



THREE RIVERS LEVEE IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY
Yuba County Government Center, Board Chambers
915 Eighth Street, Suite 109A
Marysville, California

OCTOBER 1, 2024 – TIME 2:30 P.M.

AGENDA

HYBRID MEETING IN PERSON AND VIA ZOOM

CALL TO ORDER: Welcome to the Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority (TRLIA) meeting. As a courtesy to others, please turn off cell phones or other electronic devices which might disrupt the meeting. Thank you.

The meeting information for the public is as follows:

In person meeting: The board meeting will be open to in-person attendance.

Zoom meeting: The Board proceedings are available via Zoom and you may participate in Public Comment by using the “raise hand” function.

Notice of Hybrid Meeting: As a courtesy only, the board is making the meeting available by Zoom and teleconference for those who cannot attend in person. The unexpected loss of connection to the video or teleconference will not result in cancellation of the hybrid meeting. Zoom provides a teleconference dial-in phone number for every videoconference meeting for those who want to participate by telephone only. Citizens with items before the board should be personally present to ensure they will have an opportunity to comment on or present their items of concern to the Board.

Join Zoom Meeting

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Meeting ID: 811 0599 6285

To participate via the audio only teleconference, dial in to the meeting using the below information:

1 669 900 9128 US (San Jose)

1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)

Meeting ID: 811 0599 6285

Any member of the public on the telephone may speak during Public Communications.

I **ROLL CALL** – Directors Atwal, Bradford, Hastey, Vasquez

II **CONSENT ITEM**

A. Approve meeting minutes of September 3, 2024.

III **PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS:** Any person may speak about any subject of concern within the jurisdiction of TRLIA which is not on today’s agenda. The total amount of time allotted shall be limited to a total of 15 minutes and each individual or group will be limited to no more than 5 minutes. If you are participating via Zoom and wish to comment, please use the “raise hand” function, or *9 if participating on a phone.

IV **ACTION ITEMS**

A. Ordinance – Public Hearing, hold public hearing, waive second reading and adopt ordinance repealing and re-enacting Ordinance No.5 updating public access and rules of conduct in the Feather River Levee Setback Area (FRLSA). (Roll Call Vote)

- B. Approve addendum No.1 to the 500-Year Flood Protection Environmental Impact Report, now known as the Climate Resiliency Project, and authorize Executive Director to sign and file the Notice of Determination with the County and the State Clearinghouse.

V **BOARD /STAFF REPORTS**

VI **CLOSED SESSION**

- A. Conference with Real Property Negotiator pursuant to Government Code 54956.8 – APN 006-160-072 Karlshoejs
- B. Anticipated Litigation (Government Code 54956.9(d)(2)) – Receipt of Government Claims Act Claim by Raj Sharma on September 3, 2024

VII **ADJOURN**

The complete agenda, including backup material, is available at the Yuba County Government Center, 915 8th Street, Suite 109, the County Library at 303 Second Street, Marysville, and www.trlia.org. Any disclosable public record related to an open session item on the agenda and distributed to all or a majority of the Board of Directors less than 72 hours prior to the meeting are available for public inspection at Suite 109 during normal business hours.

If you choose not to attend the Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority meeting but wish to make a comment on a specific agenda item, please submit your comment via email by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday prior to the Board meeting. Please submit your comment to the Clerk of the Board at clerkoftheboard@co.yuba.ca.us. Your comment will be placed into the record at the Board meeting

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, the meeting room is wheelchair accessible and disabled parking is available. If you have a disability and need disability-related modifications or accommodations to participate in this meeting, please contact the Clerk of the Board's office at (530) 749-7510 or (530) 749-7353 (fax). Requests must be made one full business day before the start of the meeting.



THREE RIVERS LEVEE IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY

SEPTEMBER 3, 2024

MINUTES

Call to order 2:34 p.m. with a quorum being present as follows: Directors Sarbdeep Atwal, Gary Bradford, Brent Hastey, and Andy Vasquez. Also present were Executive Director Kevin Mallen, General Counsel Andrea Clark via Zoom, and Board Clerk Natalie Allen. Chair Hastey presided.

I ROLL CALL – Directors Atwal, Bradford, Hastey, Vasquez – all present

II CONSENT ITEM

A. Approve meeting minutes of August 6, 2024.

MOTION: Move to approve

MOVED: Andy Vasquez SECOND: Sarbdeep Atwal

AYES: Sarbdeep Atwal, Gary Bradford, Brent Hastey, Andy Vasquez

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

Approved via unanimous Vote

III PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS: None

IV ACTION ITEM

A. Ordinance – Public Hearing, hold public hearing, waive second reading and adopt ordinance repealing and re-enacting Ordinance No.5 updating public access and rules of conduct in the Feather River Levee Setback Area (FRLSA). (Roll Call Vote) Executive Director Kevin Mallen provided a brief recap, and responded to Board inquiries.

Chair Hastey opened the public hearing.

The following individuals spoke:

- Michele Smith Barker
- Raj Sharma

Kevin Mallen recommended the item be continued until October and advised the Board on forming a committee to attend meetings with the State of California. The Board gave consensus and Chair Hastey appointed Director Bradford and himself.

The following individual spoke:

- Patrick Nolan

Undersheriff Nick Morawcznski provided information on the enforcement efforts of the Sheriff's department.

Chair Hastey continued this item until October 1, 2024.

- B. Consider one application received from Doug Lofton for the Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority At-Large Director vacancy, and authorize Chair to proceed as directed. Chair Hastey invited Doug Lofton to speak.

Doug Lofton provided a brief history of his qualifications and experience.

MOTION: Move to recommend Doug Lofton for the Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority At-Large Director vacancy

MOVED: Andy Vasquez SECOND: Sarbdeep Atwal

AYES: Sarbdeep Atwal, Gary Bradford, Brent Hastey, Andy Vasquez

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

Approved via unanimous Vote

V BOARD/STAFF REPORTS - None

VI CLOSED SESSION – The Board did not retire into Closed Session for any discussion.

- A. Discussion on Resolution of Necessity

VII ADJOURNED at 3:08 p.m.

Chair

ATTEST: MARY PASILLAS
CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AND SECRETARY OF THE PUBLIC AUTHORITY

Approved: _____



THREE RIVERS LEVEE IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY

915 8th Street, Suite 115

Marysville, CA 95901

Office (530) 749-7841 Fax (530) 749-6990

September 3, 2024

TO: Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority Board

FROM: Kevin Mallen, Executive Director

SUBJECT: Hold public hearing, waive second reading, and adopt Ordinance repealing and reenacting Ordinance No. 5

Recommended Actions

Hold public hearing, waive second reading, and adopt Ordinance repealing and reenacting Ordinance No. 5 in order to update public access and rules of conduct on TRLIA lands in the Feather River Levee Setback Area (FRLSA).

Background

In 2016 the TRLIA Board of Directors adopted Ordinance No. 5 which set public access and rules of conduct in the Feather River Levee Setback Area.

Discussion

Over the years, the rural nature of the FRLSA has continued to become an issue for the County, TRLIA and RD 784. Due to the lack of enforcement authority, the original ordinance that was adopted by the board in 2016 has been non-enforceable by law enforcement.

On July 9, 2024, the Yuba County Board of Supervisors adopted ordinance number 1694 which established chapter 8.110 of the Yuba County Ordinance Code. This new ordinance established a set of rules and regulations for the FRLSA, that of which is enforceable by law enforcement, and is set to go into effect August 9, 2024.

One of the main regulations that affects TRLIA is that property owners whose lands lie inside the FRLSA, that allow public access, must designate locations, routes, times and uses that align with Yuba County Ordinance. Discussions with both the public and private stakeholders have concluded that continued public access to the Feather River through TRLIA owned land is desired. The recommended public access locations, routes and parking areas have been identified in Exhibit "A".

Furthermore, Ordinance No. 6 updates the rules of conduct on TRLIA owned land, which align with the County's ordinance, and gives the authority to the Board of Directors to restrict or repeal public access at any time in the future if the Board chooses to do so.

Fiscal Impact

Annual costs are currently unknown and will be addressed through the annual budget process each year.

Up front costs for grading, signage, and labor are anticipated, and are already budgeted for FY 2024-2025.

Attachment

1. TRLIA Ordinance No. 6 (Exhibit "A" & Exhibit "B")

ORDINANCE NO. 6

AN ORDINANCE REPEALING AND REENACTING ORDINANCE NO. 5 OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE THREE RIVERS LEVEE IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY (TRLIA) IN ORDER TO UPDATE PUBLIC ACCESS AND RULES OF CONDUCT ON TRLIA LANDS IN THE FEATHER RIVER LEVEE SETBACK AREA

Pursuant to the powers contained in and referenced by the Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement by and between the County of Yuba and Reclamation District No. 784, the Board of Directors of the Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority (“TRLIA”) hereby repeals in its entirety Ordinance No. 5 that was passed and adopted on September 27, 2016 and ordains the following to replace and update the rules of conduct and public access on TRLIA owned lands in the Feather River Levee Setback Area:

SECTION 1

Public Access to Feather River Setback Area. TRLIA owns in fee title certain portions of the Feather River Levee Setback Area described more specifically and attached hereto and incorporated by reference as Exhibit A of this Ordinance, and hereby allows the public limited access as designated in Exhibit A consistent with the limitations set forth in this Ordinance and Chapter 8.110 of the Yuba County Ordinance Code - Feather River Levee Setback Area. Such access can be restricted or repealed at any time in the future for any reason through a future action of the TRLIA Board of Directors.

TRLIA Designated Public Access Areas. Public access across on TRLIA owned lands in the Feather River Setback Area are depicted in Exhibit A and described in more detail below:

1. Country Club Route: Beginning at the end of the County maintained Country Club Road, crossing over the Feather River Levee operated and maintained by Reclamation District 784 and continuing to the west to the western boundary of TRLIA owned land. Public utilizing this access route may do so at a speed not to exceed 15 miles per hour and utilizing motorized vehicles that are licensed and street legal, non-motorized conveyance, electric bicycles, or as pedestrians. No parking allowed along this route, except in the TRLIA designated parking locations as depicted in Exhibit A. No camping allowed at TRLIA designated parking locations.
2. TRLIA Western Boundary Route: This route is generally the footprint of the former location of the Feather River levee. Beginning at the TRLIA designated parking area at the western terminus of the Country Club Route, continue north or south along the

designated route; northerly to a TRLIA designated parking location that is approximately 14,000 feet (2.7 miles) north of the parking area at the end of the Country Club Route and southerly to a TRLIA designated parking location that is approximately 6,000 feet (1.1 miles) south of the parking area at the end of the Country Club Route. Public utilizing this access route may do so at a speed not to exceed 15 miles per hour and utilizing motorized vehicles that are licensed and street legal, non-motorized conveyance, electric bicycles, or as pedestrians. No parking allowed along this route, except in the TRLIA designated parking locations as depicted in Exhibit A. No camping allowed at the TRLIA designated parking locations.

3. TRLIA Public Open Space Area: To the west of the parking area located at the northern terminus of the TRLIA Western Boundary Route is TRLIA owned land approximately 185 acres in size and identified as Yuba County APN 014-250-028, and Sutter County APN 023-180-07 and 023-180-09. The parcel is generally bounded by the Feather River on the west and the TRLIA Western Boundary Route on the east, City of Yuba City sewer ponds on the north and State lands on the south. A complete legal description of the public open space area is referenced in Exhibit B. This TRLIA owned land is available for public uses consistent with Chapter 8.110 of the Yuba County Ordinance Code and conveyance via non-motorized conveyance, electric bicycles, and pedestrians at a speed not to exceed 15 miles per hour. No camping allowed in this area.

Rules of Conduct Associated with Access. In addition to the rules governing the public's use of the Feather River Levee Setback Area contained in Chapter 8.110 of the Yuba County Ordinance Code and incorporated herein by reference, TRLIA has developed the following additional rules associated with the public's use of TRLIA owned lands:

1. The public enters TRLIA owned land, including designated routes and parking areas, at their own risk.
2. The public must avoid damage to levees and abide by Chapter 9.35 of the Yuba County Ordinance Code, Regulation of Travel on Levees.
3. The public is only allowed on TRLIA lands on the designated routes, parking areas, and locations identified in this Ordinance and use must be consistent with Chapter 8.110 of the Yuba County Ordinance Code. All other TRLIA lands are for non-public access purposes including but not limited to farming, environmental conservation banks, other environmentally sensitive areas, and flood control purposes.

SECTION 2

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force as of thirty (30) days after the date of its passage. Before the expiration of fifteen (15) days after the passage of this Ordinance, it or a summary of it shall be published once, with the names of the members of the Board of Directors voting for and against the Ordinance in a newspaper of general circulation in the County of Yuba.

SECTION 3

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance is for any reason held to be unconstitutional and invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of this ordinance. The Board of Directors hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance and every section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared unconstitutional.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority, State of California, this ____ day of _____, 2024, by the following vote:

- AYES:
- NOES:
- ABSENT:
- ABSTAIN:

CHAIRPERSON

ATTEST: MARY PASILLAS, SECRETARY

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
ANDREA P. CLARK, COUNSEL

Andrea P. Clark.

EXHIBIT 'A'

YUBA COUNTY FEATHER RIVER LEVEE SETBACK AREA MAP

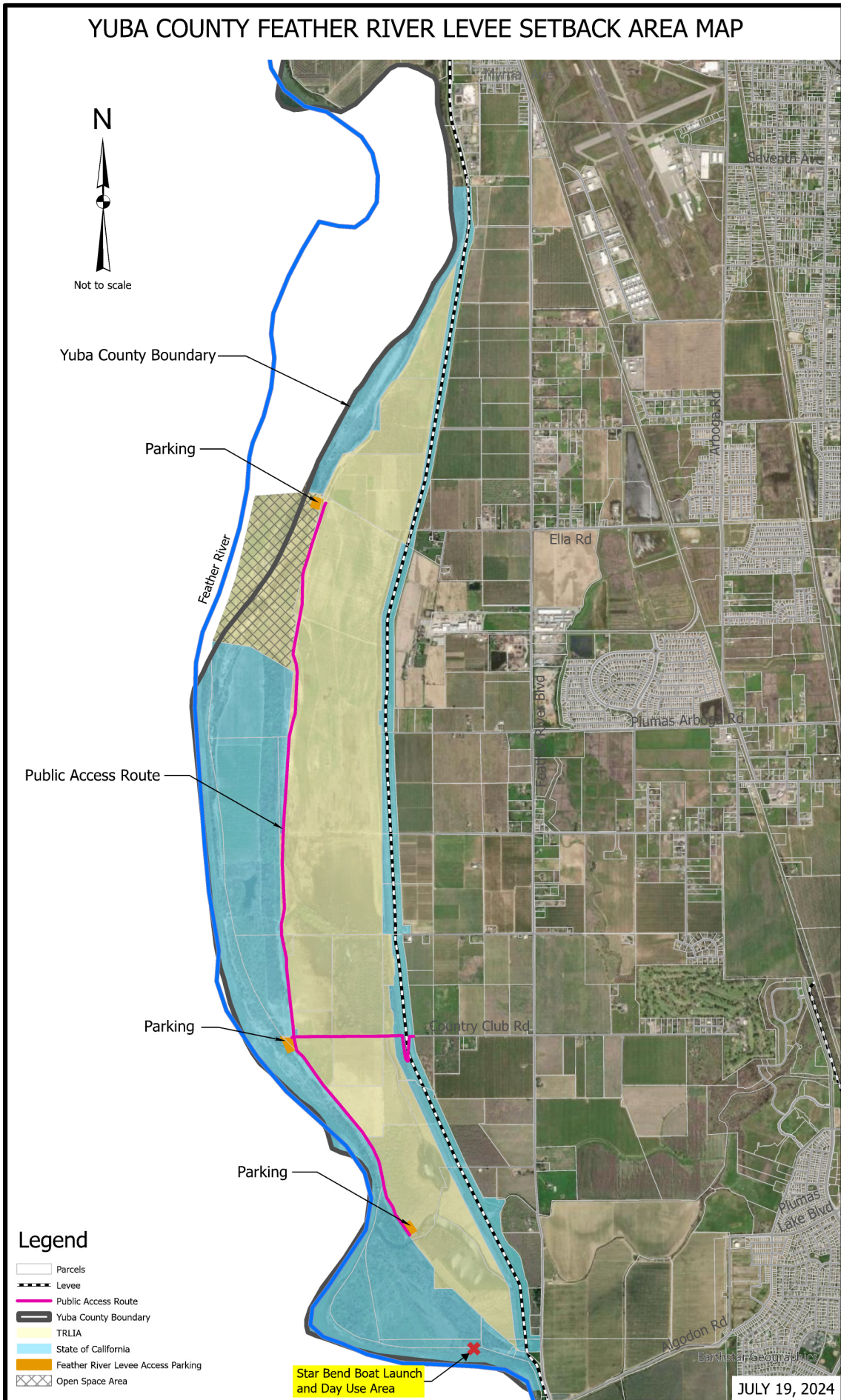


EXHIBIT 'B'
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

YUBA COUNTY ASSESSOR'S PARCEL 014-250-028

All that real property situate in the County of Yuba, State of California, being a portion of Parcel 4, as described in the grant deed from Di Giorgio Fruit Company to Naumes of Oregon, Inc. dated June 14, 1978 and recorded in Book 671, Page 302, Official Records of said County and being more particularly described as follows:

All that portion of said Parcel 4 lying West of the following described line:

Commencing at the Northwest corner of that certain parcel described in decree quieting title in the matter of Earl Fruit Company vs. The Wolf Hop Company, recorded July 20, 1938 in Book 44, Page 469, Official Records of said County Northerly line of said parcel, South 59°09'11" East, 244.51 feet more or less to the toes of an existing levee and the Point of Beginning; thence along the toe of levee the following nine (9) courses:

1. South 20°10'14" West, 418.11 feet; thence
2. South 14°10'14" West, 483.28 feet; thence
3. South 14°06'14" West, 505.75 feet; thence
4. South 10°28'14" West, 1666.75 feet; thence
5. South 11°21'14" West, 112.79 feet to a point on the Southerly line of that certain parcel of land described in the quit claim deed to Di Giorgio Fruit Company, recorded in Book 270, Page 366, Official Records of said County; thence
6. along said Southerly line, South 69°03'22" East, 1.73 feet; thence
7. South 10°13'34" West, 877.66 feet; thence
8. South 04°56'32" West, 424.72 feet; thence
9. South 05°01'33" West, 3.33 feet to a point on the South line of that certain parcel described in the deed to Di Giorgio Fruit Company, recorded in Book 270, Page 363, Official Records of said County, being the Southerly line of said Parcel 4 and the Southerly terminus of the one described herein.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM all that portion of the above lying West of the Yuba-Sutter County line.

The above described parcel contains 105.33 acres more or less.

SUTTER COUNTY ASSESSOR'S PARCEL 023-180-07

All that real property situate in the County of Sutter, State of California, being a portion of Parcel 4, as described in the grant deed from Di Giorgio Fruit Company to Naumes of Oregon, Inc. dated June 14, 1978 and recorded in Book 671, Page 302, Official Records of said County and being more particularly described as follows:

All that portion of said Parcel 4 lying West of the Yuba-Sutter County line and lying North of a line which extends North 86°06'44" West, from the Western most corner of that certain parcel described in the quit claim deed to Di Giorgio Fruit Company, recorded in Book 270, Page 366, Official Records of said County, to the top left bank of the Feather River, being the West line of said Parcel 4.

The above described parcel contains 69.96 acres more or less.

SUTTER COUNTY ASSESSOR'S PARCEL 023-180-09

All that real property situate in the County of Sutter, State of California, being a portion of Parcel 4, as described in the grant deed from Di Giorgio Fruit Company to Naumes of Oregon, Inc. dated June 14, 1978 and recorded in Book 671, Page 302, Official Records of said County and being more particularly described as follows:

All that portion of said Parcel 4 lying West of the Yuba-Sutter County line and lying South of a line which extends North 86°06'44" West, from the Western most corner of that certain parcel described in the quit claim deed to Di Giorgio Fruit Company, recorded in Book 270, Page 366, Official Records of said County, to the top left bank of the Feather River, being the West line of said Parcel 4.

The above described parcel contains 9.57 acres more or less.



THREE RIVERS LEVEE IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY

915 8th Street, Suite 115

Marysville, CA 95901

Office (530) 749-7841 Fax (530) 749-6990

September 24, 2024

TO: Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority Board

FROM: Kevin Mallen, Executive Director

SUBJECT: Adoption of CEQA Addendum for the Climate Resiliency Project

Recommendation:

Adopt Addendum No. 1 to the 500-Year Flood Protection Project Environmental Impact Report, and delegate the authority to the Executive Director to sign and file the Notice of Determination.

Discussion:

TRLIA has prepared Addendum No. 1 to the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (certified in 2022) for the 500-Year Flood Protection Project, now known as the Climate Resiliency Project (project). The project will improve the Reclamation District 784 levee system to reduce flood risk, ensure the system is adaptable to climate change, and address differing flood protection levels (levee superiority issues) resulting from incremental construction and improvement of the levee system over time. Since the project was approved, minor project changes have been made in response to additional technical evaluations and to better optimize flood risk reduction and maximize public benefits.

Addendum No. 1 analyzes the minor project changes associated with selecting specific levee remediation methods where options were identified in the EIR; reducing the extent and magnitude of some levee raises; shifting footprints or changing the method of flood risk reduction for some project components; adding limited landside toe access corridor improvements; refining staging, disposal, and potential borrow locations; and conducting geotechnical and geoarchaeological explorations. In addition, impacts on Crotch's bumblebee, a species that became a candidate for listing as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act after the EIR was certified are evaluated.

The project changes would occur in and immediately adjacent to the project site identified in the EIR and would reduce the overall extent of project activities. Most project components are consistent with those evaluated in the EIR but with a reduced extent. New project components would have less impact than components that have been removed or reduced. Therefore, implementing the project changes would have minor environmental impacts and would not materially change the analysis and would result in no change to significance of impacts identified in the EIR.

Following adoption, TRLIA will sign and file the NOD with the County and the State Clearinghouse.

Fiscal Impact

None.

Attachments:

1. Addendum No. 1 to the 500-Year Flood Protection Project Environmental Impact Report
2. Notice of Determination

Addendum No. 1 to the Environmental Impact Report
for the
500-year Flood Protection Project



State Clearinghouse No. 2021070157

Prepared for:



Prepared by:



September 2024

**Addendum No. 1 to the
Environmental Impact Report for the
500-year Flood Protection Project
State Clearinghouse No. 2021070157**

Prepared for:
Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority
915 8th Street, Suite 115
Marysville, CA 95901



Contact:
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530-749-7841

Prepared by:
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Sacramento, CA 95670



Contact:
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Environmental Compliance Project Manager
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September 2024

Project No. 2204165

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Appendix A Project Component Figures

Abbreviations and Acronyms

CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
Goldfields	Yuba Goldfields
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
MND	mitigated negative declaration
ND	negative declaration
Project	500-year Flood Protection Project
SR	State Route
TRLIA	Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WPIC	Western Pacific Interceptor Canal

Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority (TRLIA) initiated the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) environmental review process for the 500-Year Flood Protection Project (project, and now also referred to as the Climate Resiliency Project) by issuing the Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) on July 9, 2021. The Draft EIR was circulated for a 45-day public review period that ended March 4, 2022. On May 3, 2022, TRLIA certified the Final EIR, adopted the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP), and approved the proposed project.

The project will improve the Reclamation District 784 levee system to reduce flood risk, ensure the system is adaptable to climate change, and address differing flood protection levels (levee superiority issues) resulting from incremental construction and improvement of the levee system over time. After the project was approved, modifications became necessary as a result of additional technical evaluations and to better optimize flood risk reduction and maximize public benefits. TRLIA has identified minor project changes associated with selecting specific levee remediation methods where options were identified in the Draft EIR; reducing the extent and magnitude of some levee raises; shifting footprints or changing the method of flood risk reduction for some project components; and identifying staging, disposal, and potential borrow locations.

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15164(a) states that a lead 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(a) calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred. TRLIA has determined that some minor project changes are necessary (described in Chapter 2, “Project Changes”), but none of the conditions described in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 (see Section 1.2, “Regulatory Context”) requiring preparation of a subsequent EIR (or subsequent negative declaration [ND] or subsequent mitigated negative declaration [MND]) would occur with the project changes. Therefore, TRLIA has prepared this Addendum No. 1 to the 500-Year Flood Protection Project Final EIR, in accordance with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15164.

1.2 Regulatory Context

As described in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a), when an EIR has been certified or ND (or MND) adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

- 1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or ND due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

- 2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or ND due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
- 3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the ND was adopted, shows any of the following:
 - a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or ND;
 - b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;
 - c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or
 - d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15164(a) states that a lead agency may 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 analysis in Chapter 3, “Environmental Analysis,” below, demonstrates based on substantial evidence in light of the project’s administrative record that the proposed changes to the project would not result in any of the conditions described in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162. Because none of these conditions has occurred, the lead agency shall determine whether to prepare a subsequent ND (or subsequent MND), an addendum, or no further documentation (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162[b]).

TRLIA, as lead agency, has prepared this Addendum No. 1 to the Final EIR, in accordance with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15164(a) to present the proposed project changes, provide the additional CEQA impact analysis and substantial evidence to address the potential environmental effects of the proposed project changes, and supplement the administrative record for the project.

Chapter 2. Project Changes

The changes to the project specified in the project EIR and addressed in this addendum and described in this chapter are as follows:

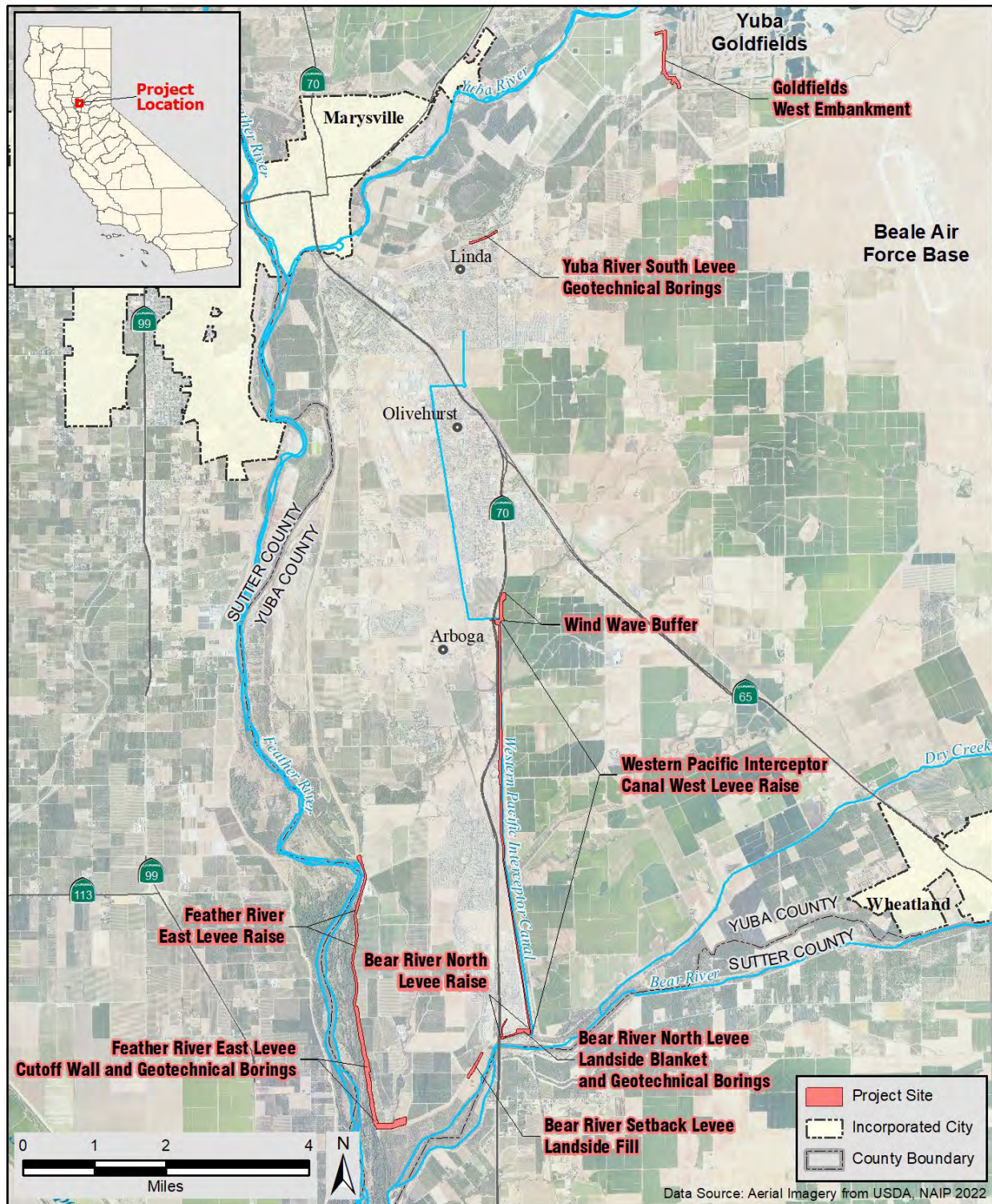
- Reducing and shifting the Goldfields West Embankment footprint to reduce impacts on biological resources
- Adding a vegetated 2,000-foot-long, wind-wave buffer north of the Western Pacific Interceptor Canal (WPIC) West Levee to replace the 9,500-foot-long levee embankment extension proposed in the project EIR
- Reducing the height of the WPIC West Levee raise and selecting the soil fill option for the portion exceeding a 0.5-foot raise
- Reducing the length and height of the Bear River North Levee raise
- Eliminating the Bear River North Levee seepage berm
- Selecting the Feather River East Levee cutoff wall option and Bear River Setback Levee landside fill option for seepage remediation
- Adding minor improvements to the existing landside toe access corridor along portions of the Bear River Setback Levee and Feather River East Levee
- Refining staging areas and adding on-site borrow extraction and disposal
- Conducting limited geotechnical and geoarchaeological explorations.

An overview of the current project components is provided in **Figure 1** and figures of the individual project components are provided in **Appendix A**. Overall, the project changes would occur within and immediately adjacent to the project site identified in the Draft EIR and would substantially reduce the overall extent of project activities.

2.1 Goldfields West Embankment Refinements

The alignment of the Goldfields West Embankment has been shortened by 250 feet and shifted up to approximately 100 feet west to avoid ponds and adjacent riparian vegetation in the Yuba Goldfields (Goldfields). Vegetation that would now be avoided includes blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*) shrubs that provide suitable habitat for valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*), which is listed as a threatened species under the Federal Endangered Species Act. The construction methods would remain the same as described in the Draft EIR; the embankment would be constructed of existing cobble mining tailings to be obtained from a currently unspecified location in the Goldfields and 6 inches of aggregate surface would be placed on the embankment crown.

Figure 1. Project Location and Refined Components



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2024Apr09 RS

Source: GEI Consultants, Inc. 2024

2.2 Wind-wave Buffer to Replace Levee Extension

The Draft EIR evaluated constructing an approximately 1.8-mile extension of the WPIC West Levee to the north and east of the north end of the existing levee. Instead of this levee extension, a much shorter vegetated wind-wave buffer would be constructed immediately north of the WPIC West Levee. The wind-wave buffer would be approximately 2,000 feet long, compared to the 9,500-foot-long levee embankment proposed in the Draft EIR. The wind-wave buffer would be created east of State Route (SR) 70 to reduce the wave runup plus setup to a height approaching the minimum available freeboard before waves reach the highway, thereby reducing risk of overtopping and eroding the highway during extreme flood events. The wind-wave buffer area may also provide borrow material for the WPIC West Levee soil fill raise if the material is determined to be suitable for this purpose.

The wind-wave buffer area has been cultivated in rice for over 30 years and is bordered by rice fields to the north, east, and south. The 5.9-acre wind-wave buffer would be planted with riparian vegetation after borrow material has been extracted, if appropriate. Wave height reduction is best achieved using vegetation exhibiting high branching densities, such as willows (*Salix* spp.). Plantings would also include several willow species and mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), which has a similar dense growth structure. To augment the habitat value of the buffer, other riparian trees including Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) and sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) would be planted with a native shrub understory of California rose (*Rosa californica*) and California blackberry (*Rubus californica*). Native perennial grassland would be seeded between the planting rows of the riparian buffer. A raised berm would be established between the wind-wave buffer and the remainder of the rice field to prevent flooding of the area during adjacent rice production. The berm would have an approximately 12-foot-wide aggregate base road on the crown. The berm slopes (approximately 1.7 acres) would be seeded with native grasses and forbs.

Wind-wave buffer construction would include site preparation that may involve deep ripping, disking, and amendment of the soil profile. The site would be graded to drain to the WPIC. Drainage would be provided via an existing outfall structure if determined to meet drainage needs; if the grade is not compatible with gravity drainage, a pump may be required. Alternatively, a new outlet compatible with gravity drainage may be constructed. An irrigation system would be installed for use during the plant establishment period (described further below). The source of irrigation water is anticipated to be a tank system supplied by water from the Yuba County Water Agency. Alternatively, water could be provided by connecting to the existing agricultural water supply or by constructing a well to supply the temporary system.

Access for construction (including borrow removal) and planting of the wind-wave buffer area would be provided by installing a soil ramp on the WPIC West Levee waterside slope and an approximately 25-foot-wide canal crossing embankment at the north end of the WPIC. The crossing would include approximately 0.07 acre of temporary fill across the WPIC with culverts adequate to pass canal flows. The crossing may be removed after wind-wave buffer planting is

complete or removed after the planting establishment period is complete (approximately 5 years). After crossing removal, the canal would be restored to pre-project conditions and long-term access to the wind-wave buffer would be provided by existing agricultural roads to the south and/or east.

Wind-wave buffer operations and maintenance activities would begin after planting and continue for a minimum 5-year establishment period. The primary goal during this period is to ensure survival of planted trees and shrubs; the secondary goal is to establish a native plant understory. Maintenance activities would include vegetation management and invasive species control (mowing, string-trimming, hand-pulling, and herbicide application), periodic tree pruning, irrigation and irrigation system maintenance, as-needed installation of plant protection cages, debris removal, and remedial activities such as replanting and reseeding if needed. Specific maintenance actions would be based on seasonality, weather events, soil conditions, weed populations and distribution, woodland condition and percent survival, and native grassland condition and percent cover. A typical maintenance schedule is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Typical Wind-wave Buffer Maintenance Schedule

Maintenance Activity	Frequency
Chemical Treatment	Apply herbicide two to three times per year, in spring and late fall, to coincide with flushes of weeds.
Mowing	Mow to 6–12 inches two to three times per year, in spring and late summer/fall.
Thatch removal	Remove excessive thatch buildup as needed for fire safety.
Irrigation	Irrigate planted areas with drip lines, for 3 years as needed to establish the plantings.
Outlet	Debris removal annually after winter storms.

Source: GEI Consultants, Inc. 2024

Vegetation management in the wind-wave buffer would follow an integrated pest management approach, with timing and frequency based on the biology of the invasive species that require control. Mowing, chopping, and string trimming would be used to maintain herbaceous vegetation in native perennial grassland on the berm and between woodland planting rows to reduce wildfire risk and discourage spread of noxious weeds. Hand-pulling would be used on planting berms to remove weed species that cannot be reached using other means. Site-specific hand pulling/cutting may occur throughout the year. Spot-spraying of selective contact and systemic herbicides would be prioritized over general application of broad-spectrum herbicides. Spot spraying and wicking with broad spectrum herbicides may be used to control non-native grasses or small noxious weed infestations. Herbicides would be applied in accordance with label instructions under the direction of a state-licensed pest control advisor and applied by state-licensed pesticide applicators or employees under their direct supervision.

A drip system would be used to irrigate all trees and shrubs planted in the wind-wave buffer. The irrigation system would be in place for 3 to 4 years during the establishment period, and all

materials would be removed after the irrigation period is complete. A typical watering schedule is provided in **Table 2**.

Table 2. Typical Wind-wave Buffer Irrigation Schedule

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Irrigation season	April – Oct	April – Oct	May – Oct	May – Sept
Frequency	every 2–3 days	every 3–5 days	every 10–14 days	every 28 days
Duration	8 hours	8 hours	8 hours	8 hours

Source: GEI Consultants, Inc. 2024

When the initial plant establishment period is complete, long-term operations and maintenance activities are anticipated to be minimal. Annual inspections would be conducted to assess overall site conditions, infrastructure condition, trash accumulation, unauthorized use, fire hazards, and/or other aspects that may warrant management actions. Potential management actions would include trash and debris removal; outlet structure maintenance (e.g., clearing debris); and minor repair, blading, or grading of access roads. The outlet structure may require annual maintenance to remove accumulated debris on the trash rack after the winter season. Access roads would be primarily maintained by others as they provide a dual purpose for agricultural field access. The berm road would not require maintenance unless severe erosion occurs.

2.3 Levee Raise Reductions

2.3.1 Yuba River South Levee

The Draft EIR evaluated an up to 1.4-foot aggregate base or soil levee raise, depending on the raise height, along approximately 1.45 miles of the Yuba River South Levee. This levee raise has been eliminated from the project.

2.3.2 Western Pacific Interceptor Canal West Levee

The Draft EIR evaluated up to 1.9-foot levee raise with either soil fill or parapet wall along the entire 5.9 miles of the WPIC West Levee. The extent and height of the levee raise has been substantially reduced. Along the southern 3.95 miles there would be a 0.5-foot raise with aggregate base, as described in the Draft EIR for the Feather River East Levee. Along the remaining 1.95 miles, a 1.5-foot soil raise would be implemented; the northern half would be a landside raise and the southern half would be a waterside raise.

2.3.3 Bear River North Levee

The Draft EIR evaluated a 1.1-foot soil levee raise along approximately 0.75 mile of the Bear River North Levee. The levee raise has been reduced to less than 0.5 mile long and would be an up to 0.5-foot raise with aggregate base. The Bear River North Levee portion of the project site is shown in Appendix A.

2.4 Seepage Remediation Refinements

2.4.1 Yuba River South Levee

The Draft EIR evaluated an approximately 0.55-mile-long cutoff wall in the Yuba River South Levee east of Simpson lane. This cutoff wall has been eliminated from the project.

2.4.2 Bear River North Levee

The 500-foot-long and 50-foot-wide seepage berm proposed landside of the Bear River North Levee has been eliminated from the project and the landside blanket has been reduced from 300 feet long to 230 feet long.

2.4.3 Bear River Setback Levee

The landside fill option has been selected for seepage remediation along the Bear River Setback Levee. The extent has been increased slightly from 600 feet to 710 feet; the width and height remain the same as evaluated in the Draft EIR.

2.4.4 Feather River East Levee

The cutoff wall option has been selected for seepage remediation along the Feather River East Levee and has been increased slightly from 3,900 feet long to 4,000 feet long. The cutoff wall degrade area is shown in Appendix A. Twenty-nine existing relief wells along the landside levee toe adjacent to the cutoff wall extent would be abandoned. The wells would be abandoned by removing near-surface equipment and filling the wells with grout. Three existing relief wells in this area would be repurposed as piezometers. The existing concrete-lined relief well drainage ditch would remain in place.

2.5 Existing Toe Access Corridor Improvements Addition

Approximately 1.2 miles of existing toe access corridor along portions of the Bear River Setback Levee and Feather River East Levee would be improved. Improvements would include adding geogrid and 6 inches of aggregate base over 2,870 feet of existing toe road landside of the Bear River Setback Levee and east from the Feather River East levee. Compacted fill would be placed between the existing toe road and the landside levee toe, as needed, to ensure runoff drains away from the levee and off the roadway. Along the Feather River East Levee, geogrid and 6 inches of aggregate base would be placed along 3,800 feet of the existing landside levee toe, extending north from the Bear River Setback Levee. For the southern approximately 1,000 feet, these improvements would be placed over the existing toe road; to the north, the existing road diverges up to approximately 20 feet away from the levee toe and the new roadway would be placed at the levee toe. Before geogrid is placed, vegetation would be removed, existing aggregate base would be scarified, and the surface would be moisture conditions and recompacted. The toe access corridor improvement area is shown in Appendix A.

2.6 Borrow, Disposal, and Staging Area Refinements

The Yuba River South Levee staging area has been eliminated from the project because no levee improvements would be constructed in this area.

Staging areas for several of the remaining project components have been refined to match the current project components and to further avoid sensitive biological resources. In the Goldfields West Embankment area, the staging area at the north end of the embankment footprint has been reduced by approximately 0.5 acre and a new approximately 1.5-acre staging area has been added adjacent to the southern portion of the embankment footprint.

Staging areas in the northern and central portions of the WPIC West Levee have been reduced to avoid seasonal wetlands in adjacent areas. Staging for the wind-wave buffer would occur within the northern WPIC West Levee staging area. The staging area at the confluence of the WPIC West Levee and Bear River North Levee has been expanded by approximately 3 acres. The approximately 3-acre Bear River North Levee staging area west of SR 70 has been eliminated. Staging areas at the north and south ends of the WPIC West Levee are shown in Appendix A.

An approximately 12-acre potential borrow and disposal area has been added landside of the Bear River Setback Levee. This area is a stockpile that was established when the setback levee was built and may include material suitable for project use. Disposal in this area could include strippings, organic material found within the potential borrow, and potentially cutoff wall degrade material not suitable for reuse within the embankment.

An approximately 11-acre staging area has been added immediately north of the Feather River East Levee cutoff wall area, between the levee and adjacent landside orchards. The Feather River East Levee portion of the project site has also been extended north to include an approximately 1.5-acre area adjacent to the Starr Bend boat ramp parking to allow for vehicle turnaround and potential material and equipment staging.

The Feather River staging and borrow/disposal areas are shown in Appendix A. All the additional staging, disposal, and borrow areas support nonnative annual grassland vegetation and are subject to regular maintenance activities.

Overall, the total area for borrow, disposal, and staging associated with project construction would be approximately 25 acres, an increase of approximately 7 acres compared to what was identified in the Draft EIR. However, the substantial reduction in extent of project components would reduce the overall area of project-related disturbance from more than 400 acres to approximately 200 acres.

2.7 Geotechnical and Geoarchaeological Explorations

Before project construction begins, geotechnical explorations would be conducted to inform final design of the Feather River East Levee cutoff wall and Bear River North Levee landside blanket.

Along the southern approximately 1.2 miles of the Feather River East Levee, six crown borings would be drilled within the planned cutoff wall extent and up to 16 supplemental crown borings would be drilled to the north and south of the cutoff wall extent. One crown boring would be drilled adjacent to the Bear River North Levee landside blanket. Explorations would also occur to confirm levee remediation is not required along the portion of the Yuba River South Levee where a cutoff wall was identified for construction and evaluated in the Draft EIR; one crown boring and two landside toe borings would be drilled immediately east of Simpson Lane and north of Hammonton-Smartville Road. All borings would be drilled by a truck-mounted rig. The maximum boring depth would be 100 feet, similar or less than depths of previous borings conducted in these reaches.

Geoarchaeological subsurface explorations would also be conducted along the Feather River East Levee cutoff wall alignment and potentially within the wind-wave buffer area (if the site is used for borrow) to search for evidence of archaeological resources that could be affected by cutoff wall construction. Soil samples collected during the Feather River East Levee geotechnical explorations would be examined by an archaeologist. If required by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), focused subsurface exploration for archaeological resources would also be conducted. The exact methodology would be determined in coordination with USACE but is anticipated to include test pits and hand augers. No people would enter test pits and maximum dimensions would be approximately 3 feet wide, 15 feet long, and 12 feet wide. If potential archaeological deposits are observed, soil from the relevant area would be collected and screened. Test pits adjacent to the Feather River East Levee would be backfilled and compacted to meet USACE specifications immediately after excavation and data recordation are complete, with the material that had been excavated from each test pit. Test pits would be excavated approximately every 300-600 feet and hand auger sample would be taken approximately every 150 feet between the test pits. Interested Native American Tribes would be invited to monitor and/or participate in exploration activities.

Chapter 3. Environmental Analysis

This chapter provides the CEQA analysis and substantial evidence to verify that: (1) the minor changes to the project described in the previous chapter and the resulting environmental impacts described below do not meet any of the criteria in Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines for preparing a subsequent EIR or subsequent ND (or MND), and these changes do meet State CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 criteria for preparing an addendum to the adopted Final EIR and, (2) the analyses in the project's Final EIR are sufficient to provide the substantial evidence necessary to support TRLIA's decision to prepare this addendum.

The project changes would occur within and immediately adjacent to the project site identified in the Draft EIR and would substantially reduce the overall extent of project activities. Most project components are consistent with those evaluated in the Draft EIR but with a reduced extent (e.g., lower levee raises). In addition, new components such as the wind-wave buffer would have less impact than components that have been removed, such as the WPIC West Levee extension.

The project changes evaluated in this addendum would not materially change the analysis and would result in no change to significance of impacts identified in the Draft EIR. Impacts related to all resource areas evaluated in the Draft EIR would be less overall because the project has been substantially reduced by eliminating the Yuba River South Levee improvements and the WPIC West Levee extension. Impacts on the following resource areas evaluated in the Draft EIR would be the same or less than identified in the Draft EIR for all project components; therefore, these resources are not analyzed further in this Addendum No. 1:

- Geology, Soils, and Paleontological Resources
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation
- Utilities and Service Systems
- Wildfire

Minor changes in the character of previously identified impacts described in the Draft EIR are discussed below for the relevant resource areas and applicable proposed project changes. In all cases, the significant impacts were previously evaluated in the Draft EIR. There are no new

significant effects that were not discussed in the previous Draft EIR. In addition, all applicable mitigation measures identified in the MMRP would be implemented.

3.1 Aesthetics

The vegetated wind-wave buffer would convert views from an approximately 0.5-mile section of SR 70 from rice field to riparian vegetation. However, this would not degrade the overall visual character of these views and would substantially reduce impacts on visual resources compared to construction of the previously proposed WPIC West Levee extension, which would have resulted in a significant and unavoidable long-term impact on approximately 15 nearby residences in southern Olivehurst. Except for the very limited temporary impact associated with geotechnical explorations along approximately 0.5 mile of the Yuba River South Levee, there would be no aesthetics impacts along this levee, which has immediately adjacent residential areas. Visual impacts would also be reduced along the WPIC West Levee, which is visible from SR 70 and residences immediately west of the levee by limiting the levee raise to 0.5 foot along the southern approximately 4 miles and 1.5 feet along the northern approximately 2 miles (the Draft EIR evaluated a raise of up to 2 feet and potential use of floodwalls). Therefore, the project changes would reduce the severity of impacts on sensitive viewers, compared to impacts specified in the Draft EIR.

3.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Shifting the Goldfields West Embankment to the west to reduce impacts on sensitive biological resources would increase the amount of orchard that would be removed in this portion of the project site from approximately 4 acres to approximately 7.5 acres. In addition, constructing the wind-wave buffer would remove approximately 9.5 acres of rice. However, the WPIC West Levee extension evaluated in the Draft EIR would have removed approximately 14 acres of rice and 14 acres of orchard. Implementing the refined project design would reduce loss of rice land by more than 4 acres and loss of orchard by more than 6 acres. Therefore, the project changes would reduce the severity of impacts on agricultural resources, compared to impacts specified in the Draft EIR.

3.3 Air Quality, Energy, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Depending on the source of irrigation water for the wind-wave buffer plantings during the establishment period and the method of long-term drainage for the wind-wave buffer area, the project refinements may require temporary and/or long-term pump use. This would result in short- and/or long-term pollutant emissions and energy use not previously identified in the Draft EIR. If a booster pump is necessary to distribute irrigation water, it is anticipated to operate for a total of approximately 1,500 hours and consume a total of approximately 700 gallons of diesel

(or alternative) fuel over the up to 4-year irrigation period. If the existing or potential new drainage outfall from the wind-wave buffer area does not accommodate gravity drainage, pumping would be required to remove water that ponds for more than 6 to 8 weeks from the wind-wave buffer area. Pumping is anticipated to be required a maximum of three times per year, for approximately 4 days during each pumping period and consume up to approximately 150 gallons of diesel (or alternative) fuel per year.

In contrast, eliminating the WPIC West Levee extension and Yuba River South levee and reducing other project components has substantially reduced construction-related pollutant emissions and fuel use. For example, the number of haul truck trips alone has been reduced from nearly 90,000 to less than 15,000 and associated estimated fuel consumption from nearly 450,000 gallons to approximately 50,000 gallons. In addition, operation of other construction equipment would be much less than evaluated in the Draft EIR. These construction-related reductions would offset the very small amount of additional emissions and fuel use associated with establishment and long-term maintenance of the wind-wave buffer. Therefore, the project changes would not substantially increase the severity of significant impacts related to pollutant emissions specified in the Draft EIR.

3.4 Biological Resources

Impacts on biological resources would be substantially less for the refined project components, compared to those evaluated in the Draft EIR. Although the wind-wave buffer would result in loss of approximately 6 acre of rice land, which provides suitable aquatic habitat for the federally threatened giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*), the previously proposed WPIC West Levee extension would have affected more than twice as much rice land and would have affected seasonal wetlands suitable for federally listed invertebrate species. In addition, impacts on habitat for valley elderberry longhorn beetle have been nearly eliminated and impacts on riparian vegetation and aquatic habitats have been substantially reduced by shifting the Goldfields West Embankment to the west.

Two relevant changes in species status have occurred since the EIR was certified. Northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*) is now proposed for federal listing as threatened. Impacts on this species were evaluated in the Draft EIR (see western pond turtle [*Emys marmorata*]). Impacts on potentially suitable habitat for northwestern pond turtle have been substantially reduced by the project refinements, including avoiding all impacts in the Goldfields area and substantially reducing impacts along the WPIC.

Crotch's bumble (*Bombus crotchii*) and western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*) are candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act. These species were not considered a special-status species at the time the Draft EIR was

prepared and the EIR was certified because their 2019 candidacy determination was challenged in court and candidacy was stayed in February 2021. However, the Third District Court of Appeal reversed the trial court judgment and candidacy was reinstated in September 2022. The project site is outside the current distribution of western bumble bee (CDFW 2023¹) and this species has no potential to be adversely affected by the project. The current distribution of Crotch's bumble bee is much larger, encompassing approximately two-thirds of California, including the project site (CDFW 2023). However, known occurrences of the species are not documented throughout this overall distribution and none are known from the valley floor in the project vicinity; the nearest known locations are from foothill grasslands to the east, such as Beale Air Force Base (Bumble Bee Watch 2024², iNaturalist 2024³). Based on documented occurrence locations, regular maintenance and agricultural activities including herbicide and pesticide use on and surrounding the project site, and poor on-site habitat conditions with limited nectar sources and nesting habitat, Crotch's bumble bee is very unlikely to occur on the project site. Therefore, implementing the project, including the proposed refinements, would not have a substantial adverse effect on Crotch's bumble bee and would not result in a new significant impact related to this species.

For the reasons described above, the project changes would not result in any new significant impacts and would not increase the severity of significant impacts on biological resources, including special-status species and sensitive habitats, specified in the Draft EIR.

3.5 Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources

As described in the Draft EIR and the Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Climate Resiliency Project⁴, project implementation would not adversely affect any known built-environment, archaeological, or Tribal cultural resources. However, there is potential to encounter previously unknown resources during project implementation, including the project refinements. The extent of project-related ground disturbance has been substantially reduced by the project refinements, thereby reducing potential to encounter unknown cultural resources. The project refinements include geotechnical and geoarchaeological explorations, toe access corridor improvements, and borrow and disposal areas that would result in additional ground disturbance,

¹ California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2023. Survey Considerations for California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Candidate Bumble Bee Species. Available online: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Survey-Protocols>. Accessed: September 2022.

² Bumble Bee Watch. 2024. Available online at: <https://www.bumblebeewatch.org/>. Accessed: September 2024.

³ iNaturalist. 2024. Available online at: <https://www.inaturalist.org/observations>. Accessed: September 2024.

⁴ GEI Consultants, Inc. 2024. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Climate Resiliency Project. Prepared for Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority, Marysville, CA.

but these activities would occur within the area of potential effects (APE) that was evaluated in the Draft EIR. The refinements also include addition of a landside staging area north of the Feather River East cutoff wall footprint that is outside but immediately adjacent to the APE evaluated in the Draft EIR. Despite the slight expansion of the APE in this portion of the project site, the overall extent of project-related ground disturbance has been substantially reduced by the project refinements, greatly reducing potential to encounter unknown cultural resources.

The Feather River East Levee toe access corridor improvements would result in relatively minor additional disturbance of the ground surface along the landside toe of the levee. The improvements area is within the existing levee maintenance corridor and where relief wells were installed in 2007. Therefore, this area has experienced extensive previous ground disturbance and the proposed toe access corridor improvements would not disturb ground that has not been disturbed by previous flood risk reduction activities. Similarly, material borrow and disposal would occur within a stockpile that was established when the Bear River Setback Levee was constructed in 2006; this area was identified for staging in the Draft EIR. The new staging area would be in an existing open area between the Feather River East Levee and adjacent orchards. The area is regularly maintained and project activities would be limited to surface storage of materials and equipment during construction.

The geotechnical explorations would occur within the Feather River East Levee cutoff wall footprint, would only extend approximately 5 feet deeper than the cutoff wall, and would disturb an extremely small area (approximately 6 inches in diameter). Therefore, additional subsurface ground disturbance would be extremely small compared to that evaluated in the Draft EIR. The geoarchaeological test pits could extend below depths of previous ground disturbance landside of the Feather River East Levee and in the wind-wave buffer area. However, they would be implemented for the express purpose of searching for potential unknown archaeological and Tribal cultural resources and would be completed in a manner that minimizes adverse effects and in accordance with Mitigation Measure 3.6-1a (Conduct Additional Cultural Resources Inventory) identified in the Draft EIR and adopted in the MMRP.

For the reasons described above, the project changes would not substantially increase the severity of significant impacts on cultural resources, including built-environment, archaeological, and Tribal cultural resources compared to those specified in the Draft EIR.

3.6 Hydrology and Water Quality

Establishment of the wind-wave buffer plantings would require irrigation for the initial 3-4 years following planting. Based on the anticipated irrigation schedule presented above in Section 2.2, this irrigation would consume a total of approximately 4 million gallons of water over the up to 4-year irrigation period. As described, irrigation water is anticipated to be imported to the site

and supplied by the Yuba County Water Agency, but water could be provided by connecting to the existing agricultural water supply or by constructing a well to supply the temporary system. In any case, this amount of temporary water use would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge. In addition, because the wind-wave buffer area would no longer be flooded annually for rice production, annual water use for project-related irrigation is unlikely to exceed water use in the area for rice production that currently occurs, and there would be a substantial long-term reduction in water use after rice production and wind-wave buffer irrigation cease. Therefore, the project changes would not substantially increase the severity of significant impacts on hydrology specified in the Draft EIR.

Chapter 4. Conclusions

As described in the preceding sections, this Addendum No. 1 to the Final EIR certified in 2022 analyzes proposed changes to the project. These minor changes include reducing and shifting the Goldfields West Embankment footprint, adding a vegetated wind-wave buffer north of the WPIC West Levee, reducing the height and extent of levee raises, eliminating the Bear River North Levee seepage berm, adding landside toe access corridor improvements along some levee portions, refining staging areas and adding on-site borrow extraction and disposal, and conducting geotechnical explorations. Impacts related to all resource areas evaluated in the Draft EIR would be less overall because the project has been substantially reduced by eliminating the Yuba River South Levee improvements and the WPIC West Levee extension and reducing the extent of other project components.

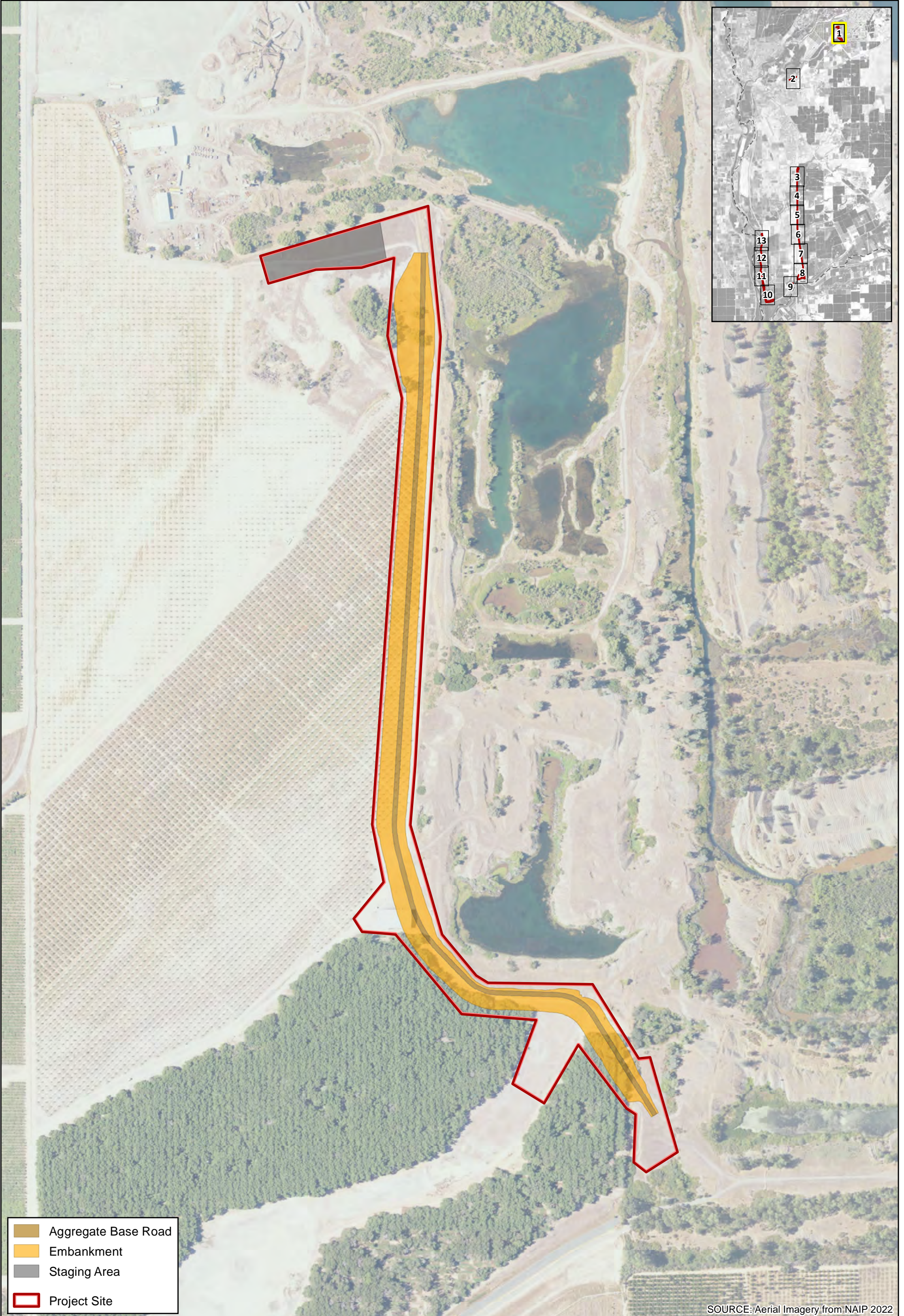
Based on the analysis and substantial evidence in Chapter 3, “Environmental Analysis,” the proposed project changes described in this Addendum would not result in any of the conditions described in Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines calling for preparation of a Subsequent EIR, ND, or MND. In summary, the proposed project changes:

- would not result in any new significant environmental effects,
- would not substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant effects,
- would not result in mitigation measures or alternatives previously found to be infeasible becoming feasible, or
- would not result in availability/implementation of mitigation measures or alternatives that are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous document that would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the physical environment.

These conclusions confirm that a subsequent EIR is not required, and this Addendum No. 1 to the Final EIR certified in 2022 is the appropriate CEQA document under State CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 to evaluate the project changes and resulting environmental impacts thereof. This Addendum No. 1 is added to the administrative record for the project. No changes are needed to the MMRP adopted in 2022.

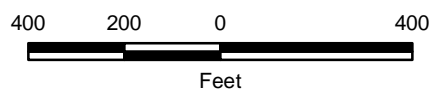
Appendix A Project Component Figures

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- Aggregate Base Road
- Embankment
- Staging Area
- Project Site

SOURCE: Aerial Imagery from NAIP 2022



Climate Resiliency Project
Yuba County, California

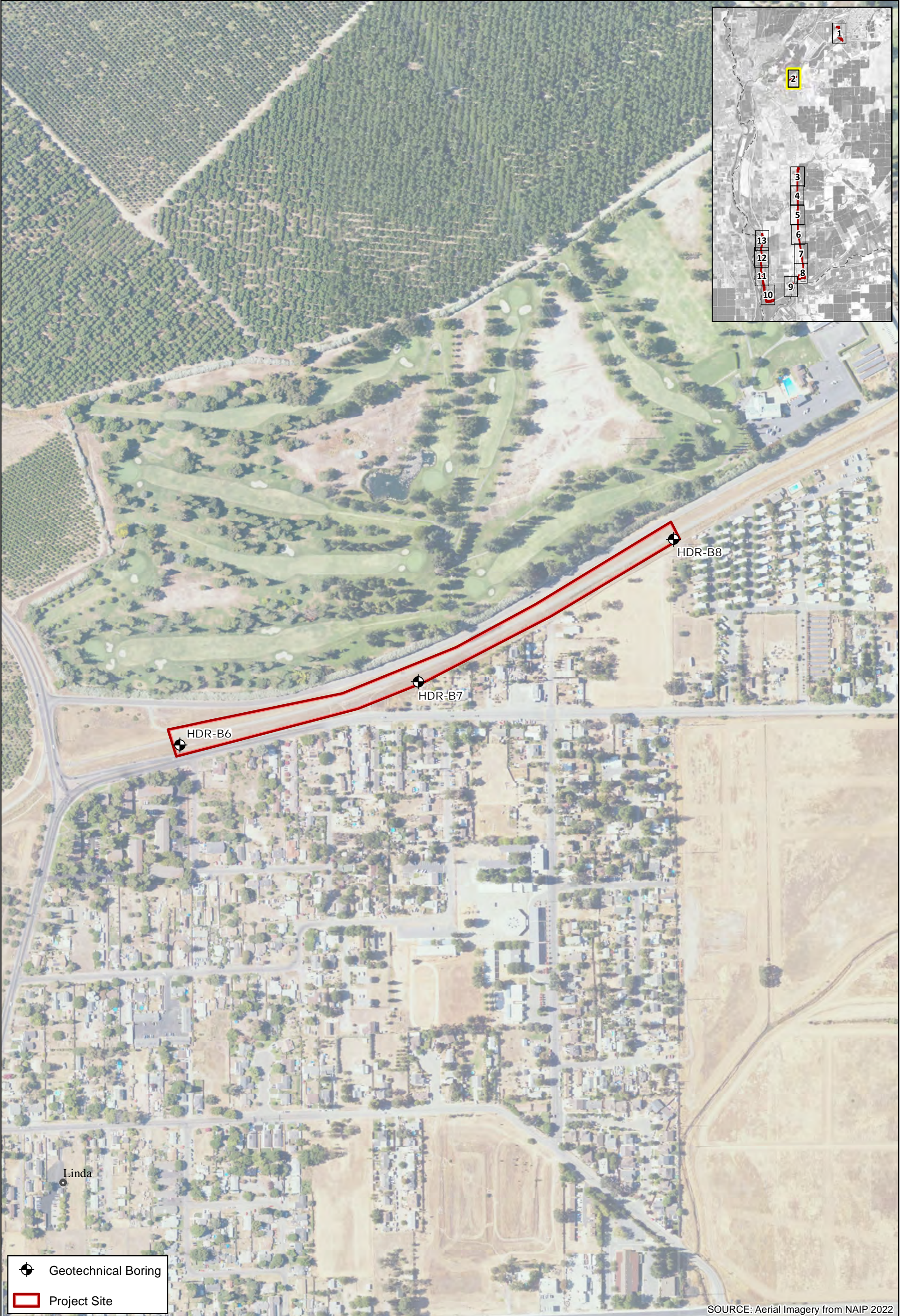
Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority





PROJECT COMPONENTS
GOLDFIELDS WEST EMBANKMENT

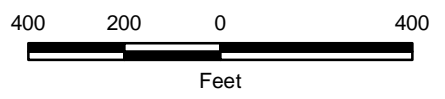
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 Geotechnical Boring
 Project Site

SOURCE: Aerial Imagery from NAIP 2022



Climate Resiliency Project
Yuba County, California

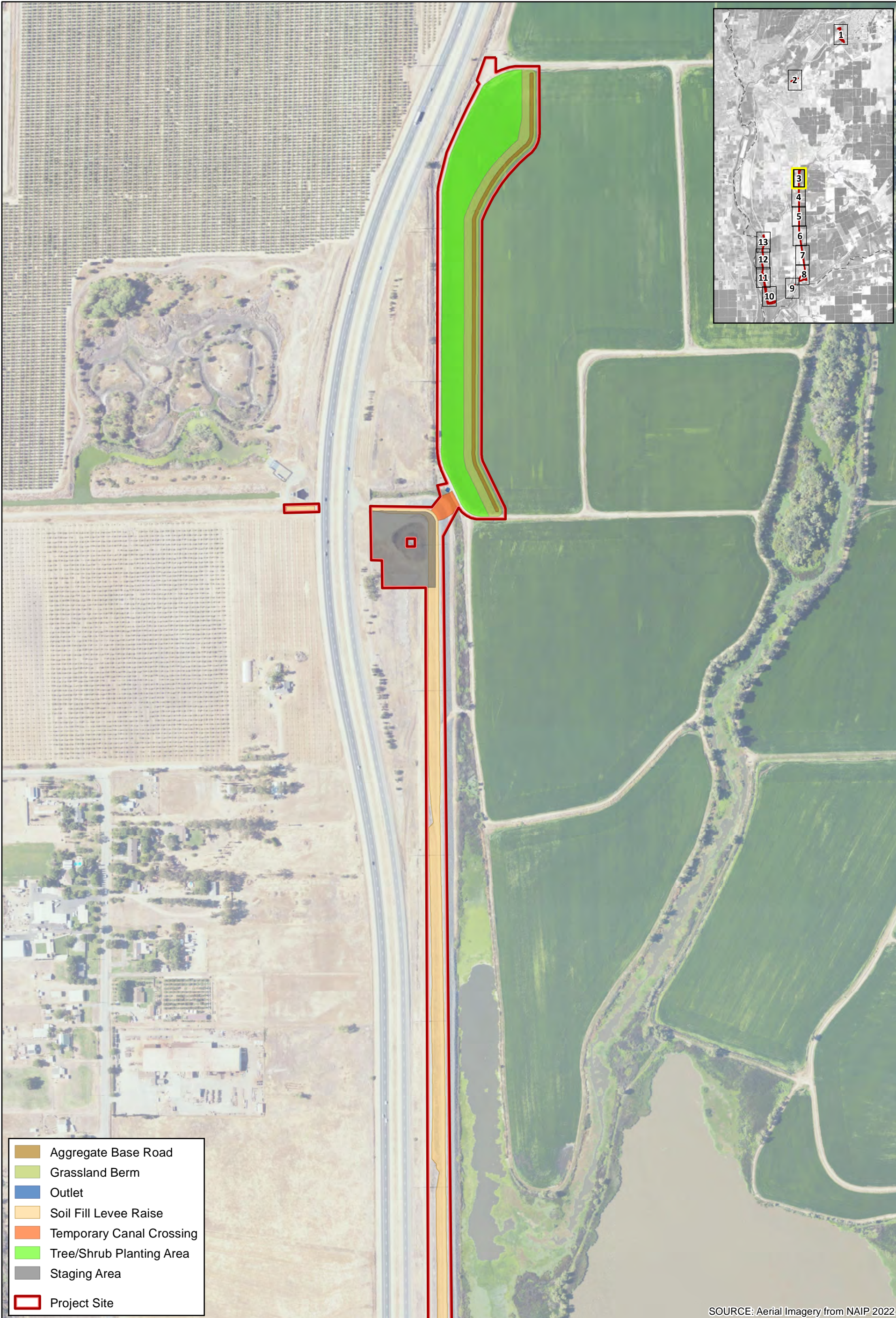
Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority



PROJECT COMPONENTS
YUBA RIVER SOUTH LEVEE

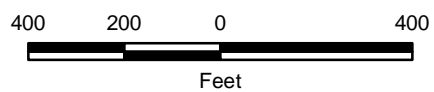
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- Aggregate Base Road
- Grassland Berm
- Outlet
- Soil Fill Levee Raise
- Temporary Canal Crossing
- Tree/Shrub Planting Area
- Staging Area
- Project Site

SOURCE: Aerial Imagery from NAIP 2022



Climate Resiliency Project
Yuba County, California

Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority

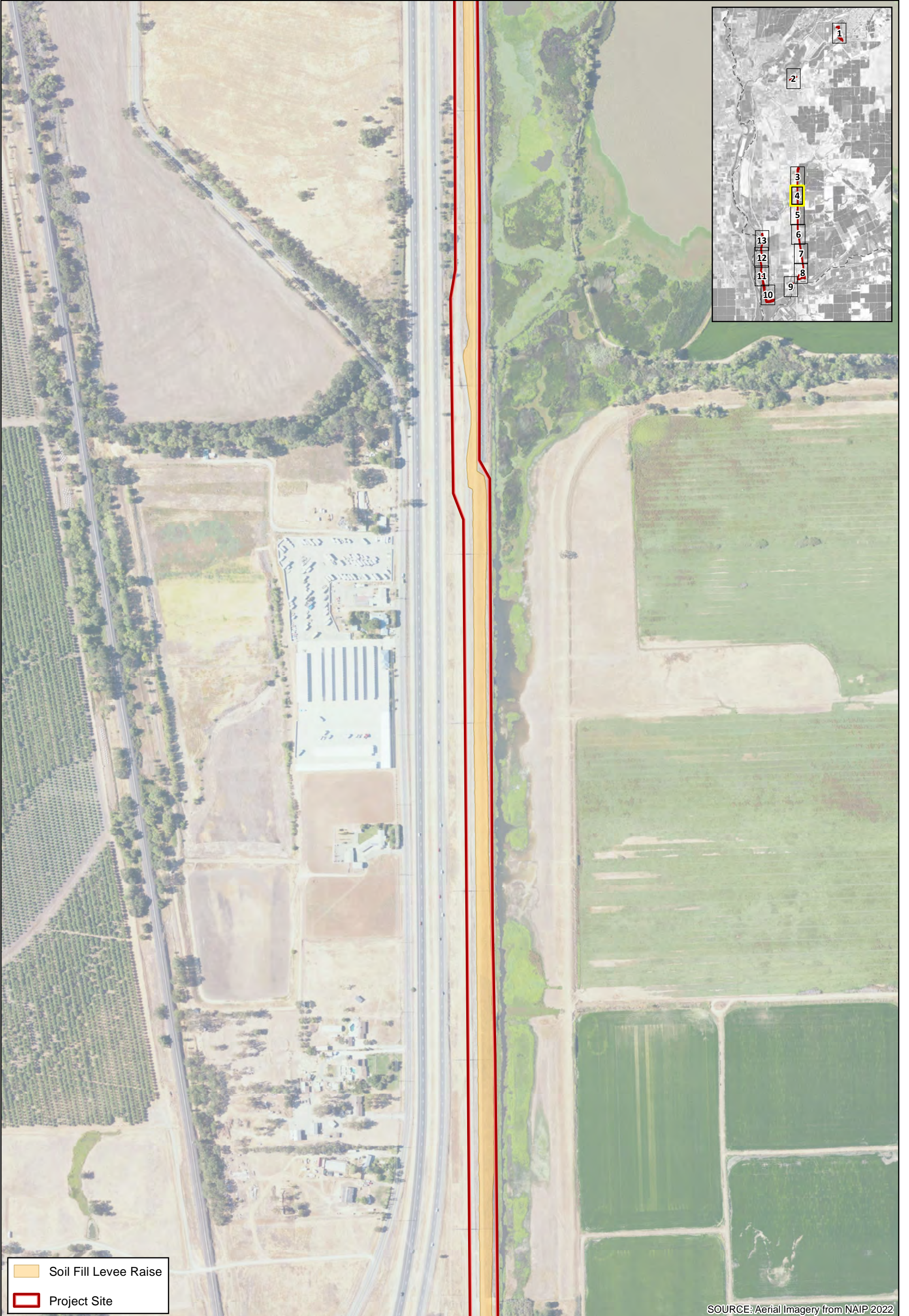


PROJECT COMPONENTS
WIND WAVE BUFFER AND WPIC WEST LEVEE

JULY 2024

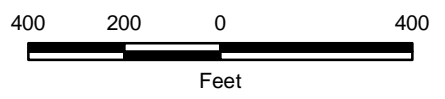
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Soil Fill Levee Raise
 Project Site

SOURCE: Aerial Imagery from NAIP 2022



Climate Resiliency Project
Yuba County, California

Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority

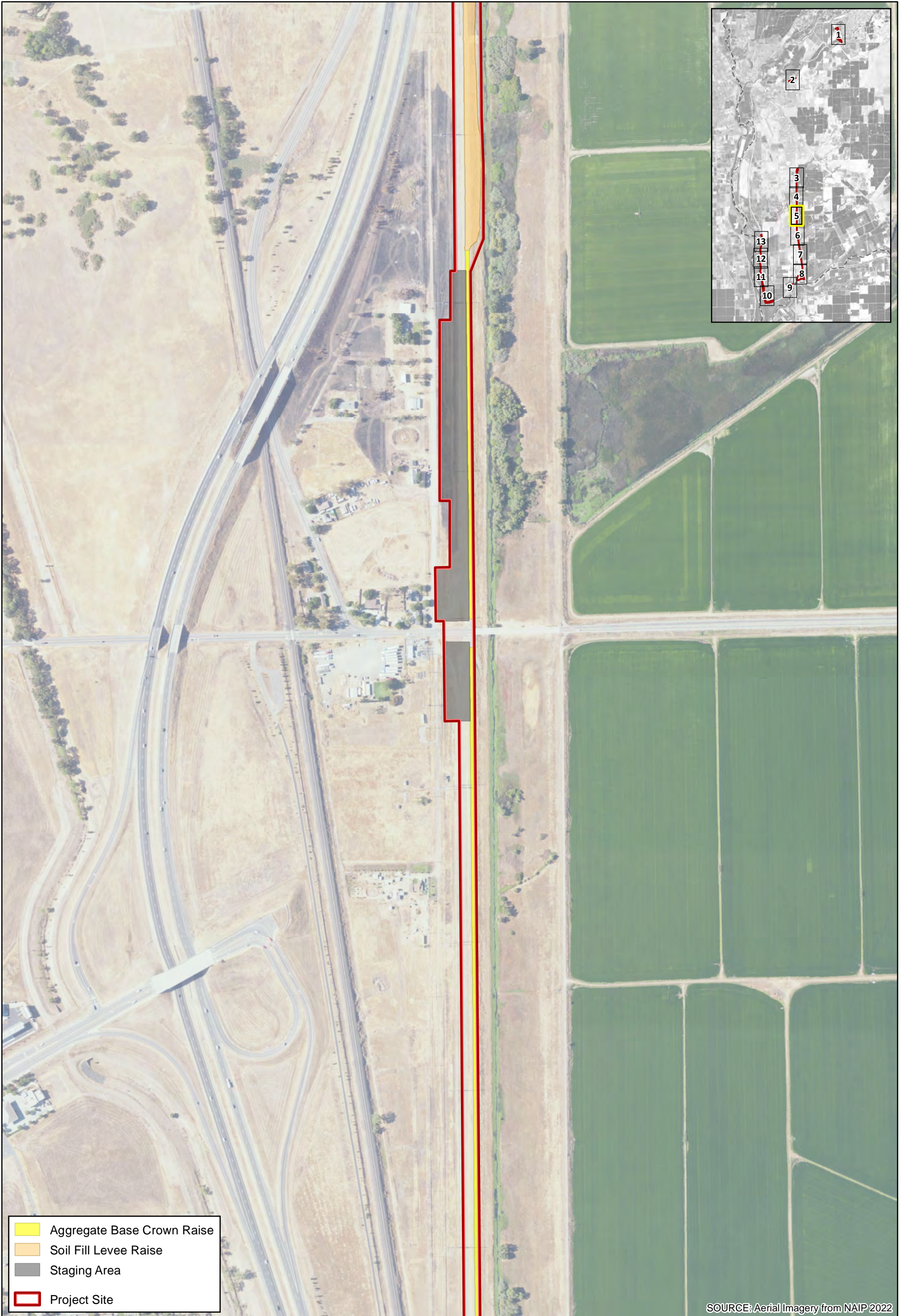


PROJECT COMPONENTS
WPIC WEST LEVEE (SHEET 1)

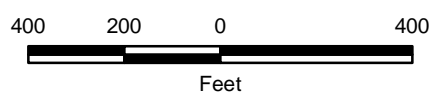
JULY 2024

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- Aggregate Base Crown Raise
- Soil Fill Levee Raise
- Staging Area
- Project Site



Climate Resiliency Project
Yuba County, California

Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority



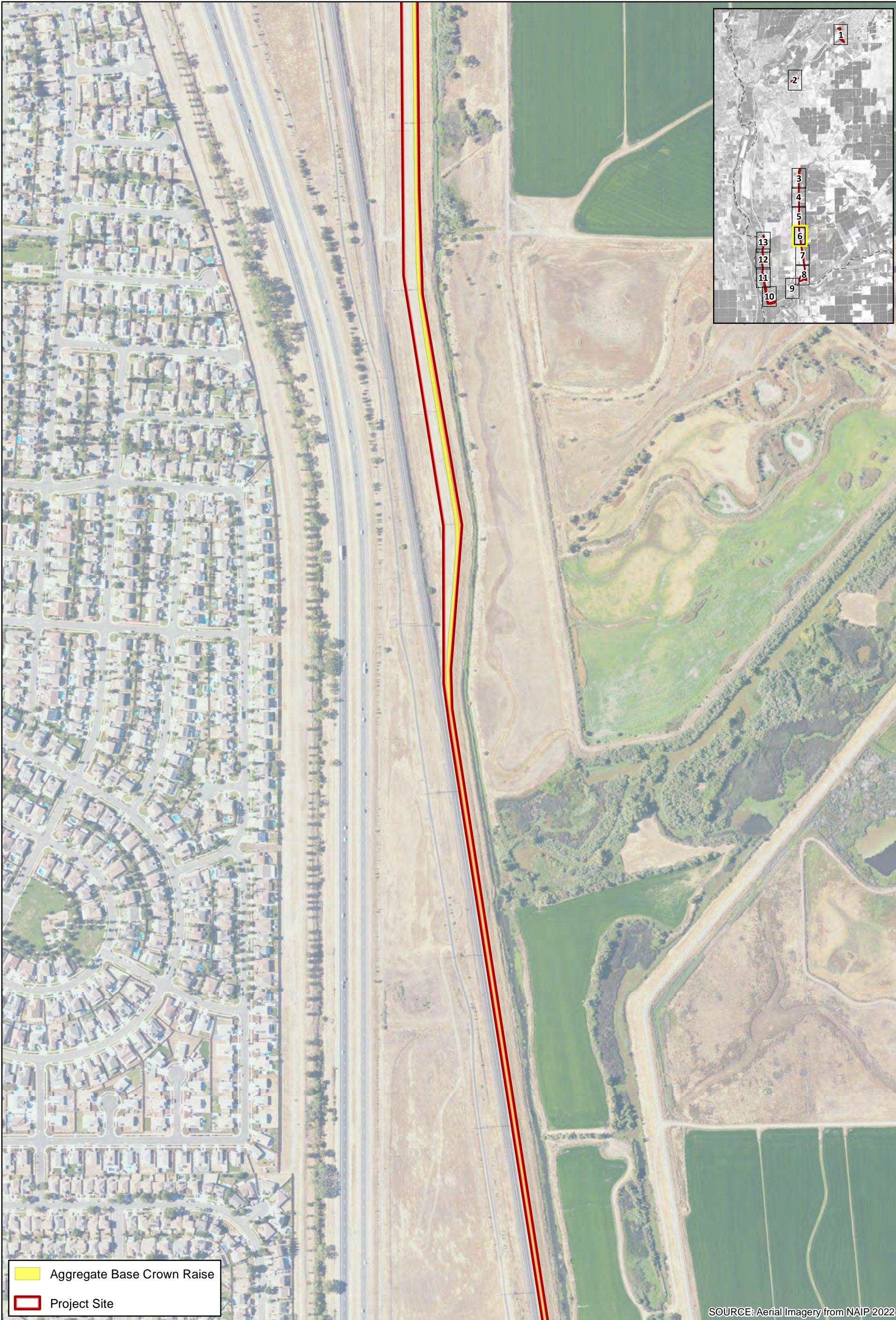
PROJECT COMPONENTS
WPIC WEST LEVEE (SHEET 2)

JULY 2024



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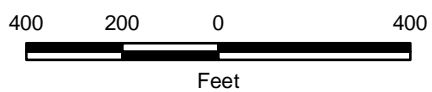
SOURCE: Aerial Imagery from NAIP 2022

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SOURCE: Aerial Imagery from NAIP 2022

-  Aggregate Base Crown Raise
-  Project Site



Climate Resiliency Project
Yuba County, California

Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority



PROJECT COMPONENTS
WPIC WEST LEVEE (SHEET 3)

JULY 2024

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SOURCE: Aerial Imagery from NAIP 2022

Aggregate Base Crown Raise
 Project Site



Climate Resiliency Project
Yuba County, California

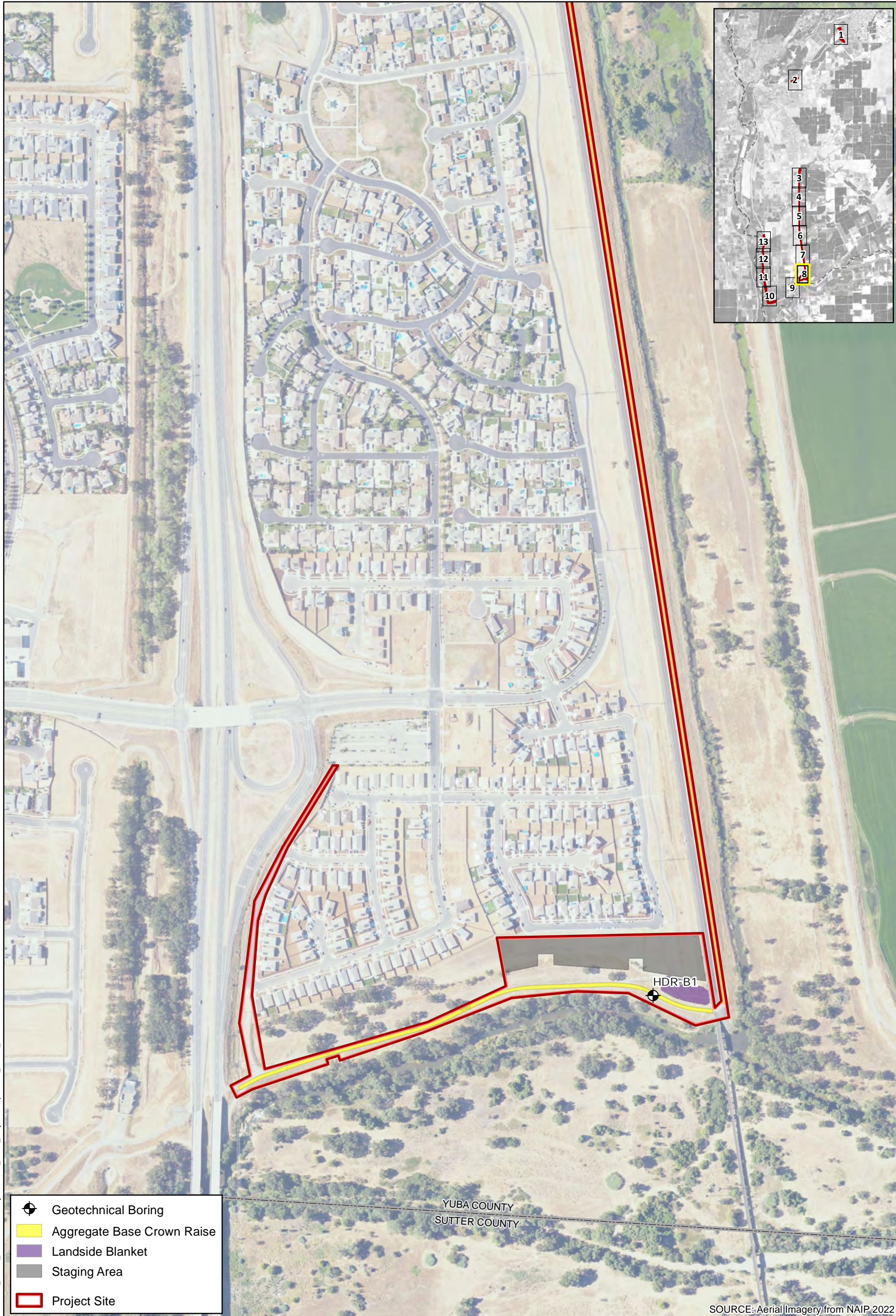
Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority








PROJECT COMPONENTS
WPIC WEST LEVEE (SHEET 4)

JULY 2024

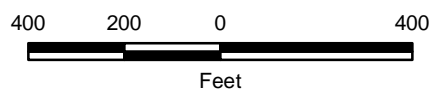
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-  Geotechnical Boring
-  Aggregate Base Crown Raise
-  Landside Blanket
-  Staging Area
-  Project Site

YUBA COUNTY
SUTTER COUNTY

SOURCE: Aerial Imagery from NAIP 2022

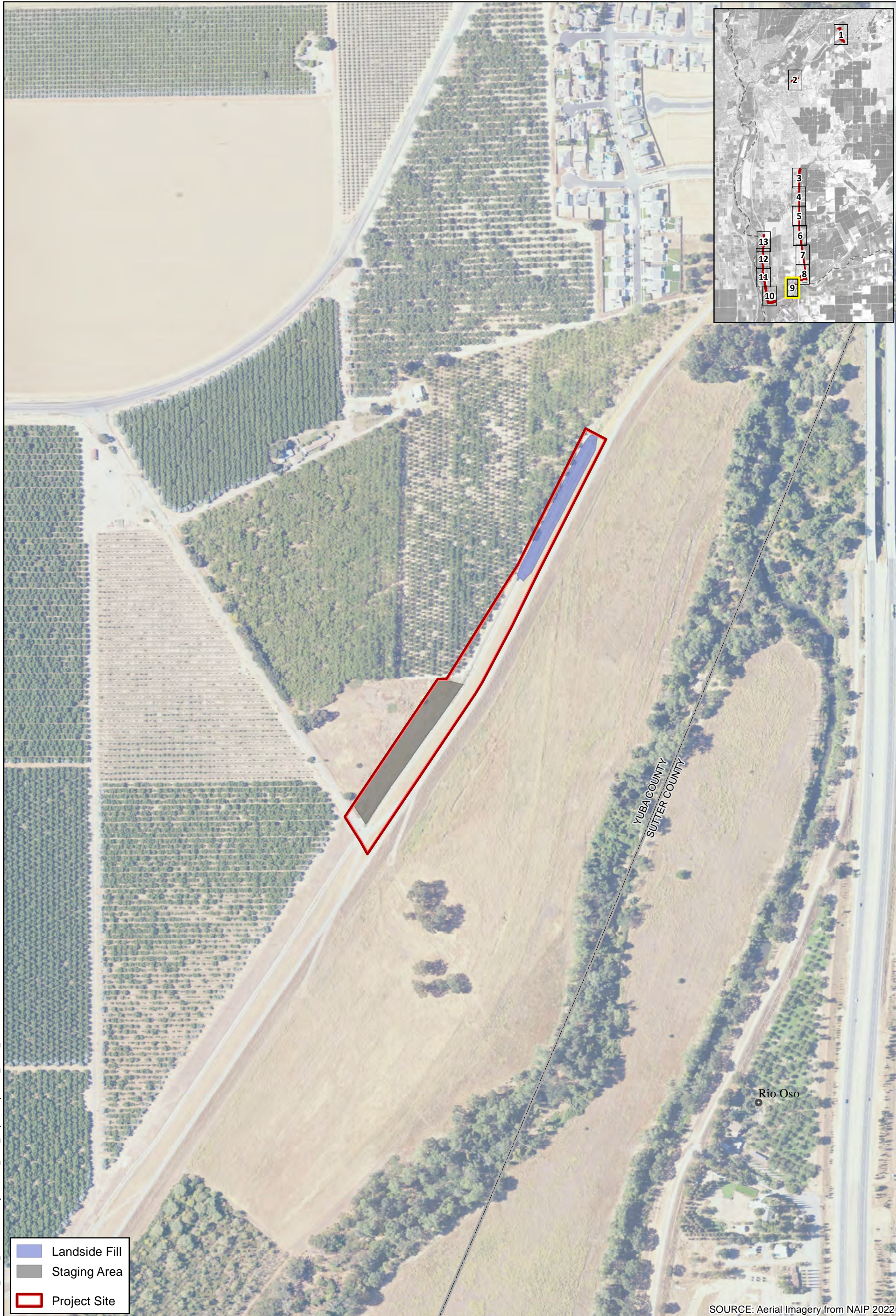


Climate Resiliency Project
Yuba County, California
Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority

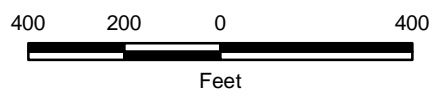


PROJECT COMPONENTS
WPIC WEST LEVEE/BEAR RIVER NORTH LEVEE
JULY 2024

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SOURCE: Aerial Imagery from NAIP 2022



Climate Resiliency Project
Yuba County, California

Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority

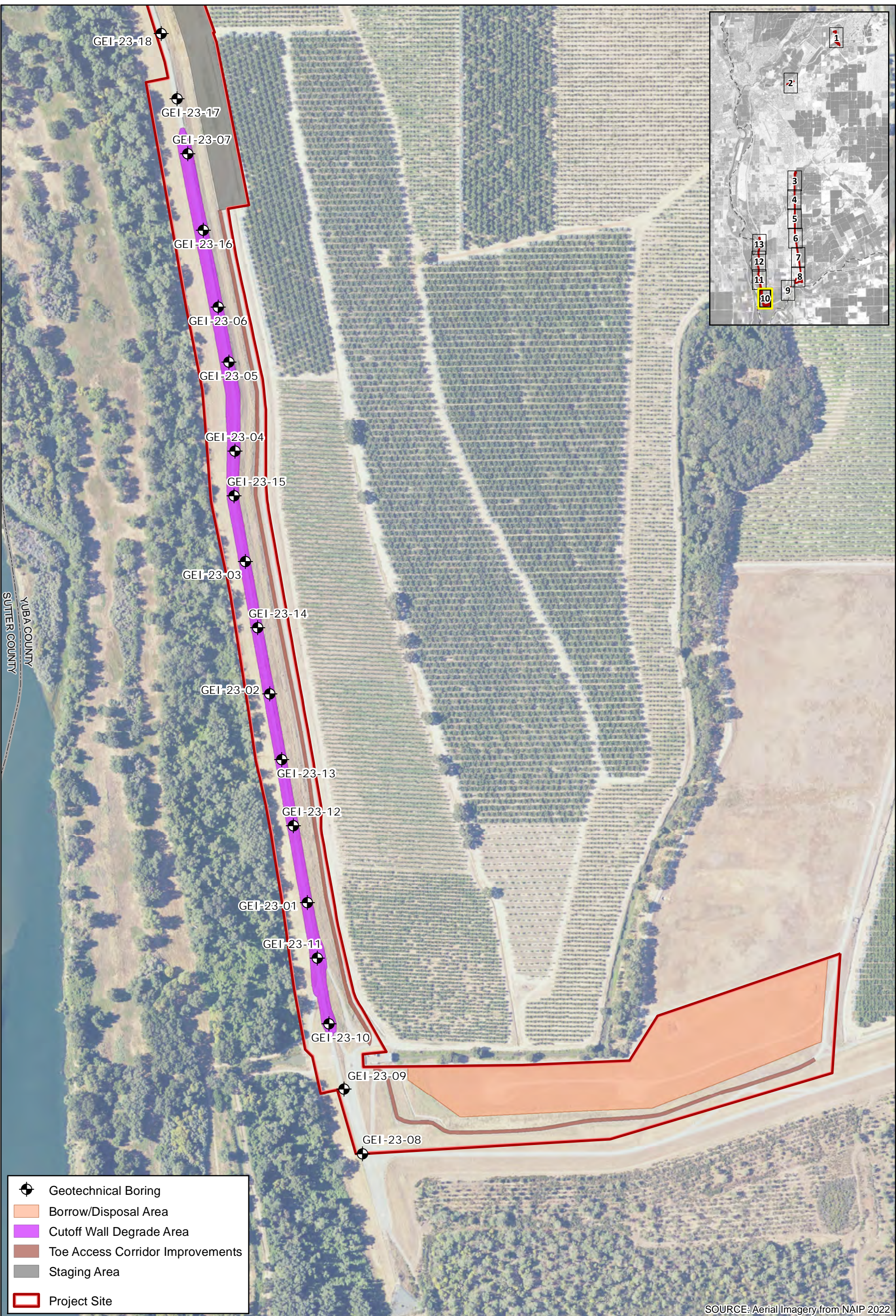








PROJECT COMPONENTS
BEAR RIVER SETBACK LEVEE

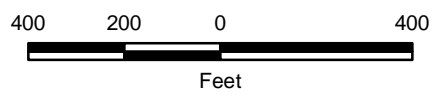
JULY 2024

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-  Geotechnical Boring
-  Borrow/Disposal Area
-  Cutoff Wall Degrade Area
-  Toe Access Corridor Improvements
-  Staging Area
-  Project Site



Climate Resiliency Project
Yuba County, California

Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority



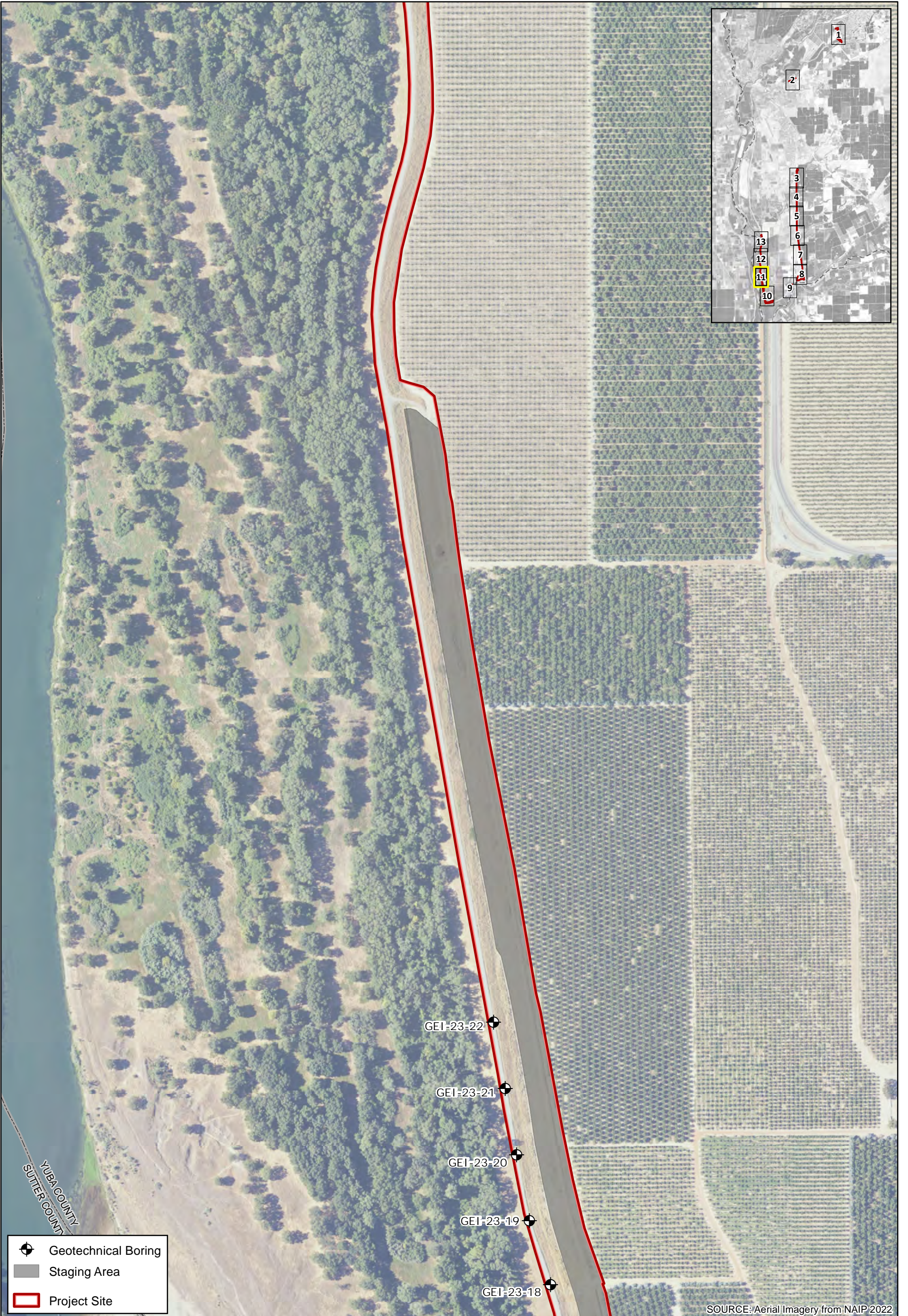
PROJECT COMPONENTS
FEATHER RIVER EAST LEVEE (SHEET 1)




JULY 2024

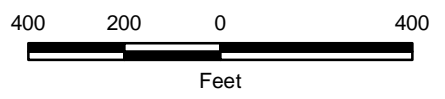
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SOURCE: Aerial Imagery from NAIP 2022

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-  Geotechnical Boring
-  Staging Area
-  Project Site



Climate Resiliency Project
Yuba County, California

Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority

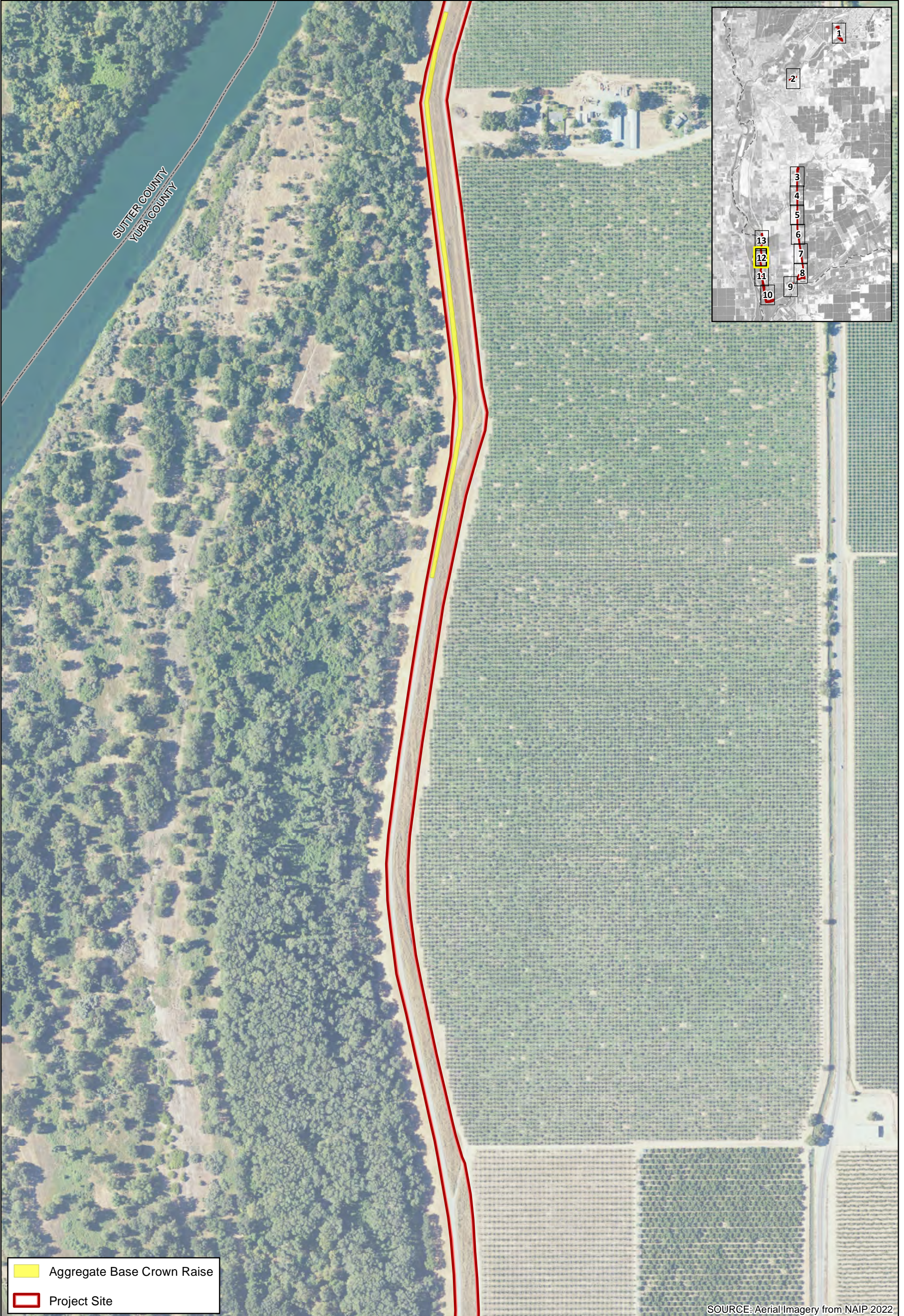


PROJECT COMPONENTS
FEATHER RIVER EAST LEVEE (SHEET 2)

JULY 2024 **DRAFT**

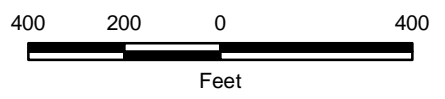
SOURCE: Aerial Imagery from NAIP 2022

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Aggregate Base Crown Raise
 Project Site

SOURCE: Aerial Imagery from NAIP 2022.



Climate Resiliency Project
Yuba County, California

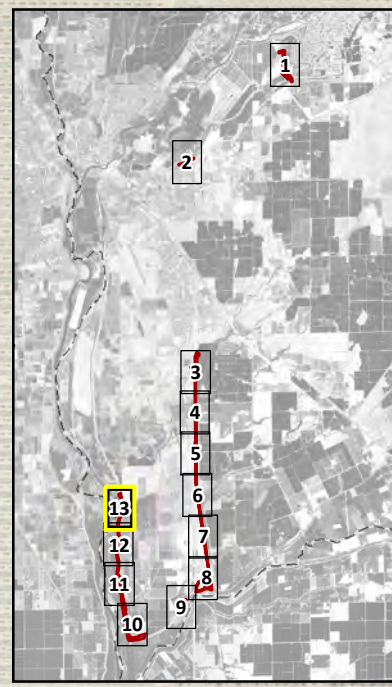
Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority



PROJECT COMPONENTS
FEATHER RIVER EAST LEVEE (SHEET 3)

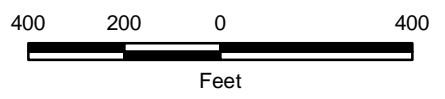
JULY 2024

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Aggregate Base Crown Raise
 Project Site

SOURCE: Aerial Imagery from NAIP 2022



Climate Resiliency Project
Yuba County, California

Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority



PROJECT COMPONENTS
FEATHER RIVER EAST LEVEE (SHEET 4)

JULY 2024

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Notice of Determination**Appendix D****To:**

Office of Planning and Research
U.S. Mail: _____ *Street Address:* _____
 P.O. Box 3044 1400 Tenth St., Rm 113
 Sacramento, CA 95812-3044 Sacramento, CA 95814

County Clerk
 County of: _____
 Address: _____

From:

Public Agency: _____
 Address: _____

 Contact: _____
 Phone: _____

Lead Agency (if different from above): _____
 Address: _____

 Contact: _____
 Phone: _____

SUBJECT: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

State Clearinghouse Number (if submitted to State Clearinghouse): _____

Project Title: _____

Project Applicant: _____

Project Location (include county): _____

Project Description:

This is to advise that the _____ has approved the above
 (Lead Agency or Responsible Agency)

described project on _____ and has made the following determinations regarding the above
 (date)
 described project.

1. The project [will will not] have a significant effect on the environment.
2. An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
 A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures [were were not] made a condition of the approval of the project.
4. A mitigation reporting or monitoring plan [was was not] adopted for this project.
5. A statement of Overriding Considerations [was was not] adopted for this project.
6. Findings [were were not] made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This is to certify that the final EIR with comments and responses and record of project approval, or the negative Declaration, is available to the General Public at:

 Signature (Public Agency): _____ Title: _____

Date: _____ Date Received for filing at OPR: _____