

CHAPTER 4

Revisions to the Draft EIR/EIS

A. Revisions to the Draft EIR/EIS

The text changes presented in this chapter were initiated by Lead Agency staff or by comments on the Draft EIR/EIS. The changes are in the order they appear in the Draft EIR/EIS and include text corrections to the Draft EIR/EIS in cases where the error may cause misinterpretation of the information. Throughout this chapter, newly added text is shown in underline format, and deleted text is shown in strikethrough format. For changes initiated by comments on the Draft EIR/EIS, the alpha-numeric comment designator is indicated at the end of the revision in italics.

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1. The text on page ES-33, Table ES-6, of the Executive Summary of the Draft EIR/EIS under Mitigation Measure 3.4.9a has been revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure 3.4.9a: SVCSD and Napa SD (as appropriate) shall implement the following measures:

- Prepare a Management Plan for the salt marsh ponds to monitor recycled water application and resulting changes in bittern pond conditions. ~~required by the San Francisco Bay RWQCB to obtain a discharge prohibition. The management plan will comply with the RWQCB Resolution 94-086.~~ The management plan will include the following features for Ponds 7 and 7A, as appropriate:
 - a) Facility Plan, includes project purpose and objectives, site selection factors, site sampling and analyses, planning and design elements.
 - b) Operations and Maintenance plan, includes vegetation planning and harvesting, channel and bank maintenance, pump and gate maintenance, vector controls, and contingency/emergency plans.
 - c) Monitoring Program, includes monitoring of pollutants, habitat diversity, wildlife use, and vector populations.

2. The following text has been added to Table ES-6, page ES-58 of the Executive Summary of the Draft EIR/EIS, to clarify the mitigation measures for impacts to cultural resources included in the Draft EIR/EIS to ensure Section 106 compliance:

Mitigation Measure 3.12.1: The standard Section 106 process outlined at 36 CFR Part 800 will be completed prior to supplying Federal funds to be used for construction of any facilities for the project. This includes all construction money that involves whole or in partial financing and includes both payment in advance or in reimbursement.

If project circumstances are such that it is infeasible to implement the measures identified below, a phased identification and evaluation strategy that accounts for the individual project effects will be developed in accordance with the procedures for doing so detailed in 36 CFR Part 800.4(b)(2). The alternative procedures would provide a similar level of accounting regarding the effects to cultural resources in a manner not inconsistent with the standard process provided for at 36 CFR Part 800. The alternative procedures agreed to in the Programmatic Agreement would need to be completed prior to construction of any actions that are subsidized with Federal funds. Pursuant to the Section 106 process, the appropriate Member Agency will incorporate the following measures:

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3. The text on page ES-71, Table ES-6, of the Executive Summary of the Draft EIR/EIS under Mitigation Measure 5.1a has been revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure 5.1a: In order to maintain consistency with the Napa County General Plan, Napa County and Napa SD will approve the MST Local Options 1 and/or 2. This will provide approximately 530 AFY of recycled water that would be available for the existing users in the MST area. Trunk facilities may ~~be sized to~~ accommodate service of up to 1,400 AFY to existing agricultural irrigators only. Any expansion of service beyond the 1,400 AFY or provision of service to new land uses would be subject to approval by the County Planning Department and the Napa County Board of Supervisors.

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4. Napa SD has clarified anticipated pumping capacity under Phase 1, resulting in an incremental change in pumping horsepower identified in the Draft EIR/EIS. This edit applies to tables and horsepower discussions throughout the Draft EIR/EIS. These edits are shown in strike block, and are reprinted in the order they occur. This clarification does not substantially affect the impact analysis or change any of the conclusions of the Draft EIR/EIS. Table 1-1 on page 1-6 of Chapter 1, Introduction, has been revised as follows:

**TABLE 1-1
PROPOSED COMPONENTS ANTICIPATED FOR PROJECT APPROVALS**

		New Pipeline (miles)	New Demand (AFY)	Capacity Increase (mgd)	New Pumps (HP)	New Storage (AF)
LGVSD	Peacock Gap	--	--	--	--	--
	NMWD URWP (South)	5.9	204	0.7	72	⁽³⁾
	Sears Point	--	--	--	--	--
Novato SD	NMWD URWP (North/Central)	9.8	542	1.2	259	⁽³⁾
	Sears Point	--	--	--	--	--
SVCS	Southern Sonoma Valley	--	--	--	--	--
	Central Sonoma Valley	--	--	--	--	--
	Sonoma Valley (1A) ¹	5.2	874	0	662	65
	Napa Salt Marsh	7.9	⁽²⁾	0	0	0
Napa SD	Carneros East	--	--	--	--	--
	MST Area	17.5	2,137	4.5	1,670 880	0
	Napa SD WWTP (local)	--	--	--	--	--
	Napa Salt Marsh	--	--	--	--	--
Total		46.3	3,757	6.4	2,663 1,873	65

¹ Sonoma Valley (1A) is a pipeline alignment originally analyzed as a part of the Sonoma Valley Recycled Water Project EIR and proposed under Phase 1 for the NBWRP. The alignment is described on page 2-18 of this document.

² Additional 3,460 AFY release of recycled water to Napa Salt Ponds 7 and 7A, depending upon year type. Because this is a beneficial use that is not related to recycled water supply, this number is tracked separately in each of the alternatives.

³ Existing 0.5-MG reservoir would be rehabilitated to provide recycled water system storage.

SOURCE: CDM, 2009; Napa SD, 2009; Brown & Caldwell, 2007.

5. Table 2-3 on page 2-12 of Chapter 2, Project Description, has been revised to clarify Napa SD pump capacity as shown on the following page.

6. Table 2-14 on page 2-37, Chapter 2, Project Description, has been revised to clarify Napa SD horsepower use as shown on the following page.

**TABLE 2-3
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN– PHASE 1**

		New Pipeline (miles)	New Demand (AFY)	Capacity Increase (mgd)	New Pumps (HP)	New Storage (AF)
LGVSD	Peacock Gap	--	--	--	--	--
	NMWD URWP (South)	5.9	204	0.7	72	(3)
	Sears Point	--	--	--	--	--
Novato SD	NMWD URWP (North/Central)	9.8	542	1.2	259	(3)
	Sears Point	--	--	--	--	--
SVCS	Southern Sonoma Valley	--	--	--	--	--
	Central Sonoma Valley	--	--	--	--	--
	Sonoma Valley (1A) ¹	5.2	874	0	662	65
	Napa Salt Marsh	7.9	(2)	0	0	0
Napa SD	Carneros East	--	--	--	--	--
	MST Area	17.5	2,137	4.5	1,670 880	0
	Napa (local)	--	--	--	--	--
	Napa Salt Marsh	--	--	--	--	--
Total		46.3	3,757	6.4	2,663 4,873	65

¹ Sonoma Valley (1A) is a pipeline alignment originally analyzed as a part of the Sonoma Valley Recycled Water Project EIR and proposed under Phase 1 for the NBWRP. The alignment is described on page 2-18 of this document.

² Additional 3,460 AFY release of recycled water to Napa Salt Ponds 7 and 7A, depending upon year type. Because this is a beneficial use that is not related to recycled water supply, this number is tracked separately in each of the alternatives.

³ Existing 0.5-MG reservoir would be rehabilitated to provide recycled water system storage.

SOURCE: CDM, 2009; Napa SD, 2009; Brown & Caldwell, 2007.

**TABLE 2-14
PROPOSED PUMP STATIONS UNDER ALTERNATIVE 1**

Location (WWTP or Reuse Area)	Horsepower (hp)	Comments
LGVSD WWTP	71	
Total for LGVSD	71	
Novato WWTP	258	
Total for Novato SD	258	
SVCS WWTP	872	
Existing SVCS Reuse Area (Carneros West)	218	Existing pumps
Sonoma Valley Recycled Water Project	238	
Total for SVCS	1,328	
Napa WWTP	663 790	
Napa WWTP	1,989	Existing pumps
MST Area	244 880	
Total for Napa SD	2,896 3,659	
Total	4,553 5,316	

SOURCES: CDM, 2009; Brown & Caldwell, 2007.

7. The text on pages 2-19 and 2-21, of Chapter 2, Project Description, in the bullet under the SVCSD SVWRP has been revised as follows:
- The facilities proposed under the Phase 1 Implementation Plan are shown in **Figure 2-5**. SVRWP Alignment 1A would consist of approximately 5.2 miles of pipeline in western Sonoma Valley. The main pipeline would originate from the SVCSD WWTP, extend southwest and then northwest through ~~a vineyard~~ agricultural land to Arnold Drive. The pipeline would continue north along Arnold Drive ~~to Orange Avenue, and extend north on Orange Avenue to Elm Avenue. The pipeline would then continue east on Elm Avenue, cross a field to Arnold Drive, extend north on Arnold Drive,~~ and end just north of Leveroni Road. ~~Secondary pipelines or segments would extend from the main pipeline on the following roadways: Highway 116, Watmaugh Road, and Leveroni Road.~~
8. Table 2-19 on page 2-43 of Chapter 2, Project Description, has been revised to clarify Napa SD pump capacity as follows:

**TABLE 2-19
PROPOSED PUMP STATIONS UNDER ALTERNATIVE 2**

Location (WWTP or Reuse Area)	Horsepower (hp)	Comments
LGVSD WWTP	91	
Peacock Gap	0	Existing MMWD Pumps
Total for LGVSD	91	
Novato WWTP	586	
Total for Novato SD	586	
SVCSD WWTP	1,315	
Existing SVCSD Reuse Area (Carneros West)	52	New Pumps
Existing SVCSD Reuse Area (Carneros West)	218	Existing Pumps
Southern Sonoma Valley	260	
Sonoma Valley Recycled Water Project	192	
Total for SVCSD	2,037	
Napa WWTP	673 <u>800</u>	
Napa WWTP	2,020	Existing Pumps
Napa MST Area	3,824 <u>1,018</u>	
Carneros East	105	
Total for Napa SD	3,180 <u>3,943</u>	
Total	6,115 <u>6,878</u>	

SOURCES: CDM, 2009; Brown & Caldwell, 2007.

9. Table 2-24 on page 2-49 of Chapter 2, Project Description, has been revised to clarify Napa SD pump capacity as follows:

**TABLE 2-24
PROPOSED PUMP STATIONS UNDER ALTERNATIVE 3**

Location (WWTP or Reuse Area)	Horsepower (hp)	Comments
LGVSD WWTP	203	
Peacock Gap	221	Existing MMWD Pumps
Total for LGVSD	424	
Novato WWTP	706	
Southern Sonoma Valley	260	
Total for Novato SD	966	
SVCSD WWTP	1,649	
Central Sonoma Valley	409	
Existing SVCSD Reuse Area (Carneros West)	61	New Pumps
Existing SVCSD Reuse Area (Carneros West)	218	Existing Pumps
Southern Sonoma Valley	0	
Sonoma Valley Recycled Water Project	575	
Total for SVCSD	2,912	
Napa WWTP	672 -800	New Pumps
Napa WWTP	2,016	Existing Pumps
Napa MST Area	382 -1,018	
Carneros East	105	
Total for Napa SD	3,175-3,939	
Total	7,477-8,241	

SOURCES: CDM, 2009; ESA 2008; Brown & Caldwell, 2007

10. The text on page 3.4-8 of Section 3.4, Water Quality, has been revised as follows:

Napa SD typically stores raw or partially treated wastewater in these ponds and then treats the water immediately before distribution.

Recycled water users are primarily located along the recycled water distribution pipeline at Highway 29 and Jameson Canyon Road and further north along the Napa Valley Highway. In 2005, recycled water customers received 426 MG per year (1,307 AFY) (Napa SD 2005). Napa SD has identified potential future recycled water users in the MST area, including Napa State Hospital.

Table 3.4-5 presents the WWTP effluent quality data from April 2007 to October 2007 provided by Napa SD, and the corresponding USEPA, NBWA and University of California Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources guidelines for the use of recycled water.

11. The text on page 3.4-52 of Section 3.4, Water Quality, has been revised as follows:

It is estimated that WWTP influent flow will increase over time, with a corresponding increase in discharge of treated effluent by the year 2020 (**Table 3.4-10**).

12. The text on page 3.4-54 of Section 3.4, Water Quality, has been revised as follows:

Napa SD

The No Action Alternative would not include any new recycled water deliveries by Napa SD. Future conditions would include development within the Napa service area consistent with approved General Plans, with corresponding increases in treated effluent discharge. Discharge under future 2020 discharge conditions would increase by an estimated 1,887,533 AFY. ~~Under the No Action Alternative, which considers implementation of a subset of recycled water projects, 2020 discharge conditions would increase by an estimated 1,067 AFY. This represents the future baseline discharge conditions, and no impacts would occur as a result from the NBWRP.~~

Phase 1 (Project level)

Compared to existing conditions (CEQA Baseline), Phase 1 projects would include 46 miles of new pipeline, ~~1,665-2,663~~ HP of pumping capacity, and treatment facilities providing ~~4.36.4~~ mgd of tertiary capacity, and 65 AF of storage to provide ~~3,7553,757~~ AFY of recycled water. ~~This~~ The Phase 1 projects would also result in a corresponding reduction in discharge. Analysis of Phase 1 recycled water use and corresponding changes in estimated discharge assumed 2020 influent flow and discharge conditions for the WWTP, which include increased influent flow over time. Implementation of Phase 1 projects would have an estimated 2020 discharge reduction of 6,121 AFY for all the WWTPs combined.

13. The text on pages 3.4-54 of Section 3.4, Water Quality, under Phase 1 has been revised as follows:

Analysis of Phase 1 recycled water use and corresponding changes in discharge assumed 2020 influent flow and discharge conditions for the WWTP, which would increase over time.

14. The text on page 3.4-54 of Section 3.4, Water Quality, under LGVSD/NMWD has been revised as follows:

Compared to existing conditions (CEQA baseline), Phase 1 would provide 542 AFY of recycled water. Analysis of Phase 1 recycled water use and corresponding changes in discharge assumed 2020 influent flow and discharge conditions for the WWTP, which would increase over time.

15. The text on page 3.4-56, Water Quality, under Napa SD has been revised as follows:

Compared to existing conditions (CEQA baseline), Phase 1 would provide 2,137 AFY of recycled water, with a corresponding reduction in discharge. Analysis of Phase 1 recycled water use and corresponding changes in discharge assumed 2020 influent flow and discharge conditions for the WWTP, which would increase over time.

16. The text on page 3.4-59, of Section 3.4, Water Quality, under Napa SD has been revised as follows:

Phase 1 Analysis of recycled water use and corresponding changes in discharge assumed 2020 influent flow and discharge conditions for the WWTP.

17. The text on page 3.4-60, of Section 3.4, Water Quality, under LGVSD/NMWD has been revised as follows:

Analysis of recycled water use and corresponding changes in discharge assumed 2020 influent flow and discharge conditions for the WWTP, which would increase over time.

18. The text on page 3.4-61 of Section 3.4, Water Quality, under Novato SD/NMWD, SVCSD, and Napa SD has been revised as follows:

Analysis of recycled water use and corresponding changes in discharge assumed 2020 influent flow and discharge conditions for the WWTP, which would increase over time.

19. The text on pages 3.4-63 and 3.4-64, of Section 3.4, Water Quality, under Novato SD/NMWD and SVCSD has been revised as follows:

Analysis of recycled water use and corresponding changes in discharge assumed 2020 influent flow and discharge conditions for the WWTP, which would increase over time.

20. The text on page 3.4-64, of Section 3.4, Water Quality, under Impact 3.4.9, No Action Alternative heading has been revised as follows:

Under the No Action Alternative, which includes consideration of future conditions, it is likely that a subset of water recycling projects would be implemented by the Member Agencies on an individual basis, without the benefit of regional coordination, or federal funding. Facilities for Napa salt marsh pond restoration would be implemented only by SVCSD ~~and Napa SD~~. A discussion of impacts for each Member Agency is provided below.

21. The text on page 3.4-65, of Section 3.4, Water Quality, under Impact 3.4.9, No Action Alternative, SVCSD heading has been revised as follows:

Therefore, opening the ponds to tidal action would gradually reduce the elevated pond ~~than~~ concentrations down to ambient background conditions. Nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus could stimulate algal and vascular aquatic vegetation growth due to the shallow depth of the ponds under current conditions. However, if the ponds began receiving recycled water, it is anticipated that chemical constituents would be diluted substantially due to the large volume of water and dilution capacity in the ponds. Mercury accumulation in the restored wetlands could pose a concern due to the potential formation of methyl mercury in the chemically-reducing conditions of shallow wetland sediments. The potential long-term impacts of bioaccumulation of mercury are likely to increase over existing levels; therefore the impact could be significant. ~~Use of recycled water to restore the natural salinity patterns in the salt ponds would occur under the wastewater reuse policy in the San Francisco Bay RWQCB Resolution 94-086. As provided for in Mitigation Measure 3.4.9a, SVCSD would be required to prepare a management plan that includes long-term monitoring of water quality and other parameters within Ponds 7 and 7A, and obtain an exception to waste discharge prohibition from the San Francisco Bay RWQCB. In addition, i~~ Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.4. 9a, development of a long-term water quality management plan for the salt marsh ponds, would minimize any adverse water quality impact to less-than-significant levels.

22. The text on pages 3.5-66, of Section 3.4, Water Quality, under the Alternative 1: Basic System, SVCSD and Napa SD heading has been revised as follows:

Restoration of the Napa salt marsh ponds implemented under the Basic System would be similar to that under the No Action Alternative and Phase 1 for SVCSD. However, under the Basic System, pipeline connection from Napa SD WWTP would occur, providing an additional treated effluent source of similar quality. No additional impacts beyond those identified for Phase 1 would occur. Please refer to the discussion under SVCSD above. The impact would be less than significant with **Mitigation Measure 3.4.9a.**

23. The text on page 3.5-67 of Section 3.4, Water Quality, has been revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure 3.4.9a: SVCSD and Napa SD (as appropriate) shall implement the following measures:

- Prepare a Management Plan for the salt marsh ponds to monitor recycled water application and resulting changes in bittern pond conditions, required by the San Francisco Bay RWQCB to obtain a discharge prohibition. The management plan will comply with the RWQCB Resolution 94-086. The management plan will include the following features for Ponds 7 and 7A, as appropriate:
 - a) Facility Plan, includes project purpose and objectives, site selection factors, site sampling and analyses, planning and design elements.
 - b) Operations and Maintenance plan, includes vegetation planning and harvesting, channel and bank maintenance, pump and gate maintenance, vector controls, and contingency/emergency plans.
 - c) Monitoring Program, includes monitoring of pollutants, habitat diversity, wildlife use, and vector populations.
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24. The text on page 3.7-12, of Section 3.7, Transportation and Traffic, second paragraph under the “Pipelines” heading has been revised to reflect

“In undeveloped areas, a 25-foot wide corridor for construction would be utilized to maximize construction efficiency. In areas encumbered of Sonoma County by existing improvements, high-volume roadways, or environmentally sensitive areas, a narrower construction corridor of approximately less than 20 25 feet would be used, as conditions allow.”

25. The text on page 3.8-18, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, first paragraph under the “Phase 1 (Project level)” heading, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, Phase 1 projects would provide 46.4 miles of new pipeline, ~~1,873~~ 2,663 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 6.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 65 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Phase 1 projects would provide 28.8 miles of new pipeline, ~~961~~ 1,751 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 5.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and no additional storage.

26. The text on page 3.8-20, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, first paragraph under the “Alternative 1: Basic System (Program level)” heading, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Basic System projects would provide 83 miles of new pipeline, ~~2,345~~ 3,109 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 1,020 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Basic System would provide 65.7 miles of new pipeline, ~~1,433~~ 2,197 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 955 AF of storage.

27. The text on page 3.8-21, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, first paragraph under the “Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (Program level)” heading, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Partially Connected System would provide 140 miles of new pipeline, ~~3,656~~ 4,588 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Partially Connected System would provide 122.5 miles of new pipeline, ~~2,744~~ 3,676 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.0 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

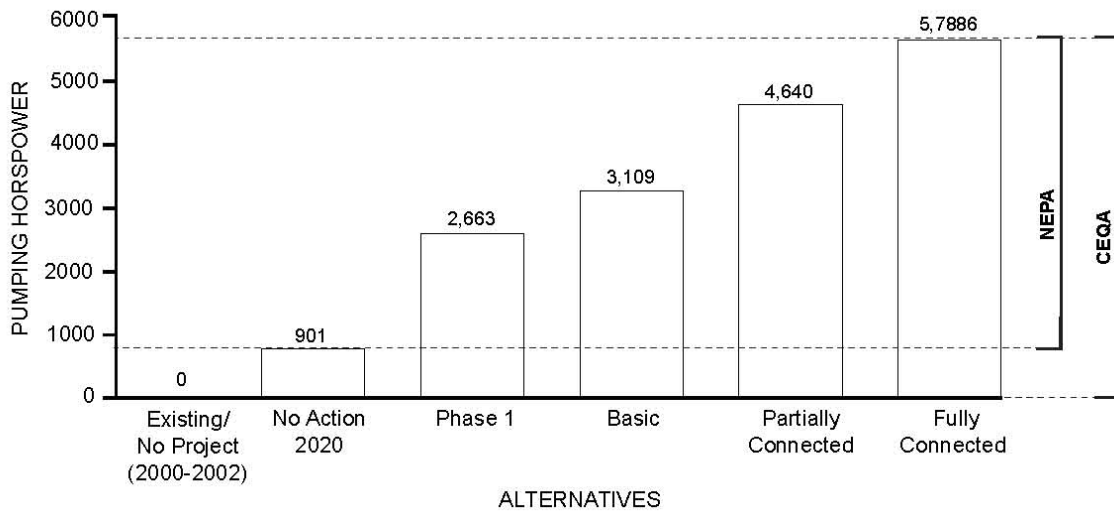
28. The text on page 3.8-21, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, first paragraph under the “Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (Program level)” heading, has been revised as follows:

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Fully Connected System would provide 153 miles of new pipeline, ~~5,021~~ 5,786 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the

No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Fully Connected System would provide 135.8 miles of new pipeline, ~~4,109~~ 4,874 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 19.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

29. Chart 3.8-2 on page 3.4-24 of Section 3.8, Air Quality, has been updated as follows:

**CHART 3.8-2
COMPARISON OF CEQA AND NEPA BASELINE -
PUMPING CAPACITY (HORSEPOWER), BY ALTERNATIVE**



30. The text on page 3.8-25, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, first paragraph under the “Phase 1 (Project level)” heading, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, Phase 1 projects would provide 46.4 miles of new pipeline, ~~1,873~~ 2,663 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 6.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 65 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Phase 1 projects would provide 28.8 miles of new pipeline, ~~961~~ 1,751 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 5.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and no additional storage.

31. The text on page 3.8-26, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, first paragraph under the “Alternative 1: Basic System (Program level)” heading, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Basic System projects would provide 83 miles of new pipeline, ~~2,345~~ 3,109 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 1,020 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Basic System would provide 65.7 miles of new pipeline, ~~4,433~~ 2,197 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 955 AF of storage.

32. The text on page 3.8-26, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, first paragraph under the “Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (Program level)” heading, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Partially Connected System would provide 140 miles of new pipeline, ~~3,656~~ 4,588 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Partially Connected System would provide 122.5 miles of new pipeline, ~~2,744~~ 3,676 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.0 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

33. The text on page 3.8-27, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, first paragraph under the “Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (Program level)” heading, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Fully Connected System would provide 153 miles of new pipeline, ~~5,021~~ 5,786 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Fully Connected System would provide 135.8 miles of new pipeline, ~~4,109~~ 4,874 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 19.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

34. The text on page 3.8-28, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, first paragraph under the “Phase 1 (Project level)” heading, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, Phase 1 projects would provide 46.4 miles of new pipeline, ~~1,873~~ 2,663 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 6.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 65 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative

(NEPA Baseline), Phase 1 projects would provide 28.8 miles of new pipeline, ~~961~~ 1,751 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 5.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and no additional storage.

35. The text on page 3.8-28, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, first paragraph under the “Alternative 1: Basic System (Program level)” heading, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Basic System projects would provide 83 miles of new pipeline, ~~2,345~~ 3,109 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 1,020 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Basic System would provide 65.7 miles of new pipeline, ~~4,433~~ 2,197 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 955 AF of storage.

36. The text on page 3.8-29, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, first paragraph under the “Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (Program level)” heading, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

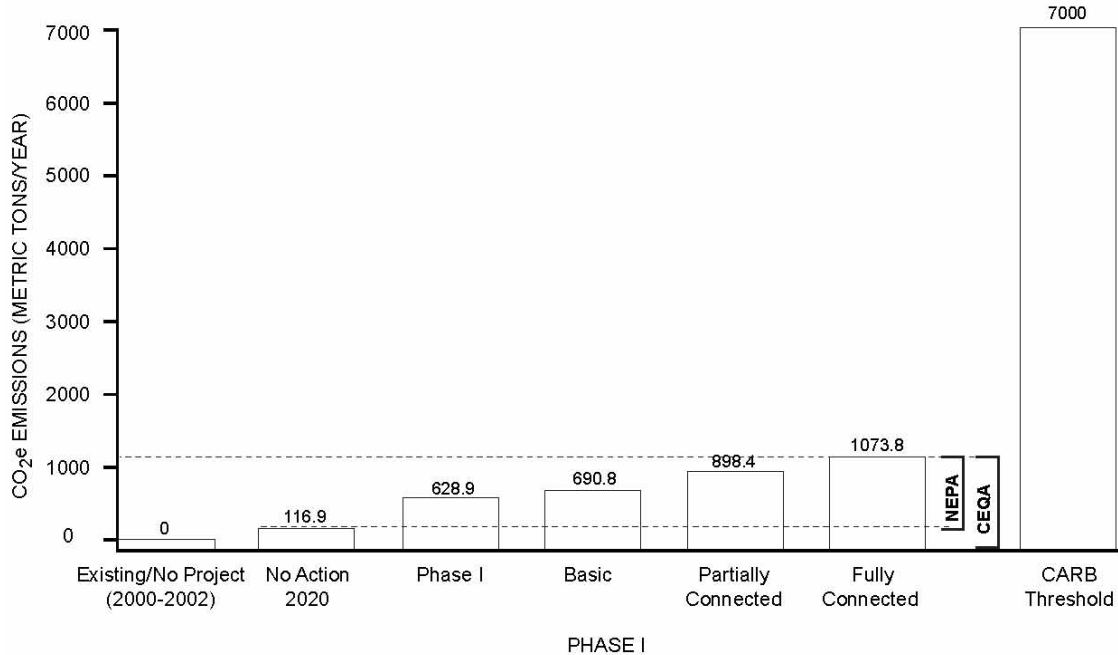
Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Partially Connected System would provide 140 miles of new pipeline, ~~3,656~~ 4,588 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Partially Connected System would provide 122.5 miles of new pipeline, ~~2,744~~ 3,676 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.0 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

37. The text on page 3.8-29, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, first paragraph under the “Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (Program level)” heading, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Fully Connected System would provide 153 miles of new pipeline, ~~5,021~~ 5,786 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Fully Connected System would provide 135.8 miles of new pipeline, ~~4,109~~ 4,874 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 19.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

38. Chart 3.8-3 on page 3.4-31 of Section 3.8, Air Quality, has been updated as follows:

**CHART 3.8-3
ESTIMATED CO2E EMISSIONS (METRIC/TONS ANNUALLY)
VERSUS CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCE BOARD INTERIM THRESHOLD**



39. Table 3.8-10 on page 3.8-31, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

**TABLE 3.8-10
CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS AND VEHICLE EQUIVALENCY**

Alternative	CO2 Generated by Alternative Operations	Equivalent in Vehicles per Year
No Action Alternative	116.9	23.2
Phase 1 (Project level)	517.5 <u>628.9</u>	102.9 <u>125.1</u>
Alternative 1: Basic System (Program level)	593.3 <u>690.8</u>	118.0 <u>137.4</u>
Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (Program level)	803.3 <u>898.4</u>	159.8 <u>178.7</u>
Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (Program level)	979.7 <u>1073.8</u>	194.8 <u>213.6</u>

SOURCE: ESA, 2008

This incremental change does not change the impact analysis or conclusion.

40. The text on page 3.8-32 and 3.8-33, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, first paragraph under the “Phase 1 (Project level)” heading, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, Phase 1 projects would provide 46.4 miles of new pipeline, ~~1,873~~ 2,663 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 6.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 65 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Phase 1 projects would provide 28.8 miles of new pipeline, ~~961~~ 1,751 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 5.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and no additional storage.

41. Table 3.8-12 on page 3.8-33, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

**TABLE 3.8-12
GHG EMISSION RATES FROM PROJECT OPERATION – PHASE 1**

Emission Source	CO ₂ e Emissions (metric tons/year)				
	LGVSD	Novato SD	SVCSD	Napa SD	All Districts
Indirect (Electricity Usage)	9.3	33.1	112.5	356.7 <u>468.2</u>	544.5 <u>623.0</u>
Direct (Vehicle Exhaust)	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.2	5.9
Total Emissions	10.0	34.4	114.1	358.9 <u>470.4</u>	547.5 <u>628.9</u>

NOTE: Totals may appear to not add up due to rounding.

See Appendix AQ for detailed calculation sheets.

This incremental change does not change the impact analysis or conclusion.

42. Text on page 3.8-34, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, first paragraph under the “Napa SD” heading, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

Phase 1 implementation would involve construction of 17.5 miles of new pipeline to move water from the Napa SD WWTP. As shown in Table 3.8-12, direct and indirect emissions associated with improvements under Phase 1 implementation would total approximately ~~358.9~~ 470.4 metric tons of CO₂e per year. This value is below the interim GHG threshold. Therefore, the impacts would be less than significant.

This incremental change does not change the impact analysis or conclusion.

43. The text on page 3.8-34, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, first paragraph under the “Alternative 1: Basic System (Program level)” heading, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Basic System projects would provide 83 miles of new pipeline, ~~2,345~~ 3,109 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 1,020 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Basic System would provide 65.7 miles of new pipeline, ~~1,433~~ 2,197 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 955 AF of storage.

This incremental change does not change the impact analysis or conclusion.

44. Table 3.8-13 on page 3.8-35, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

**TABLE 3.8-13
GHG EMISSION RATES FROM PROJECT OPERATION – BASIC SYSTEM**

Emission Source	CO ₂ e Emissions (metric tons/year)				
	LGVSD	Novato SD	SVCS	Napa SD	All Districts
Indirect (Electricity Usage)	9.3	33.1	169.9	370.5 <u>467.9</u>	582.8 <u>680.2</u>
Direct (Vehicle Exhaust)	0.8	1.6	4.3	4.0	10.6
Total Emissions	10.0	34.7	174.2	374.4 <u>471.9</u>	593.3 <u>690.8</u>

NOTE: Totals may appear to not add up due to rounding.

See Appendix AQ for detailed calculation sheets.

This incremental change does not change the impact analysis or conclusion.

45. Text on page 3.8-36, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, first paragraph under the “Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (Program level)” heading, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Partially Connected System would provide 140 miles of new pipeline, ~~3,656~~ 4,588 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Partially Connected System would provide 122.5 miles of new pipeline, ~~2,744~~ 3,676 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.0 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

This incremental change does not change the impact analysis or conclusion.

46. Table 3.8-14 on page 3.8-37, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

**TABLE 3.8-14
GHG EMISSION RATES FROM PROJECT OPERATION – PARTIALLY CONNECTED SYSTEM**

Emission Source	CO ₂ e Emissions (metric tons/year)				
	LGVSD	Novato SD	SVCS D	Napa SD	All Districts
Indirect (Electricity Usage)	43.4 <u>40.0</u>	74.6 <u>75.0</u>	260.6	407.2 <u>504.9</u>	785.5 <u>880.6</u>
Direct (Vehicle Exhaust)	2.3	4.6	5.3	5.6	17.8
Total Emissions	45.4 <u>42.3</u>	79.2 <u>79.6</u>	266.0	412.8 <u>510.5</u>	803.3 <u>898.4</u>

NOTE: Totals may appear to not add up due to rounding

See Appendix AQ for detailed calculation sheets.

This incremental change does not change the impact analysis or conclusion.

47. Text on page 3.8-38, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, first paragraph under the “Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (Program level)” heading, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Fully Connected System would provide 153 miles of new pipeline, ~~5,021~~ 5,786 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Fully Connected System would provide 135.8 miles of new pipeline, ~~4,109~~ 4,874 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 19.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

This incremental change does not change the impact analysis or conclusion.

48. Table 3.8-15 on page 3.8-39, of Section 3.8, Air Quality, has been revised as follows to clarify Napa SD pumping capacity:

**TABLE 3.8-15
GHG EMISSION RATES FROM PROJECT OPERATION – THE FULLY CONNECTED SYSTEM**

Emission Source	CO ₂ e Emissions (metric tons/year)				
	LGVSD	Novato SD	SVCSD	Napa SD	All Districts
Indirect (Electricity Usage)	57.4 <u>54.3</u>	423.4 <u>123.7</u>	372.1	407.2 <u>504.1</u>	960.4 <u>1054.3</u>
Direct (Vehicle Exhaust)	2.3	6.0	5.6	5.6	19.5
Total Emissions	59.7 <u>56.6</u>	429.4 <u>129.6</u>	377.8	412.8 <u>509.8</u>	979.7 <u>1073.8</u>

-- Data not available to determine value.

See Appendix 3.8 for detailed calculation sheets.

This incremental change does not change the impact analysis or conclusion.

49. The third bullet under Mitigation Measure 3.9.1 on page 3.9-20, of Section 3.9, Noise, has been revised as follows:

- ~~All construction activities within unincorporated Sonoma County shall be limited to between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. on weekdays and between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on Saturdays.~~ All construction activities within unincorporated areas shall be limited to between the hours depending upon the jurisdiction.

50. The text on page 3.11-12 of Section 3.11, Public Services and Utilities, has been revised as follows:

Napa provides treatment of raw water at three water treatment plants (WTP): Hennessey, Milliken, and Jameson Canyon. The Hennessey WTP was constructed in 1981 and has a treatment capacity of 20 MGD. The Milliken WTP was constructed in 1976 and has a treatment capacity of 4 MGD. The Jamieson Canyon WTP was constructed in 1986 and has a treatment capacity of 12 MGD. The City of Napa is currently designing an expansion of the Jamieson Canyon WTP to provide a maximum capacity of 24 MGD.

Sewer. Please refer to Sewer under Utilities for unincorporated Napa County below. Napa provides treatment of raw water at three water treatment plants (WTP): Hennessey, Milliken, and Jameson Canyon. The Hennessey WTP was constructed in 1981 and has a treatment capacity of 20 MGD. The Milliken WTP was constructed in 1976 and has a treatment capacity of 4 MGD. The Jamieson Canyon WTP was

~~constructed in 1986 and has a treatment capacity of 12 MGD. The City of Napa is currently designing an expansion of the Jamieson Canyon WTP to provide a maximum capacity of 24 MGD.~~

-
51. The text on page 3.11-13, of Section 3.11, Public Services and Utilities, has been revised as follows:

These law enforcement services are provided by ~~the~~ over 135 Deputy Sheriffs in the Administrative, Patrol, Investigations, Civil and Coroner Divisions.

Through a network of approximately 250 miles of underground sewer pipelines, assisted by a system of six lift stations, the ~~wastewater sewage~~ makes its way to the Napa SD WWTP for treatment. The WWTP is a secondary ~~and tertiary~~ biological physical-chemical treatment facility that treats a mixture of domestic and industrial wastewater. Tertiary treatment is used to produce recycled water.

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52. The text on pages 3.11-20 and 3.11-21 of Section 3.11, Public Services and Utilities, has been revised as follows:

Phase 1 would involve installation of pipeline and construction of four booster pump stations in the MST area. Pipeline installation would occur primarily in residential and open spaces areas and would affect ~~the following roadways discussed under the No Action Alternative and the following primary~~ roadways: Imola Avenue, 4th Avenue, Kreuzer Lane, Coombsville Road/Wild Horse Valley Road, North Avenue, 1st Avenue, 2nd Avenue, 3rd Avenue, and East 3rd Avenue, North 3rd Avenue, Olive Hill Lane, Loma Heights Road, Biava Lane, La Londe Lane, Magnolia Drive, and Kirkland Road.

Construction of the booster pump stations would be similar to construction discussed above and could have a significant effect. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

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53. The text on page 3.11-27 of Section 3.11, Public Services and Utilities, has been revised as follows:

Pipeline installation would occur primarily in residential and open spaces areas and roadways that would be affected include Imola Avenue, Wild Horse Valley Road, 4th Avenue, Kreuzer Lane, Coombsville Road, Hagan Road, North Avenue, 1st

Avenue, 2nd Avenue, 3rd Avenue, East 3rd Avenue, Loma Heights Road, Biava Lane, La Londe Lane, Magnolia Drive, Kirkland Road, and Olive Hill Road.

54. The text on page 3.11-31 of Section 3.11, Public Services and Utilities, has been revised as follows:

Treatment upgrades at any of the WWTP's would not interrupt recycled water supply service to the corresponding service areas because recycled water service during any planned outages could be provided on a temporary basis from existing distribution storage.

55. The text on page 3.11-37, of Section 3.11, Public Services and Utilities, has been revised as follows:

Much of the energy involved in municipal recycled water systems is used for pumping.

56. The following text has been added to the Impact Analysis section of Section 3.12, Cultural Resources, under 3.12.3, Environmental Consequences/ Impacts, to clarify the mitigation measures included in the Draft EIR/EIS and ensure Section 106 compliance:

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.12.1: The standard Section 106 process outlined at 36 CFR Part 800 will be completed prior to supplying Federal funds to be used for construction of any facilities for the project. This includes all construction money that involves whole or in partial financing and includes both payment in advance or in reimbursement.

If project circumstances are such that it is infeasible to implement the measures identified below, a phased identification and evaluation strategy that accounts for the individual project effects will be developed in accordance with the procedures for doing so detailed in 36 CFR Part 800.4(b)(2). The alternative procedures would provide a similar level of accounting regarding the effects to cultural resources in a manner not inconsistent with the standard process provided for at 36 CFR Part 800. The alternative procedures agreed to in the Programmatic Agreement would need to be completed prior to construction of any actions that are subsidized with Federal funds. Pursuant to the Section 106 process, the appropriate Member Agency will incorporate the following measures:"

57. The text on page 3.13-3, of Section 3.13, Recreation has been revised to clarify the following:

The Marin County Department of Public Works has developed a Countywide Bicycle Plan in (2001), which has evolved from the collaborative planning efforts of various Pedestrian and Bicycle Advisory Committees. The plan was updated in 2008. The goal of the Bicycle Plan is to make Marin County a model community for alternative transportation by implementing safe bikeways and pedestrian networks. The plan describes existing bikeways and proposed bikeways that are estimated for completion within five to 25 years.

58. The text and Table 3.13-2 on page 3.13-3, of Section 3.13, Recreation, has been updated to include existing Class I bikeways as follows:

In the action area, there are existing Class I, Class II and Class III bikeways. In general, there are existing bikeways along McInnis Park, China Camp State Park, LGVSD WWTP, Hamilton Parkway, Main Gate Road, and Hangar Avenue, along LGVSD Phase 1 of the recycled water pipelines. Table 3.13-2 lists the existing bikeways and their locations relative to the NBWRP components.

**TABLE 3.13-2
EXISTING AND PROPOSED BIKEWAYS AND RECREATIONAL TRAILS
ADJACENT TO THE NBWRP FOR LGVSD**

Bikeway or Trail Facility	Location	Project Component	Ownership	Status
<u>San Francisco Bay Trail Class I Bikeway</u>	<u>McInnis Park</u>	<u>Peacock Gap Service Area</u>	<u>City of San Rafael</u>	<u>Existing</u>
<u>San Francisco Bay Trail Class I Bikeway</u>	<u>China Camp State Park</u>	<u>Peacock Gap Service Area</u>	<u>City of San Rafael</u>	<u>Existing</u>
<u>San Francisco Bay Trail Class I Bikeway</u>	<u>LGVSD WWTP</u>	<u>Peacock Gap Service Area</u>	<u>City of San Rafael</u>	<u>Existing</u>
Class II Bikeway	Hamilton Parkway	Novato South Service Area	City of Novato	Existing
Class II Bikeway	Hangar Avenue	Novato South Service Area	City of Novato	Existing
Class III Bikeway	Main Gate Road	Novato South Service Area	City of Novato	Existing
Class III Bikeway	North San Pedro Road	Peacock Gap Service Area	City of San Rafael	Existing
Class II/ III Bikeway	North San Pedro Road	Peacock Gap Service Area	City of San Rafael	Proposed
San Francisco Bay Trail	North San Pedro Road, Haner Road, Hamilton Parkway, Smith Ranch Road	Phase 1 and Peacock Gap Service Area	City of San Rafael/ City of Novato	Existing

SOURCE: ESA, 2006.

59. The following clarifications have been made to the text and Table 3.13-7 on page 3.13-14 of Section 3.13, Recreation:

In the action area, there are both existing and proposed Class I, Class II and Class III bikeways, as listed in **Table 3.13-7**. In general, there are existing and/or proposed bikeways along proposed recycled water pipeline routes on West Imola Road and Coombsville Road. The route for the Bay Trail alignment in Napa has not been firmly established, however portions of the route have been adopted and signed, and Bay Trail grant funding has contributed to their construction. These segments include Cuttings Wharf Road and 3,000 feet of Las Amigas Road from the intersection with Cuttings Wharf Road heading west.

**TABLE 3.13-7
EXISTING AND PROPOSED BIKEWAYS, RECREATIONAL TRAILS, AND RECREATION FACILITIES
ADJACENT TO THE NBWRP FOR NAPA SD**

Recreational Facility	Location	NBWRP Alternative Affecting Facility	Recreational Facility Ownership	Status
Class III Bikeway	Imola Avenue	Phase 1	City of Napa	Existing
San Francisco Bay Trail	Foster Road to Imola Avenue, cross the river and proceed through Kennedy Park to the Napa-Vallejo Highway	Phase 1	ABAG	Proposed
Bay Area Ridge Trail	the City of Napa to Skyline Park via Imola Ave.	Phase 1	Bay Area Ridge Trail Council	Proposed
Skyline Wilderness Park	Imola Avenue	Phase 1 pipeline	State of CA/ Napa County- subleased to Skyline Park Citizens Association	Existing
Napa Valley County Club	Hagen Road	Phase 1 pipeline	Privately owned	Existing
<u>San Francisco Bay Trail Class I Bikeway</u>	<u>Cuttings Wharf/ Stanly Ranch</u>	<u>Phase 1 pipeline</u>	<u>ABAG</u>	<u>Existing</u>

60. Table 4-1 on Page 4-12 in Chapter 4, Cumulative Impacts, under Foreseeable Future Projects, has been revised to include the proposed Sonoma-Schellville bike trail as shown on the following page.

**TABLE 4-1
PLANNED AND APPROVED PROJECTS IN THE PROJECT AREA AND VICINITY**

Jurisdiction	Project	Area Affected	Status
<u>FORSEEABLE FUTURE PROJECTS</u>			
<i>Marin County Projects</i>			
Marin County Department of Public Works (CIP)	Miller Creek Road and Trail Inventory for Watershed Plan	San Rafael	2008-2009
	Fish Protection Project	San Geronimo Creek	2008-2009
	Ring Mountain Enhancement Plan		2008-2009
	Railroad grade culvert Installation	Blithedale Creek	2008-2009
	Baywood Canyon Barn Creek Restoration	Loma Alta	2008-2009
	Playground Improvements	Village Green at Stinson Beach	2008-2009
	Irrigation	Civic Center Lagoon	2008-2009
	Dredging	Novato Creek	2008-2009
	Vineyard Creek Improvements, Zone 1 Phase II	Center Road, Arbor Circle to McClay Road, Novato	2008-2009
	Bothin Marsh Restoration and Flood Control Improvements Project	Coyote Creek and Bothin Marsh in Bothin Marsh Open Space Preserve	2008-2009
	Seminary Drive Pump Station	Redwood Highway, Highway 1 Seminary Drive Northbound off-ramp	2008-2009
	Slough Culvert Replacement	Corte Madera	2008-2009
	Fish Ladders	Multiple locations: Wood Acre Creek, San Geronimo Creek, Arroyo Creek, Larsen Creek, Montezuma Creek, Cheda Creek	2008-2009
<i>Sonoma County</i>			
<u>Sonoma County Regional Parks Department</u>	<u>Pedestrian Project #4- Sonoma/Schellville Class I Bike Trail</u>	<u>Northwestern Pacific Railroad right-of-way from Highway 121 along 8th Street East and Denmark Street</u>	<u>Design: June 2009; Completion: October 2011</u>

60. The text on page 5-3 of Chapter 5, Growth Inducement and Secondary Effects of Growth, has been revised as follows:

This information was compiled as part of the Phase 3 Engineering and Economic/Financial Analysis Report, except as noted, and is calculated based on land use patterns and crop water needs.

62. The footnote/references for Table 5-1 on page 5-4 of Chapter 5, Growth Inducement and Secondary Effects of Growth, have been revised as follows:

N/A – Not Available

n/a – Not applicable. Under Phase 1 LGVSD supplies would be served in the NMWD service area; therefore, water supply and population information for the NMWD service area account for this water supply offset.

¹ SCWA, 2008, except as noted

² LGVSD would supply recycled water to NMWD service area under Phase 1 Therefore, water demands are included in totals for NMWD.

³ City of Napa, 2005. 2050 Napa Valley Resources Study. All 2030 year estimates based on mid-point of 2020 and 2050 projections provided by WYA Report.

⁴ Brown and Caldwell, 2007.

SOURCE: SCWA, 2008

63. Table 5-2 on page 5-5 of Chapter 5, Growth Inducement and Secondary Effects of Growth, has been revised as follows:

**TABLE 5-2
ESTIMATED IRRIGATION WATER DEMANDS BY USE TYPE VERSUS RECYCLED WATER PROVIDED**

Estimated Irrigated Acreage and Water Use in the NBWRP				Recycled Water Provided by NBWRP			
Land Use Type	Water Use Rate (AF/acre)	Acres	Total Maximum Water Use (AFY)	Phase 1 (AFY)	Alternative 1: Basic System (AFY)	Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (AFY)	Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (AFY)
Urban Landscaping							
Marin County ¹	2.234	1,335	2,982	744	744	1479	1479
Napa County ²	2.801	644 704	1,804 2,004	1,364 1,366	1,364	1,978 1,980	1,978 1,980
Sonoma County	3.25	333	1,083	0	435	542	668
<i>Total</i>		2,312 2,372	5,868 6,069	2,110	2,545	4,204 4,001	4,127
Dairy & Pasture							
Marin County	2.502	0	0	0	0	554	647
Napa County		37	92	0	339	339	339
Sonoma County		4,721	11,811	0	249	342	249
<i>Total</i>		4,757	11,903	249	588	1,235	1,235
Orchard							
Marin County	2.971	0	0	0	0	0	0
Napa County		30	90	0	0	10	10
Sonoma County		0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>		30	90	0	0	10	10

TABLE 5-2 (Continued)
ESTIMATED IRRIGATION WATER DEMANDS BY USE TYPE VERSUS RECYCLED WATER PROVIDED

Estimated Irrigated Acreage and Water Use in the NBWRP				Recycled Water Provided by NBWRP			
Land Use Type	Water Use Rate (AF/acre)	Acres	Total Maximum Water Use (AFY)	Phase 1 (AFY)	Alternative 1: Basic System (AFY)	Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (AFY)	Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (AFY)
Irrigated Farm							
Marin County	1.339	0	0	0	0	69	94
Napa County		0	0	0	0	0	0
Sonoma County		2,924	3,915	8	16	41	280
<i>Total</i>		<i>2,924</i>	<i>3,915</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>374</i>
Vineyard							
Marin County	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Napa County	0.25	10,289	2,572	771	1,487	2,093	2,093
Sonoma County	0.5	20,156	10,078	779	2,020	3,802	4,922
<i>Total</i>		<i>30,445</i>	<i>12,650</i>	<i>1,550</i>	<i>3,507</i>	<i>5,895</i>	<i>7,015</i>
Totals		40,469	34,428	3,468	6,440	11,051	12,561

N/A = Not applicable

¹ The Petaluma and MMWD service areas are included in this water use estimate.² Irrigation of the Napa State Hospital grounds is included in this water use estimate.

SOURCE: CDM, 2008

64. The text on page 5-15 of Chapter 5, Growth Inducement and Secondary Effects of Growth, has been revised as follows:

The 1998 City of Napa General Plan lists a policy to evaluate the feasibility of use of reclaimed wastewater in appropriate locations. In order to plan future and adequate water supply capacity and services to Napa, the General Plan calls for the implementation of the *1997 Water System Optimization and Master Plan* (City of Napa, 1998). The 1997 Master Plan identifies use of reclaimed wastewater to offset potable water supplies currently being used to irrigate parks, a golf course, and other landscaped areas in Napa and improvements to water supplies during drought years. The City would enter into an agreement with Napa SD to deliver recycled water to the current City customers. The areas proposed for recycled water use in the General Plan are area south of Imola Avenue, east of Napa River, ~~and west of Highway 221~~ (including the Napa State Hospital property), the south Napa Market Place, the Stanly Ranch, and the property owned by Napa SD adjacent to Imola Avenue bordering Napa River. The water reuse in the proposed areas would offset potable

water use for irrigation of turf at Kennedy Golf Course, Kennedy Park, ~~and~~ Napa Valley College, and Napa State Hospital.

65. The text on page 5-16 of Chapter 5, Growth Inducement and Secondary Effects of Growth, has been revised as follows:

Also, the County ~~will~~shall identify and support ways to utilize recycled water for irrigation and non-potable uses to offset dependency on groundwater and surface waters and ensure adequate wastewater treatment capacity through measures such as using wastewater treatment and reuse facilities where feasible to reclaim, reuse, and deliver treated wastewater for irrigation and other uses possible ~~potable use depending on wastewater treatment standards and encouraging the use of non-potable/recycled water wherever recycled water is available and require the use of recycled water for golf courses where feasible~~ (County of Napa, 2008).

66. The text on page 5-16, Growth Inducement and Secondary Effects of Growth, has been revised as follows:

This would make approximately 4,540~~3,500~~ AFY available for use in and around the city.

67. Impact 5.1 on Page 5-18 of Chapter 5, Growth Inducement and Secondary Effects of Growth, has been revised as follows:

Impact 5.1: The NBWRP would provide recycled water for urban, agricultural, and environmental uses, and as such, would contribute to the provision of adequate water supply to support a level of growth that is consistent with the amount planned and approved within the General Plans of the affected cities within Marin, Sonoma, And Napa Counties and the General Plans for Marin, Sonoma and Napa Counties. No appreciable growth in population or employment would occur as a direct result of construction or operation of the proposed facilities. However, development under the General Plans accommodated by the proposed project would result in secondary environmental effects, which include effects that would be significant and unavoidable.

68. The text on page 5-20 of Chapter 5, Growth Inducement and Secondary Effects of Growth, the text is edited as follows:

Population within the region is anticipated to increase by approximately 4 percent by 2010 and 2015 and by 2 percent through 2030, as shown in **Table 5-13**. **Tables 5-14** and **5-15** show the total projected water use in the individual service areas, and total water use by SCWA agency contractors and customers, respectively.

69. The text on page 5-37 of Chapter 5, Growth Inducement and Secondary Effects of Growth, has been revised as follows:

This would ensure that recycled water is provided at levels that are consistent with current agricultural practices, and that recycled water is used to offset existing groundwater pumpage. Facilities would ~~be sized to~~ serve up to 1,400 AFY to existing uses within the MST area (above the 200 AFY for Napa State Hospital).

70. The text on page 5-40 of Chapter 5, Growth Inducement and Secondary Effects of Growth, has been revised as follows:

The Basic System would include facilities to provide an additional 1,055 AFY to the Carneros East service area.

71. The text on page 5-45 of Chapter 5, Growth Inducement and Secondary Effects of Growth,, has been revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure 5.1a: In order to maintain consistency with the Napa County General Plan, Napa County and Napa SD will approve the MST Local Options 1 and/or 2. This will provide approximately 530 AFY of recycled water that would be available for the existing users in the MST area. Trunk facilities may ~~be sized to~~ accommodate service of up to 1,400 AFY to existing agricultural irrigators only. Any expansion of service beyond the 1,400 AFY or provision of service to new land uses would be subject to approval by the County Planning Department and the Napa County Board of Supervisors.

72. The text on page 6-11 of Chapter 6, Alternatives Analysis, has been revised as follows:

The Proposed Action would not directly cause localized increases in groundwater levels over the long-term, therefore the impact on structures or flooding patterns

would be less than significant. The use and storage of recycled water would not significantly affect groundwater quality for potable and agricultural uses.

73. The text on page 6-23 of Chapter 6, Alternatives Analysis, has been revised as follows:

Similarly, the No Action Alternative would potentially affect cultural, surface water, or biological resources in the SVCSD and, Novato SD, ~~and Napa SD~~ service areas.

74. The text on page 6-33 of Chapter 6, Alternatives Analysis, has been revised as follows:

The Basic System would achieve the project objectives with the least environmental impacts and costs, although it would not provide the benefits from increased connectivity that would occur under the Partially and Fully Connected Systems.

75. The text on page 6-34 of Chapter 6, Alternatives Analysis, has been revised as follows:

The No Project Alternative was actually rated highest for this criterion, as it would not construct or operate any proposed facilities.

76. The text on page 6-34 of Chapter 6, Alternatives Analysis, has been revised as follows:

In general, all ~~the~~ three proposed alternatives would meet the stated project objectives and comply with applicable regulations and policies.

77. The text on page 7-3, of Chapter 7, Climate Change, has been revised as follows:

Most precipitation events in California occur between October and April more specifically, ~~in terms of amount of precipitation occurring~~ the events are more frequent and intense from November through March.

78. The text on page 8-1, of Chapter 8, Agency Consultation, has been revised as follows:

The Member Agencies of NBWRA initially planned on ~~individual~~-recycled water projects that were examined and refined through the Engineering Report and Feasibility Study discussed below.

79. The text on page 8-2, of Chapter 8, Agency Consultation, has been revised as follows:

The report describes the Proposed Project area and the key water management problems and needs within the Project area, identifies water reuse opportunities in the project area, develops and analyzes alternative measures that could address the ~~identifies~~-identified water management needs, and presents an overview of associated legal and institutional requirements.

80. The text on page 11-9 under Mitigation Measure 3.4.6a of Chapter 11, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, has been revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure 3.4.6a

Under the Master Recycling Permit for each Member Agency and Cooperating Agency, user agreements shall include provisions for compliance with Title 22 and the State Recycled Water Policy regarding storage and use of recycled water onsite at individual properties.

Implementation Procedure	Monitoring and Reporting Actions	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Responsible Agency
1. Incorporate provisions for compliance with Title 22 and State Recycled Water Policy in user agreements. 2. Comply with provisions in the user agreement	1. Execute agreement 2. Execute agreement	1. Member Agency/Users 2. Member Agency/Users	1. During project operation (recycled water use) 2. During project operation (recycled water use)	Member Agency/ Users

81. The text on page 11-10 of Chapter 11, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program under Mitigation Measure 3.4.9.a has been revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure 3.4.9a: SVCSD and Napa SD (as appropriate) shall implement the following measures:

- Prepare a Management Plan for the salt marsh ponds to monitor recycled water application and resulting changes in bittern pond conditions, required by the San Francisco Bay RWQCB to obtain a discharge prohibition. The management plan will comply with the RWQCB Resolution 94-086. The management plan will include the following features for Ponds 7 and 7A, as appropriate:
 - a) Facility Plan, includes project purpose and objectives, site selection factors, site sampling and analyses, planning and design elements.
 - b) Operations and Maintenance plan, includes vegetation planning and harvesting, channel and bank maintenance, pump and gate maintenance, vector controls, and contingency/emergency plans.
 - c) Monitoring Program, includes monitoring of pollutants, habitat diversity, wildlife use, and vector populations.

82. The text on pages 11-40 and 11-41 of Chapter 11, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, has been revised as follows:

Impact 3.10.4: Wildland Fire Hazard

Construction activities in grassland areas could have the potential to expose people or equipment to risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires.

Mitigation Measure 3.10.4a

For applicable Member Agencies, in consultation with local fire agencies, a Fire Safety Plan will be developed for each of the service areas associated with the project. The Fire Safety Plan(s) will describe various potential scenarios and action plans in the event of a fire.

Mitigation Measure 3.10.4b

For applicable Member Agencies, during project construction, all staging areas, welding areas, or areas slated for development using spark-producing equipment will be cleared of dried vegetation or other material that could ignite. Any construction equipment that includes a spark arrestor shall be equipped with a spark arrestor in good working order. All vehicles and crews working at the project site(s) will have access to functional fire extinguishers at all times. In addition, construction crews

will be required to have a spotter during welding activities to look out for potentially dangerous situations, including accidental sparks.

Implementation Procedure	Monitoring and Reporting Actions	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Responsible Agency
1. Develop Fire Safety Plan. 2. Clear all staging areas, welding areas, or areas slated for development using spark-producing equipment of dried vegetation or other material that could ignite. Equip construction equipment a spark arrestor in good working order. All vehicles and crews working at the project site(s) will have access to functional fire extinguishers at all times. Require construction crews to have a spotter during welding activities to look out for potentially dangerous situations, including accidental sparks.	1. Incorporate Fire Safety Plan into construction specifications. 2. Incorporate measures into construction specifications; sign-off on inspection report and/or MMRP.	1. Member Agency 2. Contractor/ Member Agency	1. Prior to Construction 2. During Construction	Member Agency LGVSD/NMWD, Novato SD/NMWD

83. The text starting on page 11-44 of Chapter 11, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, is edited as follows to clarify the mitigation measures for impacts to cultural resources included in the Draft EIR/EIS to ensure Section 106 compliance:

Mitigation Measure 3.12.1: The standard Section 106 process outlined at 36 CFR Part 800 will be completed prior to supplying Federal funds to be used for construction of any facilities for the project. This includes all construction money that involves whole or in partial financing and includes both payment in advance or in reimbursement.

If project circumstances are such that it is infeasible to implement the measures identified below, a phased identification and evaluation strategy that accounts for the individual project effects will be developed in accordance with the procedures for doing so detailed in 36 CFR Part 800.4(b)(2). The alternative procedures would provide a similar level of accounting regarding the effects to cultural resources in a manner not inconsistent with the standard process provided for at 36 CFR Part 800. The alternative procedures agreed to in the Programmatic Agreement would need to be completed prior to construction of any actions that are subsidized with Federal funds. Pursuant to the Section 106 process, the appropriate Member Agency will incorporate the following measures:...

84. The text on page 11-53 of Chapter 11, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program under Mitigation Measure 5.1a has been revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure 5.1a: In order to maintain consistency with the Napa County General Plan, Napa County and Napa SD will approve the MST Local Options 1 and/or 2. This will provide approximately 530 AFY of recycled water that would be available for the existing users in the MST area. Trunk facilities may ~~be sized to~~ accommodate service of up to 1,400 AFY to existing agricultural irrigators only. Any expansion of service beyond the 1,400 AFY or provision of service to new land uses would be subject to approval by the County Planning Department and the Napa County Board of Supervisors.

85. The text on page 12-1, of Chapter 12, List of EIR/EIS Preparers, has been revised as follows:

Napa Sanitation District (Member Agency)

Michael Abramson	General Manager
Tim Healy	Assistant General Manager/ District Engineer
<u>Monica Oakley</u>	<u>Oakley Water Strategies</u>