

SOUTH TAHOE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES MASTER PLAN

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

DRAFT ADDENDUM - JULY 2012



California State Clearing House Number 2007042116

HAUGE BRUECK
A S S O C I A T E S



1 Introduction and Summary

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), discretionary decisions by public agencies regarding public projects are subject to environmental review. The purpose of an environmental impact report (EIR) is to identify the significant environmental effects of a project, to identify alternatives to the project, and to indicate the manner in which those significant effects can be mitigated or avoided (§21002.1(a)). When feasible, the public agency is required to mitigate or avoid a project's significant environmental impacts.

The South Tahoe Public Utility District (District) prepared an EIR for the Recycled Water Facilities Master Plan (Project) and four specific Master Plan projects for implementation. The District certified the programmatic Recycled Water Facilities Master Plan along with Master Plan projects 1, 2, 11 and 12, which were analyzed at the project-level in December 2009 (HBA 2009). The Recycled Water Facilities Master Plan identifies facilities, improvements, and operations necessary to provide for the reliable reuse and disposal of recycled water generated by the District's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) located in South Lake Tahoe, CA. Two of the Master Plan projects approved by the District Board in 2009 (Master Plan project 1 and Master Plan project 2) were modified to the extent that an updated environmental review was warranted. Based on the revisions to the project, a Supplemental EIR (SEIR) was prepared, circulated and subsequently approved in August 2011 (HBA 2011). The SEIR incorporated revisions that updated the Final EIR (FEIR) approved in 2009 for the Recycled Water Facilities Master Plan and Master Plan projects 1,2, 11 and 12 described therein.

This Addendum EIR (AEIR) has been prepared by the District as the lead agency for the Project in compliance with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines (California Administrative Code §1500 et seq.). The AEIR tiers off the FEIR and SFEIR by describing the revisions made to Master Plan projects 1 and 2 in Chapter 2, and updating environmental resource analyses to address potential effects of the revised projects.

This AEIR includes updated project descriptions for Master Plan Projects 1 and 2 as described in the updated Recycled Water Facilities Master Plan (July 2012). Changes to Master Plan Projects 1 and 2 are required due to the District obtaining a Preliminary Wetland Delineation from the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE 2012). Based on the delineation a number of proposed irrigation fields located in Diamond Valley overlapped with both seasonal and permanent wetland areas. In an effort to eliminate and decrease significant impacts to wetlands and waters of the U.S., the District has proposed to relocate the irrigation fields outside delineated wetlands and decrease impacts to waters of the U.S.

The entirety of the *South Tahoe Public Utility District Recycled Water Facility Master Plan FEIR* (December 2009) and *SEIR* (August 2011) is incorporated herein by reference.

1.1 Environmental Review – CEQA

As directed by CEQA, California Public Resources Code Section 21166, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 and 15164, when an EIR has been prepared for a project, an Addendum EIR may be prepared based on the following:

1. The lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.
 - a. (15162) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant

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environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

- b. Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
- c. New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:
 - A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;
 - B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;
 - C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or
 - D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.
2. The decision making body shall consider the addendum with the final EIR prior to making a decision on the project.
3. A brief explanation of the decision not to prepare a subsequent EIR pursuant to Section 14162 should be included in an addendum to an EIR, the lead agency's findings on the project or elsewhere in the record. The explanation must be supported by substantial evidence.

The proposed changes to the project do not include any major revisions that would result in new significant environmental effects or any increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. Movement of the irrigation fields to only upland areas and away and out of delineated wetland areas would decrease impacts as noted in Section 3 below. The only changes to the project are the minor modifications to the locations of the irrigation fields to remove overlap with delineated wetland areas. No increase in environmental effects or severity of previously identified significant effects will occur as a result to the modifications to the project description as outlined in this Addendum EIR. The issuance of a preliminary wetland delineation by the USACE is new information that was not previously available at the time of the certification of the EIR or subsequent SEIR. The impacts to wetlands and waters of the US were previously identified in both the 2009 EIR and 2011 SEIR. Modification to the location of the irrigation fields and emergency containment fields would result in an overall decrease in the wetland areas impacted and therefore decreases significant impacts previously identified.

The change in environmental impacts due to changes in the project descriptions for Master Plan projects 1 and 2 has been evaluated and measured against the standards set forth in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 above and the determination was made that an SEIR is necessary and most appropriate. The environmental analysis in Chapters 4 through 20 provides the detailed examination of each of these issues.

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This 2012 Addendum EIR should be read together with the full text of the certified FEIR (2009) and the SEIR (2011). The changes to the projects as described in Chapter 2 have been subjected to a detailed analytical process consistent with the methodology and thresholds of significance applied in the FEIR and SEIR.

Section 15164 of the Guidelines implementing CEQA provides that an Addendum EIR is the appropriate level of CEQA analysis when the circumstances defined in Section 15162 and 15164 are met. No new significant impacts were identified based on analyses completed for the revised Master Plan projects 1 and 2. Thus, an Addendum EIR is the appropriate level of CEQA analysis and the appropriate method of updating the analysis in the certified FEIR and SEIR.

1.2 Public and Agency Involvement

The Draft EIR circulation started on July 23, and ended on September 7, 2009. A Notice of Completion (NOC) was submitted to the California State Clearinghouse on July 23. Two public meetings were held to take comments on the Draft EIR: September 2, 2009 at Turtle Rock Park in Markleeville, CA and September 3, 2009 at the South Tahoe Public Utility District Board of Directors Meeting in South Lake Tahoe, CA.

This 2011 Draft SEIR was available for review at the District's Office and at the following libraries:

- South Lake Tahoe Library - 1000 Rufus Allen Blvd. South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150; and
- Alpine County Library -Markleeville Library and Archives 270 Laramie Street Markleeville, CA 96120.

Public comment on the 2011 SEIR was taken at the District Board of Directors meeting on 21 April, 2011. The 45-day public comment period for the Draft SEIR commenced on 28, March 2011 and concluded on 12 May 2011. The South Tahoe Public Utility District Board of Directors approved the SEIR on 18 August 2011.

1.3 Uses of the Addendum EIR

The District, as lead agency, must consider the information in this Addendum EIR to make its decision on the Project. The District may approve, approve with conditions, or deny the amended project. The Addendum EIRs conclusions do not control the District's decision. The lead agency may approve a project despite significant adverse impacts if it issues two sets of findings. The first set of findings must state how the lead agency has responded to the significant effects identified in the previously approved EIR (2009 FEIR and 2011 SFEIR). The second set of findings must include a "statement of overriding considerations" which states the specific reasons the agency has approved the project despite significant environmental effects. The District must take into consideration the previous FEIR and SFEIR when certifying the Addendum EIR. Once the certification of the FEIR is made along with the appropriate findings, the District may make a decision on the Project. The District will use the 2009, 2011 and 2012 approval of the Addendum for approval of projects and operations pursuant to the Master Plan.

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15163 (e): When the District decides whether to approve the project, the District's Board of Directors shall consider the previous FEIR as revised by the SEIR and subsequently revised by this Addendum. A finding under Section 15091 shall be made for each significant effect shown in the FEIR, as revised in the SEIR.

Other agencies have discretionary authority to approve part or all of the Project and will rely on the District to produce an EIR adequate for their needs. These agencies must use the EIR as the basis for their permit approvals. The District must confer with other interested public agencies that do not have

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approval authority over the Project, but which have expertise with regard to the Project or have responsibility for resources affected by the Project.

The following agencies may be Responsible Agencies under CEQA and may need to issue approvals for the Project:

- District - The District Board must approve the Recycled Water Master Plan and must approve the four Master Plan projects (Master Plan Projects 1, 2, 11 and 12) for implementation. The District will use the EIR in the review of future approvals of projects identified in the Master Plan.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Fill in wetlands or waters of the U.S. requires a Section 404 permit under the Clean Water Act.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Impacts to Threatened or Endangered species will require Section 7 consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (Lahontan) - Lahontan will issue new Water Quality Certifications for the projects (Section 401) and update the Waste Discharge Requirements (NO.R6T-2004-0010) including monitoring and reporting requirements. All construction projects that disturb greater than one acre of land must apply for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit as administered through the statewide general construction permit Board Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, which requires the preparation a a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to be submitted concurrently with the Notice of Intent (NOI) and associated fees.

1.4 Summary of CEQA Required Sections

1.4.1 Growth Inducing Impacts

The amended project analyzed in this Addendum will not result in the removal of obstacles to growth. The Recycled Water Facilities Master Plan is the District's implementation program for expanding the reuse and/or application of recycled water to 5.8 million gallons per day (mgd). The Project does not require expansion of the District's WWTP, which has a capacity of 7.7 mgd. The impacts of the WWTP capacity and the District's plan for accepting new sewer connections have been evaluated in prior environmental documents. The Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) for the District Future Sewer Connections Plan concludes that growth-inducing impacts of that project were less than significant. The District's Recycled Water Facilities Master Plan will not allow for growth beyond that projected in the EIR/EIS for the District Future Sewer Connections Plan. Future development ultimately will be determined through the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) planning process.

1.4.2 Significant and Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Section 2100(b)(2)(A) of CEQA requires that an EIR identify any significant environmental effects that cannot be avoided if the project were implemented. Significant unavoidable impacts are summarized in Chapter 1 and discussed in detail in Chapters 4 through 19 of the 2009 EIR and 2011 SEIR. Significant unavoidable impacts are those impacts that remain significant after implementation of proposed mitigation measures. Although the Project Components have the potential to result in a number of significant environmental impacts, most of these are avoided through the adoption of appropriate mitigation measures that reduce those effects to a less than significant level. Table 3-1 and 3-2 below respectively identify significant impacts that result from construction of the Recycled Water Facilities Master Plan and the required mitigation measures.

2 Project Description

2.1 Wetlands Delineation

The project description provided below in section 2.2 has been updated to reflect the relocation of irrigation fields in Diamond Valley. The relocation of the irrigation fields is in direct response to completion of the wetland delineation by the US Army Corps of Engineers for Diamond Valley as discussed below.

Water righted lands of the Diamond Valley Ranch have been receiving fresh irrigation water (Alpine Decree water rights) from the West Fork Carson River (WFCR) since the late nineteenth century. Water from the WFCR has historically been used to flood irrigate pastures in Diamond Valley and since, the late 1980s, used to maintain minimum pool elevations in Indian Creek Reservoir. The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) recognizes a difference between wetlands that are irrigated through artificial sources of water, referred to as artificially irrigated wetlands, and wetlands that are supported by natural hydrology. Irrigation-dependent wetlands are not regarded to be waters of the United States (USACE, 2007). Since the Diamond Valley Ranch has been subject to artificial irrigation for more than one-hundred years, the District believes that a substantial portion of the seasonal wetlands identified in Diamond Valley are likely Irrigation-dependent. Diamond Valley receives its first delivery of water right on April 1 each year.

Initial wetland delineation in Diamond Valley started on April 12, 2010. In order to conduct the wetlands delineation without the influence of irrigation, the District delayed irrigating pastures on Diamond Valley Ranch to the maximum extent possible, passing all fresh water for downstream users through the Millich Ditch. In March 2011, the District elected to discontinue the application of irrigation water through the project area in order to verify that a portion of the seasonal wetlands in Diamond Valley are being sustained solely by irrigation water. In April 2011, USACE staff conducted a site visit to verify wetland boundaries. In June 2011, supplemental field data was collected to complete the preliminary wetlands delineation. On February 6, 2012, the USACE concurred with the amount and location of wetlands and/or other water bodies as depicted on the November 9, 2011 Overall Wetland Delineation drawing prepared by Hauge Brueck Associates (USACE, 2012). This delineation is used as the basis to estimate the extent of project impacts to wetlands and waters of the US for this project description.

In July 2012, an interim vegetation survey was performed to determine whether vegetation wetland criteria were still being met after one year of non-irrigation. Additional field surveys are planned to be performed to confirm the extent of irrigation-dependent wetlands, after flood irrigation has ceased for at least two growing seasons (in April 2013). Therefore, seasonal wetland boundaries within the present delineation (November 9, 2011) are believed to be subject to change.

Wetland boundaries were identified by combination of interpreting a shift in plant dominance from non-wetland grassland or shrub land species to wetland-adapted plants, direct evidence of saturation or inundation, and by following contours of drainage or swale-like topography. Approximately 334.5 acres of wetland areas were mapped within the present delineation, quantified, and classified into two categories based on their hydro period, plant composition, and topographic setting, as perennial and seasonal wetlands.

2.2 Project Description

The purpose of this Addendum to the EIR is to update the project description for Master Plan Projects 1 and 2 based on the delineated wetland areas approved by the US Army Corps of Engineers. A brief summary of the overall project description is provided below, but detailed descriptions for the Emergency Containment/Flood Irrigation Areas, Center Pivot Irrigation System, Solid Set Sprinkler Irrigation

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System, Irrigation Distribution System Pipelines and Millich Ditch Parallel Pipeline are provided as these are the project components which have been revised/relocated to remove/decrease impacts to wetlands and waters of the US.

The purpose of Master Plan Projects 1 and 2 are to provide the infrastructure required to apply fresh and/or recycled-23 water using Center Pivot Irrigation Systems on approximately 70 acres; Solid Set Sprinkler Systems on approximately 213 acres; and flood irrigation within level basins on approximately 51 acres of District lands for the production of fodder crops (alfalfa). The main components of the Project include:

- DVR Loop Pipeline (approximately 15,400 lf of pipeline construction);
- Irrigation Distribution System Pipelines (approximately 19,950 lf of pipeline construction);
- Freshwater Conveyance Pipeline (approximately 11,925 lf of pipeline construction);
- Overflow Pipeline (approximately 3,465 lf of pipeline construction);
- Millich Ditch Parallel Pipeline (approximately 2,900 lf of ditch piping);
- Harvey Channel/Millich Ditch Diversion;
- Flood Irrigation/Emergency Containment Areas [four (4) areas designated for emergency overflow of the DVR supply pipeline (C-Line) and approximately 51 acres of surface irrigation (Flood Irrigation/Emergency Containment Areas 1 through 4)];
- Center Pivot Irrigation System [three (3) center pivot systems and approximately 70 acres of accompanying surface irrigation fields (Fields A, B and C)];
- Solid Set Sprinkler Irrigation System [seven (7) solid set sprinkler irrigation systems and approximately 213 acres of accompanying surface irrigation fields (Fields D, E, F, G, H, I and J)];
- Pump/Filtration Station (approximately 4,200 square foot(SF) irrigation system pump station, control building and filtration station); and
- Weather Station (approximately 50,400 SF California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) Weather Station and field).

A site plan showing the overall layout for the Project is provided as Figure 1.

Center Pivot Irrigation System

Three (3) Center Pivot Irrigation Systems and approximately 70 acres of accompanying surface irrigation fields (Fields A, B and C) are proposed for the project within the west ½ of Section 36, T 11N, R19E and the NW ¼ of Section 5, T 10N, R20E (Figure 1). Field A (20.9 acres), Field B (20.6 acres) and Field C (28.5 acres) will all be planted with alfalfa to be irrigated with freshwater initially and eventually with recycled water. The irrigation fields will not be mass-graded to produce level or constant-sloped areas. Rather, the sharp surface features such as swales, rock outcroppings, and steeper sloped areas will be smoothed out for improved irrigation application and harvesting of the crops. Each area will be improved with containment berms at the low-end of the fields to impede irrigation water runoff from exiting the fields. Cut-off ditches (head-ditches) will be constructed uphill of the application areas to keep non-irrigation surface flows from entering the fields. The irrigation fields do not cross any PWOUS or are located within 25-feet of any wetland. Construction and maintenance of the irrigation fields will not affect

designated wetlands or PWOUS. Previously under the old configuration, irrigation fields overlapped mapped wetland areas, thereby resulting in potential impacts to wetland areas as a result of construction activities

Solid Set Sprinkler Irrigation System

Seven (7) Solid Set Irrigation Systems and approximately 213 acres of accompanying surface irrigation fields (Fields D, E, F, G, H, I and J) are proposed for the project within the west ½ of Section 36, T 11N, R19E and the NW ¼ of Section 5, T 10N, R20E (Figure 1). Field D (95 acres), Field E (6 acres), Field F (16 acres), Field G (10 acres), Field H (24 acres), Field I (46 acres) and Field J (16 acres) will all be planted with alfalfa to be irrigated with freshwater initially and eventually with recycled water. All sub mains and laterals to the irrigation systems will be above ground poly vinyl chloride pipe laid in a shallow ditch with non-drain gaskets. The irrigation fields will not be mass-graded to produce level or constant-sloped areas. Rather, the sharp surface features such as swales, rock outcroppings, and steeper sloped areas will be smoothed out for improved irrigation application and harvesting of the crops. Each area will be improved with containment berms at the low-end of the fields to impede irrigation water runoff from exiting the fields. Cut-off ditches (head-ditches) will be constructed uphill of the application areas to keep non-irrigation surface flows from entering the fields. The irrigation fields do not cross any PWOUS or are located within 25-feet of any wetland. Construction and maintenance of the irrigation fields will not affect designated wetlands or PWOUS.

Irrigation Distribution Pipelines

Four irrigation distribution system pipelines will send water from the pump station to the center pivot irrigation systems and the solid set irrigation systems (Figure 1). Approximately 3,500 linear feet (lf) of 10-inch mainline will be installed to irrigate Field C and approximately 4,050 lf of 10-inch and 2,100 lf of 8-inch mainline will be installed to irrigate Fields A and B. Approximately 1,100 lf of 24-inch mainline will be installed to distribute irrigation water to Fields F,G, H,I and J. Approximately 60 lf of 8-inch mainline will be used to irrigate Field F; approximately 1,770 lf of 12-inch mainline will be used to irrigate Field H; and 275 lf of 8-inch to Field G. Approximately 2,875 lf of 18-inch mainline will be installed to irrigate Field I and 1,100 lf of 12-inch mainline will be installed to irrigate Field J. Approximately 3,100 lf of 18-inch mainline will be installed to irrigate Fields D and E. As part of the District's recycled water export system, the irrigation distribution system pipelines will be used to transport recycled water for disposal at the Diamond Valley Ranch and are regarded as utility lines. A completed General Conditions (GC) checklist for this work is provided in Appendix A. Both irrigation distribution system pipeline alignments do not cross any wetlands and are set-back a minimum of 25-feet from any neighboring wetland areas. The estimated total PWOUS crossing lengths and excavation volumes from construction of the irrigation distribution system pipelines are 18 lf and 8.65 cubic yards respectively.

The 10-inch mainline to field C does not cross any wetlands or PWOUS. The 10-inch and 8-inch main lines to fields A and B will follow the same alignment as the 18-inch DVR Loop Pipeline and will cross under the abandoned and piped section of the Millich Ditch in the SE 1/4, Section 36, T 11N, R 19E. At this crossing, the irrigation distribution system pipeline will be installed by open-cut excavation, prior to installation of the overlying 48-inch pipeline. As described in below, the former channel of Millich Ditch will be abandoned and left in-place at the irrigation distribution system pipeline crossing. The irrigation mainline crossing the abandoned channel of Millich Ditch will be constructed at sufficient depth to maintain a minimum 3-foot cover.

Figure 2 shows the irrigation mainline to Fields A and B crossing four minor irrigation ditches between Diamond Valley Road and Wetland B3, which are identified as PWOUS #s 13, 14, 15 and 16. The average width of each of these features is 1-foot. The irrigation mainline to fields F, G, and H will cross four minor irrigation ditches, which are identified as PWOUS #s 13, 14, 15 and 16. Construction of the

mainline across these features will be performed using open cut excavation methods. All minor irrigation ditch crossings will be performed during periods of no-flow, when the channels are dry. Soil erosion and sediment controls will be used in accordance with Section 3 Best Management Practices of the project SWPPP (AECOM, 2011). Any temporary fills will be removed from the ditch and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. If available, the top 1-foot layer of sod and topsoil within the crossing will be salvaged and replaced once the crossing construction is completed. The 18-inch mainline to Fields I and J will cross Wetland C2. This crossing will be installed by bore and jack construction method in order to avoid disturbance of the wetland.

Millich Ditch Parallel Pipeline

Approximately 2,900 linear feet of new 48-inch pipeline will be installed parallel to the existing Millich Ditch starting from the Millich #2 Diversion Structure, located approximately 575 feet east of Diamond Valley Road, to the new Millich Ditch/Harvey Channel Diversion in the SW ¼, Section 36, T 11N R19E (Figure 1). The Millich Ditch is considered an irrigation ditch under the definition provided in RGL 07-02 (USACE, 2007b). As the discharge of fill material related to installing the diversion to the new Millich Ditch Parallel Pipeline is not part of an activity that would convert an area of PWOUS into a use which it was not previously subject, construction activities required for the conversion to a piped section are covered under RGL 07-02. The existing Millich Ditch will be abandoned in place and left in-tact.

Based on historical maximum daily flows at Federal Water Master Gauge C76 (Snowshoe Thompson #1 Ditch/Millich Ditch diversion at the WFCR), the piped section of the Millich Ditch is designed to carry a maximum flow of 30 cfs. The piped section of Millich Ditch will parallel the existing ditch alignment for approximately 1,565 linear feet east and downstream of the Millich #2 Diversion Structure. At the end of this segment, the piped section will cross the abandoned section of the Millich Ditch and continue for approximately another 900 feet southwest of the current ditch alignment ending at the new Millich Ditch/Harvey Channel Diversion. A piped section of approximately 300 feet will connect the new Millich Ditch/Harvey Channel Diversion and the existing Millich Ditch and a piped section of approximately 135 feet will connect the new Millich Ditch/Harvey Channel Diversion and the existing Harvey Channel. The piped section of Millich Ditch will be constructed with a minimum 3-foot cover.

Figure 2 shows the piped section of Millich Ditch crossing one minor irrigation ditch (identified as PWOUS # 10) and the abandoned section of Millich Ditch between the existing Millich #2 Diversion Structure and the new Millich Ditch/Harvey Channel Diversion. The average width of the minor irrigation ditch is 1-foot; the average width of the abandoned section of Millich Ditch is 10-feet. Construction of the piped section of Millich Ditch across these features will be performed using open cut excavation methods during periods of no-flow, when the channels are dry. Soil erosion and sediment controls will be used in accordance with Section 3 Best Management Practices of the project SWPPP (AECOM, 2011). Any temporary fills will be removed from the ditch and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. If available, the top 1-foot layer of sod and topsoil within the crossing will be salvaged and replaced once the crossing construction is completed. The estimated total PWOUS crossing length and excavation volumes for construction of the parallel pipeline are estimated at 11 lf and 8.8 cubic yards, respectively.

Flood Irrigation/Emergency Containment Areas

The Flood Irrigation/Emergency Containment Areas will consist of four level field areas bounded by earthen embankments (or cut slopes) along the perimeter (Area 1 = 8 acres, Area 2 = 18 acres, Area 3 = 17 acres and Area 4 = 8 acres) (Figure 1). During the irrigation season, the containment areas will be flood irrigated for alfalfa. The containment areas 3 and 4 may be used as a temporary impoundment for recycled water in the case of an additional storage need or other emergency condition. The containment areas will receive recycled water from a branch line off of the irrigation distribution system, but may also be filled directly from the DVR pipeline loop via a valved connection. Containment areas 1 and 2 will

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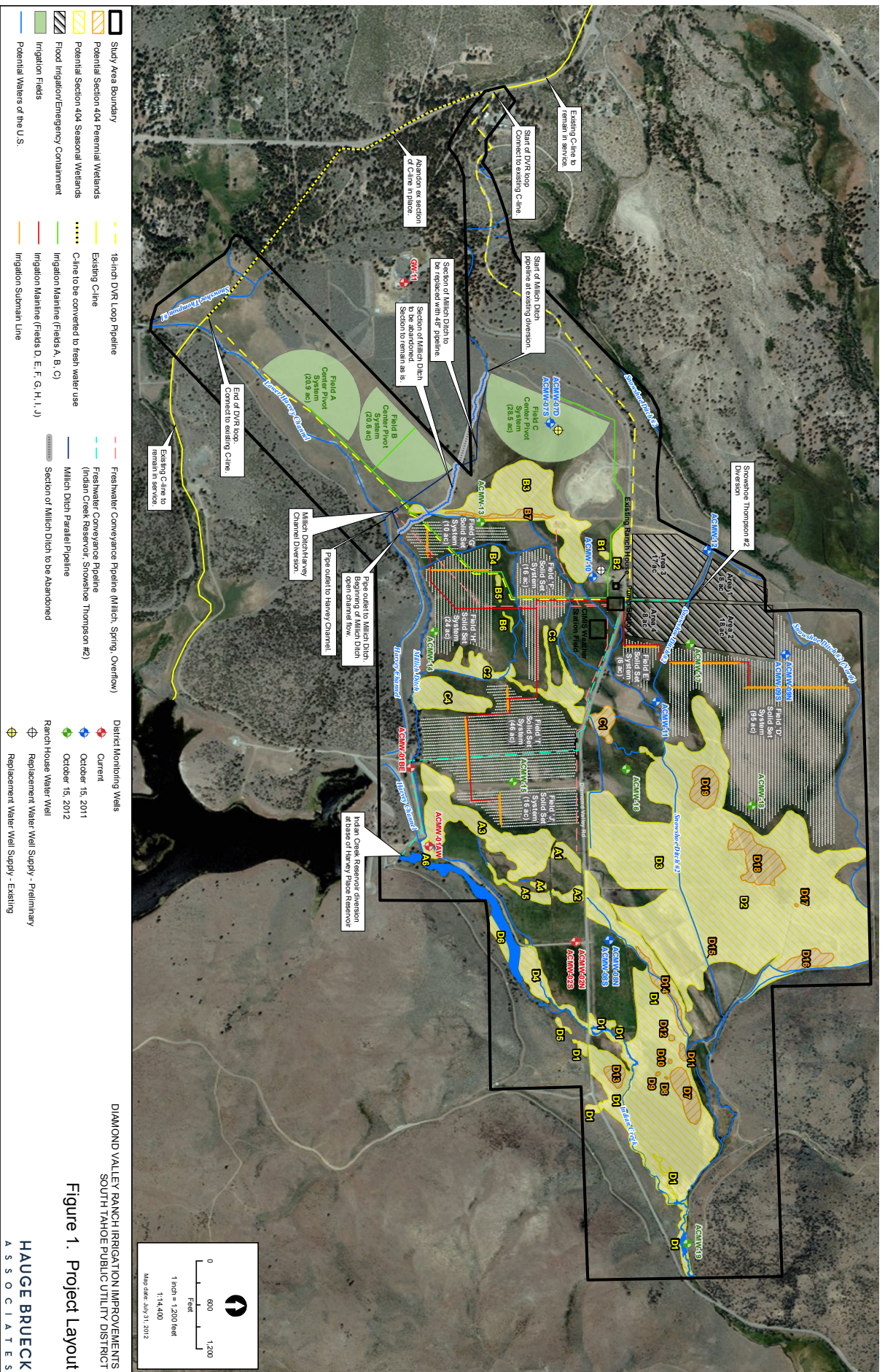
receive pumped recycled water from Areas 3 and 4 if additional storage is needed through discharge pipelines installed over Snowshoe Thompson #2 Ditch. A field drainage pipeline will be constructed from each impoundment back to the pump station sump for drawdown of stored water in the containment areas. The impoundment volume of the containment areas will be 300 acre-feet which is approximately equivalent to 100 days of outflow from the District's recycled water operations.

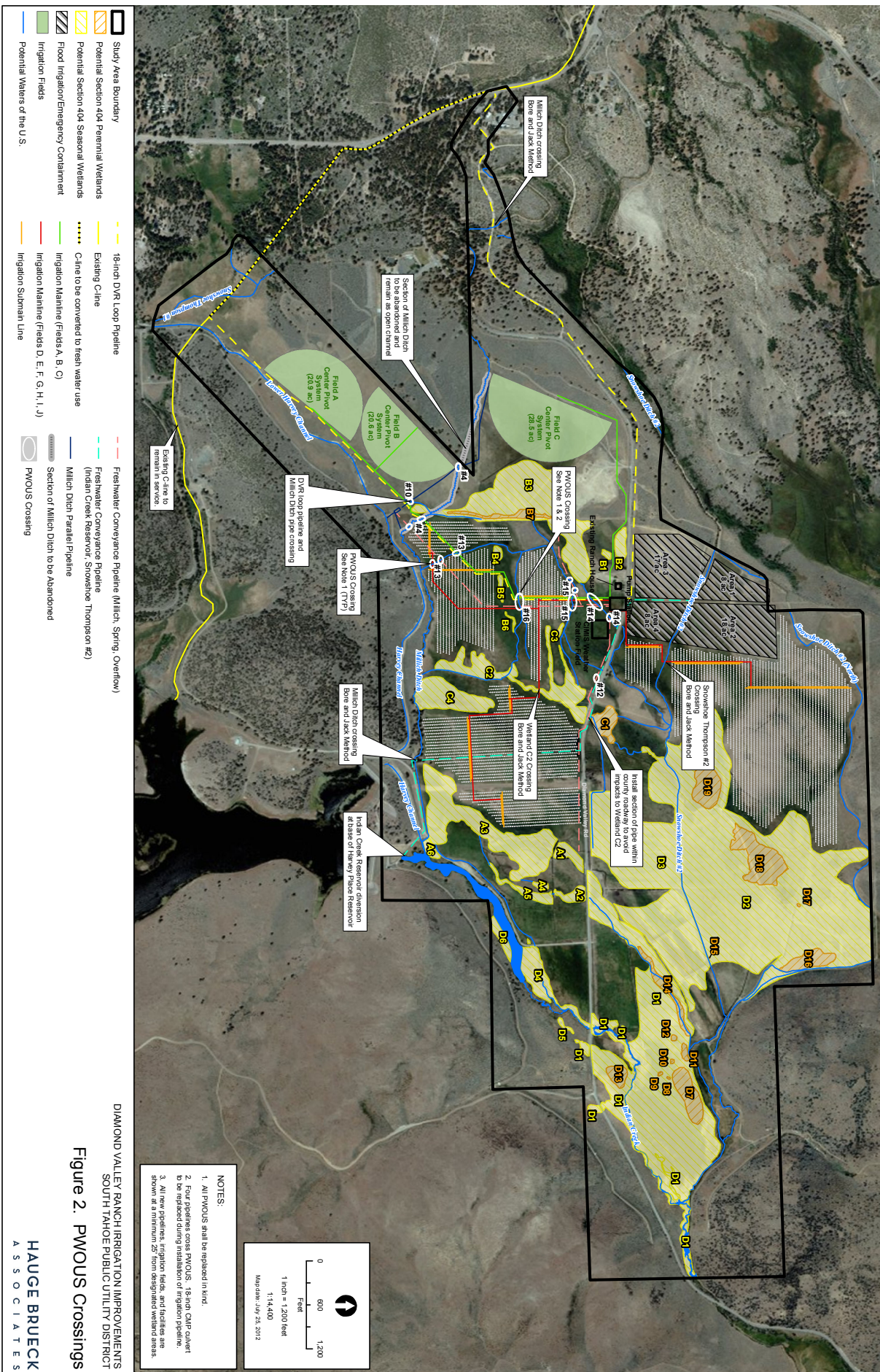
Field grading will consist of substantial cut and fill to achieve the target storage volumes, while providing sufficient field dimensions for growing and harvesting alfalfa. Individual flood irrigation fields will nominally be 100-feet wide by 500-feet long, and will be sloped between 1.0% and 2.0% in the longitudinal direction.

The FI/EC areas are in an area that is outside the are of any delineated wetlands and does not impact any PWOUS.

Spring Pipeline

The Spring Pipeline will be used to transport fresh water from an existing irrigation ditch in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 36, T 11N, R 19E to a new Pump Station located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 36, T 11N R19E (Figure15). The irrigation ditch is situated at the foot of the eastern fault escarpment, south of Diamond Valley Road and is used to convey fresh water through an existing 30-inch CMP culvert to the Spring Water Collector (irrigation pond). The inlet to the Spring Pipeline will connect to the irrigation ditch using a new headwall and 30-inch pipe, replacing the existing 30-inch CMP culvert. The new 30-inch inlet pipe will connect to a 48-inch manhole and then to the 12-inch Spring Pipeline. The 12-inch Spring Pipeline ends at a splitter box at the south end of the Pump Station. The Spring Pipeline no longer includes the tile drain to collect spring water as was previously proposed.

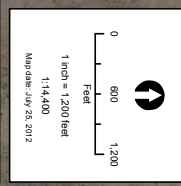




DIAMOND VALLEY RANCH IRRIGATION IMPROVEMENTS
SOUTH TIAHOE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT
Figure 2. PWOUS Crossings

**HAUGE BRUECK
A S S O C I A T E S**

- NOTES:**
1. All PWOUS shall be replaced in kind.
 2. Four pipelines cross PWOUS. 18-inch CMP culvert to be replaced during installation of irrigation pipeline.
 3. All new pipelines, irrigation fields, and facilities are shown at a minimum, 25' from designated wetland areas.



- Study Area Boundary
- Potential Section 404 Perennial Wetlands
- Potential Section 404 Seasonal Wetlands
- Flood Irrigation/Emergency Containment
- Irrigation Fields
- Potential Waters of the U.S.
- 18-inch DVR Loop Pipeline
- Existing C-Line
- C-Line to be converted to fresh water use
- Irrigation Mainline (Fields A, B, C)
- Irrigation Mainline (Fields D, E, F, G, H, I, J)
- Irrigation Submain Line
- Freshwater Conveyance Pipeline (Millich, Spring, Overtow)
- Freshwater Conveyance Pipeline (Indian Creek Reservoir, Stovoshe Thompson #2)
- Millich Ditch Parallel Pipeline
- Section of Millich Ditch to be Abandoned
- PWOUS Crossing

3 Environmental Analysis

Revisions to the project as noted in Section 2 above were made as a result of the US Army Corps of Engineers approved wetland delineation as depicted on Figure 1. Relocation of the irrigation fields and flood irrigation/emergency containment areas away from the wetland areas decreases impacts to wetlands and waters of the US. The 2009 EIR and 2011 SEIR identified significant proposed impacts resulting from the Recycled Water Facilities Master Plan. These impacts are identified in Table 3-1:

Table 3-1		
Summary of Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Impact	Level of Significance	Mitigation Measure
GEO 2. Will the Project Components be subject to ground rupture due to location near a surface trace of an active fault?	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 31, 32 ●	No additional mitigation is possible.
GW-1. Will the Project Components degrade groundwater quality in the Carson, Wade and Diamond Valleys?	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 21, 22, 30 ●	SW-33. Surface and Groundwater Protection Plan GW-1A. Remove Cattle Grazing from Portions of the Diamond Valley Ranch Irrigated with Recycled Water GW-1B. Do Not Exceed a Maximum Duration of Temporary Containment (100 Days)
SW-3. Will the Project Components cause numeric and narrative-based criteria to be exceeded at West Fork Carson River in California?	30 ●	SW-3. Develop Project-specific Nutrient Management Plan for the Jungle
BIO-1. Will the Project Components cause loss of individuals or occupied habitat of endangered, threatened, or rare fish, wildlife or plant species directly or indirectly?	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32 ☉	BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments SP-25. Sensitive Resource Program
BIO-2. Will the Project Components cause loss of individuals of CNPS List 2, 3, or 4 plant species?	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32 ☉	SP-26. Sensitive Plant Protection Program
BIO-3. Will the Project Components cause loss of active raptor nests, migratory bird nests or wildlife nursery sites?	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32 ☉	SP-30. Pre-construction Surveys for Migratory Birds, Nesting Raptors and Wildlife Nurseries

ADDENDUM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Table 3-1		
Summary of Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Impact	Level of Significance	Mitigation Measure
BIO-7. Will the Project Components have an effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or waters of the U.S. through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 (HPR Bypass Pipeline, A, B, C), 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32 ☉	<p>SP-23. Delineate Wetlands, Waters of the United States, and Riparian Habitat</p> <p>SP-24. Prepare Wetland And Riparian Mitigation And Monitoring Plan</p> <p>SP-27. Avoid Impacts to Wetland and Riparian Areas</p> <p>SP-32. Pre-construction Marking and Fencing of Wetlands and Riparian Habitat</p> <p>BIO-7. Monitor Wetland And Riparian Mitigation Sites</p>
ARCH-1. Will the Project Components disturb known, potentially-eligible National or California Register properties, including archaeological, historical, architectural, and Native American/traditional heritage resources?	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 ☉ 29, 30, 31, 32 ●	ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation, and Avoidance of Cultural Resources
ARCH-2. Will the Project Components disturb unknown archaeological resources?	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 ☉ 29, 30, 31, 32 ●	<p>ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation, and Avoidance of Cultural Resources</p> <p>ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites</p>
VISUAL-2. Will structures constructed as part of the No Project Components be inconsistent with the protection of views of open areas, ridges, and peaks from any designated scenic route, scenic corridor, open space, residential or recreation area?	11 - Pump station ☉	VOS-1. Pump Station Design

Source: Hauge Brueck Assoc. 2012

Notes: Level of Significance

--	Not applicable	==	No impact
●	Significant impact before and after mitigation	☉	Significant impact; less than significant after mitigation
○	Less than significant impact; no mitigation proposed		

The updated project description for Projects 1 and 2 as noted in Section 2 above does not increase the significance of the ten impacts identified in Table 3-1 above. Additionally the revised project does not result in any new significant impacts as the locations for these project components were studied at a programmatic scale in the 2009 EIR. Subsequently, the 2011 SEIR identified the specific locations for Phase 1 of the project which includes center pivot fields A, B and C. The locations of these fields are located outside of delineated wetland areas. The remaining irrigation fields and flood irrigation/

ADDENDUM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

South Tahoe Public Utility District Recycled Water Facilities Master Plan

emergency containment areas have been modified to eliminate impacts to delineated wetlands and waters of the US by placing them at a minimum of 25 feet away from wetland boundaries. This revision therefore eliminates any future cut or fill into delineated wetlands through direct avoidance. The conversion to solid set sprinkler irrigation system allows the district to irrigate the upland areas without disturbing the adjacent wetlands. Impact BIO-7 is significantly reduced due to this change by implementing Standard Practice -27 (SP-27) as noted in the Mitigation Monitoring Plan (Appendix D, HBA FEIR 2009):

SP-27 Avoid Impacts to Wetland and Riparian Areas The District shall avoid impacts to wetlands and riparian areas in the design, construction, operation and maintenance of Project Components. Final siting of components shall consider the locations of wetlands and riparian areas and shall avoid such features to the extent feasible. Avoidance shall occur through use of appropriate setbacks and buffers. Where wetlands or riparian areas cannot be avoided, construction shall take place in a manner to minimize impacts. This shall include the use of cutoff walls to ensure that wetlands would not be drained as a result of pipelines diverting groundwater. If impacts are unavoidable, then mitigation shall be provided which reduces the impacts below a level that is significant.

No impacts to wetland areas will result from relocating the irrigation fields to the proposed locations. As noted in the Section 2 above and shown on Figure 2, the irrigation distribution pipelines will cross a total nine potential waters of the US, resulting in a total of 36 square feet of impact from irrigation mainline crossings. Other locations where the irrigation distribution lines cross wetland areas (e.g. en route to Fields I and J) jack and bore methods will be used to install the pipeline without disturbing the wetland. Construction and use of the Millich Ditch parallel pipeline will not have any adverse effects to resources in the area. The existing ditch is to be abandoned in place to allow for collection of surface flows. The center pivot irrigation system will not have any additional impacts to resources as they are not in different locations as compared to the locations previously analyzed in the 2011 SEIR. The total surface area of the proposed impacts to potential waters of the united states from the project is estimated at less than 0.10 acre. These impacts are temporary and will be minimized using Best Management Practices, compliance measures, standard practices and mitigation measures.

The spring pipeline has been modified in design to eliminate any potential impacts to Wetlands B7 and B3. The previous design included a tile drain to collect the spring water along the eastern edge of wetland B7. The spring pipeline now is proposed to collect the water at the culvert crossing at the northern end of Wetland B7. No impacts to wetland B7 or B3 will occur as a result to this change.

The Flood Irrigation/Emergency Containment areas have been split into four basins to eliminate the need for piping the Snowshoe Thompson #2 ditch (which has been determined to be a water of the US) as was previously proposed. Now the four basins will be placed a minimum of 25 feet from the edge of Snowshoe Thompson #2 ditch.

Modification of the irrigation fields from center pivot to solid set for a portion of the fields results in a minor change in the application rate for irrigation water. The center pivot irrigation systems will require an application rate of 3 acre feet/acre (1.14 MG(Million Gallons)/acre x 70 acres = 79.8 MG). The solid set irrigation system will require 3.75 acre feet/acre (1.22 MG/acre x 213 acres = 259.9MG). Flood irrigation will utilize 1.19 MG/acre x 51 acres = 60.7MG. This increase is within the confines of the application rate (5.99 acre feet/acre) analyzed in the Nutrient Management Plan prepared for Diamond Valley (Wood Rodgers 2009) and included in the 2009 FEIR (Appendix F). No increased impacts to groundwater, surface water or biological resources will result from the minor increase of the application rate required for the solid set irrigation system. Table 3-2 below identifies all mitigation measures required for the Recycled Water Facilities Master Plan Projects.

ADDENDUM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Table 3-2		
Mitigation Required for Projects and Components		
Component Number	Project Number(s) and Name (s)	Mitigation Required
1	8 – West Fork Pipeline 9 – On-Farm Pipeline	BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-5A. Map Sensitive Native Plant Communities and Prepare Habitat Restoration Plan BIO-5B. Monitor Habitat Restoration and Revegetation Sites BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
2	13 – make Recycled Water Available to Irrigators in Nevada	BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-4A. Fish Passage Structures and Deer Migration Corridors BIO-4B. Schedule Construction to Avoid Breeding and Migrating Wildlife BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
3	5 – Diamond Ditch Conveyance Improvements 6 – Waterfall Pipeline Forebay and Pipeline	BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-4A. Fish Passage Structures and Deer Migration Corridors BIO-4B. Schedule Construction to Avoid Breeding and Migrating Wildlife BIO-5A. Map Sensitive Native Plant Communities and Prepare Habitat Restoration Plan BIO-5B. Monitor Habitat Restoration and Revegetation Sites BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
4	6 – Waterfall Pipeline Forebay and Pipeline 8 – West Fork Pipeline	BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-4A. Fish Passage Structures and Deer Migration Corridors BIO-4B. Schedule Construction to Avoid Breeding and Migrating Wildlife BIO-5A. Map Sensitive Native Plant Communities and Prepare Habitat Restoration Plan BIO-5B. Monitor Habitat Restoration and Revegetation Sites BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
5	10 – Wade Valley Pipeline	BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-4A. Fish Passage Structures and Deer Migration Corridors BIO-4B. Schedule Construction to Avoid Breeding and Migrating Wildlife BIO-5A. Map Sensitive Native Plant Communities and Prepare Habitat Restoration Plan BIO-5B. Monitor Habitat Restoration and Revegetation Sites BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
6	6 – Waterfall Pipeline Forebay and Pipeline 9 – On-Farm Pipeline	BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-4A. Fish Passage Structures and Deer Migration Corridors BIO-4B. Schedule Construction to Avoid Breeding and Migrating Wildlife BIO-5A. Map Sensitive Native Plant Communities and Prepare Habitat Restoration Plan BIO-5B. Monitor Habitat Restoration and Revegetation Sites BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites

ADDENDUM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Table 3-2		
Mitigation Required for Projects and Components		
Component Number	Project Number(s) and Name (s)	Mitigation Required
7	7 – District Pasture Subsurface Irrigation Pilot Project 8 – West Fork Pipeline 9 – On-Farm Pipeline	BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
8	26 – Injection Well Program	BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
9		GW-1A. Remove Cattle Grazing from Portions of the Diamond Valley Ranch Irrigated with Recycled Water BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-5A. Map Sensitive Native Plant Communities and Prepare Habitat Restoration Plan BIO-5B. Monitor Habitat Restoration and Revegetation Sites BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
10	1 – Recycled Water Irrigation Fields on Diamond Valley Ranch	GW-1A. Remove Cattle Grazing from Portions of the Diamond Valley Ranch Irrigated with Recycled Water BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
11	1 – Recycled Water Irrigation Fields on Diamond Valley Ranch 2 – Harvey Place Reservoir Bypass System Pipelines and Ditches 3 – Diamond Valley Ranch Irrigation Fields Pump Back System	GW-1A. Remove Cattle Grazing from Portions of the Diamond Valley Ranch Irrigated with Recycled Water GW-1B. Do Not Exceed a Maximum Duration of Temporary Containment (100 Days) BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-4A. Fish Passage Structures and Deer Migration Corridors BIO-4B. Schedule Construction to Avoid Breeding and Migrating Wildlife BIO-5A. Map Sensitive Native Plant Communities and Prepare Habitat Restoration Plan BIO-5B. Monitor Habitat Restoration and Revegetation Sites BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites LU-1. Land Use Map and Zoning Amendment VOS-1. Pump Station Design
12	1 – Recycled Water Irrigation Fields on Diamond Valley Ranch	BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
13	1 – Recycled Water Irrigation Fields on Diamond Valley Ranch	GW-1A. Remove Cattle Grazing from Portions of the Diamond Valley Ranch Irrigated with Recycled Water BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites

ADDENDUM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Table 3-2		
Mitigation Required for Projects and Components		
Component Number	Project Number(s) and Name (s)	Mitigation Required
14	7 – District Pasture Subsurface Irrigation Pilot Project 8 – West Fork Pipeline 9 – On-Farm Pipeline 10 – Wade Valley Pipeline	GW-1A. Remove Cattle Grazing from Portions of the Diamond Valley Ranch Irrigated with Recycled Water BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-4A. Fish Passage Structures and Deer Migration Corridors BIO-4B. Schedule Construction to Avoid Breeding and Migrating Wildlife BIO-5A. Map Sensitive Native Plant Communities and Prepare Habitat Restoration Plan BIO-5B. Monitor Habitat Restoration and Revegetation Sites BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
15		GW-1A. Remove Cattle Grazing from Portions of the Diamond Valley Ranch Irrigated with Recycled Water BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
16	7 – District Pasture Subsurface Irrigation Pilot Project	BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites GW-1A. Remove Cattle Grazing from Portions of the Diamond Valley Ranch Irrigated with Recycled Water BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-5A. Map Sensitive Native Plant Communities and Prepare Habitat Restoration Plan BIO-5B. Monitor Habitat Restoration and Revegetation Sites BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
17	14 – Snowshoe Thompson No. 1 Conveyance Capacity Improvements	BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-4A. Fish Passage Structures and Deer Migration Corridors BIO-4B. Schedule Construction to Avoid Breeding and Migrating Wildlife BIO-5A. Map Sensitive Native Plant Communities and Prepare Habitat Restoration Plan BIO-5B. Monitor Habitat Restoration and Revegetation Sites BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
18	11 – Prepare Nutrient Management Plan	ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
19	12 – Permitting for Recycled Water Use in Diamond Valley	GW-1A. Remove Cattle Grazing from Portions of the Diamond Valley Ranch Irrigated with Recycled Water BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
20	13 – Make Recycled Water Available to irrigators in Nevada	BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
21		BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites

ADDENDUM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Table 3-2		
Mitigation Required for Projects and Components		
Component Number	Project Number(s) and Name (s)	Mitigation Required
22	6 – Waterfall Pipeline Forebay and Pipeline 10 – Wade Valley Pipeline	BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-4A. Fish Passage Structures and Deer Migration Corridors BIO-4B. Schedule Construction to Avoid Breeding and Migrating Wildlife BIO-5A. Map Sensitive Native Plant Communities and Prepare Habitat Restoration Plan BIO-5B. Monitor Habitat Restoration and Revegetation Sites BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
23	14 – Snowshoe Thompson No. 1 Conveyance Capacity Improvements 15 – Upper Dressler Ditch Conveyance Improvements 16 – Indian Creek Treatment Wetlands 19 – use Mud Lake Winter Flows for Indian Creek Reservoir Flushing	BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites
24	14 – Snowshoe Thompson No. 1 Conveyance Capacity Improvements 15 – Upper Dressler Ditch Conveyance Improvements 16 – Indian Creek Treatment Wetlands 20 – Storage of Water for Downstream Users	BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites
25	21- Develop Recycled Water Wholesale Program	Future Project Component - not analyzed in this EIR
26	22 – Biosolids Composting	Future Project Component - not analyzed in this EIR
27	23 – Become a Water Rights Buyer/Broker to Maintain the Value of Recycled Water	Future Project Component - not analyzed in this EIR
29	4 – Diamond Valley Freshwater/Recycled Water Irrigation System	GW-1A. Remove Cattle Grazing from Portions of the Diamond Valley Ranch Irrigated with Recycled Water BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites

ADDENDUM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Table 3-2		
Mitigation Required for Projects and Components		
Component Number	Project Number(s) and Name (s)	Mitigation Required
30	4 – Diamond Valley Freshwater/Recycled Water Irrigation System	BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
31	17 – Diversion Ditch for Stormwater Flow Away from Harvey Place Reservoir and to Indian Creek Reservoir	SW-4. Develop Erosion Control Methods for ICR SW-5. Implement Component 15 Prior to Component 32 BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessment BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
32	18 – Indian Creek Reservoir Spillway Channel	SW-5. Implement Component 15 Prior to Component 32 BIO-1. Conduct Biological Resource Assessments BIO-7. Monitor Wetland and Riparian Mitigation Sites ARCH-1. Identification, Evaluation and Avoidance of Cultural Resources ARCH-2. Protect Undiscovered Cultural Resource Sites
33	25 – Extend the C-Line to the State Line	Future Project Component - not analyzed in this EIR
34	26 – Injection Well Program	Future Project Component - not analyzed in this EIR

4 Conclusion

CEQA Sections 15164(c) through 15164(e) state that “an Addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the final EIR or adopted negative declaration. The decision-making body shall consider the addendum with the final EIR or adopted negative declaration prior to making a decisions on the project. A brief explanation of the decision not to prepare a subsequent EIR pursuant to Section 15162 shall be included in an addendum to and EIR, the Lead agency’s finding on the project, or elsewhere in the record. The explanation must be supported by substantial evidence.” The information presented above indicates that the proposed modifications to Master Plan Projects 1 and 2 of the Recycled Water Facilities Master Plan do not represent a substantive change to the project or the circumstances in which the project will be undertaken, nor would it introduce potentially significant environmental impacts that were not previously addressed in the Final EIR or Supplemental EIR. The changes as noted above result in an overall decrease in impacts. Based on these conclusions, the District has determined that an Addendum is the appropriate document for the proposed modifications to the Recycled Water Facilities Master Plan. All of the mitigation measures adopted by the District Board of Directors as a part of the 2009 FEIR and 2011 SEIR certification remain in full force and effect.

5 References

AECOM, 2011. Draft Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, Diamond Valley Ranch Pipeline Project, South Tahoe Public Utility District, November 2011.

Hauge Brueck Associates, 2009. South Tahoe Public Utility District Recycled Water Facilities Master Plan Environmental Impact Report Final- November 2009 CSH # 2007042116.

Hauge Brueck Associates, 2011. South Tahoe Public Utility District Recycled Water Facilities Master Plan Environmental Impact Report Draft Supplemental- March 2011 CSH # 2007042116.

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), 2012. Letter from Paul Maniccia, Chief California South Branch to Ivo Bergsohn, STPUD,; Feb 6, 2012

US Army Corps of Engineers, 2007. Regulatory Branch Memorandum 2007-01, March 13, 2007.

Wood Rodgers Associates 2009. Diamond Valley Ranch Nutrient Management Plan March 2009