NACIMIENTO WATER PROJECT

Addendum No. 1 to Final Environmental Impact Report

Prepared for:
County of San Luis Obispo

Revised November 2007

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COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS:
NACIMEINTO WATER PROJECT
COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO
ADDENDUM TO FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Abstract

A proposal by the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control & Water Conservation District to construct and operate the Nacimiento Water Project, which consists of a 45-mile pipeline to deliver supplemental water to Paso Robles, Templeton, Atascadero, and San Luis Obispo. The project will include three tanks, three pump stations, and a multi-port intake tower. The proposed project is within various land use categories and extends 45 miles from Nacimiento Dam to the City of San Luis Obispo water treatment plant.

The Final Project EIR was completed in 2003 and certified by the Board of Supervisors in 2004. Since that time, several minor modifications have been made to the project description. The Addendum evaluates the potential for these modifications to result in significant impacts not already addressed in the 2003 EIR. The analysis presented in the Addendum concludes that no new significant impacts will occur as a result of the changes in the project description.

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This proposed EIR Addendum has been issued by:

12-12-07
Date

Ellen Carroll
Ellen Carroll, Environmental Coordinator
County of San Luis Obispo

The project proponent, who agrees to implement the mitigation measures for the project, is:

12-12-07
Date

Noel King
Noel King, Director of Public Works
County of San Luis Obispo

ADDENDUM
Nacimiento Water Project Final EIR

1. Introduction

This document is an Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report (Final EIR) prepared by San Luis Obispo County for the Nacimiento Water Project (NWP). The Final EIR evaluated the potential environmental effects of the NWP, which proposed construction of a water intake pump station at Lake Nacimiento Dam, 55 to 65 miles of water transmission pipeline, plus additional water storage tanks and pump stations. The Final EIR was certified on January 6, 2004 by the Board of Supervisors of the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (SLOCFCWCD), which acted as the Lead Agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (*CEQA Guidelines* (Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 15300 et. seq.) §15090).

Since the certification of the Final EIR, changes have been made to the project description for the NWP. Under CEQA, an addendum may be prepared when minor modifications are proposed for a project that has already been approved when no additional significant environmental impacts would result (*CEQA Guidelines*, §15164). This Addendum evaluates whether any new significant impacts would result from implementation of the proposed modifications.

2. Purpose of Addendum

Under CEQA, the Lead Agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified Environmental Impact Report (EIR) if some changes or additions are necessary to the prior EIR, but none of the conditions calling for preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR have occurred (*CEQA Guidelines* §15164). Once an EIR has been certified, a subsequent EIR is only required when the Lead Agency determines that one of the following conditions has been met:

(1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project, or substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken, which require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects (CEQA Guidelines §15162(a)(1), (2));

(2) 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, shows any of the following:

a. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR;

b. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

c. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found 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 measure or alternative (*CEQA Guidelines* §15162(a)(3)).

If one or more of the conditions described above for a subsequent EIR exist, but only minor additions or changes would be necessary to make the previous EIR adequately apply to the project in the changed situation, then the lead agency may prepare a supplement to an EIR, rather than a subsequent EIR (*CEQA Guidelines* §15163(a)).

This Addendum has been prepared because the proposed modifications to the NWP do not meet the conditions for a subsequent or supplemental EIR. The modifications would not result in new significant environmental effects or change the conclusions of the previously certified Final EIR.

An addendum does not need to be circulated for public review, but rather can be attached to the final EIR (*CEQA Guidelines* §15164(c)). At the time a project would be initiated, "[t]he decision making body [SLOCFCWCD] shall consider the addendum with the final EIR…prior to making a decision on the project" (*CEQA Guidelines* §15164(d)). A brief explanation of the decision not to prepare a subsequent or supplemental EIR should be included in an addendum or elsewhere in the record (*CEQA Guidelines* §15164(e)).

3. Nacimiento Water Project Overview

The San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (SLOCFCWCD or District) proposes to construct the NWP, which includes the following: a water transmission pipeline from Lake Nacimiento to the City of San Luis Obispo; an Intake Pump Station at Lake Nacimiento Dam; two additional pump stations; and three water tanks. The Final EIR evaluates two scenarios for the NWP that vary in the water delivery and treatment options—a Treated Water Option and a Raw Water Option (See Figures 2-1 and 2-2, FEIR). The Treated Water Option includes construction and operation of a central Water Treatment Plan (WTP) near Lake Nacimiento on Camp Roberts' property. The Raw Water Option does not include the central WTP but does include construction and operation of water discharge facilities.

As described in the Final EIR, the NWP would supply up to 16,200 acre feet per year (afy) of water to various communities in San Luis Obispo County (SLO County). The District has a 17,500 acre-feet (af) annual entitlement from Lake Nacimiento per an agreement executed in

1959 with Monterey County. Of this 17,500 af entitlement, 16,200 af would be slated for this project, and the remaining 1,300 af would be reserved for local lakeside use.

When the Final EIR was published, fifteen purveyors had submitted requests for 13,575 afy of Lake Nacimiento water. Subsequent to the completion of the Final EIR, the list has been reduced to just five entities: two cities, one community services district, one county-operated water system, and one mutual water company. The amount of water currently contracted is 9,655 afy.

NWP Objectives

The proposed NWP would meet the need for future water supplies in SLO County and supplement existing groundwater sources. The objective of the NWP is to ensure better management of available water resources throughout SLO County. By supplementing the local groundwater and surface water supplies with a new surface water source, it is hoped that the project will:

- Provide a reliable supplemental water source for a variety of uses within SLO County.
- Increase reliability of water deliveries.
- Improve water quality.
- Lessen the extent of future groundwater pumping to existing residents.
- Provide sufficient supplies to support planning objectives in various communities of SLO County.

The proposed modifications to the NWP facilities described below would contribute to the management of water resources in SLO County by delivering reliable, high-quality surface water and supporting the planning objectives of communities within the vicinity of the proposed project.

4. Proposed Modifications to the Project Description

The District is proposing modifications to the NWP as described in the Final EIR, including pipeline alignment refinements, turnout location refinements, and pump station and storage tank modifications. All proposed modifications apply to the Raw Water Option scenario, which was approved by the Board of Supervisors of the SLOCFCWCD in January 2004. Descriptions of the modifications presented below are derived from the District's NWP Preliminary Design Report from July 2006.

4.1 Water Customers

The District has a 17,500 acre-feet (af) annual entitlement from Lake Nacimiento, of which the amount slated for the NWP has been modified to 15,750 afy. The amount of water to be reserved for local lakeside use has been modified to 1,750 af.

The Final EIR lists fifteen purveyors that have requested water from the NWP (See Table ES-1, FEIR). Currently, five purveyors, or Initial Participants, have executed Water Delivery Entitlement Contracts with the District (**Table 1)**. The Initial Participants are the City of El Paso de Robles, Atascadero Mutual Water Company (AMWC), Templeton Community Services District (TCSD), the City of San Luis Obispo, and County Service Area 10A. These public water distribution agencies serve the urban communities of Paso Robles, Atascadero, Templeton, San Luis Obispo and Cayucos. The Initial Participants have requested 9,655 afy, which leaves a reserve capacity of 6,095 afy for an increase in these entitlements or for the inclusion of additional participants in the future. The Initial Participants have the right of first refusal for the reserve capacity. Thus, if a new participant were to request a connection to the NWP, the Initial Participants would have the contractual right to increase their allocation before the new participant is granted entitlement to water.

TABLE 1
NWP WATER DELIVERY ENTITLEMENT CONTRACTS

Initial Participant	Allocation (AFY)
City of El Paso de Robles	4,000
City of San Luis Obispo	3,380
Atascadero Mutual Water Company	2,000
Templeton Community Services District	250
County Service Area 10A	25
Subtotal	**9,655**
Reserve Capacity	6,095
Pipeline Total	**15,750**

SOURCE: San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 2006a.

4.2 Pipeline Alignment

The District has approved twelve minor refinements to the pipeline alignment described in the Final EIR. The changes are described below and illustrated in **Figures 1** through **11** in **Appendix A**, which show both the alignments described in the Final EIR and the alignment modifications. **Table 2** lists all pipeline modifications, including Station numbers from the Final EIR for reference, and original and revised construction methods for each modified pipeline segment.

Nacimiento Lake Drive

In the Final EIR, the segment of pipeline between Stations 5+00 and 15+00 crosses Nacimiento Lake Drive past the northern abutment of the Nacimiento Dam, and continues along the alignment of the existing paved road heading east (**Figure 1**). The paved road runs parallel to the dam's existing spillway on the north side of the Nacimiento River. The Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA) has expressed concern regarding safety of the dam and spillway and traffic disturbances associated with the pipeline construction along the paved road.

TABLE 2
NACIMIENTO WATER PIPELINE ALIGNMENT MODIFICATIONS

Reach /Unit	Figure	Location	Station Number	Construction Method	
			FEIR	FEIR	Addendum
1/A	1	Nacimiento Lake Drive	5+00 – 15+00	Trench	Trench
1/A1	2	Nacimiento River	110+00 – 115+00	Open cut	HDD
3/C	3	Rabbit Ridge Winery	655+00 – 685+00	Trench	Trench
3A/C	4	Salinas River North Crossing	875+00 – 895+00	HDD	HDD
3A/C	5	Niblick Road	1084+00 – 1130+00	Jack & Bore, Trench	Trench
4/D	6	Salinas River Middle Crossing	1225+00 – 1300+00	Auger Boring, Trench	HDD, Trench
5/F	7	Templeton Road	1540+00 – 1615+00	Trench	Trench
7/G	8	Sandoval Road	1955+00 – 2000+00	Jack & Bore, Trench	Pipe Bridge
7/G	9	Santa Margarita Ranch	2110+00 – 2145+00	HDD	HDD, Trench
8A/H	10	Stenner Creek Crossing	2375+00 – 2400+00	Auger Boring, Trench	Auger Boring, Trench
8A/H	11	Rancho Potrero/Glick Property	2440+00 – 2475+00	Trench	Trench, Pipeline Suspension

SOURCE: San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 2003, 2006a, 2006b.

The proposed pipeline refinement would turn east from the Intake Pump Station, across Nacimiento Lake Drive, and continue over the hill north of the paved road. The pipeline would then rejoin and continue along the paved road. The proposed realignment would be constructed using open trench methods. This proposed modification would reduce traffic impacts along Nacimiento Lake Drive.

Nacimiento River

In the Final EIR, the segment of pipeline between Stations 110+00 and 115+00 continues along the dirt farm road, crossing into Camp Roberts and crossing the Nacimiento River approximately at Station 110+00 (**Figure 2**). The proposed construction method at the river crossing is open cut, which requires diversion of river flow and two perpendicular cuts through the river channel.

The proposed pipeline refinement would change the construction method from open cut to horizontal directional drilling (HDD), thus avoiding direct disturbance of the river channel and allowing for the alignment to proceed in a straight line across the river. This modification would require fewer permits and simplify construction monitoring requirements for drainage, erosion,

and sedimentation. This modification would also minimize impacts to cultural resources and biological resources, including wildlife habitat and fisheries.

Rabbit Ridge Winery

In the Final EIR, the segment of pipeline between stations 655+00 and 685+00 follows a private vineyard dirt access road to the west of Rabbit Ridge Winery (**Figure 3)**. The pipeline runs east along the southern shoulder of the access road, crossing a jurisdictional ephemeral drainage then crossing a vineyard, and turning southeast to cross San Marcos Creek. The pipeline runs between San Marcos Creek and San Marcos Road and then crosses San Marcos Road to run along Wellsona Road.

The proposed refinement would shift the pipeline to the north to avoid the jurisdictional drainage on the vineyard access road. In addition, the proposed refinement would shift the pipeline further north near the winery and change the angle of the pipeline crossing of San Marcos Creek and San Marcos Road before reaching Wellsona Road. These modifications would reduce impacts to biological resources, and reduce disruption to the winery facilities and operations.

Salinas River North Crossing

In the Final EIR, the segment of pipeline between Stations 875+00 and 895+00 runs south along the right-of-way on the west side of Monterey Road, then turns east to cross the UPRR and Salinas River (**Figure 4**). The river crossing requires the acquisition of easements from the private property owners on both sides of the river.

The proposed pipeline refinement would continue further south along Monterey Road about 100 feet north of the Highway 101 Stockdale Road Exit and then turn east across the railroad and river. As described in the Final EIR, HDD would still be used to install the pipeline across the railroad and river channel. This pipeline modification could reduce the number of private property owners affected by the project construction and reduce the number of trees removed on the east side of the river because the termini for the HDD drive equipment would be located in previously disturbed areas.

Niblick Road

In the Final EIR, the segment of pipeline between Stations 1084+00 and 1130+00 runs along River Road through Paso Robles across the intersections with Niblick and Creston Roads (**Figure 5)**. Open trench construction is used along the roadway, except for these two intersections where jack-and-bore construction is used due to heavy traffic.

The proposed refinement would avoid the intersection of Niblick and River Road by diverting the pipeline along old River Road, crossing Niblick Road further east. This modification would avoid the need for jack-and-bore construction and reduce the effects of construction on traffic at the Niblick/River Road intersection, including detours and lane closures.

Salinas River Middle Crossing

In the Final EIR, the segment of pipeline between Stations 1225+00 to 1300+00 reaches the banks of the Salinas River within Santa Ysabel Ranch and tunnels through the steep hillsides following the U-shaped bend in the river (**Figure 6**). The pipeline continues along the southeast side of the river, skirting private property, then turns east along a dirt road.

The proposed refinement would run straight across both legs of the U-shaped river bed. HDD construction methods would be used to make the entire crossing. This modification would reduce impacts to surface water quality because the alignment would no longer cross small tributaries in the hillsides adjacent to the river. In addition, avoidance of construction in this portion of the Salinas River would reduce potential disturbance of steelhead trout populations. On the south side of the river, the pipeline would emerge onto property recently acquired by SLO County. The pipeline would continue its southern route across this property joining the EIR alignment at approximately Station 1300+00 on the dirt road. Trenching methods would be used for this portion of the pipeline.

Templeton Road

In the Final EIR, the pipeline deviates from Templeton Road just past the Wild Horse Winery, between Stations 1540+00 and 1615+00 (**Figure 7**). The pipeline travels across private property, passes Rolling A Ranch, and rejoins Templeton Road at the south gate of the ranch.

The proposed refinement would reduce the number of private properties affected by the pipeline. The proposed pipeline would avoid bisecting private parcels in this portion of the project corridor by traveling along private roads and connecting with Templeton Road further north.

Sandoval Road

In the Final EIR, the pipeline crosses from the east side of the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) to the west side of the UPRR at Station 1955+00. The pipeline continues along the west side of the UPRR until Station 1995+00, where it crosses back to the east side of the railroad at the point where El Camino Real turns parallel to the tracks (**Figure 8**).

The proposed refinement would run along Sandoval Road to El Camino Real instead of the west side of the UPRR. The proposed refinement would then run along the east shoulder of El Camino Real until reaching Santa Margarita Ranch (see below). This modification eliminates three railroad crossings, one where El Camino Real turns parallel to the UPRR tracks (Figure 8) and two in front of the Union Oil Pumping Station (near Stations 2055+00 and 2070+00, FEIR). The construction methods would be the same as described in the Final EIR, with a jacked casing used to cross the railroad, trenching along the roadways, and a new pipe bridge north of the road bridge crossing over Santa Margarita Creek on El Camino Real.

Santa Margarita Ranch

In the Final EIR, the segment of pipeline between Station 2118+00 and 2145+00 follows the east side of the UPRR, crossing the railroad at the intersection of Highway 58 and El Camino Real, and then continues west along El Camino Real through the community of Santa Margarita (**Figure 9**). This pipeline alignment is not feasible due to construction requirements of the UPRR and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). UPRR requires tunnels underneath the railroad to be perpendicular to the rail alignment. Caltrans prefers highway crossings to be perpendicular as well, rather than on a skew.

The proposed pipeline refinement would run along the east shoulder of El Camino Real instead of the UPRR, eliminating the need to cross the UPRR. The proposed pipeline refinement would allow for a perpendicular crossing of El Camino Real at Station 2118+00, before the intersection of the UPRR, Highway 58, and El Camino Real. The pipeline would cross Yerba Buena Creek and continue west along the northern side of a ranch patrol road within Rancho Santa Margarita along the boundary of a residential development. The pipeline would turn south along Yerba Buena Avenue at the ranch entrance. This alternative would avoid one railroad crossing, two crossings of Highway 58, and avoid traffic impacts through the community of Santa Margarita.

Stenner Creek Crossing

In the Final EIR, the segment of pipeline between Station 2375+00 and 2400+00 connects to the existing Nacimiento pipeline after the Cuesta Tunnel exit portal, travels downhill over open space, crosses Stenner Creek and the UPRR, and continues along the south and east side of the railroad tracks (**Figure 10**).

The proposed refinement would alter the downhill path of the pipeline through open pasture and across Stenner Creek. The refinement would result in crossing Stenner creek twice. Both crossings would be made using an above-grade suspended pipe that would be parallel to existing suspended pipes for the State Water Project and the Salinas Project in the same location. The proposed refinement would also change the location of the railroad crossing.

Rancho Potrero/Stenner Creek Road

In Figure 2-19 in the Final EIR, the segment of pipeline between Stations 2440+00 and 2475+00 follows the south side of the UPRR until reaching a small stream that runs parallel to the northern extension of Stenner Creek Road (**Figure 11**). The pipeline follows the creek and then the road until reaching the main portion of Stenner Creek Road just west of the old SLO Water Treatment Plant (WTP). The text of the project description of this segment of pipeline in the Final EIR does not match the graphic depiction shown in Figure 2-19. The text of the Final EIR (p. 2-24) states that "[t]he NWP pipeline…generally follows the east side of the railroad track except in crossing one deep gully where it moves away from the track for a short distance. It then continues to follow the east side of the tracks to [photo] P-108 where it turns south going over open pasture to the old San Luis Obispo WTP."

The proposed refinement has been developed in agreement with the text of the project description in the Final EIR. The modified alignment would head south from the railroad east of the original point of departure and continue across open grazing land until reaching the old SLO WTP. This alignment would follow an existing water easement where a water pipeline served the old SLO WTP. Trenching construction methods would not change, and would follow the profile and contours of the existing disturbed area within the easement. This modification would avoid construction adjacent to or within jurisdictional wetland features and avoid disturbing 2,500 feet of Stenner Creek Road.

4.3 Turnouts

The NWP includes provisions for turnouts from the pipeline to deliver water to project participants. Each turnout would consist of connections to the NWP pipeline, valves and meters, and branch piping to convey water to the participants' point of delivery. The branch piping would run along property boundaries.

Paso Robles Turnout

In the Final EIR, the turnout for the City of Paso Robles is located along Santa Ysabel Road on the east side of the Salinas River, south of the intersection with South River Road (FEIR Station 1155+00, Figure 2-10). The exact location of this turnout has since been refined and would be located further south along an access road through Santa Ysabel Ranch, just south of where the pipeline deviates from Santa Ysabel Road (FEIR Station 1195+50). The discharge site is on the west side of the river at the southern end of the City of Paso Robles Thunderbird well field. The turnout would require a pipeline crossing to deliver water to the discharge site. To avoid sensitive biological and aquatic resources, HDD construction methods would be used to cross the river rather than open-cut construction. This would reduce mitigation and restoration measures, as the impacts would be limited to the HDD launching areas on either side of the river.

Templeton Turnout

In the Final EIR, the turnout for Templeton Community Services District (TCSD) is located along the Salinas River north of the intersection of El Pomar Drive and Templeton Road (FEIR, Station 1385+00, Figure 2-11). The exact location of this turnout has since been refined and would be located further south along Templeton Road (FEIR Station 1430+00). At this location, the pipeline alignment is on the east side of the Salinas River, and the discharge site is on the west side of the river, where there is an existing TCSD wastewater treatment plant and spreading ponds. TCSD would implement an aquifer recharge operation adjacent to these existing facilities. The turnout would require a pipeline crossing to deliver water to the discharge site. To avoid sensitive biological and aquatic resources, HDD construction methods would be used to cross the river rather than open-cut construction. This would reduce mitigation and restoration measures, as the impacts would be limited to the HDD launching areas on either side of the river.

AMWC Turnout

In the Final EIR, the turnout for the Atascadero Mutual Water Company (AMWC) is located on Templeton Road, on the east side of Vineyard Drive Bridge (FEIR, Station 1470+50, Figure 2-12). The exact location of the turnout has since been refined and would be located further southeast on Templeton Road near the intersection of the Wild Horse Winery road (FEIR, Station 1520+50). Similar to the other turnouts, at this station the pipeline is on the east side of the Salinas River, and the discharge site is on the west side of the river, where AMWC is proposing to build a recharge basin near an existing well field. Thus, the turnout would include a pipeline crossing to deliver water to the discharge site. HDD construction methods would be used to cross the river in order to reduce impacts and subsequent mitigation and restoration measures.

4.4 Pump Stations and Storage Tanks

Camp Roberts WTP, Pump Stations and Storage Tanks

In the Final EIR, the Treated Water Option scenario includes the Camp Roberts WTP, pump station, and storage tank. The Board of Supervisors approved the Raw Water Option scenario, and therefore the WTP is no longer part of the NWP. The storage tank will remain in the same location as described in the Final EIR; however the tank design and capacity would be changed from two 1,000,000-gallon (1-MG) tanks to one 850,000-gallon tank. The pump station would be relocated to a site outside of the installation on Santa Ysabel Ranch in Paso Robles and renamed the Santa Ysabel Pump Station.

The proposed Santa Ysabel Pump Station (SYPS) would receive water from the Camp Roberts storage tank and deliver water to the Rocky Canyon Storage Facility and the TCSD and AMWC turnouts. The SYPS would be located just south of the City of Paso Robles turnout adjacent to an undeveloped hillside, near pipeline Station 1215+00 in the Final EIR. The SYPS would be built on an engineered rectangular pad at an elevation of 730 feet. The SYPS would include the pump station, electrical transformers, a parking area, and paved access road. Access to the SYPS site would be from Santa Ysabel Drive. The SYPS site would be enclosed with a farm-style fence, and outdoor lighting would be installed and controlled with motion detectors. Site drainage, including curbs and gutters, would be designed to direct all storm water runoff from the SYPS site into an oil/water separator and then into the storm drain system.

The pump station building would be a single-story structure approximately 24 feet in height with a footprint of 33 by 65 feet. The architectural design of the building would resemble a horse barn for consistency with other structures in the area. The building would have two rooms, the pump room and electrical room. The pump room would house five 500 horsepower pumps, and the electrical room would house all the electrical panels. Acoustical louvers would be installed to attenuate noise from the pumps. There would be no exterior wall windows but rather skylights above the pumps to provide daylight. The design would reduce noise levels to a maximum hourly sound level of 45 decibels (dBA) at the property boundaries, to comply with San Luis Obispo County's nighttime operational noise limits (FEIR Table 5.5.6). Site restoration and vegetation

screening would be implemented at the SYPS site to blend the pump station and parking area into the surrounding environment. Plant species would be selected based on compatibility with local soils and microclimate, and survivability with no supplemental water after establishment. Species to be planted would include evergreen oak and pine trees, toyon, holly-leaf cherry, coffeeberry, and native grasses and forbs. Raw water would be used for irrigation.

Rocky Canyon Storage Facility & Happy Valley Pump Station

In the Final EIR, the Rocky Canyon Storage Facility and Happy Valley Pump Station are located between Stations 1780+50 and 1830+50, along Rocky Canyon Road north of Halcon Road. The Rocky Canyon Storage Facility consists of a 2-MG underground tank that is not visible from Rocky Canyon Road. The Happy Valley Pump Station consists of one fully-enclosed building approximately 50 by 50 feet that contains three 550-horsepower pumps.

The proposed modification is to combine the two facilities as the Rocky Canyon Pump Station and Tank, and relocate the facilities to one site along the same stretch of pipeline, east of Rocky Canyon Road. The purpose of the modification is to avoid the Rinconada seismic fault. The proposed site has a moderate slope, and thus facilities would be located on a graded engineered pad including a paved access road and space for parking. Site drainage would be designed to direct storm water to a natural drain swale or creek. Storm water from the pump station would be routed to an oil/water separator before being discharged into the swale or creek. The pump station and tank would be located approximately 200 feet apart on either side of the Rinconada fault line. Similar to the facilities described in the Final EIR, the entire facility would be enclosed with a chain-link fence, with outdoor lighting controlled by motion detectors. The Rocky Canyon Pump Station and Tank require a permanent easement of approximately 285 by 490 feet and a temporary easement for construction and staging.

The Rocky Canyon Pump Station would consist of one single-story, fully-enclosed building that is 24 feet in height and has a footprint of approximately 33 by 50 feet. The pump station would have two rooms, an electrical room and a pump room containing three 450-horsepower pumps. The pump station would be located approximately 80 feet from the water pipeline in Rocky Canyon Road. An underground surge tank would be located next to the pump station. As described previously in the Final EIR, the building architecture would resemble a horse barn to match the surrounding structures, and the building design would include acoustical panels to attenuate noise from the pumps. The design would reduce noise levels to a maximum hourly sound level of 45 decibels (dBA) at the property boundaries, to comply with San Luis Obispo County's nighttime operational noise limits (FEIR Table 5.5.6). Site restoration would include a landscape plan that conforms to local planning requirements. Vegetation screening would be used to blend the pump station into the surrounding environment. Vegetation that is native to the area and compatible with local physical conditions would be planted on the west, north, and south sides of the building. The eastern upslope rises to an oak-pine woodland and does not require screening. Planting would include grasses, forbs, shrubs, grey pine, blue oak, valley oak, and California live oak. Raw water would be used onsite for irrigation.

The Rocky Canyon Tank would have a 850,000-gallon capacity, would be located above-ground, and would be made of welded steel. A retaining wall would be required for tank installation. The tank would be approximately 30 feet tall, 70 feet in diameter, and visible from Rocky Canyon Road and one private driveway to the west. Site restoration would include vegetation screening to partially conceal the tank. Similar to the Rocky Canyon Pump Station, native vegetation appropriate to site conditions would be planted on the west, north, and south sides of the tank, and raw water would be used onsite for irrigation. The tank also would be painted to blend in with the surrounding landscape.

Cuesta Tunnel Reservoir

In the Final EIR, the Cuesta Tunnel Reservoir is an above-grade water storage tank at the top of Cuesta Grade before the Cuesta Tunnel entrance portal, near Station 2310+00. The tank floor elevation is 1380 feet, and the tank site is on a 1:1 slope in an area that likely contains serpentine material and includes many valley oak trees. The tank receives water from the Rocky Canyon Pump Station and supplies water to the San Luis Obispo WTP. The tank storage capacity of 2 MG allows for supplemental flow during peak periods and a temporary source of water during outages.

The general location and basic design of the Cuesta Tunnel Reservoir would not change from that described in the Final EIR. The proposed modification to the tank would change the tank floor elevation to 1350 feet, shifting it slightly south and east onto flat terrain, and would reduce the capacity to 300,000 gallons. The location refinement would avoid removal of valley oak trees, minimize the need for excavation into the hillside, and reduce the risk of encountering serpentine material.

4.5 Project Construction

4.5.1 Staging Areas

In the Final EIR, potential staging areas are identified along the pipeline route. Staging areas are temporary locations for storing equipment and materials during construction and off-loading supplies. The Final EIR states that, “the exact locations and duration of construction staging areas cannot be determined precisely until after project approval and contractor selection” (p. 2-29). It is the contractor’s responsibility to ultimately select staging areas that do not require removal of vegetation, do not impact creeks, and do not affect noise-sensitive receptors such as schools, hospitals, or residences. Staging areas are to be restored to pre-construction conditions.

Modifications to the staging areas identified in the Final EIR (Figures 2-3 through 2-24) have been proposed, although final locations have not been determined. Pre-construction surveys of all new staging areas would be conducted prior to final selection, per Mitigation Measure BR-1 in the Final EIR. The surveys would apply screening criteria for biological and cultural resources based on mitigation measures described in the Final EIR to ensure that no new impacts to these resources would occur due to staging area site selection. In accordance with Mitigation Measure

CR-10, staging areas shall be excluded from known designated and discovered cultural resource sites. In accordance with Mitigation Measures BR-3 and BR-5, staging areas shall be prohibited within sensitive resource zones, which shall be designated by a qualified biologist on all project maps and construction plans. In accordance with Mitigation Measure BR-6, staging areas shall be restored to pre-construction conditions per the Vegetation Replacement/Restoration Plan. With implementation of these measures, there would be no new impacts to biological or cultural resources due to changes in staging area locations. This project modification is not discussed further in this Addendum.

4.5.2 Diversion of Construction Water from Nacimiento River and Lake Nacimiento

The District is proposing to divert a small amount of water from the Nacimiento River and Lake Nacimiento during the construction phase of the NWP for dust control and soil compaction moisture control use. The District proposes to release a small portion of its 17,500 acre-feet entitlement water from Lake Nacimiento into the river and to subsequently divert the water downstream of the reservoir into water trucks. The intake pump(s) would be screened according to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Fish Screening Criteria for Anadromous Salmonids (NMFS, 1997). The water trucks would use only existing access routes to the Nacimiento River.

The releases from Lake Nacimiento for dust control purposes would be made on an incremental basis during the pumping period. Furthermore, releases made for this purpose would not affect the minimum release requirements that were established pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the District and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). In order to assure that existing flow release requirements are met, the District would install temporary instream benchmarks 50 feet downstream of water diversion sites prior to entitlement releases. The benchmarks would mark the water surface elevation of the river prior to releases and subsequent pumping. At no time during pumping activities would the water surface elevation drop below the elevation marked by the benchmarks. This would assure that required bypass flows are adequately maintained below the diversion points.

4.5.3 New Cultural Sites

The Final EIR identified known cultural resource sites in the vicinity of the proposed project. The Final EIR mandated additional surveys in unsurveyed areas and recognized that additional cultural sites (currently unknown) could be discovered during implementation of the project. Construction of the proposed project, as described in the Final EIR and this Addendum, could have adverse effects on cultural resources due to activities such as trenching, grading, and excavation. Mitigation measures were developed to minimize the impact of the proposed project to known and unknown cultural resources. These mitigation measures required the following with respect to prehistoric cultural resources: development of a cultural resources monitoring plan to be implemented during project construction (CR-6); pre-construction surveys of the area of potential effect (APE) of the proposed project, within 100 feet of know cultural sites (CR-7);

cultural resources training for all project construction workers (CR-8); cultural resource monitors at all known and potential cultural sites (CR-9); exclusion of excavation activities, staging equipment, and stockpiled soils from known or discovered cultural sites (CR-10); development of procedures to following in the event of a discovery of previously-unknown cultural resources (CR-11); and pre-construction evaluation of sites within the project right-of-way (ROW) that are potential cultural sites (CR-12), including Phase II Subsurface Testing and a Phase III Data Recovery Program.

In accordance with Mitigation Measure CR-12, an Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan (ARDTP) has been developed for the project (and is incorporated by reference in this Addendum), which includes procedures for evaluating the prehistoric archaeological sites that would be affected by project construction and, if necessary, procedures for recovery of cultural deposits and artifacts (Albion, 2007). The ARDTP identifies a total of 17 sites in the vicinity of the project corridor that could have valuable cultural deposits and require further action. Three of these cultural sites were not originally described in the Final EIR (FEIR Table 5.8.9): CA-SLO-1827, CA-SLO-2047, and Dairy Site #1. Four of the 17 sites are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The ARDTP outlines the process for determining whether or not the remaining 13 sites are eligible for the NRHP. This process includes Phase II Subsurface Testing to: (1) determine the boundary of the sites, both horizontally and vertically, within the project APE (2) assess the integrity and value of the cultural deposits to the greater scientific community; and (3) compare the characteristics of the cultural deposits to NRHP criteria for eligibility. For the NRHP eligible sites, the ARDTP outlines a Phase III Data Recovery Program, which includes excavation and recovery of cultural deposits, field documentation of the recovery effort, laboratory processing and analysis of artifacts, excavation reports, and curation . In addition, the ARDTP includes procedures for unanticipated discoveries, such as human remains and other archaeological discoveries.

The discovery of three new cultural sites constitutes new information that was not known at the time the Final EIR was certified, but procedures for additional surveys were clearly stipulated and mitigations identified. The effects of the proposed project on both old and new sites are discussed in the Final EIR. Mitigation Measures CR-6 through CR-12 would apply to these new sites, reducing potential project impacts to cultural resources to less than significant levels, i.e. the same category of impacts (Class II Impacts) for other cultural resources. With implementation of these measures and the procedures included in the ARDTP, there would be no new impacts to cultural resources. This project modification is not discussed further in this Addendum.

4.6 SCADA Communication System

Operation of the NWP would be controlled with a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system that is separate from the District's other control systems. The primary control center for the NWP communication system would be housed at the Santa Margarita Booster Pump Station. The control center would monitor operations at all NWP pump stations, tanks, and turnouts, sending input/output signals to control instrumentation at each facility. Local control of

each pump station, tank, and turnout would be possible by connecting portable laptop computers to on-site communication cabinets.

The SCADA system would utilize a high-speed, fiber-optic cable that would be installed along the NWP water transmission pipeline route. The fiber-optic cable would connect the communication cabinets at all pump stations, tanks, and turnouts. A 24-strand fiber-optic cable would be installed in a small (approximately 3-inch) PVC conduit in the same trench as the water pipeline. As the pipeline is installed and backfill is placed over the pipe, the conduit would be placed in the same trench and backfilling completed. Pull boxes are places where the conduit is brought to the surface allowing the fiber-optic cable to be pulled through and spliced to the next segment of cable. Pull boxes would be spaced along the pipeline route at a minimum distance of 2,000 feet and would be placed either below grade in small concrete boxes (approximately 30 inches by 18 inches) or above grade to be visible in open spaces if necessary.

4.7 Electrical Transmission Lines

The NWP is within the boundaries of the Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) service area. PG&E has committed to providing electrical service for the NWP, and the District has submitted an Application for Electrical Service for the proposed project. Since publication of the Final EIR, an updated electrical load for the proposed facilities has been estimated for the 2006 NWP Preliminary Design Report. The electrical load is greater than the original estimate in the District's service application.

To serve the Intake Pump Station, load can be shed from the existing circuitry such that a good portion of the demands in the Heritage Ranch area would be served from the south (PG&E, 2006). This would free up available capacity in the power grid such that the Intake Pump Station service connection would require only local line extensions. The SYPS and Rocky Canyon Pump Stations will be served off of the existing grid with minor local line extensions. The Camp Roberts storage tank site will be solar powered, avoiding the need for a PG&E power extension altogether. With this approach, service drops from the primary grid only are required at the pump stations such that no formal documentation is needed by PG&E to satisfy CEQA. For this reason, the impacts of electrical service extension to serve NWP facilities are not covered in this Addendum.

5. Analysis of Potential Environmental Impacts Associated with the Proposed Modifications

Impacts associated with the implementation of the NWP were evaluated pursuant to CEQA requirements in the 2003 Final EIR. The mitigation measures identified in the Final EIR would apply to construction and operation of the modified facilities described in this Addendum. The environmental effects of the proposed modifications to the NWP for all environmental resource areas covered in the Final EIR are discussed below. An analysis of cumulative impacts is

included with each resource area. A discussion of growth-inducing impacts is provided separately at the end of this section. No new significant effects have been identified.

5.1 Hydrology and Water Quality

The Final EIR analyzes the potential for the NWP to negatively affect hydrology and water quality for both surface water and groundwater (FEIR Section 5.1). The Final EIR establishes mitigation measures to minimize impacts to hydrology and water quality as a result of construction activities (Mitigation Measure WQ-1) and project operation (Mitigation Measure WQ-2). The mitigation measures include designated "no fueling" zones within 25 feet of all drainages and reservoir management during times of drought.

The proposed modifications would not result in any additional impacts to hydrology or water quality. Construction of the proposed modifications could negatively impact surface water quality and groundwater quality due to contamination by fuel, oil, or other hazardous construction-related materials. The modification at the Salinas River Middle Crossing would reduce water quality impacts due to changes in construction methods (HDD instead of auger boring) that reduce surface disturbance. Implementation of Mitigation Measure WQ-1 and Mitigation Measures HM-2, HM-3 and HM-5 (see Section 5.6 Hazards and Hazardous Materials) would avoid or reduce construction impacts to water quality to less than significant levels. No additional mitigation is necessary.

As in the Final EIR, the modified pump stations and storage tanks have been designed to manage on-site drainage and storm water runoff to avoid significant impacts to surface water and groundwater quality. The diversion of water from the Nacimiento River for project construction would be conducted such that river hydrology would not be affected. No additional mitigation measures are required.

Cumulative Impacts

The Final EIR analyzes the cumulative impact of both the NWP and the Salinas Valley Water Project (SVWP) on water supply and water quality (FEIR Section 5.1.6). The SVWP is a water resources project proposed by the Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA) that includes increasing the spillway capacity of the dam at Lake Nacimiento and re-operation of the dam to increase conservation releases. The Final EIR determined there would be cumulatively considerable impacts to water resources due to implementation of both the NWP and SVWP. The average lake storage at Lake Nacimiento would decrease, causing the NWP to pump water from a lower reservoir inlet. The level of total metals in NWP water could increase due to lower average lake levels. This cumulative impact would be mitigated by the measures proposed in the Final EIR (Mitigation Measure WQ-4 and WQ-5). The proposed modifications would not result in additional cumulative impacts and would not change the conclusions of the Final EIR.

5.2 Geology, Seismicity, and Soils

The Final EIR analyzes the potential for the NWP to be negatively affected by geologic, seismic, and soil hazards (FEIR Section 5.2). The Final EIR describes the geologic, seismic, and soil conditions within and around the project area. During project construction, excavation activities could unearth rock or soils containing asbestos, which is a human health hazard. Operation of the NWP is subject to ground rupture due to seismic activity along the Rinconada fault zone. In particular, the Rocky Canyon Storage Tank and the Happy Valley Pump Station are near the Rinconada fault. The Final EIR establishes mitigation measures to minimize the potential impacts due to project construction (Mitigation Measure GS-3) and operation (Mitigation Measures GS-1 and GS-2). For project construction, Mitigation Measure GS-3 requires the District to investigate the soils and rock outcroppings in the project area for asbestos and institute a worker safety and dust mitigation plan if naturally occurring asbestos is found. For project operation, Mitigation Measure GS-1 requires the District to conduct further investigations of ground-rupture potential along fault traces of the Rinconada fault in the project area, and to incorporate the recommendations of the associated reports into the project design. Mitigation Measure GS-2 requires secondary containment for the Rocky Canyon Storage Tank by constructing a buried concrete tank.

The proposed modifications are within the boundaries of the project area evaluated in the Final EIR. The proposed changes to the water pipeline, turnouts, SYPS, Cuesta Tunnel Reservoir, and SCADA system would not result in new impacts associated with geology, seismicity, or soils. The modified project elements would similarly be affected by ground rupture and asbestos in rocks and soils. Implementation of Mitigation Measures GS-1 through GS-3 would avoid or minimize impacts to less than significant levels. No additional mitigation measures are necessary.

The proposed modifications to the Rocky Canyon Pump Station and Tank would result in positioning the storage tank further from the Rinconada fault, reducing the potential impact of the fault zone on the tank's foundation as described in Impact Statement GS.2. The new location of the storage tank does not require secondary containment as a buried concrete structure in order to minimize the impact of ground-rupture to a less than significant level, as described in Mitigation Measure GS-2. The seismic investigations and project design requirements in Mitigation Measure GS-1 are sufficient to reduce the impacts of the Rinconada fault to both the storage tank and pump station to a less than significant level. Mitigation Measure GS-3 would reduce construction-related impacts to less than significant levels as well. No additional mitigation measures are necessary.

Cumulative Impacts

As concluded in the Final EIR (Section 5.2.6), the negative impacts associated with geology and soils are site-specific. No cumulative effects are expected due to the project modifications.

5.3 Drainage, Erosion, and Sedimentation

The Final EIR analyzes the potential for the NWP to have a negative effect on drainage, erosion, and sedimentation (FEIR Section 5.3). The Final EIR identifies the drainage and slope conditions along the NWP alignment and the Flood Hazard Boundaries (as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency) within the project area. The proposed modifications to the NWP are within the boundaries of the project area evaluated in the Final EIR. Therefore, the drainage and slope conditions in the vicinity of these proposed modifications have already been evaluated.

The proposed modifications would not result in new impacts associated with drainage, erosion, or sedimentation. Construction of the modified project elements could affect turbidity and sedimentation in surrounding surface waters due to erosion from construction sites. Project construction also could affect groundwater flow patterns due to trenching and dewatering activities. In addition, modifications to pipeline crossings at the Nacimiento River (Figure 2) and Salinas River (Figures 4 and 6) would reduce impacts to erosion and sedimentation as HDD is used to install the pipeline across the rivers instead of open cut construction. Mitigation measures established in the Final EIR would minimize construction impacts to less than significant levels. Mitigation Measures DE-1 through DE-3 include an Erosion Control Plan as part of the required Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), a vegetation restoration plan, a stream channel restoration plan, and scheduling construction during the dry season to reduce erosion. No new mitigation measures are necessary.

The mitigation measures that pertain to project operation (Mitigation Measures DE-4 through DE-6) include designing underground stream crossings to be two feet below scour depth, designing suspended pipe crossings to be installed outside of stream crossing, and designing impervious surfaces to dissipate runoff uniformly or convey runoff away from unprotected slopes. The proposed modifications to pump stations and tanks include design features to manage storm water runoff to avoid significant impacts to drainage and erosion. No new mitigation measures are necessary.

Cumulative Impacts

The Final EIR concluded there would be no cumulative impacts relating to drainage, erosion, and sedimentation due to the combined effects of the NWP and SVWP. The proposed modifications would not result in new impacts and thus would not change the conclusion of the Final EIR.

5.4 Air Quality

The Final EIR assesses the potential effects of the NWP on air quality during project construction and operation (FEIR Section 5.4). Most of the air quality impacts are construction related, resulting from operation of on-site construction equipment or operation of off-site vehicles delivering project materials and equipment. The operation of NWP facilities, such as pump stations, also would affect air quality.

The proposed modifications would result in similar impacts to air quality as those described in the Final EIR. Air emissions for project construction and operation would be the same as those summarized in Tables 5.4.7 and 5.4.8 in the Final EIR. The modifications would not alter the construction schedule or timing for project elements. Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-6 would reduce the air quality impacts of these proposed modifications to less than significant levels. The proposed water diversions from the Nacimiento River would be used in the Camp Roberts area to implement dust control measures stipulated in Mitigation Measure AQ-1. No additional mitigation measures are required.

Cumulative Impacts

The Final EIR concluded there would be no cumulatively significant impacts to air quality when considering the effects of the NWP and other related projects, including SVWP. Construction of the NWP would not overlap with other projects, and thus, although the impacts of the NWP on air quality are significant, there would not be cumulatively significant impacts as well. The proposed modifications would not result in new air quality impacts and would not change the conclusion of the Final EIR.

5.5 Noise

The Final EIR assesses the potential noise impacts associated with the construction and operation of the NWP (FEIR Section 5.5). Most of the noise impacts are construction related, with short-term ambient noise levels increasing due to use of construction equipment such as rock drills, generators, and various earthmoving equipment and trucks. Operation of pump stations would increase long-term ambient noise levels.

The proposed modifications would not introduce new noise impacts other than those covered in the Final EIR. For short-term construction activity, noise impacts would be mitigated to less than significant levels by Mitigation Measures N-1 through N-4, which include noise barriers around stationary equipment and time constraints on construction activity. For long-term project operation, noise generated by the Rocky Canyon Pump Station and SYPS would be mitigated to less than significant levels due to proposed project designs that include enclosing pumps in sound-proofed buildings. In addition, Mitigation Measures N-5 and N-6 would ensure compliance with county noise standards by requiring design review by an acoustical engineer, and if necessary, further attenuating operational noise by requiring pumps to be set below-grade. No new mitigation measures are required.

Cumulative Impacts

The Final EIR concluded that the cumulative impacts due to noise and vibrations could be significant (FEIR Section 5.5.6). Simultaneous construction activities near the Nacimiento Dam for the NWP and SVWP would increase noise levels, but short term construction noise is not considered significant. Long-term operational noise would be potentially significant to sensitive receptors around the dam, but would be reduced to less than significant levels with

implementation of project-specific mitigation measures. The proposed modifications would not alter these conclusions about cumulative noise impacts.

5.6 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The Final EIR assesses the potential hazards associated with the construction and operation of the NWP (FEIR Section 5.6). During construction of the NWP, unexploded military ordnances could be found on Camp Roberts, contaminated soils could be uncovered during earth-moving activities, hazardous or flammable materials could be accidentally released or spilled, and hazardous underground utilities could be damaged by trenching, drilling, or tunneling. During operation of the NWP, raw water could be accidentally released or spilled into a fresh water body.

The proposed modifications to the NWP would not result in new impacts due to hazards or hazardous materials. Construction of modified project elements would be subject to the same hazards identified within the project area in the Final EIR. Mitigation Measures HM-1 through HM-7, and Mitigation Measure HM-11 would reduce these impacts to less than significant levels. The mitigation measures include conducting Phase I and Phase II hazardous materials site assessments prior to construction, development and implementation of a Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan, and Underground Service Alert notification before ground breaking. No additional mitigation measures are necessary.

Cumulative Impacts

The Final EIR concluded that the cumulative impacts due to hazards and hazardous materials would be less than significant (FEIR Section 5.9.5). The proposed modifications would not change the conclusion of the Final EIR. There would be no cumulatively considerable hazards associated with the proposed modifications.

5.7 Biological Resources

The Final EIR analyzes the potential for the NWP to adversely affect biological resources, including special status species and habitats, wetlands, and other waters of the U.S. during construction and operation of the facility. The Final EIR includes mitigation measures (BR-1 through BR-27) to reduce these impacts to levels less than significant. This EIR Addendum presents changes to project design since the Final EIR, and analyzes whether the mitigation measures in the Final EIR remain adequate to reduce impacts to less than significant. To make this determination, the following reviews and analyses were undertaken:

- Review of state and federal listing status of rare, endangered and threatened species to determine whether changes in listing status would change the Final EIR conclusions on impact significance.

- Review of California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) records to determine if populations of special status species have been documented within the new alignments or

new facility locations, or if new populations have been documented since the Final EIR was completed.

- Additional pedestrian surveys to identify biological resources during the design phase of the NWP.

In addition, focused surveys and mitigation plans specified by the Final EIR mitigation measures have been prepared, and are incorporated here by reference:

- Jurisdictional delineation of wetlands and other waters of the U.S., covering the Final EIR alignment and additional areas considered during consideration of alignment refinements (ESA 2005a; verified by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, January 18, 2006).

- Focused rare plant and special status wildlife surveys conducted within the project study area, which more precisely documented the occurrence of special status species within the pipeline alignment. These results are summarized in the Rare Plant Survey Report (ESA 2005b), Draft Biological Assessment – Fisheries (ESA 2006a); Biological Assessment [terrestrial species] (ESA 2006b); California Red-legged Frog and Arroyo Toad Survey Report (ESA 2005c); 2006 Large Branchiopod Wet Season Survey Results (ESA 2006c), and 45 Day Report Regarding Protocol Surveys for the Least Bell's Vireo (LBVI) and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (WIFL) (Bloom 2005).

- Vegetation Replacement/Restoration Plan; Oak Tree Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (ESA 2006d); Mitigation Monitoring and Compensation Plan; and Agricultural Noxious Weeds Mitigation Plan.

The data gathered during these surveys, which were required by the Final EIR, provides more information by which to evaluate the proposed project changes than was available for analysis of the project in the Final EIR. Therefore, this more complete data set made possible a more thorough evaluation of the adequacy of the Final EIR to mitigate potential adverse effects of proposed changes to the NWP.

Pipeline Alignment

Nacimiento Lake Drive

This proposed pipeline refinement traverses non-native annual grassland and a small stand of blue oaks. The change would result in removal of a small number of oak trees, but the number is only incrementally greater than the project as analyzed in the Final EIR. This impact is consistent in type and scale to those identified in the Final EIR. Mitigation Measure BR-10 adequately provides for minimizing impacts to oak woodlands, and for replacement of unavoidable tree removals through off-site revegetation according to the Oak Tree Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (ESA 2006d). These measures would reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

Nacimiento River

The proposed pipeline refinement would change the construction method from open cut to horizontal directional drilling (HDD), thus avoiding direct disturbance of the river channel. The previous approach called for open-cut trenching through the river. The entry and exit points and associated staging areas for HDD would be established outside the limits of state or federal wetlands jurisdiction, and would be located in areas that do not support riparian or wetlands habitat. No discharge of fill material into the river would occur, except in the event of accidental release of drilling fluids, or "frac-out". In contrast to the project as analyzed in the Final EIR, the proposed changes would substantially reduce the potential for impacts to biological resources, eliminating direct effects to fisheries and aquatic habitat, wetlands, and downstream impacts of sedimentation. Mitigation Measures BR-17 through BR-21 adequately provide for avoidance and minimization of potential effects of construction and staging within or near riparian areas and other drainages, and would reduce the adverse impacts to a less than significant level. No additional measures area necessary. Mitigation Measure BR-24 was specifically designed to address potential effects of open trench construction on fisheries, and directs the project proponent to conduct pre-construction surveys in advance of construction. Because direct effects of construction are eliminated by adoption of HDD, pre-construction surveys would not be necessary.

Rabbit Ridge Winery

West of the winery, the proposed alignment refinement would re-route the pipeline to the north along an existing unimproved vineyard road, avoiding one jurisdictional drainage and crossing a second drainage at an existing road crossing. This change reduces the number of jurisdictional stream crossings requiring permits. In addition, the proposed refinement would shift the pipeline further north where it crosses through a steep ravine and jurisdictional drainage near the winery. This area also supports a stand of blue oak woodland. The change is comparable to the project analyzed in the Final EIR with respect to stream crossings and oak tree removals. Mitigation Measures BR-10 and BR-17 through BR-22 adequately provide for minimizing impacts to oak woodlands and near drainages, and replacement of unavoidable tree removals through off-site revegetation according to the Oak Tree Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (ESA 2006d). These measures would reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

East of the winery, the pipeline crossing of San Marcos Creek and San Marcos Road would change to a location just downstream of the original alignment. This location is comparable to the crossing location analyzed in the Final EIR with respect to characteristics of the stream, including the amount and type of riparian habitat that would be temporarily affected by construction. Mitigation Measures BR-17 through BR-21 adequately provide for avoidance and minimization of potential effects of construction and staging within or near riparian areas and other drainages, and would reduce the adverse impacts to a less than significant level. No additional measures are necessary. Although San Marcos Creek has been listed as Critical Habitat for the South-Central California Coast steelhead Distinct Population Segment, the creek is dry during a substantial portion of the summer. This would allow for construction to occur without direct adverse effects to steelhead or other fisheries. Mitigation Measure BR-24 was specifically designed to address potential effects of open trench construction on fisheries, and directs the project proponent to

conduct pre-construction surveys in advance of construction. Because direct effects of construction are eliminated by construction when the stream is dry, pre-construction surveys would not be necessary.

Salinas River North Crossing

The proposed pipeline refinement would continue further south along Monterey Road to about 100 feet north of the Highway 101/Monterey Road Exit and then turn east across the railroad and river. The crossing would be approximately 800 feet south of the route described in the Final EIR. Consistent with the Final EIR, HDD would still be used to install the pipeline across the railroad and river channel, but entry and exit points would be located outside of the limits of state and federal jurisdiction, and would be situated in areas that do not support riparian or wetlands habitat. These changes would reduce the potential for temporary or permanent disturbance of sensitive habitats. Habitat for Least Bell's vireo, a federally listed bird that was observed in the vicinity of the crossing during focused surveys (ESA 2006b) would be avoided by locating HDD entry and exit pits and laydown areas outside the habitat area, and by timing construction outside the breeding period of the species. The bore pit location on the west is located in a previously graded and paved setting, which avoids all biological resource concerns. The eastern terminus of the river crossing would be located in disked agricultural fields outside the limits of riparian habitat.

Therefore, it is not expected that the proposed modifications to the NWP would result in new impacts to biological resources, and the scale and intensity of the impacts would be comparable to those analyzed in the Final EIR. Mitigation Measures BR-7, BR-16, BR-17 through BR-22, BR-24, and BR-25 from the Final EIR are adequate to reduce the impacts to less than significant. Mitigation Measures BR-8, BR-24 and BR-25 direct the NWP to conduct pre-construction surveys for steelhead, California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, southwestern pond turtle, western spadefoot toad, arroyo southwestern toad. These surveys would not be necessary for the proposed project changes, which eliminate the potential for impacts to aquatic breeding habitat.

Niblick Road

The proposed refinement would avoid the intersection of Niblick and River Roads by diverting the pipeline along old River Road, crossing Niblick Road further east. This alignment follows a previously disturbed road corridor in an urbanized setting. No biological resources would be adversely affected by the proposed change, consistent with the project as analyzed in the Final EIR. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Salinas River Middle Crossing

The proposed alignment refinement (stations 1225+00 to 1300+00) would run straight across the U-shaped river bed. HDD construction methods would be used to make the crossing. This method and route avoids impacts to several small tributary streams and associated riparian oak woodlands that would have resulted from a series of micro-tunnel segments through the bluffs east of the river. In addition, this refinement would avoid a previously undocumented occurrence of gypsum

loving larkspur (*Delphinium gypsophilum* ssp. *gypsophilum*), a CNPS List 4 special status plant species (ESA 2005b). The proposed refinement transects agricultural fields and agricultural access roads that do not provide suitable habitat for special status plant and wildlife species, and avoids work within any jurisdictional wetland or other waters.

Therefore, construction of the modified alignment using HDD under the river would reduce the permanent and temporary impacts to riparian habitat, oak trees, and jurisdictional waters of the U.S. Mitigation Measures BR-7, BR-16, BR-17 through BR-22, BR-24, and BR-25 from the Final EIR are adequate to reduce the impacts to less than significant. Mitigation Measures BR-8, BR-24 and BR-25 direct the NWP to conduct pre-construction surveys for steelhead, California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, southwestern pond turtle, western spadefoot toad, arroyo southwestern toad. These surveys would not be necessary for the proposed project changes, which eliminate the potential for impacts to aquatic breeding habitat.

Templeton Road

The proposed refinement (Stations 1540+00 and 1615+00) would reduce potential impacts to biological resources by replacing approximately 6,500 linear feet of overland route with installation in Templeton Road and private roads. Several oak trees are located close to the shoulders of the proposed route. The route described in the Final EIR crosses agricultural and grazing land with non-native annual grassland and scattered valley and blue oaks. The route also would avoid one small ephemeral stream crossing located parallel to the private road. The proposed modifications to the alignment would result in incrementally fewer impacts to biological resources compared with the Final EIR, and would likely require implementation of fewer mitigation measures. Mitigation Measure BR-10 adequately provides for minimizing impacts to oak woodlands, and for replacement of unavoidable tree removals through off-site revegetation according to the Oak Tree Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (ESA 2006d). Implementation of this measure would reduce impacts to less than significant levels.

Sandoval Road

The proposed refinement would run along Sandoval Road to El Camino Real instead of the west side of the UPRR. The proposed refinement would then run along the east shoulder of El Camino Real until reaching Santa Margarita Ranch. This alignment places the pipe entirely within existing roads and road shoulders, which effectively eliminates potential impacts to biological resources. Instead of crossing Santa Margarita Creek near its confluence with Trout Creek using open trench methods, the creek crossing would be north of the El Camino Real bridge using a pipe bridge. This would substantially reduce the potential for impacts to riparian and aquatic habitat. Mitigation measures for construction near drainages, including BR-17 through BR-22 and BR-24 are adequate to reduce the potential impacts to less than significant.

Santa Margarita Ranch

The proposed pipeline refinement would run along the east shoulder of El Camino Real instead of the UPRR, which would avoid a series of jurisdictional seasonal wetlands and vernal swales to the east of the railroad. The proposed pipeline refinement would allow for a perpendicular

crossing of the railroad and El Camino Real at Station 2118+00, before the intersection of the UPRR, Highway 58, and El Camino Real. The pipeline would cross Yerba Buena Creek using open trench construction during the dry season, and continue west along the northern side of a ranch patrol road within Rancho Santa Margarita along the boundary of a residential development. The pipeline would turn south along Yerba Buena Avenue at the ranch entrance. This segment would cross Yerba Buena Creek approximately 700 feet downstream of the crossing described in the Final EIR. In addition, the new route crosses two seasonal wetland swales located on Santa Margarita Ranch. These two wetlands were identified on wetland delineation maps prepared for Santa Margarita Ranch (Olberding, 2005), and were verified as jurisdictional by the Corps (B. Smith, pers. comm.). The temporary impact to approximately 0.14 acre of seasonal wetlands is more than offset by elimination of up to 0.9 acre of wetland crossings along El Camino Real.

California red-legged frog (CRLF) has been documented in Yerba Buena Creek (CNDDB 2006). Grasslands adjacent to the creek, including the proposed pipeline alignment refinement, are potential upland aestivation habitat for CRLF. No special status plant species have been documented in the vicinity of the proposed alignment (CNDDB, 2006; ESA, 2005B), and the habitat is not suitable for species known within the region. Therefore, it is not expected that the proposed modifications to the NWP would result in new impacts to biological resources, and the scale and intensity of the impacts would be comparable to those analyzed in the Final EIR. Mitigation Measures BR-7, BR-8, BR-16 through BR-22, and BR-25 from the Final EIR are adequate to reduce the impacts to less than significant. In particular, Mitigation Measures BR-8 and BR-25 direct the NWP to conduct pre-construction surveys for California red-legged frog, and to provide for relocation of frogs if they are detected within 500 feet of the work area.

Stenner Creek Crossings

The proposed refinement would depart from the route described in the Final EIR near the new pipeline connection to the existing Cuesta Tunnel pipeline. The proposed route would traverse rugged terrain that includes open space and pasture, and would cross Stenner Creek twice. Both crossings would be made using an above-grade suspended pipe that would be parallel to existing suspended pipes for the Chorro and Salinas pipelines in the same location. The riparian vegetation at the uppermost location (Station 2377+00) consists of dense willows and oaks within this branch of the creek. The second crossing (Station 2389+00) is a steep-sided canyon with dense live oak and bay forest. At both locations, the pipeline would pass through gaps in the vegetation occupied by the existing pipelines. The second crossing replaces a portion of the route described in the Final EIR that would have crossed Stenner Creek at a very deep and undisturbed location downstream of the railroad, thereby eliminating potentially substantial impacts to the creek and loss of large oak trees and other riparian vegetation.

Between these creek crossings, the proposed refinement would traverse non-native grassland that is used for grazing and provides limited habitat for special status plant and wildlife species. None were observed during surveys of the route. Mitigation Measures BR-7, BR-8, BR-16 through BR-22, and BR-25 from the Final EIR are adequate to reduce the impacts to less than significant. In particular, Mitigation Measures BR-8 and BR-25 direct the NWP to conduct pre-construction

surveys for California red-legged frog, and to provide for re-location of frogs if they are detected within 500 feet of the work area.

Rancho Potrero/Glick Property

The modified alignment would head south from the railroad east of the original point of departure and continue across open grassland used for grazing cattle until reaching the old City of San Luis Obispo Water Treatment Plant. Trenching construction methods would not change, and would follow the profile and contours of the existing disturbed area within the easement. No special status plant or wildlife species are expected to occur along the proposed alignment refinement. There are no serpentine outcrops in the proposed alignment; these are the most probable locations in the area to support specials status plant species. Surveys of this specific alignment were not conducted, although the rare plant survey covered similar habitat in the immediate vicinity, and no special status species were observed in the non-native grasslands.

The proposed alignment replaces a crossing of a small intermittent tributary to Stenner Creek near the railroad tracks with a crossing on Stenner Creek Road, where the stream is conveyed in a culvert to its confluence with Stenner Creek. The proposed route also would eliminate several hundred feet of construction along a ranch driveway that closely parallels the stream.

Therefore, it is not expected that the proposed modifications to the NWP would result in new impacts to biological resources. Construction of modified project elements would be subject to the same potential impacts to biological resources identified within the project area in the Final EIR. Mitigation Measures BR-7, BR-17 through BR-22 would reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

Pump Stations and Storage Tanks

Camp Roberts WTP Pump Station and Storage Tanks

The proposed Santa Ysabel Pump Station (SYPS) would receive water from the Camp Roberts storage tank and deliver water to the Rocky Canyon Storage Facility and the TCSD and AMWC turnouts. The SYPS would be located just south of the City of Paso Robles turnout adjacent to an undeveloped hillside, near pipeline Station 1215+00 in the Final EIR. This location consists of dry-farmed oat fields and ruderal ground on the Salinas River floodplain. The plain is disked annually, and provides no habitat for special status plant or wildlife species. Construction of the SYPS would cause no greater impacts to biological resources than the pipeline as described in the Final EIR. No additional mitigation measures are required.

Rocky Canyon Storage Facility & Happy Valley Pump Station

The proposed modification to this pump station is to combine the two facilities as the Rocky Canyon Pump Station and Tank, and relocate the facilities to one site along the same stretch of pipeline, east of Rocky Canyon Road, approximately one mile north of Halcon Road. The hillside site consists of non-native grassland used for grazing livestock, with remnants of oak woodland, gray pine and chaparral near the site margins and road shoulder. Suitable habitat for special status plant or wildlife species is not present. It is not expected that the proposed modifications to the

NWP would result in new impacts to biological resources. Construction of modified project elements would result in the same potential impacts to unknown cultural resources identified within the project area in the Final EIR. No additional mitigation measures are required.

Cuesta Tunnel Reservoir

The Cuesta Tunnel Reservoir would be constructed on an excavated bench north of the pipeline. The vegetation on the disturbed bench is generally weedy, but with increasing native shrubs becoming established. The surrounding, undisturbed vegetation is chaparral. The reservoir site and surrounding area was surveyed during preparation of the Rare Plant Survey Report (ESA 2005b), with particular attention to the potential for special status plants associated with serpentine soils. No special status plant species were observed at the site. Special status wildlife in the area includes the potential for California red-legged frog in a small off-channel pond located south of Santa Margarita Creek and the pipeline alignment, although no red-legged frogs have been documented there. The immediate area around the reservoir site includes valley oak trees planted as mitigation for the Coastal Branch Aqueduct project, and are maintained and monitored by CCWA. Damage or removal of any of these planted trees would result in transfer of responsibility to the NWP for replacement and monitoring according to the success criteria applied to CCWA. Those criteria and requirements are more stringent than the requirements of the NWP Final EIR. The NWP Oak Tree Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (ESA 2006d) specifies the mitigation requirements for these trees.

Turnouts

Paso Robles Turnout

The Paso Robles Turnout would extend west from the pipeline at Final EIR Station 1195+00, crossing an area used for dry-farming of oat hay. These fields do not provide suitable habitat for special status plant or wildlife species. The turnout pipe would cross the Salinas River using trenchless construction methods (*i.e.*, HDD). The locations of sending and receiving pits and laydown areas for HDD have not been specified, but would be situated to minimize impacts to riparian habitat or wetlands associated with the Salinas River. Mitigation Measures BR-7, BR-16, BR-17 through BR-22, BR-24, and BR-25 from the Final EIR are adequate to reduce the impacts to less than significant. Mitigation measures BR-8, BR-24 and BR-25 direct the NWP to conduct pre-construction surveys for steelhead, California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, southwestern pond turtle, western spadefoot toad, arroyo southwestern toad. These surveys would not be necessary for the proposed project changes, which eliminate the potential for impacts to aquatic breeding habitat.

Templeton Turnout

The Templeton Turnout would extend west from the pipeline at Station 1430+00. Between Templeton Road and the river, the turnout pipe would cross areas of both closed-canopy and open valley oak woodland with an understory of non-native annual grassland. The Salinas River supports riparian forest and scrub habitat along its margins. This route has not been surveyed for special status species. Use of HDD construction methods would limit the potential for impacts to

biological resources. The locations of sending and receiving pits and laydown areas have not been specified, but would be situated to minimize impacts to riparian habitat or wetlands associated with the Salinas River. The discharge area would be within existing TCSD facilities on the west side of the river. This area is already highly disturbed and does not support habitat for special status plant or wildlife species. Mitigation Measures BR-7, BR-16, BR-17 through BR-22, BR-24, and BR-25 from the Final EIR are adequate to reduce the impacts to less than significant. Mitigation Measures BR-8, BR-24 and BR-25 direct the NWP to conduct pre-construction surveys for steelhead, California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, southwestern pond turtle, western spadefoot toad, arroyo southwestern toad. These surveys would not be necessary for the proposed project changes, which eliminate the potential for impacts to aquatic breeding habitat.

AMWC Turnout

The AMWC Turnout would extend south from the pipeline at Station 1520+50. This route has not been surveyed for special status species. Between Templeton Road and the river, the turnout pipe would cross agricultural and pasture lands that are unsuitable as habitat for special status plant and wildlife species. The Salinas River supports riparian forest and scrub habitat along its margins. Use of HDD construction methods would limit the potential for impacts to biological resources. The locations of sending and receiving pits and laydown areas have not been specified, but would be situated to minimize impacts to riparian habitat or wetlands associated with the Salinas River. The discharge area is located at the upper extent of the Salinas River flood plain, and supports mixed riparian scrub and non-native annual grassland habitat. The site may be within the jurisdiction of the CDFG and could require a Streambed Alteration Agreement. Mitigation Measures BR-7, BR-16, BR-17 through BR-22, BR-24, and BR-25 from the Final EIR are adequate to reduce the impacts to less than significant. Mitigation Measures BR-8, BR-24 and BR-25 direct the NWP to conduct pre-construction surveys for steelhead, California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, southwestern pond turtle, western spadefoot toad, arroyo southwestern toad. These surveys would not be necessary for the proposed project changes, which eliminate the potential for impacts to aquatic breeding habitat.

Project Construction

Water would be diverted from the Nacimiento River for using during construction of the NWP. Water released from Lake Nacimiento would be diverted into water trucks downstream of the reservoir. The water trucks would use only existing access routes and would screen the intake pumps in accordance with NMFS Fish Screening Criteria for Anadromous Salmonids (NMFS, 1997). Water levels in the river would be monitored to ensure that diversions do not lower the existing water surface elevation. The impacts of water diversions on fisheries and other aquatic species would be less than significant, and no further mitigation measures are required.

Cumulative Impacts

The Final EIR did not find significant cumulative impacts to biological resources would result from the NWP. The project as currently proposed would deliver water to fewer contractors than

described in the Final EIR, and projected deliveries would be 30% less than originally analyzed. All deliveries, and subsequent development projects, would be in urbanized areas, where development would occur within areas without sensitive biological resources and would therefore result in no significant effects. Because of the changes in the project described above, no new cumulative impacts have been identified. Moreover, aquatic species and fisheries could benefit from reduced reliance on groundwater withdrawals resulting from the NWP.

5.8 Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Cultural Resources

The Final EIR assessed the effects of the proposed project on cultural resources, including paleontological resources, prehistoric resources, historic properties, and geology and geomorphology resources. The effects of the proposed modifications to the NWP on cultural resources were evaluated in the ARDTP (Albion, 2007) required by the FEIR and included by reference in this Addendum. The impacts are considered less than significant, i.e., the same determination made in the FEIR.

Nacimiento Lake Drive

The proposed pipeline refinement would turn east from the Intake Pump Station, across Nacimiento Lake Drive, and continue over the hill north of the paved road. The pipeline would then rejoin and continue along the paved road. The proposed realignment would be constructed using open trench methods. No cultural resources have been previously identified within this new segment. The road cut along the existing road above the dam was inspected for archaeological deposits. No deposits were identified. The course of the pipeline will travel through a large, steep knoll that would unlikely yield archaeological deposits due to the high degree of slope. Therefore, it is not expected that the proposed modifications to the NWP would result in new impacts to cultural resources. Construction of modified project elements would be subject to the same potential impacts to unknown cultural resources identified within the project area in the Final EIR. Mitigation Measures CR-10 and CR-11 would reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

Nacimiento River

The proposed pipeline refinement would change the construction method from open cut to horizontal directional drilling (HDD), thus avoiding direct disturbance of the river channel and allowing for the alignment to proceed in a straight line across the river. The previous approach called for open-cut trenching through the river. Previous surveys in this area (near Station 112+00) were negative for archaeological material (Gibson, 2003). A small rock shelter site (CA-SLO-670) with midden deposits was excavated at this location; however, both the previous alignment reviewed in the Final EIR and the current revision will not impact this site. The proposed change to an HDD method will avoid this site completely by boring the pipe below the site. Therefore, it is not expected that the proposed modifications to the NWP would result in new impacts to cultural resources. Construction of modified project elements would be subject to the

same potential impacts to unknown cultural resources identified within the project area in the Final EIR. Mitigation Measures CR-10 and CR-11 would reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

Rabbit Ridge Winery

The proposed refinement would shift the pipeline to the north to avoid the jurisdictional drainage on the vineyard access road. In addition, the proposed refinement would shift the pipeline further north near the winery and change the angle of the pipeline crossing of San Marcos Creek and San Marcos Road before reaching Wellsona Road. The previous survey conducted identified an isolated chert artifact at Station 665+00, about 20-feet north of the vineyard fence along the Final EIR alignment. This isolate was not considered significant per CEQA criteria in the Final EIR. Subsequent survey efforts for the Addendum in this area failed to identify any cultural deposits of significance. Therefore, it is not expected that the proposed modifications to the NWP would result in new impacts to cultural resources. Construction of modified project elements would be subject to the same potential impacts to unknown cultural resources identified within the project area in the Final EIR. Mitigation Measures CR-10 and CR-11 would reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

Salinas River North Crossing

The proposed pipeline refinement would continue further south along Monterey Road about 100 feet north of the Highway 101 Stockdale Road Exit and then turn east across the railroad and river. As described in the Final EIR, HDD would still be used to install the pipeline across the railroad and river channel. As such, this operation would reduce the level of excavation required and hence reduce the potential for adverse impacts to cultural resources. The bore pit location on the west is in previously graded and paved setting, which prevented any inspection of the area for archaeological resources. The eastern span of this segment would be located in disked agricultural fields. The survey of the alignment in these areas provided more visibility of the surface; however, efforts to identify any previously unrecorded cultural resources in this area were negative. Therefore, it is not expected that the proposed modifications to the NWP would result in new impacts to cultural resources. Construction of modified project elements would be subject to the same potential impacts to unknown cultural resources identified within the project area in the Final EIR. Mitigation Measures CR-10 and CR-11 would reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

Niblick Road

The proposed refinement would avoid the intersection of Niblick and River Road by diverting the pipeline along old South River Road, crossing Niblick Road further east. Previous survey and archival work for the FEIR did not identify any cultural resources within this segment, however subsequent survey efforts for the Addendum identified site CA-SLO-1827 located at the southeast corner of Niblick Road and Old South River Road, about 120 feet east of the NWP alignment. It is currently unknown whether materials associated with CA-SLO-1827 are located in the NWP alignment, or if any cultural deposit will be impacted by the project. The implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-6 (Conduct Archaeological Monitoring) and CR-12

(Conduct Phase II Evaluation and/or Phase III Data Recovery) requires that an archaeological monitor be on site during construction, that cultural deposits be evaluated, and a data recovery plan be prepared and implemented prior to pipeline construction. The implementation of the monitoring, evaluation, and data recovery plans will reduce the adverse impacts to a less than significant level.

Construction of the remaining modified project elements would be subject to the same potential impacts to unknown cultural resources identified within the project area in the Final EIR. Mitigation Measures CR-10 and CR-11 would reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

Salinas River Middle Crossing

The proposed refinement (Stations 1225+00 to 1300+00) would run straight across both legs of the U-shaped river bed. HDD construction methods would be used to make the entire crossing. Previous surveys of the Final EIR alignment, which followed along the edge of the Salinas River, were negative. The proposed refinement transects open agricultural fields, which provided mixed visibility (0% to 50%) of the surface during the foot survey. No archaeological deposits were identified. Therefore, it is not expected that the proposed modifications to the NWP would result in new impacts to cultural resources. Construction of modified project elements would be subject to the same potential impacts to unknown cultural resources identified within the project area in the Final EIR. Mitigation Measures CR-10 and CR-11 would reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

Templeton Road

The proposed refinement (Stations 1540+00 and 1615+00) would reduce the number of private properties affected by the pipeline by running along private roads and rejoining Templeton Road further north. Previous surveys and archival searches of the Final EIR alignment corridor did not identify any cultural resources along this segment. The Final EIR alignment traversed a greater proportion of Rolling A Ranch, a large horse ranch that is characterized by large parcels of irrigated pasture. The level of grass cover in this area undermines the effectiveness of pedestrian surveys. The refinement also traverses similar landscapes and, as such, was not subjected to intensive survey. It is not expected that the proposed modifications to the NWP would result in new impacts to cultural resources. Construction of modified project elements would be subject to the same potential impacts to unknown cultural resources identified within the project area in the Final EIR. Mitigation Measures CR-10 and CR-11 would reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

Sandoval Road

The proposed refinement would run along Sandoval Road to El Camino Real instead of the west side of the UPRR. The proposed refinement would then run along the east shoulder of El Camino Real until reaching Santa Margarita Ranch. Previous surveys and archival searches of the FEIR alignment corridor did not identify any cultural resources along this segment. The proposed refinement follows a rural road until it reaches El Camino Real and continues southward. The inspection of this refinement was limited to the shoulder cuts along Sandoval Road and any

exposures of native surface along the shoulder. No archaeological deposits were identified. It is not expected that the proposed modifications to the NWP would result in new impacts to cultural resources. Construction of modified project elements would be subject to the same potential impacts to unknown cultural resources identified within the project area in the Final EIR. Mitigation Measures CR-10 and CR-11 would reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

Santa Margarita Ranch

The proposed pipeline refinement would run along the east shoulder of El Camino Real instead of the UPRR, eliminating the need to cross the UPRR. The refinement would allow for a perpendicular crossing of El Camino Real at Station 2118+00, before the intersection of the UPRR, Highway 58, and El Camino Real. The pipeline would cross Yerba Buena Creek and continue west along the northern side of a ranch patrol road within Rancho Santa Margarita along the boundary of a residential development. The pipeline would turn south along Yerba Buena Avenue at the ranch entrance. This segment would pass adjacent to a number of known archaeological sites, CA-SLO-1959/H, SLO-1429, SLO-1386, SLO-1387, SLO-2056, and SLO-2212/587. In compliance with Mitigation Measure CR-19, the placement of the pipeline adjacent to the roadway along El Camino Real will effectively avoid impacts to known components of these sites, with the exception of CA-SLO- 1386,SLO-1387, and SLO-2212/587. In this case, the sites cross over the roadway to the west side of El Camino. It is possible these sites were destroyed during construction of the road; however, the excavation actions required for the pipeline may adversely impact components of these sites. Further, a large site is located north of Santa Margarita along Yerba Buena Creek that appears will be avoided; however, given the proximity to this site along the boundary of the residences at this location, unknown or poorly recorded elements of this site may be impacted. Consequently, the implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-6 (Conduct Archaeological Monitoring) and CR-12 (Conduct Phase II Evaluation and/or Phase III Data Recovery) requires that an archaeological monitor be on site during construction, that cultural deposits be evaluated, and a data recovery plan be prepared and implemented prior to pipeline construction. The implementation of the monitoring, evaluation, and data recovery plans will reduce the adverse impacts to a less than significant level.

Stenner Creek Crossing

The proposed refinement would alter the downhill path of the pipeline through open pasture and across Stenner Creek (Stations 2380+00 through 2400+00). The refinement would result in crossing Stenner creek twice. Both crossings would be made using an above-grade suspended pipe that would be parallel to existing suspended pipes for the State Water Project and the Salinas Project in the same location. Previous surveys and archival searches of the Final EIR alignment corridor did not identify any cultural resources along this segment. This refinement would place the pipeline along topography that would not predict prehistoric land use or occupation due to the slope steepness along this segment. It is not expected that the proposed modifications to the NWP would result in new impacts to cultural resources. Construction of modified project elements would be subject to the same potential impacts to unknown cultural resources identified within the project area in the Final EIR. Mitigation Measures CR-10 and CR-11 would reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

Rancho Potrero/Glick Property

The proposed refinement has been developed in agreement with the text of the project description in the Final EIR. The modified alignment would head south from the railroad east of the original point of departure and continue across open grazing land until reaching the old SLO WTP. Trenching construction methods would not change, and would follow the profile and contours of the existing disturbed area within the easement. Previous surveys and archival searches of the Final EIR alignment corridor did not identify any cultural resources along this segment. It is not expected that the proposed modifications to the NWP would result in new impacts to cultural resources. Construction of modified project elements would be subject to the same potential impacts to unknown cultural resources identified within the project area in the Final EIR. Mitigation Measures CR-10 and CR-11 would reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

Camp Roberts WTP Pump Station and Storage Tanks

The proposed Santa Ysabel Pump Station (SYPS) would receive water from the Camp Roberts storage tank and deliver water to the Rocky Canyon Storage Facility and the TCSD and AMWC turnouts. The SYPS would be located just south of the City of Paso Robles turnout adjacent to an undeveloped hillside, near pipeline Station 1215+00 in the Final EIR. Four archaeological sites have been identified several hundred feet north of the proposed pipeline and pump station at Santa Ysabel Ranch: CA-SLO-2214, SLO-2086H (SYR-21H in FEIR),SLO-2087 (SYR-31H in FEIR), and SLO-1920 (SYR 40/H in the FEIR). It appears the pump station will avoid these sites. Subsequent survey inspection of this area failed to identify any material associated with these sites in the area of the proposed pump station (about Station 1215+00 to 1218+00). Implementation of the FEIR mitigation measures (CR-6 through CR-11) would reduce any potential impacts to unknown cultural resources to less than significant.

Rocky Canyon Storage Facility & Happy Valley Pump Station

The proposed modification is to combine the two facilities as the Rocky Canyon Pump Station and Tank, and relocate the facilities to one site along the same stretch of pipeline, east of Rocky Canyon Road. Previous surveys and archival searches of the Final EIR alignment corridor did not identify any cultural resources along this segment. It is not expected that the proposed modifications to the NWP would result in new impacts to cultural resources. Construction of modified project elements would be subject to the same potential impacts to unknown cultural resources identified within the project area in the Final EIR. Mitigation Measures CR-10 and CR-11 would reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

Proposed Turnouts

Of the three proposed turnouts, the Paso Robles Turnout (see subsection 4.3 above) is near CA-SLO-2087H and SLO-1920. The disposition of cultural deposits in this location is unknown and requires investigation prior to construction for the turnout. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-6 (Conduct Archaeological Monitoring) and CR-12 (Conduct Phase II Evaluation and/or Phase III Data Recovery) requires that an archaeological monitor be on site during construction, that cultural deposits be evaluated, and a data recovery plan be prepared and

implemented prior to pipeline construction. The implementation of the monitoring, evaluation, and data recovery plans will reduce the adverse impacts to a less than significant level.

The Templeton and AMWC turnouts are not expected to result in new impacts to cultural resources. Construction of modified project elements would be subject to the same potential impacts to unknown cultural resources identified within the project area in the Final EIR. Mitigation Measures CR-10 and CR-11 would reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

Paleontologic Resources

Given the geographic extent of paleontologic sensitivity analysis—based on the sensitivity of a given geologic formation—conducted for the Final EIR and the relatively minor changes in placement proposed by the Addendum, no further analysis of paleontologic resources has been prepared for the Addendum. It is expected that no additional impacts to paleontologic resources would result from the proposed modifications to the NWP, and that the implementation of Mitigation Measures CR-1, CR-2, and CR-3 to those pipeline segments outlined in the Table 5.8-6 of the Final EIR would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

The proposed modifications to the NWP would not change the conclusion of the Final EIR with respect to cumulative impacts on cultural resources (FEIR Section 5.9.5). The proposed modifications are compatible with all land use designations. There would be no cumulatively considerable impacts to cultural resources.

5.9 Land Use

The Final EIR analyzes the potential effects of the NWP on land use and land use policies (FEIR Section 5.9). The Final EIR determines that the NWP is compatible with all underlying land use designations in the San Luis Obispo County General Plan and is compatible with land use policies of other affected Federal (e.g., Camp Roberts), State, and local government entities (see FEIR Table 5.9.2). The Final EIR states the NWP would not significantly impact land use and thus no mitigation measures are necessary.

The proposed modifications are associated with land uses already analyzed in the Final EIR. As Public Utility Facilities, all proposed modifications would be considered a special use and thus allowable within all county land use categories in the project area. All proposed modifications also are considered public projects, which are exempt from general permit requirements. No additional impacts to land use or land use policies would result from the proposed modifications to the NWP, and no mitigation measures are required.

Cumulative Impacts

The proposed modifications to the NWP would not change the conclusion of the Final EIR with respect to cumulative impacts on land use (FEIR Section 5.9.5). The proposed modifications are

compatible with all land use designations. There would be no cumulatively considerable impacts to land use or land use policies.

5.10 Utilities and Public Services

The Final EIR analyzes the potential effects of the NWP on utilities and public services, including water, energy and electricity, solid waste, fire protection, emergency services, law enforcement, schools, and road maintenance (Section 5.10). The NWP would not significantly impact utilities and public services except for fire protection. Portions of the project area are within State Responsibility Areas, which are areas prone to wildfire. The increased possibility of wildland fire due to project construction activities would increase demand for fire protection services.

The proposed modifications would not result in additional negative impacts to utilities or public services. The risk of wildland fires associated with the proposed modifications would be reduced to less than significant levels with the implementation of Mitigation Measures UP-2 and UP-3, which include development and implementation of a Wildland Fire Prevention Plan and facility designs that comply with all fire safety requirements in the codes and standards adopted by SLO County.

Cumulative Impacts

The proposed modifications would not change the conclusion of the Final EIR with respect to cumulative impacts to utilities and public services (FEIR Section 5.10.6). When considered together, the impacts of the modified NWP, SVWP, and other projects listed in Table 4.1 in the Final EIR, are not cumulatively considerable.

5.11 Transportation and Circulation

The Final EIR analyzes the potential effects of the NWP on transportation and circulation (FEIR Section 5.11). The majority of the impacts are associated with construction of the proposed project, which could require lane and road closures, add traffic to roadways due to construction-related vehicles, restrict access to private property along the construction route, interfere with emergency response, and physically damage roads. Operation of the proposed project could disrupt traffic if a pipeline failure were to require temporary road closures.

The proposed modifications would not result in additional impacts to transportation and circulation. The modifications are on streets within the project area already evaluated in the Final EIR. Therefore, construction of the proposed modifications would result in the same or fewer impacts analyzed in the Final EIR. The pipeline modifications at Nacimiento Lake Drive, Niblick Road, and Santa Margarita Ranch (Figures 1, 5, 9) would reduce traffic impacts. Mitigation Measures T-1 through T-13 would reduce any impacts to less than significant levels. The mitigation measures include a Traffic Control Plan, detours around closed streets, restrictions on project-related traffic to avoid peak commuting hours, restrictions to construction during

weekends and holidays during summer months, access to driveways along the construction route, and coordination with emergency services to avoid restricting movements of emergency vehicles.

Cumulative Impacts

The Final EIR concludes that in general, cumulative traffic impacts due to the NWP would be considered less than significant, with two exceptions. First, if construction of the Lake Nacimiento Intake and Pump Station were to occur simultaneously with the SVWP, the cumulative traffic impacts to emergency vehicle access and lane/road closures would be significant and unavoidable. Second, if roadway improvement projects were to precede the NWP pipeline installment, then cumulative impacts to newly resurfaced roadways would be cumulatively significant, but mitigated with Mitigation Measure T-18. This measure requires coordination between public works and roadway projects to avoid damage to newly improved roadways. The proposed modifications would not change the conclusions of the Final EIR regarding cumulatively-considerable impacts to traffic.

5.12 Aesthetics and Visual Resources

The Final EIR analyzes the potential effects of the NWP on aesthetics and visual resources (FEIR Section 5.12). The Final EIR determines that construction of the NWP would result in short-term negative impacts to aesthetic resources. However, site restoration and revegetation are part of the NWP project description, and therefore long-term aesthetic impacts due to project construction are considered less than significant. No mitigation measures are required. Several long-term impacts to aesthetic resources are identified due to operation of the NWP, including the introduction of project elements into the visual landscape, such as pump stations, storage tanks, and turnouts. (The water pipeline is not considered to have long-term aesthetic impacts because it is below ground.) Mitigation Measures VR-1 through VR-12 require landscaping and visual screening techniques to minimize aesthetic impacts to less than significant levels.

The proposed modifications would not result in new impacts to aesthetic and visual resources. The impacts that would result from proposed refinements to the water pipeline, turnouts, and Cuesta Tunnel Reservoir would be reduced to less than significant levels by the previously-defined mitigation measures pertaining to those facilities. The SCADA system would be below ground and would not have significant aesthetic impacts.

The aesthetic and visual impacts associated with the relocated Rocky Canyon Pump Station and Tank would be less than significant due to the modified project design description. Mitigation Measures VR-7 through VR-1, intended to reduce the aesthetic and visual impacts of the pump station and tank as described in Impact Statement VR.5 in the Final EIR, have been incorporated into the revised project description for these facilities. The proposed modification includes screening the storage tank (which is now above-ground) and the pump station with native vegetation and painting the pump station a neutral non-contrasting color to blend the facilities into the surrounding landscape. No new mitigation measures are required.

The aesthetic and visual impacts associated with the SYPS would be less than significant due to the modified project design. The pump station, which is surrounded by open space, would be visible from U.S. Highway 101, Santa Ysabel Road, and Lake Ysabel Road. Similar to Mitigation Measures VR-7 through VR-10, the pump station architecture would simulate a horse barn for compatibility with the surrounding rural character. Vegetation screening would blend the pump storage facility into the surrounding landscape. Lighting would be designed to minimize new sources of light or glare. No new mitigation measures are required.

Cumulative Impacts

The Final EIR concludes that there would be a cumulatively-considerable, long-term impact to aesthetic and visual resources in the vicinity of Lake Nacimiento Dam due to lower water levels in the reservoir. This impact is significant and unavoidable when considering the effects of both the NWP an SVWP. No mitigation measures are available to reduce this environmental impact. The proposed modifications would not further affect the water level in Lake Nacimiento and thus would not change the conclusions of the Final EIR.

5.13 Agricultural Resources

The Final EIR analyzes the potential effects of the NWP on agricultural resources (FEIR Section 5.13). The NWP would not permanently convert any farmland to non-agricultural uses. The analysis of project-related impacts on agricultural resources focuses on compatibility with surrounding farmland land use designations. The Final EIR identifies temporary, short-term impacts to farmland and grazing land due to construction activities and long-term impacts due to the spread of noxious weeds. The significance of these compatibility impacts are reduced to less than significant levels with Mitigation Measures AG-1 through AG-9. The mitigation measures include coordination with neighboring landowners, construction management practices, and post-construction site restoration and revegetation.

The proposed modifications to the NWP also would not permanently convert farmland to non-agricultural uses. The proposed modifications, however, would similarly impact surrounding farmland due to land use incompatibility during project construction and could result in the spread of noxious weeds as construction equipment is moved along the project segments. Mitigation Measures AG-1 through AG-9 would reduce these impacts to agricultural resources to less than significant levels. No new impacts would result, and no new mitigation measures are required.

Cumulative Impacts

The proposed modifications to the NWP would not change the conclusion of the Final EIR with respect to cumulative impacts to agricultural resources (FEIR Section 5.13.6). The proposed modifications would not result in permanent loss of any farmland, and therefore there would be no cumulatively considerable impacts to agricultural resources.

5.14 Recreational Resources

The Final EIR analyzes the potential impacts of the NWP on recreational resources (FEIR Section 5.14), including Lake Nacimiento, bike paths, and parks. The Final EIR identifies temporary impacts to the accessibility of bike paths and parks due to project construction and long-term impacts to recreational activities on Lake Nacimiento due to lower lake levels due to project operation.

The proposed modifications would not result in any additional impacts to recreational resources. There would be no additional temporary access restrictions to recreational facilities due to project construction, and no additional permanent impacts to recreational facilities due to project operation. The proposed modification to the pipeline alignment at Santa Margarita Ranch would reduce construction-related impacts to bicyclists as described in the Final EIR (Impact REC.3) by moving the pipeline off El Camino Real along this segment. The modifications would reduce short-term disruptions to bicycle lanes along El Camino Real due to open-trench pipeline construction. The proposed modifications to turnouts, staging areas, pump stations, and storage tanks, and the proposed SCADA system, do not result in additional impacts to parks, trails, or bikeways or other recreational facilities. Implementation of Mitigation Measures REC-1 through REC-6 would reduce all impacts to recreational resources to less than significant levels. No new mitigation measures are required.

Cumulative Impacts

The Final EIR identifies significant unavoidable impacts to recreational activities at Lake Nacimiento due to implementation of the NWP and SVWP (FEIR Section 5.14.6). When the effects of both projects are considered, lake levels would be reduced below the recreational threshold levels of 748 feet. No mitigation measures are identified.

The proposed modifications to the NWP would not change the conclusions of the Final EIR. The proposed modifications would not affect water levels at Lake Nacimiento and would not alter the cumulative impact to recreational resources. No mitigation measures are available to reduce the impact to a less than significant level.

5.15 Socioeconomic Resources

The Final EIR analyzes the potential impacts of the NWP on socioeconomic resources (FEIR Section 5.15), including local properties and businesses. The Final EIR identifies the proposed project's potential to affect socioeconomic resources in two primary locations: 1) the communities immediately surrounding Lake Nacimiento and directly servicing Lake Nacimiento users during operation; and 2) various urban businesses and agricultural production areas along the pipeline route during construction.

The proposed project has the potential to increase lake drawdowns; therefore, the Final EIR identifies visitor attendance and economic impacts associated with a higher frequency of lower

lake levels. No positive correlations were established and no mitigation measures were required. The proposed modifications would not result in further impacts on lake levels; therefore impacts are still considered less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

During NWP construction, some businesses and agricultural production areas may experience temporary, short-term impacts associated with trenching, construction noise, and removal of infrastructure such as roads, driveways and fencing. Construction activities located within and adjacent to urban road ROWs may cause disruption to standard business practices in several ways, including construction zones that impede access to store fronts, which may give the appearance of businesses being closed. In addition, construction equipment located on-site has the potential to occupy space normally utilized by industry vehicles and working operations. Traffic mitigations T-1, T-2, T-3, T-7, T-8, T-11 and T-12 found in Section 5.11 of the Final EIR are adequate to address these adverse impacts. Implementation of these mitigation measures would result in socioeconomic resource impacts that would be considered less than significant. The proposed modifications would not result in any additional impacts to socioeconomic resources during construction.

Cumulative Impacts

The Final EIR identifies overall cumulative socioeconomic impacts to Lake Nacimiento area as less than significant, with the exception of an unknown cumulative economic impact to the Lake Nacimiento Resort, due to implementation of the NWP and SVWP (FEIR Section 5.15.8). When the effects of both projects are considered, lake levels would be reduced below the recreational level of 748 feet, potentially affecting socioeconomic resources. No mitigation measures have been identified.

The proposed modifications to the NWP would not change the conclusions of the Final EIR. The proposed modifications would not affect water levels at Lake Nacimiento and would not alter the cumulative impact to socioeconomic resources. No new mitigation measures have been identified.

5.16 Environmental Justice

Although it is not required under CEQA, the Final EIR provides an analysis of environmental justice to fulfill the requirements for an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The goal of the analysis is to determine whether the adverse environmental, social, and human health effects of the proposed NWP would disproportionately affect minority and/or low-income populations. The Final EIR presents a comparative geographic analysis of demographics and income levels in the project area, SLO County, and the State of California, based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (2000). The Final EIR concludes that the proposed NWP would not disproportionately impose significant environmental, social, health, or safety impacts on minority or low-income populations. No mitigation measures are required. The proposed modifications are within the project area evaluated in the Final EIR and thus would not change the conclusions of the Final EIR.

5.17 Growth Inducement

The Final EIR analyzes the growth-inducing impacts of the NWP (Section 7.0 Growth Inducement). The Final EIR concludes that currently water is a constraint to growth in communities in SLO County, including communities in the NWP project area. The NWP would supply supplemental water to these communities and thus remove an obstacle to growth by providing water in excess of current demand. This additional water could meet or exceed the quantity of water required to meet planned growth. Therefore, the NWP could be a growth-inducing project depending on local water resource management decisions. If the supplemental water supply is used to offset groundwater pumping, then water supplies would meet rather than exceed demand. Mitigation Measure GR-1 requires the governing body of each water purveyor accepting NWP water to include goals for reducing long-term groundwater basin overdraft in their water management plans. However, the Final EIR states that if NWP water is not used to reduce projected groundwater overdraft, then water supplies could exceed demand causing significant and unavoidable growth-inducing impacts.

In addition, the Final EIR determines that the growth-inducing effects of the NWP would have significant and unavoidable secondary or indirect impacts to schools, roads, air quality, sewer systems, and water resources.

The proposed modifications would not introduce new impacts that would change the general conclusion of the Final EIR with respect to growth inducement. The NWP would allow population growth to occur within the service areas of: San Luis Obispo and Cayucos. Growth in these communities would be contained within existing urban limits as determined by general plan policies that prevent growth "creep" or sprawl, including the designation of hard urban edges, greenbelts, and community separators, and limiting the provisions of urban services—including water—outside of city limits under limited circumstances. In Atascadero growth is not water dependent because of the operating rules of the mutual water company. In Paso Robles growth would be expected to continue even without NWP supplies, albeit with reduced water quality. The small allocation for CSA 10 would serve approximately 75 to 100 residential parcels within the existing urban area.

Nevertheless, it is possible for the NWP to contribute to growth outside of urban boundaries if additional participants request and receive water entitlements. However, the estimated future water demand at build-out for Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo, Templeton, Atascadero, and Cayucos, is expected to exceed supply even with NWP water (see Tables 7.1 and 7.2 in FEIR). According to current general plans, approximately 20,700 afy would be required to allow Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo, Templeton and Atascadero to achieve build-out scenarios. Therefore, it is likely each Participant would exercise its right to secure additional entitlements to NWP water before allowing new participants to connect to the system.

Given that growth attributable to the NWP is likely to be concentrated in existing urban areas, impacts to water quality may occur, with secondary effects to sensitive aquatic habitats and species. Growth in urban areas would result in an increase in urban runoff, which could affect

streams and rivers, such as the Salinas River and San Luis Obispo Creek, which provide habitat for sensitive aquatic species, particularly the south-central California coast steelhead. However, there are programs in place to address water quality issues in SLO County, which should improve and protect urban storm water quality and thus mitigate the effects of growth on water resources and biological resources. These programs include Urban Storm Water Management Plans (SWMPs) for each city and SLO County (as required by the federal Clean Water Act's NPDES Phase II Urban Storm Water mandate) and the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) for SLO County.

The SWMP for Paso Robles was recently approved by the state, and the SWMP for other cities are currently in development. SWMPs include elements such as construction and post-construction storm water management and illicit discharge prohibitions. In particular, the county's SWMP will contain new requirements for all new development (Low Impact Development or LID) designed expressly to protect and improve urban storm water quality.

In addition, the NWP itself would benefit the quantity of aquatic habitat in the Salinas River, which is an occupied steelhead stream. Paso Robles, Templeton, and Atascadero rely to some extent on the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin and the underflow of the Salinas River for their water supplies. By accepting NWP water, these communities would be required to reduce their dependence on Salinas River water resources per Mitigation Measure GR-1. The NWP water would allow these communities to reduce pumping from the aquifer and river underflow, thus allowing surface flow in the Salinas River to incrementally increase and provide additional habitat for steelhead.

Overall, the proposed modifications would not change the conclusions of the Final EIR. No additional significant growth-inducing impacts would result due to the proposed modifications to the NWP. Rather, with the modifications, the pipe diameter would be smaller in the lower reaches thus reducing the impact of growth inducement. The modifications would not change substantially the amount of water delivered by the project. As a supplemental water supply, the NWP would still be removing an obstacle to growth in the cities of Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo, and Atascadero, and the unincorporated communities of Templeton and Cayucos. The potential indirect effect of growth to water quality, and in turn to sensitive species, would be mitigated by plans and policies already in place or under development and by an increase in water quantity in the Salinas River due to residual effects of the NWP itself. No new mitigation measures are required.

6. Conclusions

The proposed modifications to the NWP would not result in either new environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously-identified significant effects. The pipeline refinements, turnout refinements, pump station and storage tank modifications, and the new SCADA system would result in only minor changes to the previously identified short-term (construction) and long-term (operational) effects to hydrology and water quality; geology, seismicity, and soils; drainage, erosion, and sedimentation; biological resources; cultural

resources; transportation and circulation; aesthetics and visual resources; and recreational resources. In some cases, the proposed modifications would have beneficial environmental effects by reducing the severity or magnitude of project impacts on resources, such as cultural resources, biological resources, traffic, and recreational resources. No new significant, unavoidable growth-inducing impacts have been identified. Accordingly, under CEQA Section 15164, the use of this Addendum is appropriate. No public circulation or review period is required for an Addendum prepared for a previously circulated and certified Final EIR (CEQA Section 15164(c)). No further action under CEQA is required.

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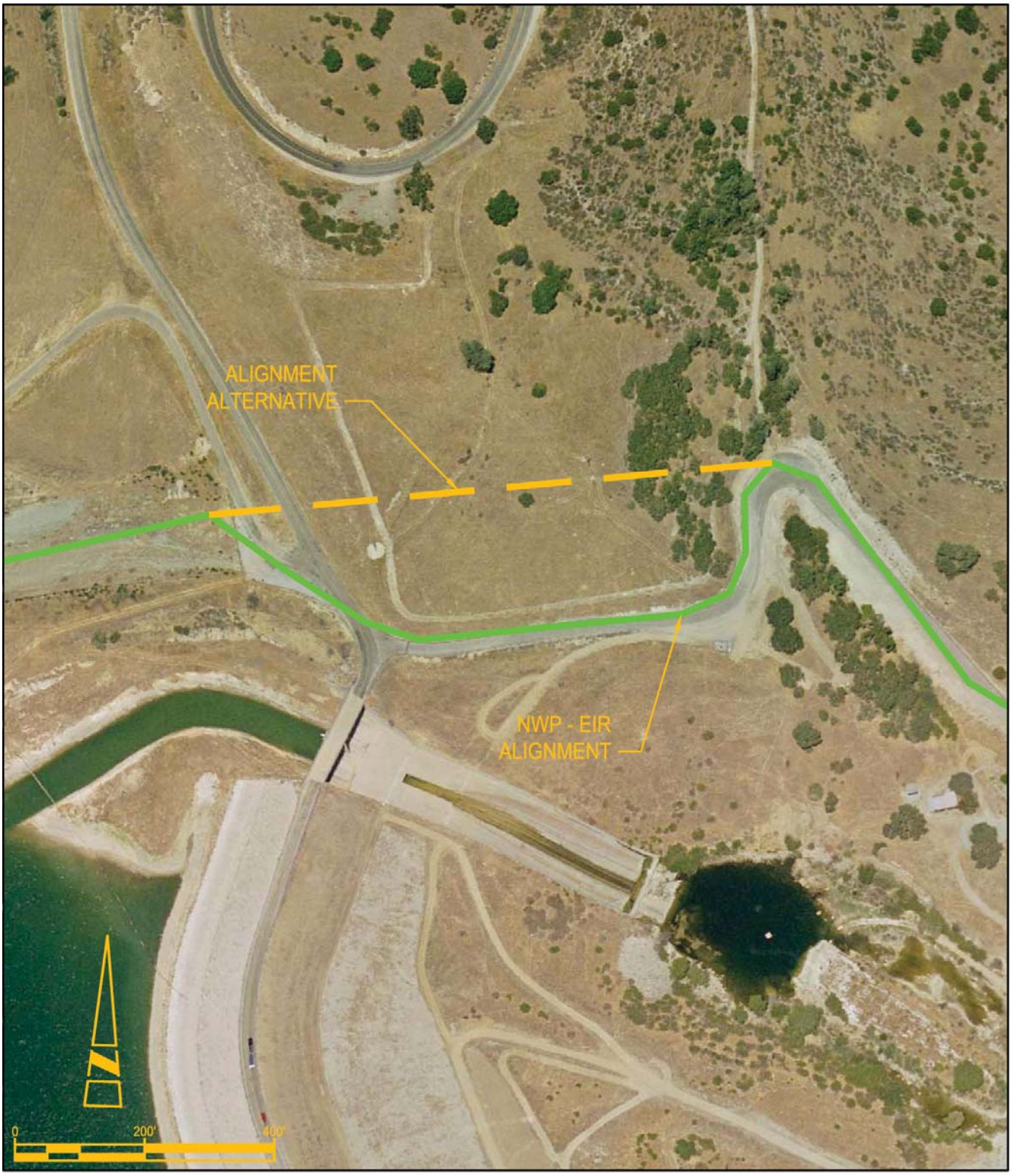
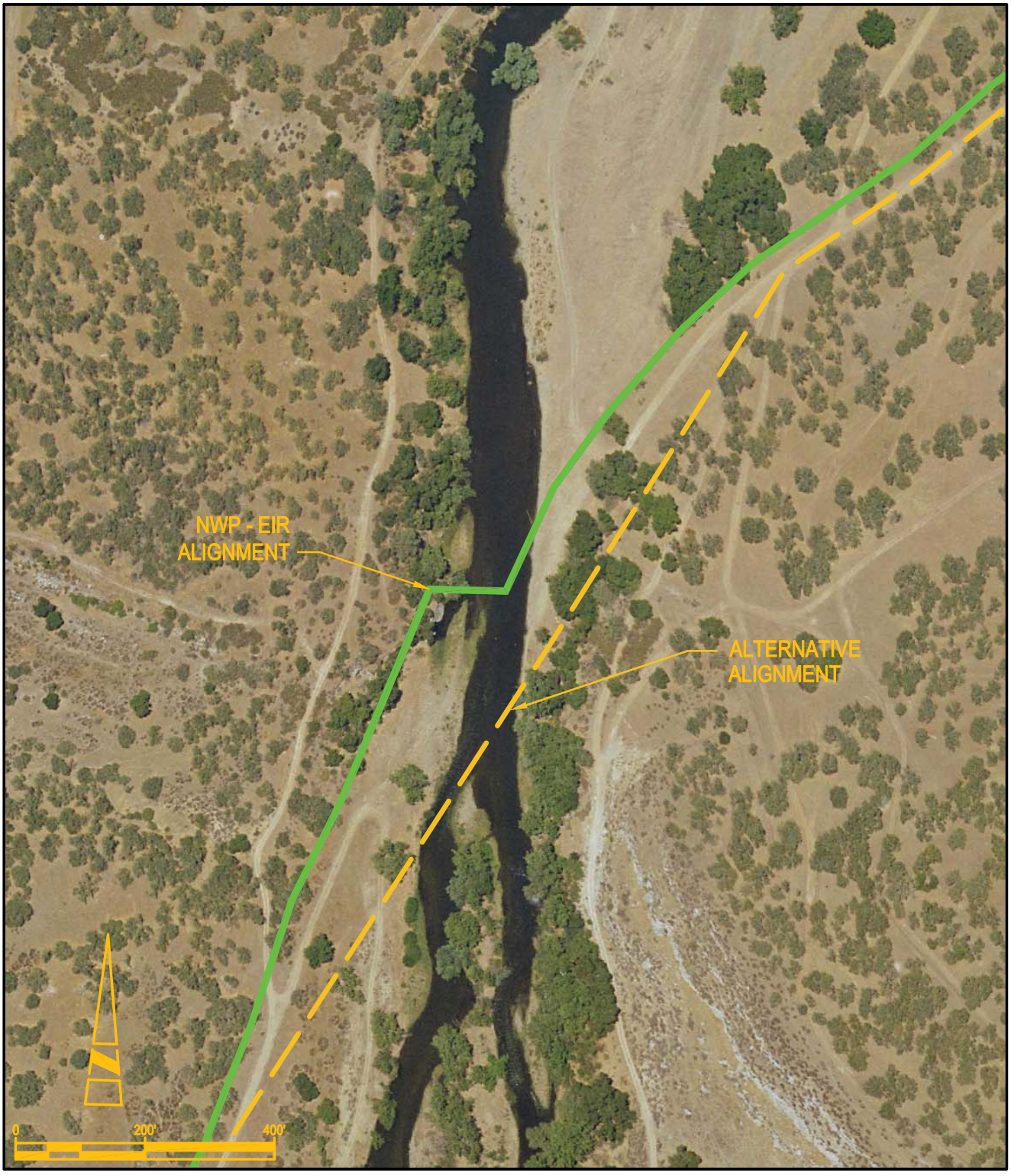
Appendix A
Figures



SOURCE: Black & Veatch, 2006; Boyle, 2006.

Figure 1
Nacimiento Lake Drive



SOURCE: Black & Veatch, 2006; Boyle, 2006.

Figure 2
Nacimiento River

SOURCE: Black & Veatch, 2006; Boyle, 2006.

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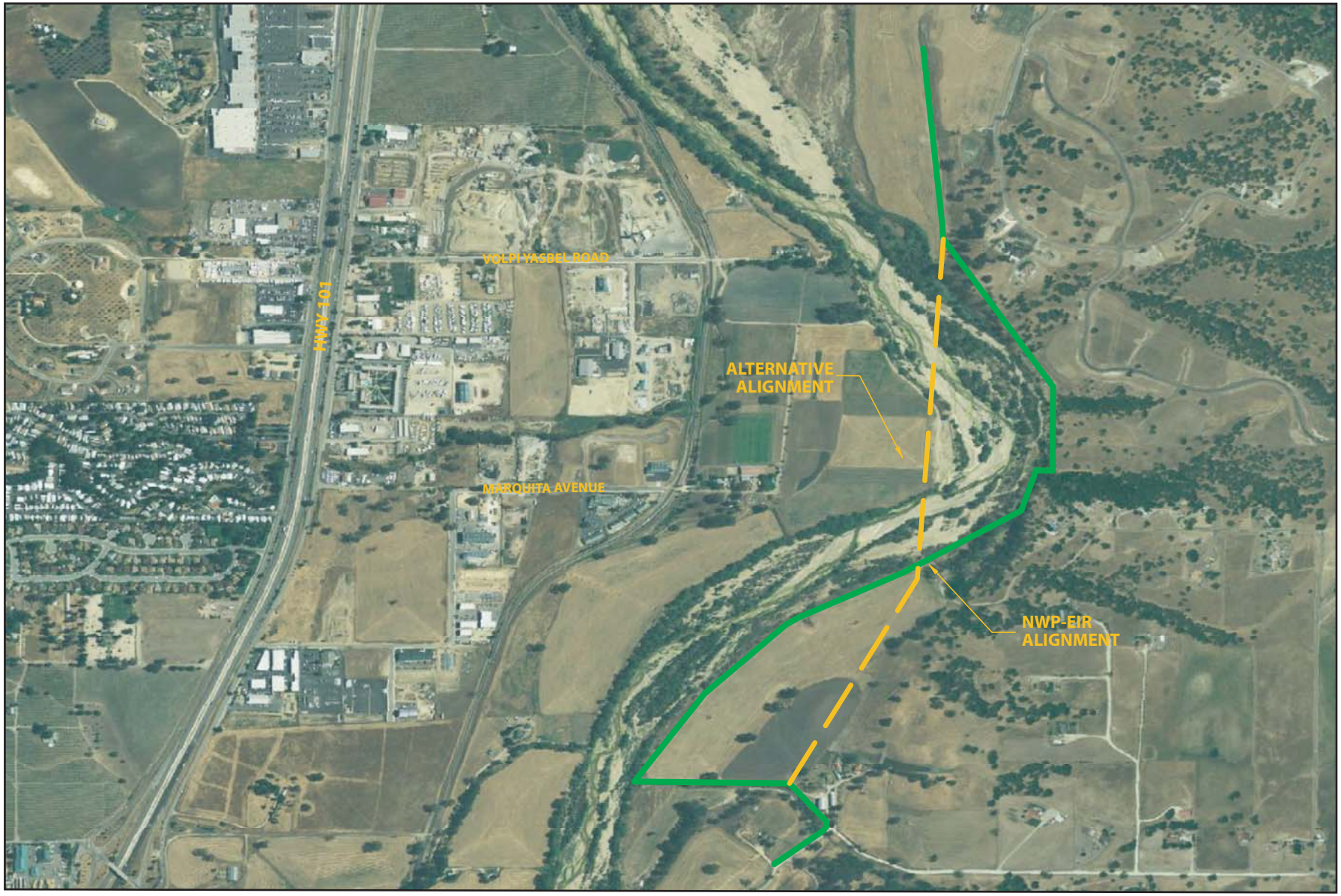
Figure 3
Rabbit Ridge Winery

SOURCE: Black & Veatch, 2006; Boyle, 2006.

Figure 4
Salinas River
North Crossing

SOURCE: Black & Veatch, 2006; Boyle, 2006.

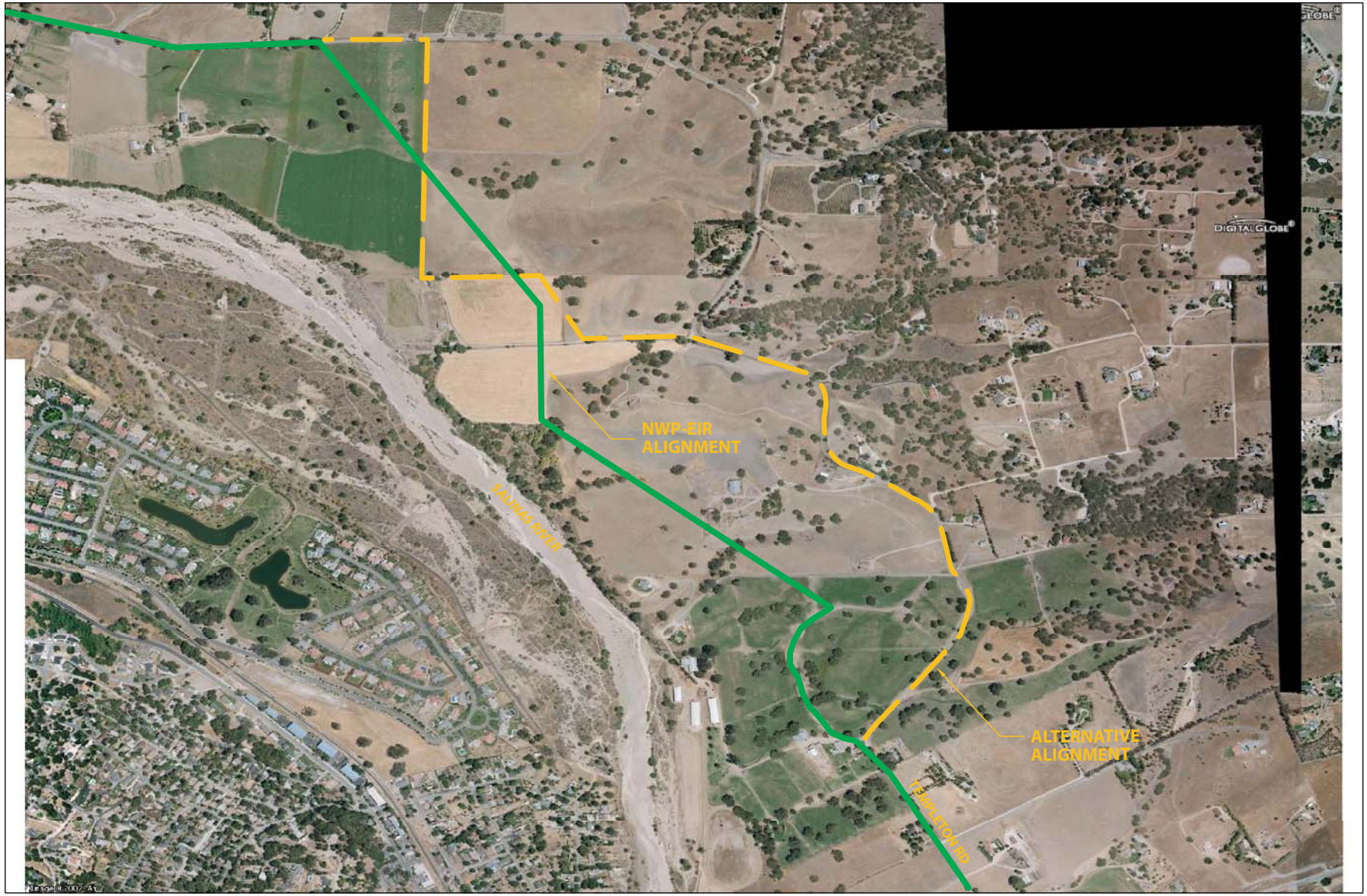
Figure 5
Niblick Road



SOURCE: Black & Veatch, 2006; Boyle, 2006.

Nacimiento Addendum Final EIR. 204453

Figure 6
Salinas River
Middle Crossing

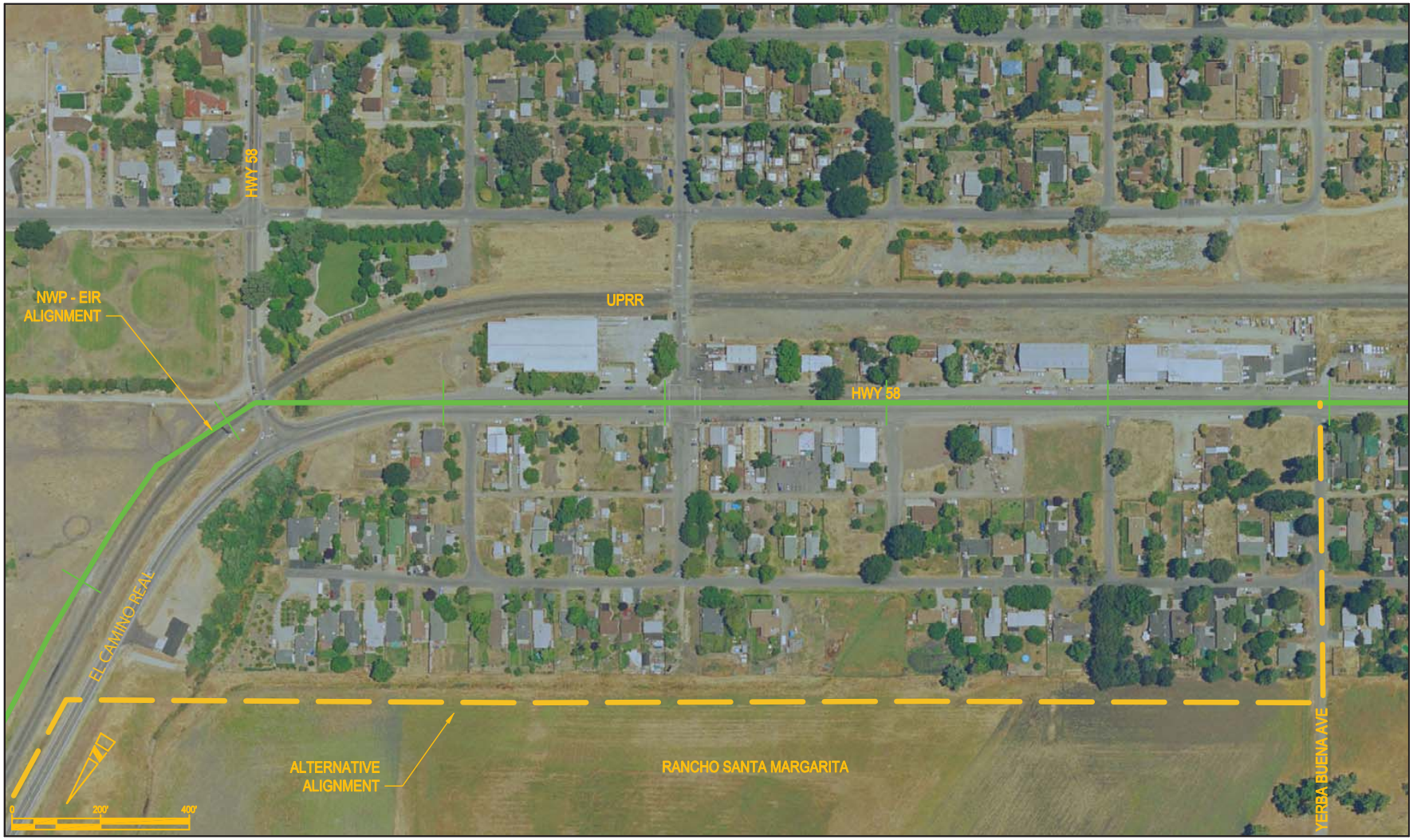


SOURCE: Black & Veatch, 2007; Boyle, 2007.

Figure 7
Templeton Road

SOURCE: Black & Veatch, 2006; Boyle, 2006.

Figure 8
Sandoval Road



SOURCE: Black & Veatch, 2006; Boyle, 2006.

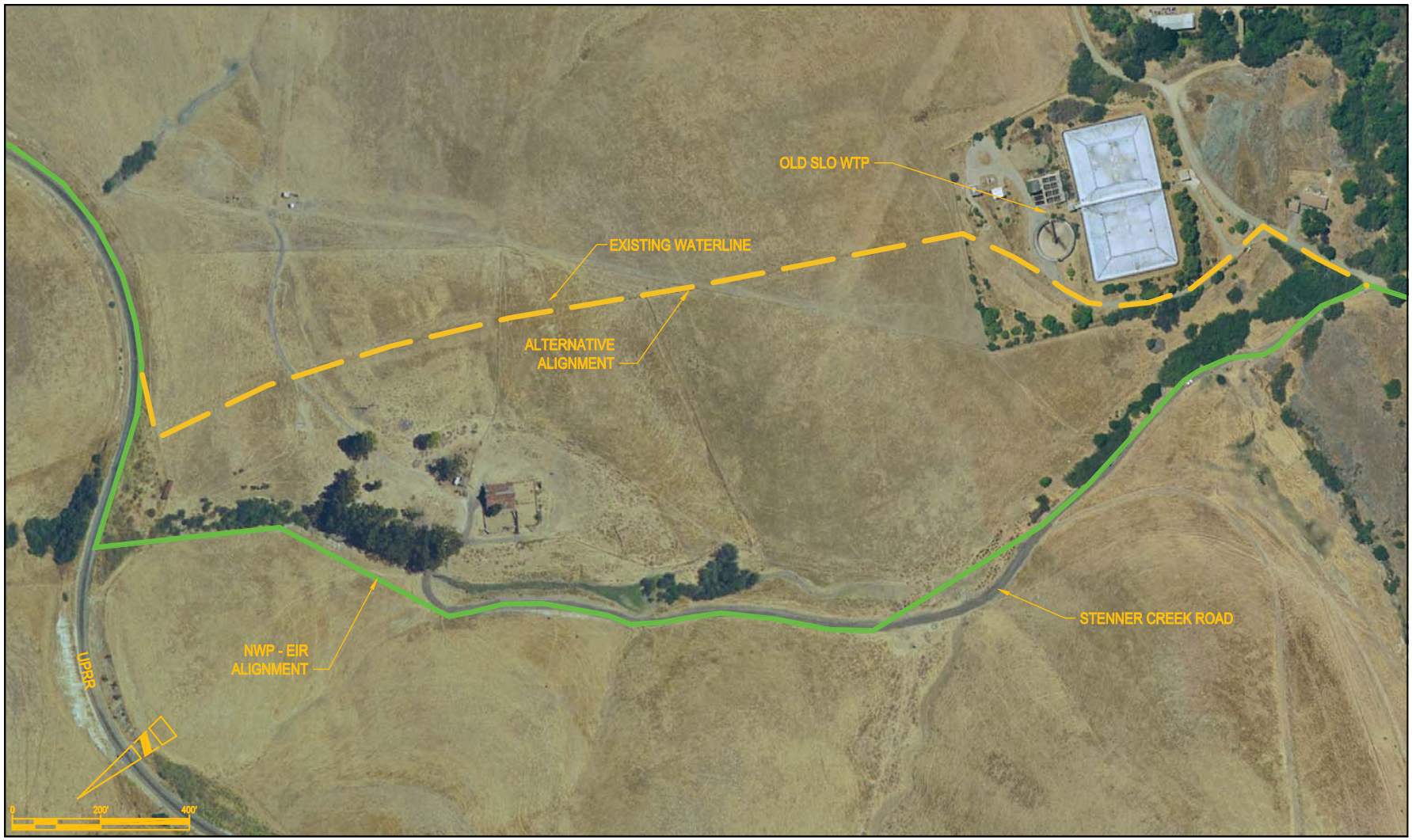
Nacimiento Addendum Final EIR. 204453

Figure 9
Santa Margarita

SOURCE: Black & Veatch, 2006; Boyle, 2006.

Nacimiento Addendum Final EIR. 204453

Figure 10
Stenner Creek Crossing



SOURCE: Black & Veatch, 2006; Boyle, 2006.

Figure 11
Rancho Potrero /
Glick Property


ESA