ADDENDUM 1
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
FOR THE
MISSION TRAILS FRS II, PIPELINE TUNNEL AND VENT DEMOLITION PROJECT
(SCH# 2005041025)

Prepared for:

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SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

The San Diego County Water Authority (Water Authority) is undertaking a multi-component project to upgrade Pipelines 3 and 4 facilities along the Water Authority's Second Aqueduct. The project is located in Mission Trails Regional Park (MTRP) in the northeastern portion of the City of San Diego, just south of State Route 52 (SR-52). The project has four main components, which were analyzed in the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Mission Trails FRS II, Pipeline Tunnel, and Vent Demolition (FRS II EIR) (SCH #2005041025):

1) construction of an up to 18-million gallon, below-ground flow regulatory structure (FRS II) for Pipelines 3 and 4, an aboveground access/control building, and inlet and outlet piping;

2) construction of new inlet and outlet pipeline sections (pipeline tunnels) to connect the FRS II structure to Pipelines 3 and 4, replacement of approximately 5,000 feet of existing Pipelines 3 and 4 with a single 96-inch welded steel pipeline, and construction of associated shafts and portals;

3) removal of existing above-ground vents located along Pipelines 3 and 4 and replacement of the existing vents with smaller structures that are less visually obtrusive; and

4) construction of a stabilized crossing of the San Diego River to enable safe access for construction and maintenance vehicles working on the proposed facilities.

In addition, the FRS II EIR addressed the impacts of reconfiguring flows in the various pipelines leading into the Mission Trails project area (i.e., reactivating inactive pipelines, switching pipelines to carry untreated water instead of treated water, etc.), a project component known as the Pipeline Interconnect Reconfiguration. This component entails construction of one or two crossover pipelines in the vicinity of the Water Authority's Shepherd Canyon Wye facility to reconnect pipes in the optimal configuration.

The Water Authority Board of Directors certified the FRS II EIR on August 24, 2006, and permits were issued for the project subsequent to EIR certification.

Work began on the pipeline tunnel portion of the project in October 2008, including the new inlet/outlet pipeline construction, the new river crossing, and the Pipeline Interconnect Reconfiguration. Work on these portions of the project is scheduled for completion by June 2011. Due to current economic conditions, the Water Authority has decided to delay implementation of the following components by two years: FRS II reservoir construction, access/control building construction, on-site pipeline construction, and vent demolition/ replacement.

The delayed components of the FRS II project were fully evaluated for environmental impacts in the FRS II EIR. The proposed delay would amount to minor changes in the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken, primarily due to the changes in construction phasing and the scale of simultaneous construction that was previously assumed. The delay will not result in

new impacts or increase the severity of previously identified impacts. Because these project changes do not constitute "substantial changes...which will require major revisions of the previous EIR," the Water Authority is not required to prepare a subsequent EIR pursuant to Section 15162 of the California Government Code (CEQA Guidelines). Water Authority staff has determined that an addendum to the FRS II EIR is the appropriate CEQA document to address the project changes presented by delaying construction of certain components of the FRS II project.

SECTION 2 PROJECT CHANGES, CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCE, OR NEW INFORMATION

2.1 PREVIOUSLY APPROVED APPROACH

Components of the Mission Trails FRS II, Pipeline Tunnel, and Vent Demolition Project proposed for delay include the FRS II and its related structures and the demolition/replacement of vent structures. Detail on the project components and construction activities associated with these components is provided below. The FRS II structure and its associated facilities would be constructed on a 12.78-acre parcel within MTRP that was purchased from the San Diego Unified School District. The vent demolition/replacement would occur on individual vent sites interspersed along the Second Aqueduct within MTRP.

Project Components

The buried reservoir would consist of two basins housed in a concrete structure located completely below ground surface, measuring up to 296 feet by 392 feet, with an overall height of 28 feet from floor to roof. Each basin would have a capacity of nine million gallons and would feature an overflow structure to prevent accidental filling above safe levels. An inlet valve vault would be constructed on the northern side of the structure. An outlet valve vault would be constructed on the southern side of the structure. A two-foot thick layer of soil would be placed on top of the buried reservoir following construction, and this would be vegetated with a native plant mix. (FRS II EIR, Section 2.3.1)

The above ground access/control building for the reservoir would be located on the southern edge of the reservoir, and would measure approximately 20 feet by 50 feet with a height of 10 feet. A vegetated earthen berm would be placed around the building to partially screen public views by residents and park users, though a portion of the structure would remain visible from various viewpoints. The entire structure would be surrounded by an eight-foot security fence. Exterior lights would be provided, but would only be used to ensure safety and security at night, as most routine work is planned during the day. Access to the site would be provided by a dirt road connecting to an existing MTRP trail providing Water Authority access to FRS I and other points along the Second Aqueduct. (FRS II EIR, Section 2.3.1)

The on-site inlet and outlet piping on the FRS II site would consist of buried welded steel pipe connecting the inlet and outlet valves to the FRS II reservoirs. The inlet piping would be 96 inches in diameter, branching into two 72-inch-diameter pipes entering FRS II through the inlet valve vault on the reservoir's northern side. The outlet structure piping would be two, 72-inch diameter pipes exiting the reservoir from the south and leading to the outlet valve vault where they would combine into a single 96-inch diameter outlet pipeline. Overflow piping would be constructed on the northern side of the buried reservoir, near the inlet valve vault, and would be built either of concrete or welded steel. (FRS II EIR, Section 2.3.1)

The vent-removal component of the project would entail removing or replacing with smaller structures most or all of the existing, highly visible vent structures that are located along Pipeline

3 and Pipeline 4 within MTRP. Where the structures would be replaced, new structures would be concrete boxes or cylinders up to 10 square feet in area and extending up to three feet above the ground surface. (FRS II EIR, Section 2.3.3)

Project Construction

Constructing the FRS II, the access/control building, and the inlet/outlet pipelines would require clearing and grubbing of the project site and excavating up to 105,000 cubic yards (CY) of rock and soil to expose the belowground reservoir site and pipe locations. Excavation for this portion of the project may require blasting and work with rock hammers due to the potential presence of cemented sandstone beneath the surface. (FRS II EIR, Section 2.4.4). Construction of the FRS II structure would be followed by partial backfilling and construction of the access/control building, then final grading and revegetation. Heavy equipment would be brought to the site and remain in the on-site staging area for the duration of construction. Three staging areas would be required—one for the FRS II structure and one each for the inlet and outlet shaft areas. Excavated material would be hauled off site in either 10- or 15-CY-capacity dump trucks, with hauling estimated at either 10,500 or 7,000 truck trips, respectively. Equipment and materials delivery and excavated material hauling would access MTRP via Clairemont Mesa Boulevard, where possible, but heavier loads would access the park via Calle de Vida due to the posted weight limit on the bridge near the Clairemont Mesa Boulevard entrance.

The new tunnel pipelines (currently under construction) would be connected to Pipelines 3 and 4 following the construction of the FRS II. This work requires shutdown of the two existing water supply pipelines in the Second Aqueduct. Work would need to be completed in 10 consecutive days to minimize the time these water supply pipelines are shut down, and this would occur during the winter months, when water demand is typically at its lowest point of the year. Work would entail trenching at the new connection points, dewatering existing pipeline sections, removing existing pipelines, fitting new connections, and backfilling excavated areas. Where abandoned pipeline sections are left in place, they would be encased with sand or concrete. (FRS II EIR, Section 2.4.6)

Construction work for vent removal/replacement would be accomplished at small, individual staging areas (150 feet by 150 feet) adjacent to the respective vent locations. Work would require a minor amount of excavation to access the vent structures. The aboveground portion of the vents would be removed with a crane and hauled off site, and the top of the buried portion would be dug up, cut off, and hauled off site. The remaining below-ground portions of the vent structures would be filled with concrete to prevent groundwater infiltration. New structures would be installed at certain locations and, following the work, the excavated areas would be backfilled and restored with a native seed mix. Access to the vent structures would vary, depending on their location, but would be accomplished via existing access points to MTRP and trails within MTRP. (FRS II EIR, Section 2.4.7)

Topsoil and other soil needed for backfilling in the project's disturbed areas would be temporarily stockpiled on site. Excess materials not used for backfilling would be hauled off site for use as fill at other construction sites or as cover material at a local landfill. The FRS II EIR identified five potential receivers of excavated material, depending on the type and quality of the material: Canyon Rock and Asphalt Quarry (Mission Gorge Road adjacent to the southern border

of MTRP), Vulcan Materials Mission Valley quarry, Hansen Aggregates Miramar Recycle Site, Hansen Aggregates Carroll Canyon Plant, and Sycamore Canyon Landfill. (FRS II EIR, Section 2.4.8)

Section 2.4.1 of the FRS II EIR addresses the project's general construction schedule, and depicts the schedule graphically in Table 2-1. The originally approved two-year schedule anticipated construction of the FRS reservoirs and associated structures to occur simultaneously with tunnel mobilization and excavation. Vent demolition/replacement was identified as the project's final phase, following pipeline reconnection. Construction for the FRS II, the access/control building, the on-site inlet/outlet pipelines, and the vent removal/replacement would be conducted between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday. During the 10-day pipeline connection periods, work would be conducted round the clock to limit the duration of pipelines being out of service. (FRS II EIR, Section 2.4.1)

2.2 PROPOSED CHANGES

Due to current economic conditions, the Water Authority elected to proceed with constructing the inlet and outlet pipelines, the stabilized crossing of the San Diego River, and the Pipeline Interconnect Reconfiguration, while delaying the other project components by approximately two years. The delayed components are the FRS II structure, the access/control building, the on-site inlet/outlet piping, and the vent removal/replacement. Because FRS II construction will be delayed by approximately two years, connecting the new tunnel pipelines to the upgraded system will also be delayed by this amount of time.

These project changes do not change the physical components as initially proposed in the FRS II EIR. The general conditions, standard specifications, and project design features that were incorporated into the project—as set forth in Section 2.6 of the FRS II EIR—would also not change. The proposed changes would only affect the schedule under which the project would be undertaken. FRS II construction will no longer occur simultaneous to the tunneling and pipeline construction, but would occur after the pipelines are completed. Because of these changes to the schedule, certain impacts would be slightly different from how they were initially analyzed in the FRS II EIR. In some areas, impacts would be reduced due to the avoidance of simultaneous construction phases. In other areas, the duration for which impacts would be perceived would be increased. The effects of the proposed changes on the impacts identified for the project in the FRS II EIR are discussed below in Section 3 of this Addendum. The proposed changes would not result in new impacts or substantially increase the severity of any previously identified impacts.

SECTION 3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 LAND USE

The proposed delay would not change the location of any aspect of the project or its relationship with local plans and planning policies. Therefore, there are no changes in land use impacts.

3.2 AESTHETICS/VISUAL QUALITY

The proposed delay would extend the duration of the overall project and, therefore, would extend the amount of time construction would be visible from within the MTRP and certain residential areas. These impacts would remain temporary and less than significant. The delay would not increase the scope and scale of construction, and no newly visible construction is proposed. No additional structures would be built and additional lighting would not be installed beyond that identified in the FRS II EIR. Therefore, there are no considerable changes in aesthetics/visual quality impacts.

3.3 TRAFFIC/CIRCULATION

The traffic analysis incorporated into the FRS II EIR considered worst-case construction traffic conditions, which were identified as occurring during a period of approximately two months when traffic associated with the export of excavated materials from the North Portal, FRS II, and South Portal would be concurrent and at its peak. Under these conditions, the traffic analysis determined that impacts would be less than significant.

If FRS II construction were delayed, the amount of construction traffic during the examined worst-case conditions would be reduced, remaining less than significant. There are no other major construction projects identified for this area in the future, therefore, there would be no change in the analysis or mitigation due the delay. The presence of construction traffic would continue on local roads—including Clairemont Mesa Boulevard, Calle de Vida, and the rest of the haul route—for a longer duration due to the delay, but the volume of traffic would be considerably less than initially analyzed, and impacts would remain less than significant.

This is not a considerable change in traffic/circulation impacts identified in the FRS II EIR.

3.4 AIR QUALITY

The air quality analysis incorporated in the FRS II EIR was based on a worst-case assumption of peak construction activity, when simultaneous excavation for the FRS II shafts, FRS II structure, and inlet and outlet tunnels would occur. Maximum daily emissions would exceed significance thresholds during this worst-case peak day, and air quality impacts were identified as significant and unmitigated for oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and 10-micron particulate matter (PM-10). Individual construction phase components were also analyzed, and construction of the FRS II component was also identified as exceeding NO_x and PM-10 thresholds. The proposed delay would not change these conclusions, and the modified project would still result in significant and

unmitigated air quality impacts. The number of days when daily emissions thresholds may be exceeded would be increased due to the extended duration, but the total amount of emissions would not increase. These impacts have been accounted for in the FRS II EIR, and this is not a considerable change in the EIR's impact conclusions. A Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted for the significant and unmitigated impacts, and no further action is required.

3.5 NOISE AND VIBRATION

The proposed delay would not change noise levels emitted by project construction, but would extend the duration for which construction noise would be emitted within the overall project site. However, it should be noted that impacts are proposed at various locations along the Second Aqueduct, and there are no residential locations where reception of noise from simultaneous project components is anticipated.

The noise analysis incorporated into the FRS II EIR analyzed the noise impacts of individual project components and their potential to be received at residences nearby the respective noise-generating sources. Certain components of project construction were identified as exceeding the city's daytime noise limit of 75 dBA (Impact N 1). According to Table 3.5-6, construction of the FRS II would generate noise levels between 42 and 72 dBA, as received from the nearest residence (700 feet to the west); this is below the identified threshold and, therefore, no mitigation is necessary for the FRS II construction. Vent demolition would vary in its construction noise, as the vent locations vary in terms of their distances to nearest residences. Table 3.5-6 shows demolition of Elliot Vent #1 generating noise up to 82 decibels, exceeding the 75 dBA threshold due to its close proximity to residences (200 feet). The others are shown as not exceeding the threshold. Implementation of the Elliot Vent #1 demolition would require incorporation of Mitigation Measure N 1-2 (utilizing portable noise screens). Additionally, all aspects of the project require implementation of Mitigation Measure N 1-3 (noise level monitoring) to ensure noise levels remain below the relevant thresholds.

The project also proposes delaying the connection of the new tunnel pipelines to the Second Aqueduct, which would entail nighttime construction for a 10-day duration. Nighttime noise would be received by nearby residences, and would not conform to the city's nighttime noise thresholds. This aspect of the project would require Mitigation Measure N 2-1 (constructing temporary sound walls along the western boundary of the North Portal) and Mitigation Measure N 2-2 (noise level monitoring). However, these measures would not reduce this project component's noise to a less-than-significant level, and this impact would remain significant and unmitigated.

These impacts and mitigation measures have been accounted for in the FRS II EIR, and this is not a considerable change in the EIR's impact conclusions. A Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted for the significant and unmitigated impacts, and no further action is required.

3.6 RECREATION

During construction, the project would reduce the availability and use of portions of the West Fortuna Area of MTRP, which represents the western edge of the park. The EIR concluded that

the impacts would be adverse, but less than significant because the park offers multiple access points and trails that would remain available for public use. The inaccessibility to this part of MTRP would not substantially increase the use of existing neighborhood parks or other portions of MTRP and would not result in physical deterioration to other portions of the park or other facilities due to a redirected demand for passive recreation in an open space setting. There were also indirect impacts to recreational uses due to construction noise and dust, which were determined to be less than significant due to the availability of other portions of the park for recreation and the temporary nature of the project.

The proposed delay would extend the duration of recreation impacts beyond the previously identified two years, but because the impact would remain confined to one portion of the greater MTRP, and because other areas are still available for use, these impacts would remain less than significant. Additionally, some trails in the project area of the park that are temporarily closed during tunnel construction may be available by the time the delayed project components are undertaken, reducing the impact.

This is not a considerable change in the recreation impact identified in the FRS II EIR.

3.7 WATER RESOURCES

The proposed delay would have no effect on the conclusions related to water resources. The delayed project components would still require preparation and incorporation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and Best Management Practices (BMPs) to limit the effect of storm water runoff during construction. There are no considerable changes in the water resources impacts identified in the FRS II EIR.

3.8 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The proposed delay would not affect the size or location of any of the project features; therefore, there is no change in the extent of habitat impacts or sensitive plant species impacts identified in the FRS II EIR.

Significant impacts to sensitive wildlife species identified in the FRS II EIR include impacts to the Quino checkerspot butterfly (including the presence of an individual adjacent to Elliot Vent #4), the coastal California gnatcatcher (direct impacts to habitat and indirect noise impacts within a 500-foot radius of project construction), and the least Bell's vireo (direct impact to habitat and indirect noise impacts within the San Diego River riparian corridor). The delayed components are not located in the vicinity of the least Bell's vireo habitat, but they would continue to have the potential to result in impacts on Quino checkerspot butterfly (Impact Bio 9) and on coastal California gnatcatcher (Impact Bio 10). Therefore, implementation of the delayed project components would require incorporation of Mitigation Measure Bio 9-1 (preconstruction survey for Quino and habitat preservation/enhancement/creation in the event of positive survey) and Mitigation Measure Bio 10-1 (construction outside breeding season or, if construction is proposed within the breeding season, preconstruction gnatcatcher surveys and delay in construction in the event of positive survey). These impacts and mitigation measures have been accounted for in the FRS II EIR. This is not a considerable change in the FRS II EIR's impact conclusions.

The proposed delay would also extend the post-construction habitat restoration maintenance and monitoring period, as the previously approved plan was based on 5 years of monitoring after completion of construction. This is not a considerable change in the conclusion of biological resources impacts identified in the FRS II EIR.

3.9 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The project's cultural resources impacts result from the grading proposed at various areas within the MTRP. The proposed delay would not affect the size or location of any of the project features; therefore, there is no change in the extent of grading that would occur. The impacts on cultural resources identified in the FRS II EIR would remain the same, including disturbance of known cultural resources (Impact CR 1) or disturbance of previously undiscovered archeological resources (Impact CR 2). Therefore, the delayed project components would be required to incorporate Mitigation Measure CR 1-1 (flagging and avoiding known resources), Mitigation Measure CR 2-1 (construction monitoring by a qualified archeologist and cessation of earthmoving activity if cultural resource is uncovered), and Mitigation Measure 2-2 (consultation with County Coroner and Native American contact [if applicable] in the event of uncovering human remains). These impacts and mitigation measures have been accounted for in the FRS II EIR. This is not a considerable change in the FRS II EIR's impact conclusions.

3.10 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The proposed delay would not affect the size or location of any of the project features, and would not affect the extent of grading that would occur. Therefore, there would be no change in the conclusions regarding geology and soils impacts stated in the FRS II EIR.

3.11 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The project's paleontological resources impacts result from the grading proposed at various areas within the MTRP. The proposed delay would not affect the size or location of any of the project features, or the extent of grading that would occur. The impacts on paleontological resources identified in the FRS II EIR would remain the same, including grading in formations considered to have moderate to high potential for the presence of fossil remains (Impact PR 1). Therefore, the delayed project components would be required to incorporate Mitigation Measure PR-1 (inspection of surface bedrock prior to construction and proper collection/management of any uncovered fossil remains). These impacts and mitigation measures have been accounted for in the FRS II EIR. This is not a considerable change in the FRS II EIR's impact conclusions.

3.12 PUBLIC SAFETY AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The proposed delay would increase the duration that hazardous materials (fuel and construction-related chemicals) would be handled within the MTRP and transported to and from the site. The delay would not considerably increase the extent of the impact and, with incorporation of the Water Authority's *General Conditions and Standard Specifications* and with mandatory adherence to all relevant local, state, and federal regulations related to handling, transporting, and disposing of chemicals, these impacts would remain less than significant.

The project site is within an area that was once used for military training, and unexploded ordnance or chemical contamination may exist within the areas to be graded for the delayed components. Accordingly, project construction would have the potential to expose workers to hazardous materials in the soil (Impact PS 1). The delayed components of the project are required to incorporate Mitigation Measures PS 1-1 and PS 1-2 (conduct Phase I Environmental Site Assessment [and Phase II, if necessary] and implement site-specific measures to mitigate health risks) and Mitigation Measure PS 1-3 (survey for unexploded ordnance) to reduce these impacts to less-than-significant levels. This impact and mitigation has been accounted for in the FRS II EIR, and this is not a considerable change in the EIR's impact conclusions.

Activities associated with construction of the delayed project components would result in the potential for accidental wildfires (Impact PR 2). The proposed delay would increase the duration for which these impacts could occur, but not the extent of the fire risk. The delayed components of the project are required to incorporate Mitigation Measure PS 2-1 (prepare fire prevention program) and PS 2-2 (prepare Emergency Response Plan) to reduce these impacts to less-than-significant levels. This impact and mitigation has been accounted for in the FRS II EIR. This is not a considerable change in the FRS II EIR's impact conclusions.

3.13 UTILITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES

The proposed delay would extend the duration for which fire service may be required on the site in the event of an unforeseen wildfire, but this would not present a considerable change in the FRS II EIR conclusion that the project would have a less-than-significant impact on local emergency response service. The proposed delay would not change the project's relationship to wastewater discharge, water or wastewater treatment facilities, solid waste, or damage to utility infrastructure. There is no considerable change to the FRS II EIR's conclusions that utilities and public services impacts are less-than-significant.

SECTION 4 FINDINGS

A.	Do the project changes, changes in circumstances and/or new information considered fall within a CEQA exemption and/or NEPA exclusion? *(If yes, set forth the exemption(s) and/or exclusion(s) below.)*	**Yes** [ ]	**No** [X]

For all of the project changes, changes in circumstances, and/or new information that are not covered by an exemption or exclusion, complete the following based upon the factual information set forth above:

B. If your assessment included review of project changes or changes in circumstances under which the project will be undertaken, complete the following:

B-1.	Is the project change or change in circumstance substantial?	**Yes** [ ]	**No** [X]
B-2.	Does the project change or change in circumstance involve new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	**Yes** [ ]	**No** [X]
B-3.	Will the project change or change in circumstance require major revisions to the project EIR due to new or more severe impacts identified in Paragraph B.2 above?	**Yes** [ ]	**No** [X]

C. If your assessment involved evaluation of new information (i.e., facts, calculations, study results, laws, regulations, etc. that were unknown or unavailable at the time the project EIR was certified and approved), complete the following:

C-1.	Does the new information reveal significant effects not discussed in the project EIR?	**Yes** [ ]	**No** [X]
C-2.	Does the new information reveal that significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the project EIR?	**Yes** [ ]	**No** [X]
C-3.	Does the new information reveal that 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?	**Yes** [ ]	**No** [X]
C-4.	Does the new information reveal that mitigation measures or alternatives that are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR and that substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment?	**Yes** [ ]	**No** [X]

D. For all project changes, changes in circumstances, and new information considered, complete the following:

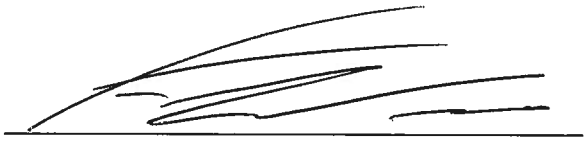
		Yes	No
D-1.	Are there other project changes, changes in circumstances under which the project will be undertaken, or new information not included in this assessment that concern the project components or resources considered in this assessment? *(If the answer is yes, describe the other project changes, changes in circumstances and/or new information below.)*	[ ]	[X]
D-2.	If the answer to the question above was "yes", when considered in conjunction with other project changes, changes in circumstances under which the project will be undertaken and new information, does the information considered in this assessment reveal cumulatively significant impacts or impacts substantially more severe than those considered in the project EIR?	[ ]	[X]

SECTION 5 DETERMINATION REGARDING FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

The Water Authority's decision to prepare this Addendum to the Mission Trails FRS II, Pipeline Tunnel, and Vent Demolition Project EIR is made pursuant to Section 15164 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, which "provides clear authority for an addendum as a way of making minor corrections in EIRs and negative declarations without recirculating the EIR or negative declaration." Specifically, CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 (a) states:

> "The lead agency or a 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.

The changes to the FRS II project—the delay of certain components of the previously approved project—would not result in the need for substantial changes to the EIR, as described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 (a); therefore, this addendum is the proper procedure for documenting these changes and achieving CEQA compliance for the changes in the project.



Signature

August 24, 2006
Date of Final EIR Certification

Ken Weinberg
Director of Water Resources
San Diego County Water Authority

February24, 2009
Date of EIR Addendum