

vegetation communities from the footprint of project features would be 789 acres not revegetated following construction.

This is a new Section 5.3.8.5.4. Section heading numbers of the remaining sections in Section 5.3.8.5 are increased accordingly.

5.3.8.5.4 South Variant Alternative.

The South Variant Alternative would have the same unavoidable adverse effects on vegetation communities as described for the South Alternative in Section 5.3.8.5.1., except the long-term unavoidable adverse effects on Colorado Plateau Region and Mojave Desert Region vegetation communities from the footprint of project features would be 789 acres not revegetated following construction.

5.3.9 Wetland and Riparian Resources

5.3.9.2 Environmental Effects

5.3.9.2.3 South Alternative.

5.3.9.2.3.3 Potential Jurisdictional Waters.

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The Lake Powell Pipeline application for Individual Permit (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers File No. SPK-2008-00354) lists the water bodies expected to be considered potentially jurisdictional that would be affected under the South Alternative. A total of 10.54 acres of potential jurisdictional waters would be affected.

Construction of the pipeline would affect 6.29 acres of potential jurisdictional waters. Effects on potential jurisdictional waters within the pipeline corridor would be temporary, with no permanent loss of function or values occurring. Temporary effects would not affect areas of open water, except where pipeline crossings occur through perennial streams (i.e. the Paria River). Effects may include temporary loss of vegetation, soil disturbance, disturbance of hydrological processes, sedimentation, and effects on water quality. These would be minimized by the implementation of construction BMPs (see section 5.3.9.3).

Construction of the forebay and afterbay would permanently affect 4.21 acres of potential jurisdictional waters. Lake Powell Intake construction would permanently affect 0.04 acre. More detail is provided in Appendix C in the Final Wetlands and Riparian Resources Study Report (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers File No. SPK-2008-00354).

This is a new Section 5.3.9.2.6. Section heading numbers of the remaining sections in Section 5.3.9.2 are increased accordingly.

5.3.9.2.6 South Variant Alternative.

The South Variant Alternative would have the same effects on wetland and riparian resources as described for the South Alternative in Section 5.3.9.2.1.

5.3.9.4 Cumulative Effects

This is a new Section 5.3.9.4.4. Section heading numbers of the remaining sections in Section 5.3.9.4 are increased accordingly.

5.3.9.4.4 South Variant Alternative.

The South Variant Alternative would have the same cumulative effects on wetlands and riparian resources as described for the South Alternative in Section 5.3.9.4.1.

5.3.9.5 Unavoidable Adverse Effects

This is a new Section 5.3.9.5.4. Section heading numbers of the remaining sections in Section 5.3.9.5 are increased accordingly.

5.3.9.5.4 South Variant Alternative.

The South Variant Alternative would have the same unavoidable adverse effects on wetlands and riparian resources as described for the South Alternative in Section 5.3.9.5.1.

5.3.10 Special Status Vegetation Species and Noxious Weeds

5.3.10.2 Environmental Effects

This is a new Section 5.3.10.2.4. Section heading numbers of the remaining sections in Section 5.3.10.2 are increased accordingly.

5.3.10.2.4 South Variant Alternative.

The South Variant Alternative would have short-term direct effects on nine special status plant species and their habitats. Eight of the affected species consist of sensitive plants on federal agency or state plant lists. One of the affected plants is federally listed as threatened. The South Variant Alternative construction would directly affect high numbers of three special status plant species: *Phacelia pulchella* var. *atwoodii* (~4,980,000 individuals); *Pediomelum epipsilum* (~14,500 individuals); and *Camissonia exilis* (~5,800 individuals). The South Variant Alternative construction would directly affect moderate numbers of two special status plant species: *Erigonum corymbosum* var. *nilesii* (1,749 individuals) and *Phacelia mammalariensis* (1,688 individuals). The South Variant Alternative would directly affect small numbers of four special status plant species: *Lupinus caudatus* var. *cutleri* (54 individuals), *Penstemon laevis* (17 individuals), *Echinocactus polycephalus* var. *xeranthemoides* (9 individuals), and *Pediocactus sileri* (8 individuals), the latter federally listed as threatened. The South Variant Alternative could be aligned to avoid direct effects on the eight *Pediocactus sileri*, which occur along the edge of the Hydro System alignment in two places. The cryptobiotic soil crusts where *Pediocactus sileri*, *Camissonia exilis*, and *Phacelia pulchella* var. *atwoodii* occur are fragile and once disturbed can take decades or longer to redevelop; therefore, adverse effects on the cryptobiotic soil crusts and the three associated plant species could be long-term.