).

TABLE 28 2019 MODIFIED PROJECT VARIANT—WATER DEMAND					
<i>Land Use</i>	<i>Demand^{a,b} (mgd)</i>			<i>2010 Project Total (mgd)</i>	<i>2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) Total (mgd)</i>
	<i>Candlestick Point</i>	<i>HPS2</i>	<i>2019 Modified Project Variant Total</i>		
Residential	0.74	0.35	1.09	0.83	0.83
Regional Retail	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.08
Neighborhood Retail	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03
Office	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.06
Research and Development	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.36	0.71
Hotel	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.05
Football Stadium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Performance Venue/Arena ^c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Institution	0.00	0.04	0.04	Not Applicable ^d	Not Applicable ^d
Water Taxi	0.00	0.00	0.00	Not Applicable ^d	Not Applicable ^d
Marina	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Community Use (including Artists' Studios)	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
Public Parking	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Parks and Open Space	0.06	0.35	0.41	0.21	0.19
Total Demand^b	0.91	1.07	1.96	1.67	1.99

SOURCES: 2010 FEIR; BKF, 2019.

- a. Water demand was calculated using the land use program identified in Addendum 6, Table 2 (2019 Modified Project Variant Land Use Program), p. 7, and the San Francisco Non-Potable Water Calculator.
- b. Numbers are rounded according to standard rounding practices and may not add up due to hidden decimals used in this table. These entries are correct and consistent with the CPHPS2 Total Water Demands for 2019 Variant Technical Memorandum.
- c. Water demand for this category assumes the performance venue/arena under the 2010 Project and the performance venue and film arts center under the 2019 Modified Project Variant. As this table indicates, the water generated by the performance venue and film arts center under the 2019 Modified Project Variant is negligible (that is, the water demand does not even round up to 0.01).
- d. This value was not provided in the 2010 FEIR because the associated land uses were not a part of the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1).

The 2010 FEIR determined that total retail water supply in San Francisco compared to total water demand in 2030 showed that during multiple-dry-year periods, supply would be slightly less than estimated total demand, which could require voluntary rationing or other water conservation strategies to accommodate estimated future water demand including the Project-related demand. The 2010 FEIR concluded that the Project would not require water supplies in excess of existing entitlements or result in the need for new or expanded entitlements.

In December 2018, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted amendments to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta Estuary, which establishes water quality objectives to maintain the health of rivers and the Bay-Delta ecosystem (the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment). The state water board has stated that it intends to implement the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment by the year 2022, assuming all required approvals are obtained by that time.

However, implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is uncertain for the reasons identified by SFPUC in a memorandum to the planning department.¹¹⁸ Implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment would result in a substantial reduction in SFPUC's water supplies from the Tuolumne River watershed during dry years, requiring rationing to a greater degree in San Francisco than previously anticipated to address supply shortages not accounted for by SFPUC in its most recent Urban Water Management Plan (2015).

Sufficient water supplies are available to serve projected future demand (including the approved 2010 Project and by extension the proposed 2019 Modified Project Variant) in normal, dry, and multiple-dry years unless the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is implemented. Given SFPUC estimates of total retail demand in 2040, implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment would result in a retail supply shortfall of up to 49.8 percent in a multiple-year drought. SFPUC has indicated that it is accelerating its efforts to develop additional water supplies and explore other projects that would increase overall water supply resilience in case the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is implemented. SFPUC has identified possible projects that it will study, but it has not determined the feasibility of the possible projects, has not made any decision to pursue any particular supply projects, and has determined that the identified potential projects would take anywhere from 10 to 30 years or more to implement. The potential impacts that could result from the construction and/or operation of any such water supply facility projects cannot be identified at this time. In any event, under such a worst-case scenario, the demand for SFPUC to develop new or expanded dry-year water supplies would exist regardless of whether the 2019 Modified Project Variant is constructed.

Given the long lead times associated with developing additional water supplies, in the event the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment were to take effect sometime after 2022 and result in a dry-year shortfall, the expected action of SFPUC for the next 10 to 30 years (or more) would be limited to requiring increased rationing. SFPUC has established a process through its Retail Water Shortage Allocation Plan for actions it would take under circumstances requiring rationing. The level of rationing that would be required of the Project is unknown at this time. Both direct and indirect environmental impacts could result from high levels of rationing. However, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not increase potable water demand over the amount assumed for the approved 2010 Project (2010 R&D Variant 1) and would not substantially affect the levels of dry-year rationing that would otherwise be required throughout the city.

Wastewater

The 2019 Modified Project Variant results in a different water demand as compared to both the 2010 Project and the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as a result of the modified land use program; therefore, the total wastewater generation as a result of the Project has also changed. Table 29 (2019 Modified Project Variant—Wastewater Generation) shows total wastewater generation of 1.28 mgd, which is

¹¹⁸ Memorandum from Steven R. Ritchie, SFPUC to Lisa Gibson, Environmental Review Officer, San Francisco Planning Department, Environmental Planning Division, May 31, 2019.

higher than the 1.18 mgd estimated for the 2010 Project, but less than the 1.35 mgd estimated for the approved 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) (refer to 2010 FEIR Table III.Q-5 [Project Wastewater Generation] and Table IV-12 [R&D Variant Wastewater Generation], respectively). Wastewater generation is calculated based on a percentage of water demand, as shown below in Table 29.

<i>Land Use</i>	<i>Estimated Wastewater Generation Expressed as % of Water Demand (or as otherwise specified)</i>	<i>Candlestick Point (mgd)</i>	<i>HPS2 (mgd)</i>	<i>2019 Modified Project Variant Total (mgd)</i>	<i>2010 Project Total (mgd)</i>	<i>2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) Total (mgd)</i>
Residential	95%	0.70	0.34	1.04	0.79	0.79
Regional Retail	57%	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.05
Neighborhood Retail	57%	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
Office	57%	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03
Community Uses (includes Artists' Studio)	57%	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Research and Development	57%	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.21	0.40
Hotel	57%	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03
Football Stadium	95%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Performance Venue/Arena ^a	95%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Schools	57%	0.00	0.02	0.02	Not Applicable ^b	Not Applicable ^b
Total Generation^c		0.76	0.52	1.28	1.18	1.35

SOURCES: 2010 FEIR; BKF, 2019.

- a. Wastewater generation for this category assumes the performance venue/arena under the 2010 Project and the performance venue and film arts center under the 2019 Modified Project Variant. As this table indicates, the wastewater generated by the performance venue and film arts center under the 2019 Modified Project Variant is negligible (that is, the wastewater generation does not even round up to 0.01).
- b. This value was not provided in the 2010 FEIR because the associated land uses were not a part of the 2010 Project or 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1).
- c. Numbers are rounded according to standard rounding practices and may not add up due to hidden decimals used in this table.

Recycled Water

The 2010 Utilities Variant (Variant 4) included eleven decentralized wastewater treatment plants, each capable of treating 100,000 gallons per day (gpd), which would accommodate the estimated Project-generated wastewater flow of approximately 1.1 mgd. Under the 2010 Utilities Variant (Variant 4), seven plants would be located within CP and four within HPS2. The eleven decentralized plants would treat 1.2 mgd of wastewater and generate 1.05 mgd of reclaimed (or recycled) water.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant, as well as the 2018 Modified Project Variant, assume a single centralized wastewater treatment plant (or recycled water facility) at HPS2 that would serve both CP and HPS2. This plant would treat approximately 1.1 mgd of wastewater and generate 0.976 mgd (or 976,000 gpd) of reclaimed water. The location of this recycled water facility is shown in Figure 18

(Location of Recycled Water Facility) of Addendum 5. Consistent with the 2010 Utilities Variant (Variant 4), wastewater would be diverted to a sanitary sewer system for treatment using membrane bioreactor technology to obtain a water quality appropriate for irrigation, toilet flushing, and other nonpotable uses. All recycled water generated by the HPS2 recycled water plant would be used within the Project site.

As discussed in the Project Description, once the recycled water plant is operational, recycled water from the recycled water facility would be delivered from HPS2 to CP via a distribution main traveling from the facility, within Crisp Road to Arelious Walker Drive, across the Yosemite Slough Bridge, and ultimately connecting to the CP recycled water system at Carroll Avenue and Arelious Walker Drive.

Solid Waste

The 2019 Modified Project Variant results in a different amount of solid waste that would be generated as compared to the 2010 Project and 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) as a result of the modified land use program. Accordingly, total solid waste generation as a result of the Project would also change. Table 30 (Solid Waste Generation) shows total solid waste generation of 21,316 tons per year (tpy), which is lower than the 21,827 tpy estimated for the 2010 Project and the 22,225 tpy estimated for the approved 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) (refer to 2010 FEIR Table III.Q-8 [Project Solid Waste Generation] and Table IV-14 [R&D Variant Solid Waste Generation], respectively).

Compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1), the 2019 Modified Project Variant represents an overall decrease in solid waste generation of 909 tpy.

■ **Comparative Impact Discussions**

Impact UT-1: Implementation of the Project would not require water supplies in excess of existing entitlements or result in the need for new or expanded entitlements. [Criterion Q.b]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Amendment 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR concluded that the Project would not require water supplies in excess of existing entitlements or result in the need for new or expanded entitlements, based on a total water demand estimate of 1.99 mgd for the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1), and determined the impact to be less than significant.

Table 28, p. 283, shows a total water demand of 1.96 mgd for the 2019 Modified Project Variant, which is higher than the 1.67 mgd estimated for the 2010 Project, but less than the 1.99 mgd estimated for the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1).

As with the 2018 Modified Project Variant, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be subject to 2016 Title 24 building standards and the SFGBO, as amended in 2016, which together represent more stringent requirements for water efficiency than what was required by the building standards in effect at the time the 2010 FEIR was certified. This would further reduce the Project’s use of water.

TABLE 30 SOLID WASTE GENERATION

Use	Generation Factor (per day or year)	2019 Modified Project Variant									2010 Project Total		2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) Total (mgd)	
		Candlestick Point			HPS2			Total						
		Area or Units	Tons per Day or Event	Tons per Year ^a	Area or Units	Tons per Day or Event	Tons per Year ^a	Area or Units	Tons per Day or Event	Tons per Year or per Total Number of Events ^b	Tons per Day or Event	Tons per Year or per Total Number of Events	Tons per Day or Event	Tons per Year or per Total Number of Events
Residential	5.653 lb/unit	7,218 units	20.4	7,446	3,454 units	9.8	3,577	10,672 units	30.2	11,023	29.7	10,840.5	29.7	10,840.5
Neighborhood Retail/ Maker Space/Regional Retail	0.02600411 lb/sf	304,500 sf	4.0	1,460	401,000 sf	5.2	1,898	705,500 sf	9.2	3,358	11.5	4,197.5	11.5	4,197.5
R&D/Office	0.006 lb/sf	1,000,000 sf	3.0	1,095	3,896,500	11.7	4,271	4,896,500 sf	15.4	5,366	8.0	2,920	15.5	5,657.5
Hotel	0.0108 lb/sf	130,000 sf	0.70	255.5	120,000	0.65	237.3	250,000 sf	1.35	492.8	0.8	292.0	0.8	292.0
Performance Venue/Arena ^c	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	836.3 ^d	5.6	836.3 ^d
• Performance Venue (2019)	2.23 lb/seat	4,400 seats	2.5	375 ^d	0	0	0	4,400 seats	2.5	375 ^d	Not Available ^e	Not Available ^e	Not Available ^e	Not Available ^e
• Film Arts Center (2019)	0.02600411 lb/sf	64,000 sf	0.83	303	0	0	0	64,000 sf	0.83	303	Not Available ^e	Not Available ^e	Not Available ^e	Not Available ^e
Total Performance Venue/Film Arts Center (2010 and 2019)^c	—	—	3.33	678	0	0	0	4,400 seats, 64,000 sf	3.33	678	5.6	836.3^d	5.6	836.3^d
Stadium	2.23 lb/seat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,339.2	2,339.2 ^f	0	0
Artist Studios	0.006 lb/sf	0	0	0	255,000 sf	0.77	281.1	255,000 sf	0.77	281.1	0.8	292.0	0.8	292.0
Community Uses	0.006 lb/sf	50,000 sf	0.15	54.8	50,000 sf	0.15	54.8	100,000 sf	0.3	109.6	0.3	109.6	0.3	109.6
Schools ^g	6.2 gallons/acre/year	0	0	0	410,000 sf (9.4 acres)	0.0007	0.24 ^h	410,000	0.0007	0.24	Not Applicable ⁱ	Not Applicable ⁱ	Not Applicable ⁱ	Not Applicable ⁱ
Parks and Open Space ^g	5.0 gallons/acre/year	105.7 acres	0.006	2.2 ⁱ	232.0 acres	0.013	4.8 ^k	337.7 acres	0.020	7.0	Not Available ^e	Not Available ^e	Not Available ^e	Not Available ^e
Total				10,992			10,324^l			21,316		21,827		22,225

SOURCES: 2010 FEIR; FivePoint, 2019; Generation Factors from Arup, *Carbon Footprint Report*, March 24, 2009; City of Dublin, Long Term Trash Reduction Plan Table 1-1, February 1, 2014.

- a. Tons per year is calculated by taking the tons per day or event value, which may have been rounded, and multiplying by 365.
- b. Calculated by adding the horizontal columns, rather than calculating total number of units by the generation rate.
- c. Totals from the performance venue/arena from 2010 are listed twice in the table for information and formatting purposes. However, the listed totals for the performance venue/arena are only counted once toward the final total and the bottom of the table.
- d. Assumes 150 events per year at 50 percent attendance.
- e. The value for this land use category was not separately provided in the 2010 FEIR.
- f. Assumes 12 sold-out games and 20 other sold-out stadium events per year.
- g. City of Dublin, *Long Term Trash Reduction Plan*, February 1, 2014, Table 1-1 (San Francisco Bay Area trash generation rates by land use [gallons/acre/year]).
- h. 9.41 acres x 6.2 gallons = 58.34 gallons per year x 8.35 lb. of water weight = 487.2 pounds per year, or 0.24 ton.

TABLE 30 SOLID WASTE GENERATION

- i. This value is not provided in the 2010 FEIR because the associated land uses were not a part of the 2010 Project or 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1).
- j. $105.7 \text{ acres} \times 5.0 \text{ gallons} = 528.5 \text{ gallons per year} \times 8.35 \text{ lb. of water weight} = 4,413 \text{ pounds per year, or } 2.2 \text{ tons.}$
- k. $232.0 \text{ acres} \times 5.0 \text{ gallons} = 1,160 \text{ gallons per year} \times 8.35 \text{ lb. of water weight} = 9,686 \text{ pounds per year, or } 4.8 \text{ tons.}$
- l. The recycled water facility at HPS2 is not assumed to generate measurable solid waste as only one employee would be at the site on a given day.

The Project site is within a designated recycled water use area and, therefore, must comply with Recycled Water Ordinance No. 109-15, *San Francisco Health Code* Article 12C. With its inclusion of an expanded on-site recycled water treatment and distribution system, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be in compliance with the ordinance.

As shown in Table 28, total estimated water demand for the 2019 Modified Project Variant is 1.96 mgd. Since this is less than the 1.99 mgd estimated for the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1), the conclusion is the same as that reached in the 2010 FEIR, and the impact would remain less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Because the 2019 Modified Project Variant is not increasing potable water demand beyond the already approved 2010 Project, it would not substantially affect the levels of dry-year rationing that would otherwise be required throughout the city in the event the Bay-Delta Plan is implemented. Therefore, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not make a considerable contribution to a cumulative environmental impact caused by implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment.

Impact UT-2: Implementation of the Project would not require or result in the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities. The Project would require the expansion of an auxiliary water conveyance system to provide adequate water supply for firefighting to the Project site. [Criterion Q.a]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Amendment 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR concluded that the current and planned facility projects under the Phased Water Supply Improvement Program (WSIP) would provide for sufficient treatment capacity for the water to be supplied under the Phased WSIP, including the 2010 Project; therefore, implementation of the Project would not require or result in the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities, and the impact would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

In terms of providing adequate water supply for on-site firefighting purposes, the 2010 FEIR concluded that the Project would require mitigation measure MM UT-2 (construction of an Auxiliary Water Supply system [AWSS]). An AWSS would be provided at CP and would connect to the City’s planned extension of the off-site system on Gilman Street from Ingalls Street to CP. An additional AWSS would be provided at HPS2 to connect to the existing system at Palou and Griffith Avenues, with service along Spear Avenue/Crisp Road. The AWSS at CP and HPS2 would ensure the provision of adequate water for on-site firefighting purposes. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of MM UT-2.

As with the 2010 Project, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not require or result in the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities, and adequate water would be provided

for on-site firefighting purposes. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Because the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not increase potable water demand beyond the already approved 2010 Project, it would not cause a need for new or expanded water treatment facilities and would not result in a considerable contribution to a cumulative environmental impact related to the potential construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities caused by implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment.

Impact UT-3a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not require expansion of existing off-site wastewater conveyance facilities. [Criterion Q.d]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Amendment 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As stated in the 2010 FEIR, wastewater flows from CP under the 2019 Modified Project Variant would enter the Candlestick tunnel sewer, combining with flows from the Sunnydale Transport System, and would enter the Yosemite Transport Facilities. The flows would then proceed through the Griffith Pump Station and then through the Hunters Point sewer tunnel, eventually combining with flows from the Islais Creek Transport System and entering the Southeast Water Pollution Control Plant.

Under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, projected maximum peak flows from CP into the Sunnydale Transport System, based on 0.76 mgd and peaking factor of 3.0 would be approximately 1,583 gpm (0.76 mgd/24 hours/60 minutes x 1,000,000 times 3.0).

For the 2010 Project, Hydroconsult Engineers (HCE) determined that the existing wastewater flow for the Project site was 0.206 mgd. The 2010 FEIR reported that the total sewage generation for the Project resulted in a total net increase in wastewater of 0.974 mgd for the 2010 Project and 1.144 mgd for the 2010 R&D Variant, resulting in a total sewage generation of 1.18 mgd for the 2010 Project and 1.35 mgd for the 2010 R&D Variant. For the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the total net increase in wastewater would be 1.074 mgd for a total 1.28 mgd, as reflected in Table 29.

Dry-Weather Conditions

For dry-weather conditions, the 2010 FEIR concluded that the existing conveyance infrastructure could accommodate the additional flows from the CP development in addition to existing flows even during periods of peak flow conditions, and that no expansion of the off-site wastewater conveyance lines would be required as a result of CP. The impact would be less than significant, based on a total wastewater generation estimate of 1.28 mgd under dry-weather conditions for the 2019 Modified Project Variant as compared to a wastewater generation of 1.35 mgd under dry-weather conditions for the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1).

As compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1), this is a decrease in dry-weather flows of 0.07 mgd. The proposed diversion of wet-weather flows away from the combined system during

storm events would decrease dry-weather flows relative to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1). Therefore, as with the 2010 Project, this impact would remain less than significant.

Wet-Weather Conditions and Combined Sewer Overflow Conditions

As concluded in the 2010 FEIR, Project development at CP would no longer contribute stormwater to the Combined Sewer System; instead, Project wastewater discharges during wet weather would combine with off-site wet-weather flows and contribute to overall wet-weather discharge volume in the system.

The 2009 HCE study found that for both the 2010 Project and the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1), the separate wastewater and stormwater systems would result in a decrease in CSO volume, frequency, and duration in the Yosemite Basin (less than one event per year lasting approximately 1.2 hours, resulting in 3.1 million gallons per year CSO, compared to the baseline condition of one 2-hour event per year resulting in 5.3 million gallons per year CSO) and a decrease in overall CSO volume for the entire Bayside Drainage Area from 890 million gallons per year to 877 million gallons per year because stormwater from the Project site would no longer flow into the Combined Sewer System. The total wastewater generated under the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) was 1.35 mgd, and under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the total wastewater would be 1.28 mgd, a decrease of 0.07 mgd.¹¹⁹ Though it remains possible that a temporary increase in CSO volume could occur during wet weather if structures are occupied and contribute wastewater to the Combined Sewer System prior to completion of the separate stormwater and wastewater infrastructure, mitigation measure MM UT-3a would ensure that there would be no increase in CSO flows as a result of the Project by providing temporary detention or retention of wastewater on-site during wet weather prior to completion of the separate stormwater and wastewater systems for the Project. Therefore, as with the 2010 Project, this impact would remain less than significant.

Impact UT-4: Implementation of the Project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board. [Criterion Q.e]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

Based on a total wastewater generation estimate of 1.35 mgd for the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1), the 2010 FEIR concluded that the Project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the impact would be less than significant.

Because total wastewater generation for the 2019 Modified Project Variant is 1.28 mgd and is, therefore, less than the wastewater generation estimate for the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1), the impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

¹¹⁹ The 2018 Modified Project Variant represents an increase of about 0.008 million gallons over a 2-hour period compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1), which is negligible compared to the 3.1 million gallons per year CSO result for the Project in the 2009 HCE study, and would not affect the conclusion when comparing the Project to the 5.3 million gallons per year CSO for existing conditions.

Impact UT-5a: Construction at Candlestick Point, including demolition of existing facilities, would not generate construction-related solid waste that would exceed the capacity of landfills serving the City and County of San Francisco. [Criterion Q.f]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR concluded that although construction at CP would generate approximately 424,681 tons of mixed construction debris over the construction period, or 44 percent of the total Project C&D debris, the Project would result in a less-than-significant impact to existing capacity of the Altamont Landfill with implementation of mitigation measure MM UT-5a, which requires the preparation of a Waste Diversion Plan.

The estimates for construction and demolition debris from the 2019 Modified Project Variant remain unchanged from the estimates for the Project as analyzed in the 2010 FEIR. However, construction-related solid waste now goes to Recology’s Hay Road Landfill, rather than the Altamont Landfill that was serving the city of San Francisco in 2010. The City’s agreement with the Hay Road Landfill to accept up to 2,400 tpd of solid waste should extend for approximately 9 years from 2016 (through 2025), based on projected disposal volumes, with an option to renew the Agreement thereafter for an additional 6 years. The 2010 FEIR estimated that 106,170 tons of construction debris (over the entire construction period) from CP could not be recycled (based on a 75 percent diversion rate).

With respect to the Hay Road Landfill, which would now be used for construction-related solid waste generated by the 2019 Modified Project Variant, 106,170 tons of construction debris from CP represents 0.35 percent of the remaining capacity of 30.4 million cubic yards, which represents a nominal contribution to the remaining capacity of the landfill. Further, the projected closure date of the Hay Road Landfill extends to 2077, which provides a long-term solution to accommodate the construction schedule represented by the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Construction activities at CP are anticipated to extend through 2031, and construction activities at HPS2 are anticipated to extend through 2042. Accordingly, the fact that there is an identified landfill with adequate remaining capacity that is operational through 2077, combined with implementation of MM UT-5a, which requires preparation of a Construction Waste Diversion Plan to ensure diversion of at least 75 percent of or more of the total construction and demolition debris produced as the result of the Project (such as wood, metal, concrete, asphalt, and sheetrock), would ensure that construction-related solid waste at CP would not exceed the capacity of landfills serving the City and County of San Francisco. As such, as with the 2010 Project, this impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact UT-6a: Construction at Candlestick Point would not require the disposal of hazardous wastes such as lead-based paint, asbestos, and contaminated soils that would exceed the capacity of transport, storage, and disposal facilities permitted to treat such waste. [Criterion Q,f]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR concluded that treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities in California and adjoining states have sufficient capacity to treat hazardous wastes; therefore, construction of CP would not generate hazardous wastes (construction debris or contaminated soil) that would exceed the capacity of TSDs authorized to treat such waste. The 2010 FEIR concluded that this would be a less-than-significant impact.

Since the 2010 FEIR was certified, all of the major buildings at the site have been demolished and removed from the property. Remaining buildings are temporary structures or small buildings that are owned by tenants. Impacts from the demolition of all of the structures on the site were analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, and impacts were determined to be less than significant. For the 2019 Modified Project Variant, there is no change with respect to the generation of hazardous wastes or the potential of encountering unanticipated contaminated soil during excavation activities.

Excavated soil that is not considered hazardous may be used on-site to raise the ground surface elevation to account for future sea-level rise impacts, as a substantial amount of fill soil is required to raise grade. However, as with the Project analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, contaminated soils, if discovered, generated by the 2019 Modified Project Variant may require transportation off-site and treatment at authorized registered TSDs. There are two authorized TSDs in California: Chemical Waste Management at Kettleman and Clean Harbors Buttonwillow. Both Facilities are active and currently have permitted and available capacity to accommodate additional hazardous waste. Kettleman has a remaining capacity of 6,874,216 tons and Buttonwillow has 9,362,500 tons based on information obtained from October to December 2014).¹²⁰ Because the TSDs in California and adjoining states still have sufficient capacity to treat hazardous wastes, construction of the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not generate hazardous wastes (construction debris or contaminated soil) that would exceed the capacity of TSDs authorized to treat such waste. This impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

¹²⁰ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *National Capacity Assessment Report: Capacity Planning Pursuant to CERCLA Section 104(c)(9)*, March 25, 2015.

Impact UT-7a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not generate solid waste that would exceed the capacity of landfills serving the City and County of San Francisco.

[Criterion Q.f]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR concluded that the impact of operational solid waste generated by the HPS2 on the capacity of the Altamont Landfill would be less than significant, with implementation of MM UT-7a.

As shown in Table 30, p. 287, the solid waste generated by the 2019 Modified Project Variant is estimated at 21,316 tpy (equivalent to an average of 58.4 tpd), which is slightly lower than the 21,827 tpy estimated for the 2010 Project, and the 22,225 tpy estimated for the approved the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1). Compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1), the 2019 Modified Project Variant represents an overall decrease in solid waste generation of 909 tpy, or an average of 2.49 tpd.

San Francisco’s municipal solid waste is currently deposited at Recology’s Hay Road Landfill. As described above, the City’s agreement with the Hay Road Landfill to accept up to 2,400 tpd of solid waste should extend for approximately 9 years from 2016, based on projected disposal volumes, with an option to renew the Agreement thereafter for an additional 6 years (approximately 2031). The projected closure date of the Hay Road Landfill is 2077. By contrast, the 2010 FEIR estimated that the Altamont Landfill was due to reach capacity in January 2032 based on current disposal rates, and could possibly close 3 years earlier, in 2029.

The total solid waste generated by the 2019 Modified Project Variant (21,316 tons per year as shown in Table 30, p. 287) represents approximately 0.07 percent of the remaining capacity of the Hay Road Landfill as of July 2010 (30.4 million cubic yards).¹²¹ The 2019 Modified Project Variant’s net decrease in solid waste generation of 909 tpy compared to the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) analyzed by the 2010 FEIR would amount to 909 tpy, or about 0.003 percent of the landfill’s remaining capacity. The 2019 Modified Project Variant’s estimated generation of 58.4 tpd represents approximately 2.4 percent of the maximum daily waste that could be accepted according to the agreement with Hay Road Landfill, only slightly lower than the 60.89 tpd estimated for the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) analyzed by the 2010 FEIR, which represents approximately 2.5 percent of the daily waste allowed by Hay Road Landfill.

Despite the small increase in municipal solid waste generation by the 2019 Modified Project Variant as compared to the Project analyzed by the 2010 FEIR and 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1), Hay Road Landfill has a higher remaining capacity than Altamont Landfill, and a projected closure date well beyond that of the Altamont Landfill. Thus, using Hay Road Landfill provides a long-term solution to accommodate the operation of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Accordingly, the fact that there is an identified landfill with adequate remaining capacity that is operational through 2077, combined with implementation of MM UT-7a, which requires preparation of a Site Waste

¹²¹ Assumes an average density of 1 ton per cubic yard.

Management Plan, would ensure that implementation of the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not generate solid waste that would exceed the capacity of landfills serving the city and county of San Francisco. As such, this impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.

Impact UT-8a: Implementation of the Project at Candlestick Point would not generate hazardous waste that would exceed the permitted capacity of transport, storage, and disposal facilities authorized to treat such waste. [Criterion Q.f]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

As with the Project analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, the specific businesses or activities that could operate under the 2019 Modified Project Variant are not known at this time, but since no industrial or R&D uses are proposed at CP under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, the amount of hazardous wastes that would be generated would consist of household hazardous waste and small amounts of inorganic wastes, such as waste oil from commercial uses. New residents and businesses would be required to comply with all hazardous waste regulations, including the disposal of hazardous waste materials. Because the minimal amount of hazardous waste that would be generated by the Project could be accommodated by existing facilities, this impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact UT-9: Implementation of the Project would comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. [Criterion Q.g]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

The 2010 FEIR discussed how the city’s waste diversion rate of 72 percent exceeded the 50 percent diversion threshold specified in the California Integrated Waste Management Act and how the Project would meet or exceed all of the City’s solid waste diversion requirements for new development. The 2010 FEIR concluded that with implementation of mitigation measures MM UT-7a.1, MM UT-7a.2, and MM UT-5a, the Project would ensure compliance with applicable regulations pertaining to solid waste and the Project would, therefore, not conflict with regulatory policies pertaining to solid waste and impacts would be less than significant.

Since approval of the 2010 FEIR, the California legislature passed AB 341, which requires all businesses and public entities that generate 4 cubic yards or more of waste per week to have a recycling program in place. San Francisco’s existing (2009) Mandatory Recycling and Composting Ordinance is arguably more stringent than AB 341, because it already has in place its Mandatory Recycling and Composting Ordinance, which requires San Francisco residents and businesses to properly separate recyclables and compostable material from non-divertible waste, which helps to

keep them out of the landfill. Owners of businesses and multifamily buildings could be fined if they fail to provide tenants with adequate bin service and information on their proper use.

Since approval of the 2010 FEIR, the California legislature passed California AB 1826, which requires businesses and multi-family complexes (with 5 units or more) that generate specified amounts of organic waste (compost) to arrange for organics collection services. San Francisco’s existing (2009) Mandatory Recycling and Composting Ordinance is arguably more stringent than AB 1826, because it already has in place its Mandatory Recycling and Composting Ordinance, which requires businesses and multi-family property owners to provide color-coded, labeled bins in convenient locations for tenants, employees, contractors, and customers to ensure separation of discards. Building owners could be fined if they were to fail to provide tenants with adequate bin service and information on their proper use.

Development within the Project site would meet or exceed all of the City’s solid waste diversion requirements for new development. MM UT-7a requires the Project Applicant to provide a Site Waste Management Plan demonstrating the manner in which the Project would comply with these requirements. The Project Sponsor proposes to provide recycling facilities for residents and tenants of commercial and retail space. Implementation of MM UT-7a and MM UT-5a would ensure compliance with applicable regulations pertaining to solid waste. Development of the Project would not conflict with regulatory policies pertaining to solid waste. This impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

Impact UT-10: Implementation of the Project would not require extension of dry utility infrastructure that would exceed the capacity of the services providing such utilities.

[Criterion Q.i]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

The 2010 FEIR concluded that implementation of the Project utility connections would be constructed in accordance with the subdivision process (i.e., Uniform Building Code, City Ordinances, and Department of Public Works standards) to ensure an adequately sized and properly constructed electrical transmission and conveyance system; thus, impacts to utility capacity would be less than significant.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would include infrastructure for solar power, recycled water, and a ground source geothermal heating and cooling system that would provide the primary source of heating and cooling for the development. A trench network located primarily beneath roadways would accommodate the utility systems including electrical, communications, gas, recycled water, and sewerage.

Heating and cooling would be provided from centralized plants instead of individual systems in each building or facility. Similar to the district heating and cooling systems proposed in the 2010 Utilities

Variant (Variant 4) and under the 2018 Modified Project Variant, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would use a central heating and cooling plant to serve CP, distributing hot water and chilled water from the district plant to individual buildings via the pipe distribution network located under the streets.

As mentioned above, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be subject to 2016 Title 24 building standards and the SFGBO, as amended in 2016, which together represent more stringent requirements for building energy efficiency than what was required by the building standards in effect at the time the 2010 FEIR was certified. This would reduce the Project's use of electricity and natural gas.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant includes the use of on-site solar photovoltaic (PV) panels and to provide an on-site a building-scale and utility-scale battery storage system to store surplus energy generated from the solar PV systems, enabling better management of electricity loads during peak periods. This would supplement the total electric power provided to CP by SFPUC.

As with the 2018 Modified Project Variant, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would include an additional 576,000 gpd of recycled water capacity compared to the 2010 Utilities Variant (Variant 4), reducing the amount of retail potable water needed from SFPUC to satisfy HPS2 water demand.

As with the 2010 FEIR, the subdivision process would include submittal of detailed infrastructure plans to the Department of Public Works identifying how they would meet the infrastructure needs of the Project. Implementation of these plans would be a condition of subdivision approval. The subdivision process would ensure that adequate infrastructure is provided to accommodate the demands of the Project such that the capacity of the service providers to provide such utilities would not be exceeded. Moreover, the demands on locally serving utilities for natural gas, electricity, and water should be less than the demands identified in the 2010 Utilities Variant (Variant 4). Therefore, the impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

■ Conclusion

The 2018 Modified Project Variant would not change any of the 2010 FEIR's findings with respect to utilities impacts. Although the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes changes to the Project and Variants considered in the 2010 FEIR (and previous addenda), these changes would not give rise to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. This analysis does not result in any different conclusions than those reached in the 2010 FEIR related to utilities, on either a Project-related or cumulative basis.

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II.B.17 Energy

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)</i>	<i>Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More-Severe Impacts?</i>	<i>Any New Information of Substantial Importance?</i>	<i>Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant</i>
11. Energy. Would the project:					
R.a Encourage activities that result in the use of large amounts of fuel or energy, or use such resources in a wasteful manner?	<p><u>2010 FEIR</u></p> <p>p. III.R-16 (Impact ME-1)</p> <p>p. III.R-16 (Impact ME-2)</p> <p>p. III.R-21 (Impact ME-3)</p> <p>p. III.R-23 (Impact ME-4)</p> <p>Addendum 5</p> <p>p. 344 (Impact ME-1)</p> <p>p. 345 (Impact ME-2)</p> <p>p. 347 (Impact ME-3)</p> <p>p. 348 (Impact ME-4)</p>	No	No	No	MM GC-2, MM GC-3, MM GC-4, MM TR-1, MM TR-2, MM TR-4

■ Changes to Project Related to Energy

The following elements of the 2019 Modified Project Variant are addressed in this Energy analysis:

- Modifications to the land use program;
- Changes in traffic volumes and traffic distribution;
- Changes in construction activity and timing;
- Inclusion of the central energy plants for a geothermal heating and cooling system, with photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation and battery storage systems; and
- Installation and use of a ground source geothermal heating and cooling system at CP that would require up to approximately 8,340 boreholes to meet heating and cooling demands.

Plug-in Electricity Demand

The 2010 Project was estimated to require approximately 60,652 MWh of electricity annually to supply plug-in appliances, based on plug-in electricity usage rates for each building type taken from the 2006 California Commercial End-Use Survey (CEUS), as shown by Table 31 (Electricity Demand from Plug-In Appliances).¹²²

Table 31 also shows plug-in electricity estimates for the 2019 Modified Project Variant using an updated methodology based on non-Title 24 electricity use factors in CalEEMod. These updated electricity use estimates are based on updated survey data, which shows a notable increase in the use of electronic devices since 2010 (e.g., televisions, cell phones, copiers, printers, computers, laptops, iPads, wireless hubs, battery chargers, electrical cars, etc.).

¹²² Itron, Incorporated. 2006. California Commercial End-Use Survey Results. CEC-400-2006-005. Available at <http://www.energy.ca.gov/ceus/>.

TABLE 31 ELECTRICITY DEMAND FROM PLUG-IN APPLIANCES										
Type of Use	CP			HPS2			2019 Modified Project Variant Site Total			2010 Project MWh Consumed Annually (using 2010 Energy Use Factors)
	2019 Energy Use Factor (MWh/sf or unit) ^a	2019 Modified Project Variant ^b	MWh Consumed Annually ^c	2019 Energy Use Factor (MWh/sf or unit) ^a	2019 Modified Project Variant ^b	MWh Consumed Annually ^c	2019 Modified Project Variant ^b	MWh Consumed Annually ^d	Percent of Total by Land Use ^e	
Artist Studio	—	—	—	0.00800	255,000	2,039	255,000	2,039	2%	2,359
Community Use	0.00603	50,000	302	0.00603	50,000	302	100,000	603	1%	926
Arena	0.00603	69,000	416	—	—	—	69,000	416	1%	548
Hotel	0.00565	130,000	734	0.00565	120,000	677	250,000	1,411	2%	1,035 ^f
R&D/Office	0.00791	1,000,000	7,909	0.00603	3,896,500	23,496	4,896,500	31,405	38%	24,513
Regional Retail	0.00772	170,000	1,312	0.00772	100,000	772	270,000	2,084	3%	6,077
Residential	3.71621	7,218	26,824	3.71621	3,454	12,836	10,672	39,659	48%	18,722
Neighborhood Retail/Maker Space	0.00772	135,000	1,042	0.00772	301,000	2,323	436,000	3,365	4%	2,392
Stadium ^g	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,080
School/Institution (High School)	—	—	—	0.00351	27,858	98	27,858	98	0%	Not Applicable ^h
School/Institution (Post-Secondary)	—	—	—	0.00539	37,143	200	37,143	200	0%	Not Applicable ^h
School/Institution (Elementary/Junior High School)	—	—	—	0.00389	345,000	1,341	345,000	1,341	2%	Not Applicable ^h
Total			38,538			44,084		82,622	100%	60,652
Percent of Total			47%			53%				

SOURCES: San Francisco Planning Department, *Candlestick Point–Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II Development Plan EIR*, 2010; FivePoint, 2019.

- a. The electricity factors are based on non-Title 24 electricity and lighting factors from CalEEMod 2016. Lighting factors are adjusted by 2019 Title 24 assumptions. The factors were converted from kWh to MWh.
- b. Based on build-out floor areas or number of units associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant.
- c. Calculated by multiplying energy use factor by number of units or square feet.
- d. Calculated by adding the horizontal columns, rather than calculating total number of units by the generation rate.
- e. Due to rounding, the totals may not add up to 100% when added individually.
- f. In the 2010 FEIR, there was a typographical error for the hotel energy use. Electricity consumption should have been 1,035 MWh per year, rather than 2 MWh reported in Table III.R-7. However, Table 3-17 of 2010 FEIR Appendix S reflected the correct number. This would not alter the 2010 FEIR analysis or conclusions, as the Project proponent committed to achieving 15% or better energy efficiency than required by Title 24 and would still not be using electricity in a wasteful manner.
- g. The stadium is not part of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. In the 2010 FEIR, electricity use for the Candlestick Park stadium was estimated in City and County of San Francisco, *Climate Action Plan*, 2004, Table 2-4.
- h. Energy consumption for this land use category was not provided in the 2010 FEIR because the associated land uses were not part of the 2010 Project.

Table 31 shows that total plug-in electricity usage by the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be approximately 82,622 MWh per year (using the 2019 energy use factor), an increase of about 36 percent over the 2010 FEIR estimate.¹²³ As previously mentioned, this increase in energy use for plug-in appliances is largely attributable to a general increase in use of electronic devices since 2010. The 2019 Modified Project Variant would also have higher projected electricity use from plug-ins because the 2010 Project included a stadium, which has fewer plug in uses than the R&D/office land use.

Building Electricity Demand

The total building envelope electricity use for the 2010 Project was estimated in the 2010 FEIR using figures that represented the 2008 Title 24 building energy standards. The Title 24 standards have advanced considerably since 2008, with the 2013, 2016, and 2019 Title 24 standards requiring ever higher building energy efficiencies. Accordingly, building electricity use estimates for the 2019 Modified Project Variant using updated Title 24 standards are much lower than the estimates for the Project analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, reflecting the energy efficiency improvements in the 2019 Title 24 standards.

The 2010 FEIR estimated that the Project would require approximately 35,322 MWh of electricity for building electricity demand using the 2008 Title 24 standards. The 2010 R&D Variant would require 42,292 MWh of electricity for building electricity demand.¹²⁴

Table 32 (Electricity Demand from Building Envelopes) shows that the electricity demand from the 2019 Modified Project Variant using the 2019 energy use factors would be 15,462 MWh of electricity for building electricity demand, which would be a 56 percent reduction from the 2010 Project and a 64 percent reduction from the 2010 R&D Variant. This decrease reflects the benefits of stricter Title 24 standards.

Natural Gas Demand

The 2010 FEIR estimated that the Project would require approximately 389,403 MMBtu of natural gas and the 2010 R&D Variant would require 424,444 MMBtu of natural gas for building energy demand.¹²⁵

Table 33 (Natural Gas Demand, Baseline) shows that the 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in building natural gas use of 211,191 MMBtu per year, using the 2019 Title 24 standards, a decrease of approximately 46 percent from the 2010 Project estimate and a decrease of 50 percent from the 2010 R&D Variant.

¹²³ The 2010 FEIR did not estimate plug-in electricity usage for the 2010 R&D Variant. Therefore, a comparison of the plug-in electricity use from the 2019 Modified Project Variant to the 2010 R&D Variant is not made.

¹²⁴ In the 2010 FEIR, there was a typographical error for the hotel energy use for the R&D Variant and total electricity use for building energy demand was determined to be 49,348 MWh. More information is provided in Table 31.

¹²⁵ During preparation of Addendum 5, it was discovered that the natural gas usage estimate for residential units in the 2010 FEIR was underestimated by a factor of 1,000 in 2010 FEIR Table III.R-9 due to an error in transcribing the “use factor” units from Environ’s 2009 Climate Change Technical Report, which is Appendix S of the 2010 FEIR. The correct energy usage is shown in Table 3-8 of Appendix S of the 2010 FEIR. If the correct units are applied, the revised natural gas usage estimate for residential units would be approximately 321,000 MBtu per year rather than the 321 MBtu reported in 2010 FEIR Table III.R-9. The revised annual total for all uses would be approximately 384,000 MBtu per year, rather than the 63,262 MBtu reported in 2010 FEIR Table III.R-9.

TABLE 32 ELECTRICITY DEMAND FROM BUILDING ENVELOPES (MBTU)											
Type of Use	CP			HPS2			2019 Modified Project Variant Site Total			2010 Project MWh Consumed Annually, 2008 Title 24 Standards with 15 Percent Reduction	2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1) MWh Consumed Annually, 2008 Title 24 Standards with 15 Percent Reduction
	Electricity Use Factor, 2019 Title 24 Standards (MWh/gsf or unit) ^a	2019 Modified Project Variant ^b	MWh Consumed Annually, 2019 Title 24 Standards ^c	Electricity Use Factor, 2019 Title 24 Standards (MWh/gsf or unit) ^a	2019 Modified Project Variant ^b	MWh Consumed Annually, 2019 Title 24 Standards ^c	2019 Modified Project Variant ^b	MWh Consumed Annually, 2019 Title 24 Standards ^d	Percent of Total Electricity by Land Use ^e		
Artist Studio	—	—	—	0.00366	255,000	934	255,000	934	6%	1,127	1,127
Community Use	0.00108	50,000	54	0.00108	50,000	54	100,000	108	1%	442	442
Arena	0.00108	69,000	75	—	—	—	69,000	75	0%	96	96
Hotel	0.00196	130,000	254	0.00196	120,000	235	250,000	489	3%	348 ^f	348 ^f
R&D/Office	0.00381	1,000,000	3,813	0.00108	3,896,500	4,201	4,896,500	8,023	52%	11,713	22,763
Regional Retail	0.00200	170,000	340	0.00200	100,000	200	270,000	540	3%	1,457	1,457
Residential	0.38082	7,218	2,749	0.38082	3,454	1,315	10,672	4,064	26%	15,485	15,485
Neighborhood Retail/Maker Space	0.00200	135,000	270	0.00200	301,000	602	436,000	872	6%	574	574
Stadium ^g	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,080	N/A
School/Institution (High School)	—	—	—	0.00059	27,858	16	27,858	16	0%	N/A ^h	N/A ^h
School/Institution (Post-Secondary)	—	—	—	0.00370	37,143	137	37,143	137	1%	N/A ^h	N/A ^h
School/Institution (Elementary/Junior High School)	—	—	—	0.00059	345,000	203	345,000	203	1%	N/A ^h	N/A ^h
Total			7,555			7,907		15,462	100%	35,322	42,292
% of Total			49%			51%					

SOURCES: San Francisco Planning Department, *Candlestick Point–Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II Development Plan EIR*, 2010; FivePoint, 2019; 2008 and 2019 Title 24 Standards.

- The electricity factors are based on Title 24 electricity from CalEEMod 2016 adjusted for estimated 2019 reductions. The factors were converted from kWh to MWh.
- Based on build-out floor areas or number of units associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variants.
- Calculated by multiplying energy use factor by number of units or square feet.
- Calculated by adding the horizontal columns, rather than calculating total number of units by the generation rate.
- Due to rounding, the totals may not add up to 100% when added individually.
- In the 2010 FEIR, there was a typographical error for the hotel energy use. Electricity consumption should have been 409 MWh per year, rather than 1 MWh reported in Table III.R-8. However, Table 3-17 of 2010 FEIR Appendix S reflected the correct number.
- The stadium is not part of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. In the 2010 FEIR, electricity use for the Candlestick Park stadium was estimated in: City and County of San Francisco, 2004. *Climate Action Plan*, Table 2-4. Based on comparable energy savings achieved by other recently constructed stadiums, a 20% reduction in electricity use is anticipated with construction of the replacement stadium.
- Energy consumption for this land use category was not provided in the 2010 FEIR because the associated land uses were not part of the 2010 Project.

TABLE 33 NATURAL GAS DEMAND, BASELINE

Type of Use	CP			HPS2			2019 Modified Project Variant Site Total			2010 Project MMBtu Consumed Annually, 2008 Title 24 Standards, with 15% Reduction	R&D Variant (Variant 1) MMBtu Consumed Annually, 2008 Title 24 Standards, with 15% Reduction
	Natural Gas Use Factor, 2019 Title 24 Standards (MMBtu/sf or unit) ^a	2019 Modified Project Variant ^b	MMBtu Consumed Annually, 2019 Title 24 Standards ^c	Natural Gas Use Factor, 2019 Title 24 Standards (MMBtu/sf or unit) ^a	2019 Modified Project Variant ^b	MMBtu Consumed Annually, 2019 Title 24 Standards ^c	2019 Modified Project Variant ^b	MMBtu Consumed Annually, 2019 Title 24 Standards ^c	Percent of Total by Land Use ^e		
Artist Studio	—	—	—	0.01915	255,000	4,882	255,000	4,882	2%	3,825	4,335
Community Use	0.02457	50,000	1,229	0.02457	50,000	1,229	100,000	2,457	1%	1,700	1,700
Arena	0.02457	69,000	1,695	—	—	—	69,000	1,695	1%	1,549	1,549
Hotel	0.03622	130,000	4,708	0.03622	120,000	4,346	250,000	9,054	4%	5,168 ^f	4,399
R&D/Office	0.01844	1,000,000	18,436	0.01837	3,896,500	71,585	4,896,500	90,020	43%	45,050	87,550
Regional Retail	0.00456	170,000	775	0.00456	100,000	456	270,000	1,231	1%	2,591	2,591
Residential ^g	8.66928	7,218	62,575	8.66928	3,454	29,944	10,672	92,519	44%	321,300	321,300
Neighborhood Retail/Maker Space	0.00456	135,000	616	0.00456	301,000	1,373	436,000	1,989	1%	1,020	1,020
Stadium ^h	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,200	N/A
School/Institution (High School)	—	—	—	0.01632	27,858	455	27,858	455	0%	Not Applicable ⁱ	Not Applicable ⁱ
School/Institution (Post-Secondary)	—	—	—	0.03387	37,143	1,258	37,143	1,258	1%	Not Applicable ⁱ	Not Applicable ⁱ
School/Institution (Elementary/Junior High School)	—	—	—	0.01632	345,000	5,631	345,000	5,631	3%	Not Applicable ⁱ	Not Applicable ⁱ
Total			90,034			121,158		211,191	100%	389,403	424,444
Percent of Total			43%			57%					

SOURCES: San Francisco Planning Department, *Candlestick Point–Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II Development Plan EIR*, 2010; FivePoint, 2019; 2008 and 2019 Title 24 Standards.

- Project natural gas demand was estimated based on land use and basic compliance with 2019 Title 24 standards. The factors were converted from kBtu to MMBtu (1 MMBtu = 1,000 kBtu).
- Based on build-out floor areas or number of units associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variants.
- Calculated by multiplying energy use factor by number of units or square feet.
- Calculated by adding the horizontal columns, rather than calculating total number of units by the generation rate.
- Due to rounding, the totals may not add up to 100% when added individually.
- In the 2010 FEIR, there was a typographical error for the hotel energy use. Natural gas consumption should have been 5,168 MMBtu per year, rather than 8 MMBtu reported in Table III.R-9. However, Table 3-17 of 2010 FEIR Appendix S reflected the correct number. This would not alter the 2010 FEIR analysis or conclusions, as the Project proponent committed to achieving 15% or better energy efficiency than required by Title 24 and would still not be using electricity in a wasteful manner.
- In the 2010 FEIR, there was a typographical error in Table III.R-9 in terms of the natural gas usage estimate for residential units; the correct information was reported in Table 3-8 of 2010 FEIR Appendix S. The Table III.R-9 natural gas usage estimate for residential units under the 2010 Project should have been approximately 321,000 MBtu per year, rather than the 321 MBtu reported.
- The stadium is not part of the 2019 Modified Project Variant. In the 2010 FEIR, natural gas use for the Candlestick Park stadium was estimated in: City and County of San Francisco, 2004. *Climate Action Plan*, Table 2-4. Based on comparable energy savings achieved by other recently constructed stadiums, a 20% reduction in natural gas use is anticipated with construction of the replacement stadium.
- Energy consumption for this land use category was not provided in the 2010 FEIR because the associated land uses were not part of the 2010 Project.

Summary

The plug-in electricity use from the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be 36 percent greater than the 2010 FEIR estimate. This is largely due to an increase in energy use for plug-in appliances since the 2010 FEIR analysis. The total building electricity use for the 2019 Modified Project Variant would reduce electricity use by 56 percent compared to the 2010 Project and 64 percent compared to the 2010 R&D Variant. The combined annual electricity use of the 2019 Modified Project Variant, including both building envelope consumption and plug-in electricity use would be 98,084 MWh,¹²⁶ which is 2 percent greater than the combined annual electricity use of the 2010 Project of 95,974 MWh.¹²⁷ The natural gas usage for building energy for the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be reduced by 46 percent compared to the 2010 Project and 50 percent compared to the 2010 R&D Variant.

Vehicle Fuel Use

Table 34 (Petroleum Demand) shows Project diesel and gasoline consumption associated with operation of the Project as analyzed in the 2010 FEIR and 2019 Modified Project Variant. VMT for the 2019 Modified Project Variant is over 45 percent lower than for the 2010 Project due to a reduction in daily trips.¹²⁸ Vehicle trip lengths would also likely be reduced over time as development of the Project, and other nearby projects, such as Indian Basin and Pier 70, occurs, which would increase the demand for high-frequency transit options and bring a mix of land use types in closer proximity to the Project; however, to be conservative, reduced vehicle trip lengths were not taken into account in this analysis. In addition, fuel use per VMT for the 2019 Modified Project Variant is over 31 percent lower than for the 2010 Project because of higher average fleet fuel efficiencies in California, due to the Pavley vehicle efficiency standards and California Air Resources Board (CARB)'s Mobile Source Strategy (2016).

■ New Regulations

The California Energy Code (Title 24, Section 6) was created as part of the California Building Standards Code (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 24) by the California Building Standards Commission in 1978 to establish statewide building energy efficiency standards to reduce California's energy consumption. Standards are updated on an approximately three-year cycle as technology and methods have evolved. The 2019 Standards, effective January 1, 2020, focus on several key areas to improve the energy efficiency of newly constructed buildings and additions and

¹²⁶ Plug-in energy use (82,622 MWh) + building envelope energy use (15,462 MWh) = 98,084 MWh.

¹²⁷ Plug-in energy use (60,652 MWh) + building envelope energy use (35,322 MWh) = 95,974 MWh.

¹²⁸ This decrease in VMT is calculated using Table 34, which generates VMT based on the emissions analysis, the methodology used in the 2010 FEIR. The Transportation section calculates VMT for informational purposes; a VMT analysis was not done in the 2010 FEIR for Transportation. VMT analyses will be a new CEQA requirement for Transportation starting in July 2020. The VMT analysis from the Transportation section is based on the SF CHAMP model and consequently yields different results than the VMT calculations in Table 34.

alterations to existing buildings, and include requirements for zero net electricity for low-rise residential new construction.¹²⁹

TABLE 34 PETROLEUM DEMAND					
<i>2010 Project</i>	<i>Project Annual VMT (million miles travelled)^a</i>	<i>Average Countywide Vehicle Fuel Efficiency (2030)^b</i>	<i>Project Total Fuel Consumption (million gallons)</i>	<i>Project Gasoline Consumption (million gallons)^f</i>	<i>Project Diesel Consumption (million gallons)^f</i>
CP	223.67	21.15	10.58	9.92	0.66
HPS	92.36	21.15	4.37	4.09	0.27
Total	316.03		14.95	14.01	0.93
<i>2019 Modified Project Variant</i>	<i>Project Annual VMT (million miles travelled)^d</i>	<i>Average Countywide Vehicle Fuel Efficiency (2035)^e</i>	<i>Project Total Fuel Consumption (million gallons)</i>	<i>Project Gasoline Consumption (million gallons)^f</i>	<i>Project Diesel Consumption (million gallons)^f</i>
CP	97.82	30.83	3.17	2.60	0.57
HPS	74.09	30.83	2.40	1.97	0.43
Total	171.91		5.57	4.57	1.00

SOURCES: San Francisco Planning Department, *Candlestick Point–Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II Development Plan EIR*, 2010; Ramboll, 2019.

- a. Annual VMT was calculated by PBS&J based on trip generation information and average trip lengths reported in: CHS Consulting Group, Fehr and Peers, and LCW Consulting, *Candlestick Point–Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II Development Plan Transportation Study*, 2009.
- b. Equals the projected Countywide 2030 VMT (3,495 million miles travelled) divided by the projected total transportation fuel consumed (171.27 million gallons) for San Francisco County, as reported in: California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), *California Motor Vehicle Stock, Travel and Fuel Forecast*, website: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tsip/smb/documents/mvstaff/mvstaff08.pdf>, accessed August 20, 2009. This factor does not take into account recently adopted fuel efficiency standards.
- c. On average 94 percent of the transportation fuels consumed in San Francisco were gasoline fuels, while 6 percent were diesel fuels, as reported in: California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), *California Motor Vehicle Stock, Travel and Fuel Forecast*, website: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tsip/smb/documents/mvstaff/mvstaff08.pdf>, accessed August 20, 2009.
- d. Annual VMT for the 2019 Modified Project Variant was determined through CalEEMod.
- e. Equals the projected Countywide 2035 VMT (3,961 million miles travelled) divided by the projected total transportation fuel consumed (128.48 million gallons) for San Francisco County, as tabulated in: EMFAC2017.
- f. EMFAC2017’s estimates for 2035 show fuel consumption with a ratio that is 82.14% gasoline and 17.86% Diesel.

■ Comparative Impact Discussions

Impact ME-1: Construction activities associated with the Project would not result in the use of large amounts of energy, or use energy in a wasteful manner. (Less than Significant) [Criterion R.a]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

As disclosed in the 2010 FEIR, construction-related energy use associated with the Project would not result in the use of energy in a wasteful manner, and impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Construction activity at CP would result in an increase in construction activity; thus, an increase in fuel consumption compared to the Project analyzed by the 2010 FEIR, which is due to the proposed change in land uses at CP and the geothermal heating and cooling system. The change in land uses is responsible for a large portion of the total increase, as evidenced by the trend in GHG emissions, over the 2010 Project, and is driven by the development of areas where additional grading is

¹²⁹ California Energy Commission, 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, March 2018. Available at https://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/2019standards/documents/2018_Title_24_2019_Building_Standards_FAQ.pdf, accessed June 28, 2019.

required.¹³⁰ Construction of the geothermal heating and cooling system is responsible for the remaining increase. However, the geothermal heating and cooling system would ultimately reduce building energy use.¹³¹

Activity for HPS2 for the 2018 Modified Project Variant is used for comparative purposes. Construction activity at HPS2 for the 2019 Modified Project Variant is expected to be reduced compared to the 2018 Modified Project Variant due to the transfer of 368,500 square feet of R&D/office uses from HPS2 to CP. Addendum 5 concluded that the 2018 Modified Project Variant did not differ substantially from the 2010 Project analyzed in the 2010 FEIR. Because the 2018 Modified Project Variant did not differ substantially from the 2010 Project and the 2019 Modified Project Variant would reduce impacts compared to the 2018 Modified Project Variant, the impact of the 2019 Modified Project Variant would also not differ substantially from the 2010 Project.

Construction activity would increase with the 2019 Modified Project Variant compared to the 2010 FEIR. However, construction-related activities for the 2019 Modified Project Variant are substantially similar to the types of construction activities associated with the with the Project analyzed by the 2010 FEIR. Additionally, project construction equipment would be required to comply with the latest EPA and CARB engine emissions standards, which are more stringent than standards that were in place when the 2010 FEIR was certified. These emissions standards require highly efficient combustion systems that maximize fuel efficiency and reduce unnecessary fuel consumption.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would be similarly as large as the 2010 Project and would be spread over a similar amount of time. The demand for electricity and fuels would be spread out over this timeframe. Similar to the 2010 Project, the 2019 Modified Project Variant has been broken down into construction phases; each of these phases is comparable to similar projects in terms of: activity types, duration, land use, development area, and fuel consumption.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in the same impact conclusions as the 2010 FEIR regarding construction energy use. The construction-related energy use associated with the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not be wasteful. The impact would remain less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

¹³⁰ Refer to Section II.B.11, Geology and Soils in Addendum 6 for a comparison of excavation associated with the 2010 Project and the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

¹³¹ To be conservative, the reduction of energy use due to geothermal heating and cooling was not quantitatively taken into account in the calculation of operational energy use.

Impact ME-2: Buildings constructed by the Project would not use large amounts of electricity in a wasteful manner. (Less than Significant with Mitigation) [Criterion R.a]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As disclosed in the 2010 FEIR, building-related energy use associated with the Project would not result in the use of energy in a wasteful manner, and impacts were determined less than significant after mitigation. In 2015, California had the third-lowest statewide energy consumption in the country on a per-capita basis, behind New York and Rhode Island.¹³² Californians consumed approximately 197 million Btu of total energy per capita in 2015. In comparison, the average annual U.S. per capita energy consumption was approximately 303 million Btu.¹³³ However, as was the case in 2010 when the 2010 FEIR was completed, California’s total energy consumption remains second only to that of Texas due to California’s population.¹³⁴

As shown in Table 35 (Electricity Consumption in San Francisco, by Land Use, 2017), annual electricity consumption in San Francisco County was approximately 5,740 million kWh in 2017, an increase of 11.3 percent from the 2007 total electricity consumption figure of 5,155 million kWh provided in the 2010 FEIR.¹³⁵ This increase is likely due to increased plug loads from an increasing population and the use of new technologies and consumer devices, as well as the implementation of electricity for heating purposes as a replacement for natural gas.

<i>Land Use</i>	<i>Total Consumption (million kWh)</i>	<i>Percent of Total Consumption</i>
Nonresidential	4,221.19	74%
Residential	1,519.41	26%
Total	5,740.60	100%

SOURCE: California Energy Commission, *Electricity Consumption by County: San Francisco County*. <http://ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbycounty.aspx> (accessed June 28, 2019).

According to the City of San Francisco Climate Action Strategy, 73 percent of the electricity used in San Francisco comes from Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) and 16 percent from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). The remaining 11 percent comes from independently contracted energy service providers used by some large commercial and industrial customers such

¹³² U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Total Energy Consumed per Capita*, 2015. Available at <https://www.eia.gov/state/rankings/?sid=US>, accessed December 21, 2017.

¹³³ U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Total Energy Consumed per Capita*, 2015. Available at <https://www.eia.gov/state/rankings/?sid=US>, accessed December 21, 2017.

¹³⁴ California Energy Commission, *U.S. Per Capita Electricity Use by State in 2005*. Available at http://energyalmanac.ca.gov/electricity/us_per_capita_electricity_2005.html, accessed August 17, 2009.

¹³⁵ The current figure for 2007 total electricity use in San Francisco County provided on the CEC web site is 5,625 million kWh; Using that figure, annual total electricity use in San Francisco County increased approximately 2.4 percent from 2007 to 2016.

as the Bay Area Rapid Transit district. Forty-one percent of the combined electricity mix for San Francisco (PG&E, SFPUC, and energy service providers) came from renewable sources in 2010.¹³⁶

PG&E's electricity generation profile has changed significantly over time, with an increasing percentage of renewables in its power mix. The 2010 FEIR reported that in 2007, PG&E generated 12 percent of its total electricity through renewable sources, including biomass, small hydroelectric, geothermal, and wind. The remainder of PG&E's generation portfolio in 2007 included natural gas combustion (47 percent), nuclear fission (23 percent), large-scale hydroelectric (13 percent), coal combustion (4 percent), and other sources (1 percent).¹³⁷ In 2017, PG&E generated 33 percent of its total electricity through renewable sources, while the statewide average was 29 percent.¹³⁸ The remainder of PG&E's generation portfolio in 2017 included natural gas combustion (20 percent), nuclear fission (27 percent), large-scale hydroelectric (18 percent), and unspecified sources of power (2 percent).

Mitigation measure MM GC-2 from the 2010 FEIR requires all new residential units to be 15 percent more energy efficient than under the 2008 Title 24 standards. The current 2019 Title 24 standards go well beyond the reduction required in MM GC-2 in terms of building energy efficiency; therefore, electricity use by the 2019 Modified Project Variant is expected to be lower than the Project analyzed in the 2010 FEIR. In 2018, MM GC-2 was modified to require compliance with the 2016 Standards for Title 24 Part 6 energy efficiency standards for homes and businesses. However, the new 2019 Title 24 standards further improve energy efficiency and the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be subject to these standards. The 2019 standards would exceed the 15 percent requirement. Therefore, MM GC-2 would be updated to comply with current energy efficiency standards.

Table 32, p. 302, shows that the buildings in the 2019 Modified Project Variant would use approximately 56 percent less electricity than the Project analyzed by the 2010 FEIR and 64 percent less than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1).

Table 31, p. 300, indicates that total plug-in electricity usage by the 2019 Modified Project Variant would increase by about 36 percent from the 2010 FEIR estimate.¹³⁹ The 2019 Modified Project Variant reflects an increase in total plug-in electricity use, which reflects a state (and global) trend of increased use of plug-in devices at homes and businesses with the proliferation of televisions, cell phones, copiers, printers, computers and battery chargers. The CPUC recently reported that plug load energy use in the residential and commercial sectors in California is growing rapidly and that some estimates show that plug loads will exceed 50 percent of residential electric consumption by

¹³⁶ San Francisco Department of the Environment, *San Francisco Climate Action Strategy*, 2013 update. Available at https://sfenvironment.org/sites/default/files/engagement_files/sfe_cc_ClimateActionStrategyUpdate2013.pdf.

¹³⁷ CEC, Sources of Electricity for Major Utilities in California. Available at http://www.pgecorp.com/corp_responsibility/reports/2007/environment/energy-future.html, accessed August 19, 2009.

¹³⁸ CEC, 2017 Power Content Label. Available at https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/pcl/labels/2017_labels/PG_and_E_2017_PCL.pdf, accessed June 28, 2019.

¹³⁹ This 36 percent reduction compares the 2019 Modified Project Variant using 2019 Title 24 Standards to the energy use reported in the 2010 FEIR for the 2010 Project, which used the Title 24 standards of the time.

2030.¹⁴⁰ Plug-in electricity use depends on the devices and appliances installed by future Project residents and employees, and would be difficult for the Project Sponsor to influence. However, as required by mitigation measure MM GC-3, ENERGY STAR appliances must be installed into residential units for all builder-supplied appliances, which would result in a small decrease in plug-in electricity use from the numbers shown for the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

As noted above, the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes modifications designed to reduce the Project’s reliance on grid-supplied electricity through the use of renewable energy systems comprised of a ground source geothermal heating and cooling system and on-site solar photovoltaic systems. In addition, individual buildings would be required to meet or exceed the energy conservation requirements in the San Francisco Green Building Ordinance, which includes energy conservation requirements that exceed those in the California Building Code (i.e., Title 25, Part 6). Electricity would not be used in a wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary manner.

With its modified energy systems and with implementation of mitigation measures MM GC-2 as proposed to be modified (compliance with current Title 24 standards), MM GC-3 (installing ENERGY STAR appliances), and MM GC-4 (installation of energy-efficient lighting), the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not use large amounts of electricity in a wasteful manner. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

Mitigation Measure with Proposed 2019 Modifications

MM GC-2: Comply with the ~~2016-current s~~Standards for Title 24 Part 6 energy=efficiency standards for homes and businesses.

Impact ME-3: Buildings constructed by the Project would not use large amounts of natural gas in a wasteful manner. (Less than Significant with Mitigation) [Criterion R.a]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As disclosed in the 2010 FEIR, buildings constructed by the Project would not use natural gas in a wasteful manner, and impacts would be less than significant after mitigation. As was the case when the 2010 FEIR was certified, natural gas in San Francisco is supplied by PG&E. As shown in Table 36 (Natural Gas Consumption in San Francisco, by Land Use, 2017), annual natural gas consumption in San Francisco County was approximately 22,995,689 million Btu in 2017, a decrease of approximately 20.0 percent from the 2007 total natural gas consumption figure of 28,918,000 million Btu provided in the 2010 FEIR.¹⁴¹

¹⁴⁰ California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), *Research and Technology Action Plan 2012–2015*, for the California Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan.

¹⁴¹ The current figure for 2007 total natural gas use in San Francisco County provided on the CEC web site is 25,831,904 million Btu; Using that figure, annual total natural gas use in San Francisco County decreased by approximately 12.2 percent from 2007 to 2016.

TABLE 36 NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION IN SAN FRANCISCO, BY LAND USE, 2017

<i>Land Use</i>	<i>Total Consumption (million British thermal units [MMBtu])</i>	<i>Percent of Total Consumption</i>
Nonresidential	9,727,017	42%
Residential	13,268,673	58%
Total	22,995,689	100%

SOURCE: California Energy Commission, *Natural Gas Consumption by County: San Francisco County*. <http://ecdms.energy.ca.gov/gasbycounty.aspx> (accessed December 21, 2017).

For the Project analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, the Project Sponsor made a commitment to making all new residential units 15 percent more energy efficient than required under the 2008 Title 24 standards as a project design feature by employing high performance lighting, materials, and other energy efficiency measures. The current 2019 Title 24 standards go well beyond this commitment in terms of building energy efficiency. As a result, energy use by the 2019 Modified Project Variant is expected to be lower than the Project analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, for both electricity and natural gas. Table 33, p. 303, shows that the buildings in the 2019 Modified Project Variant would use approximately 46 percent less natural gas than the Project analyzed by the 2010 FEIR and 50 percent less than the 2010 R&D Variant (Variant 1).

As noted above, the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes the use of a ground source geothermal heating and cooling system, would reduce the Project’s reliance on imported natural gas. In addition, individual buildings would be required to meet or exceed the energy conservation requirements in the San Francisco Green Building Ordinance, which itself includes energy conservation requirements that exceed those in the California Building Code (i.e., Title 25, Part 6). Natural gas would not be used in a wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary manner.

With its modified energy systems and with implementation of mitigation measures MM GC-2 (compliance with 2019 Title 24 standards) and MM GC-3 (installing ENERGY STAR appliances), the 2019 Modified Project Variant would not use large amounts of natural gas in a wasteful manner. The impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

Impact ME-4: Vehicle trips associated with the Project would not use large amounts of energy in a wasteful manner. (Less than Significant with Mitigation) [Criterion R.a]

	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR</i>	<i>2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6</i>
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

With both the 2010 Project and the 2019 Modified Project Variant, vehicle trips would increase to and from the Project site, compared to existing conditions, and result in a commensurate increase in the use of petroleum fuels.

Approximately 158 million gallons of gasoline and 11 million gallons of diesel were consumed in San Francisco for transportation in 2007.¹⁴² By 2030, consumption of transportation-related fossil fuels is expected to increase by about 57 percent citywide.

Table 34, p. 305, shows Project diesel and gasoline consumption associated with operation of the Project as analyzed in the 2010 FEIR and the 2019 Modified Project Variant. As discussed in the Vehicle Fuel Use section, p. 304, vehicle trip lengths would be reduced over time as the 2010 Project and other surrounding projects, such as India Basin and Pier 70, occurs.¹⁴³ Furthermore, under the 2019 Modified Project Variant, higher average fleet fuel efficiencies exist in California (due to the Pavley vehicle efficiency standards) as compared to the 2010 Project.

As with the Project analyzed in the 2010 FEIR, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would implement mitigation measures MM TR-1, MM TR-2, and MM TR-4 to minimize VMT by managing traffic flows and promoting transportation demand management (TDM). In addition, implementation of California's Advanced Clean Cars/Zero Emission Vehicle (ACC/ZEV) Program would reduce average petroleum use by vehicles below levels assumed in the 2010 FEIR. With implementation of the ACC/ZEV Program and implementation of these mitigation measures, vehicle trips associated with the Project would not use large amounts of energy in a wasteful manner, and this impact would remain less than significant.

■ Conclusion

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change any of the 2010 FEIR's findings with respect to energy impacts. Although the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes changes to the Project and Variants considered in the 2010 FEIR (and previous addenda), these changes would not give rise to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. This analysis does not result in any different conclusions than those reached in the 2010 FEIR related to energy, on either a Project-related or cumulative basis.

¹⁴² California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), *California Motor Vehicle Stock, Travel and Fuel Forecast*. Available at <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tsip/smb/documents/mvstaff/mvstaff08.pdf>, accessed August 20, 2009.

¹⁴³ This reduction in trip length is not quantitatively taken into account in the Energy, Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions sections to conservatively compare to the 2010 FEIR.

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II.B.18 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Criterion	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents (Beginning Page)	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information of Substantial Importance?	Previously Approved Mitigation Measures That Would Also Address Impacts of the 2019 Modified Project Variant
7. Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Would the project:					
S.a Conflict with the state goal of reducing GHG emissions in California to 1990 levels by 2020, as set forth by the timetable established in AB 32 (<i>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006</i>), such that the project's GHG emissions would result in a substantial contribution to global climate change?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.S-35 (Impact GC-1) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 351 (Impact GC-1)	No	No	No	MM GC-1, MM GC-2, MM GC-3, MM GC-4
S.b Conflict with San Francisco's <i>Climate Action Plan</i> such that it would impede implementation of the local GHG reduction goals established by the 2008 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Ordinance?	<u>2010 FEIR</u> p. III.S-35 (Impact GC-1) <u>Addendum 5</u> p. 351 (Impact GC-1)	No	No	No	MM GC-1, MM GC-2, MM GC-3, MM GC-4

■ Changes to Project Related to Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The 2019 Modified Project Variant includes the following updated information used in this Greenhouse Gas analysis:

- Modifications to the land use program;
- Changes in traffic volumes and traffic distribution;
- Inclusion of the central energy plants for a geothermal heating and cooling system, with photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation and battery storage systems;
- Changes in construction phasing at both CP and HPS2;
- Changes in construction activities at CP; and
- Installation and use of a ground source geothermal heating and cooling system at CP that would require up to approximately 8,340 boreholes to meet heating and cooling demands.

■ New Regulations

The 2010 FEIR analysis considered energy efficiency standards contained in Title 24 Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). The analysis for the 2019 Modified Project Variant considers the 2019 energy efficiency standards contained in Title 24 Part 6 of the CCR.

■ Comparative Impact Discussions

Impact GC-1: The Project would not result in a substantial contribution to global climate change by increasing GHG emissions in a manner that conflicts with the state goal of reducing GHG emissions in California to 1990 levels by 2020 (e.g., a substantial contribution to global climate change) or conflicts with San Francisco’s Climate Action Plan by impeding implementation of the local GHG reduction goals established by the San Francisco 2008 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Ordinance. [Criteria S.a and S.b]

	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR	2010 CP-HPS2 FEIR Addendum 6
Significance after Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant with Mitigation

As disclosed in the 2010 FEIR, the Project’s construction and operational GHG emissions impacts would be less than significant after mitigation. Construction emissions were quantified from off-road equipment and on-road vehicles. These emissions averaged 6,600 MT CO_{2e} per year over the construction time period, which is 0.0014 percent of the total 2004 statewide GHG emissions inventory and less than 1 percent of the construction equipment emissions for the Bay Area 2007 GHG emissions projections. The 2010 Project’s construction emissions over the entire construction period were calculated as 106,541 MT CO_{2e}, with 60,480 MT CO_{2e} from the construction of CP and 46,061 MT CO_{2e} from the construction of HPS2. Since construction contractors would be subject to ARB regulations, emissions were found to be less than significant. The 2010 FEIR identified that more vegetation would be added as a result of the Project than would be removed during construction. Thus, the 2010 Project was predicted to result in a net sequestration of carbon due to vegetation, and there would be no impact from GHG emissions associated with vegetation changes. The 2010 Project’s operational emissions were calculated as 154,639 MT CO_{2e} per year after mitigation, with 52,842 MT CO_{2e} per year from HPS2 and 101,798 MT CO_{2e} per year from CP. The Project emissions were 52 percent lower than the ARB Scoping Plan No Action Taken scenario, and the Project would comply with continued GHG reduction actions by the City to further reduce emissions.

Revised emissions were calculated for CP and HPS2 for the 2019 Modified Project Variant. Construction emissions were calculated using the same methodologies as were used in the 2010 FEIR, with the exception of estimating emissions using CalEEMod because tools used for the 2010 FEIR analysis are no longer available. CalEEMod incorporates new regulations such as CARB In-Use Off-Road Diesel Vehicle Regulation and CARB Statewide Truck and Bus Regulation, as well as CARB’s ACC program from 2012.

Construction emissions for CP for the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be 86,260 MT CO_{2e}, which represents an increase of 43 percent of the emissions associated with the 2010 Project at CP. This corresponds to an overall increase in construction equipment activity, which is due to the change in land uses proposed at CP and the geothermal heating and cooling system. Change in land uses is responsible for 61 percent of the total increase in GHG emissions over the 2010 Project and is

driven by the development of areas where additional grading is required,¹⁴⁴ and a 42 percent increase in total land use for CP. Construction of the geothermal heating and cooling system is responsible for the remaining 39 percent of the increase. However, the geothermal heating and cooling system would ultimately reduce CO₂e emissions from building energy use.¹⁴⁵

Construction emissions for HPS2 for the 2019 Modified Project Variant are expected to be reduced compared to the 2018 Modified Project Variant due to the transfer of 368,500 square feet of R&D/office uses from HPS2 to CP. For comparison of total Project GHG emissions to regional and statewide emissions, construction emissions for HPS2 from the 2018 Modified Project Variant are used for comparative purposes; although, the emissions for HPS2 from the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be lower than the emissions from the 2018 Modified Project Variant. Construction emissions for HPS2 for the 2018 Modified Project Variant are 60,480 MT CO₂e. In combination with construction emissions for CP for the 2019 Modified Project Variant, total Project construction emissions are 146,740 MT CO₂e, which includes the overestimation at HPS2.

Total Project construction emissions were 0.0014 percent of the total statewide GHG emissions inventory in the 2010 FEIR and 0.0019 percent of the total statewide GHG emissions inventory for combined construction emissions from the 2018 Modified Project Variant for HPS2 and the 2019 Modified Project Variant for CP. Total Project emissions continue to make up less than 1 percent of the construction equipment portion of the Bay Area GHG emissions inventory. All construction equipment operating within the Bay Area Air Basin continues to make up 1.7 percent of the total Bay Area GHG emissions inventory as reported in the 2010 FEIR.

Similar to the 2010 Project, the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be subject to ARB regulations and the City and County of San Francisco Climate Action Plan. ARB Regulations (CCR Title 13, Sections 2480 and 2485), which limit idling of diesel-fueled commercial motor vehicles, would help to limit GHG emissions associated with construction related vehicles. The City of San Francisco's Construction and Demolition Debris Recovery Ordinance and Recycling Requirements also reduce GHG emissions by creating a waste diversion plan and transport debris by a registered hauler to a registered facility to be processed for recycling. The construction of the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be subject to the same requirements as the 2010 Project and, thus, would not conflict with state goals or the City and County of San Francisco Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy. The 2010 FEIR did not compare construction GHG emissions against a specific numeric threshold, as the BAAQMD had not adopted a numeric threshold for construction GHG emissions. However, given that the relative magnitude of Project emissions in the context of regional and statewide emissions did not change and the Project would not conflict with state goals or the San Francisco Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy, conclusions from the 2010 FEIR are also expected to remain the same.

¹⁴⁴ Refer to Section II.B.11, Geology and Soils in Addendum 6 for a comparison of excavation associated with the 2010 Project and the 2019 Modified Project Variant.

¹⁴⁵ To be conservative, the reduction of energy use due to geothermal heating and cooling was not quantitatively taken into account in the calculation of operational energy use.

As described further in Appendix E2 (Air Quality Operational Emissions Data), calculations for operations followed the same general methodology as used in the 2010 FEIR, but with updated land use, traffic data, and an operational year of 2035 for the 2019 Modified Project Variant (rather than 2030, as assumed in the 2010 FEIR).¹⁴⁶ Current modeling techniques were used to incorporate updated information on building energy use and vehicular emissions to take into account the effect of the delay in implementation of the Project. Thus, the 2019 Standards for Title 24 Part 6 energy efficiency standards were incorporated into this analysis since the buildings must comply with that most recent standard.¹⁴⁷

Operational GHG emissions for the 2019 Modified Project Variant would result in a total of 91,906 MT CO_{2e} per year, with 41,033 MT CO_{2e} per year from HPS2 and 50,873 MT CO_{2e} per year from CP. The operational GHG emissions for the 2019 Modified Project Variant are 41 percent lower than those disclosed in the 2010 FEIR. This is largely caused by improvements to mobile and transit emissions, which both saw roughly 50 percent reductions between buildout in the 2010 FEIR to the buildout in the and 2019 Modified Project Variant. Thus, conclusions in the 2010 FEIR still apply, and the Project would not conflict with the State’s goals of reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020.

The City has enacted additional regulations and ordinances since the 2010 FEIR analysis that would reduce Citywide GHG emissions associated with new projects. For instance, the City has implemented mandatory requirements and incentives that have measurably reduced GHG emissions, including but not limited to increasing the energy efficiency of new and existing buildings, installing solar panels on building roofs, implementing a green building strategy, adopting a zero-waste strategy, adopting a construction and demolition debris recovery ordinance, creating a solar energy generation subsidy, incorporating alternative fuel vehicles in the City’s transportation fleet (including buses), and adopting a mandatory recycling and composting ordinance. The strategy also includes 30 specific regulations for new development that would reduce a project’s GHG emissions.^{148,149} The effect of many of these requirements were not incorporated into the quantitative analysis because this level of detail is not known at this time.

As discussed in the 2010 FEIR, the Project design is a dense, infill mixed-use project, with a transit-oriented design, which would reduce operational GHG emissions by minimizing vehicle trips. The 2010 FEIR also includes mitigation measures that are consistent with the local GHG Reduction Ordinance. For example, mitigation measure MM GC-1 is consistent with San Francisco’s *Strategies to*

¹⁴⁶ Although construction of CP ends in 2033, full occupancy is not expected until at least 2035.

¹⁴⁷ A small fraction of residential land uses has already been developed at CP. These buildings would have been subject to an earlier version of the Title 24 Part 6 energy efficiency standards. However, these are a small fraction of the total development, so this is not expected to affect results.

¹⁴⁸ These GHG reduction actions have resulted in a 23.3 percent reduction in GHG emissions in 2012 compared to 1990 levels, exceeding the year 2020 reduction goals in the BAAQMD’s Clean Air Plan and AB 32, and putting the City on a path to meet the goals in the Governor’s Executive Orders S-3-05 and B-30-15.

¹⁴⁹ ICF International, *Technical Review of the 2012 Community-wide Inventory for the City and County of San Francisco*, January 21, 2015. Available at <http://sfenvironment.org/download/2012-community-greenhouse-gas-inventory-3rd-party-verification-memo-january-2015>, accessed May 26, 2016.

Address Greenhouse Gas Emissions Policy 3.9 that encourages and requires the planting of trees in conjunction with new development, and mitigation measures MM GC-3 and MM GC-4 are consistent with Policy 13.4 that encourages the use of energy conserving appliances and lighting systems. Thus, the Project would not conflict with the City’s GHG reduction goals established in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Ordinance.

In 2018, mitigation measure MM GC-2 was modified to require compliance with the 2016 Standards for Title 24 Part 6 energy-efficiency standards for homes and businesses. However, the new 2019 Title 24 standards further improve energy efficiency, and the 2019 Modified Project Variant would be subject to these standards. The 2019 standards would exceed the 15 percent requirement. Therefore, MM GC-2 would be updated to comply with current energy-efficiency standards.

The 2019 Modified Project Variant meets these same criteria discussed above; therefore, the impact would remain less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

Mitigation Measure with Proposed 2019 Modifications

MM GC-2: Comply with the ~~2016-current~~ standards for Title 24 Part 6 energy-efficiency standards for homes and businesses.

■ Conclusion

The 2019 Modified Project Variant would not change any of the 2010 FEIR’s findings with respect to greenhouse gas emissions impacts. Although the 2019 Modified Project Variant includes changes to the Project and Variants considered in the 2010 FEIR (and previous addenda), these changes would not give rise to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. This analysis does not result in any different conclusions than those reached in the 2010 FEIR related to greenhouse gas emissions, on either a Project-related or cumulative basis.


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III. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, it is concluded that the analyses conducted and the conclusions reached in the 2010 FEIR certified on June 3, 2010, remain valid. The proposed revisions to the Project would not cause new significant impacts not identified in the 2010 FEIR, and no new mitigation measures would be necessary to reduce significant impacts. Other than as described in Addendum 6, no Project changes have occurred, and 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 new significant environmental impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant environmental impacts. Therefore, no supplemental environmental review is required beyond Addendum 6.

Date of Determination: I do hereby certify that the above determination has been made pursuant to state and local requirements.

October 1, 2019



Jose Campos
OCII Environmental Review Officer

cc: Bulletin Board/Master Decision File Distribution List

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IV. REFERENCES

This section includes references cited in Addendum 6 to the 2010 Candlestick Point–Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II Development Project Final Environmental Impact Report (2010 FEIR). References provided in the 2010 FEIR and all subsequent addenda are included as part of the record for this Project.

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